

OVERVIEW OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREPARATION SIBLING RIVALRY IN PUSKESMAS WORK AREA PAKANDANGAN DISTRICT PADANG PARIAMAN

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Abstract: The root of sibling rivalry is jealousy between children in the same family. Jealousy was first seen when the older brother had a new sibling. This happens to all parents/pregnant women who have two or more children. As a result of being jealous of a brother towards his sister, the older brother can be aggressive, such as pulling his sister from the swing or bed, hitting and strangling the younger brother. Based on the results of interviews, 3 out of 5 pregnant women said they did not know what sibling rivalry was and how to prepare for sibling rivalry. The purpose of this study was to describe the knowledge of pregnant women about the preparation of sibling rivalry in the work area of the Feeddangan Public Health Center, Padang Pariaman Regency. Sibling rivalry is jealousy of a brother or sister and can cause envy among them which can cause frustration and stress in the first child (Anggraini, 2010). The benefit of sibling rivalry is to teach children to overcome differences, one way is to control children so they don't act aggressively. The factors that cause sibling rivalry are competence and emotional characteristics such as being easily bored, easily frustrated and easily angry. Preparation for sibling rivalry is by preparing older siblings before the presence of their younger siblings. The impact of sibling rivalry is that it will cause negative behavior such as disrespecting others and being happy to see siblings in trouble. This research uses descriptive method. The population in this study amounted to 98 people and a sample of 30 people was taken by accidental sampling. Then after the questionnaires are collected, they are processed manually and presented in a frequency distribution table. The results showed that, respondents' knowledge about the meaning of sibling rivalry was high (93%), the benefits of sibling rivalry were low (57%), the factors causing high sibling rivalry (67%), preparation for overcoming sibling rivalry were low (57%), and the impact of sibling rivalry. high rivalry (87%). The number of respondents whose knowledge level is very low, such as the benefits and preparation for overcoming sibling rivalry, needs to be paid attention to by health workers at the Puskesmas and the Health Office, through counseling and information (newspapers, tv, radio).

Keywords- *Sibling Rivalry*, Knowledge, Pregnant Women

INTRODUCTION

Jealousy is a common and natural emotion that occurs in children. Jealousy was first seen when the older brother had a new sibling. This is known as sibling rivalry. Before the baby's sister was born, the older brother felt that his parents were completely his. He doesn't need to compete with others for affection or attention. The birth of a sibling makes the older brother feel less time and attention from the mother. In addition, the older brother is afraid that his parents will no longer love him. Moreover, having a baby sister means that there are some daily routines that the older brother usually does (Sears, 2000).

Sibling fighting is already a behavioral label, which professionals find attractive. Because their theories are based on what they see with negative actions in children, they are not familiar with terms like "sibling concern". Therefore it is not surprising, even though the brother is happy and loves his sister, the strongest reaction is jealousy and hate. This reaction can appear occasionally. Jealousy can cause the following things, namely behavioral decline to a previous stage, antisocial, and caring, fighting, whining and rejection (Azerrad, 2005).

Anything that affects one family member affects all family members to the same degree because family members are linked by very strong bonds, even stronger during a

stressful event such as pregnancy. Mother's knowledge is very important in dealing with problems in children that are very disturbing caused by the bonds of togetherness and emotional ties that identify themselves as part of the family (Hamilton, 1995).

The influence of parents on children's lives not only affects the lives of each individual child, but also the relationship between siblings. Sibling rivalry is especially a sensitive issue because the child not only compares himself with his other siblings but he also judges how his parents compare with other siblings, this is a heavy burden for the child. Competition between siblings can be beneficial, but children usually feel despised by their parents who prefer other children. There is an educational strategy to avoid competition between siblings (Tsang, 2009).

Many problems arise because mothers give more attention to other children, so it will cause a sibling rivalry reaction. Sibling rivalry is hostility and jealousy between siblings that can cause tension between siblings. It is undeniable that disputes between them will always exist. Usually this happens when each party is trying to be superior to the other (Rimm, 2003).

JAKARTA,—The murder of a fellow family member, in this case a sibling, is an effect and sibling rivalry or sibling rivalry and strife. Communication between parents and their children is a powerful way to avoid sibling conflicts. The murder case by VNE, 20, against Reffi Naldo, 13, his younger brother, last Monday (6/2) night, is an example of sibling rivalry and strife (around Indonesia).

BUKITTINGGI,—I don't know what's on the mind of TPJ (Temon Pamuji) (17), a resident of Parit Antang Village, Aur Birugo District, Tigo Baleh. He had the heart to kill his own younger brother, Slamet Setiyani (10) who was still in 4th grade in his village by slitting his throat, Wednesday (2/5) at 16.00. According to information compiled, the incident began when the victim went to a shop in his village to buy fried snacks. While waiting for the snacks he ordered to be cooked, he bought plastic ice and brought it home. Without anyone knowing the exact cause, the brother (perpetrator) had a fight with his sister. Then, the sound of screaming from inside the house that was heard in the courtyard of the victim's house, the Secretary of Parit Antang Village, revealed that information from several residents at the scene said the sadistic murder incident began when the victim brought ice from a shop to the house. "I don't know the exact reason, the information I received was that the victim's brother (the perpetrator) asked for his ice (sister), but was not given it until a fight broke out between the two of them until this incident occurred. This happened because the older brother was jealous of his younger brother, because Mother gave more pocket money to her sister (Agus Setiawan / CN34 / JBSM).

The root of sibling rivalry is jealousy between children in the same family, which occurs in the first five years of their lives. Developmental psychologists often repeat statements about the importance of the first years as formative years on the basis of a child's personality. Toddlers usually have an overflowing enthusiasm for everything new, be it a brother or sister (Gunarsa, 2007).

According to Iniliman & Schaifer (Asupah, 2008) feelings of sibling rivalry usually occur between 2 or more children who are close in age. Sibling rivalry is usually more common when the child's age gap is between 1-3 years. Sibling rivalry will be seen when they are 3-5 years old and occurs again at the age of 8-12 years at school age, sibling rivalry occurs more in children of the same sex, especially girls. According to Bakwin (Asupah, 2008), sibling rivalry tends to occur more often when older children

are between 2-4 years old when their younger siblings are born, because at this age children become aware of their parents' love.

According to Mc. Nemej and Joy (Asupah, 2008), based on the experience expressed by some Americans, it was reported that 55% experienced competition in the family and the age between 10-15 years was the highest category. Sibling rivalry becomes a source of problems if the hostility between individuals deepens. Quarrels will further endanger each individual, one of the children will feel inferior and may take actions that hurt his brother such as a prolonged conflict that arises between siblings which ends tragically with the death of one of his siblings.

Based on research conducted by Puspitasari (2009) in Tugurejo Village, West Semarang about the description of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about sibling rivalry, where the level of knowledge of mothers is still low (67.8%). This is evidenced by the reaction and sibling rivalry that can be expressed by siblings in various ways, including aggressively (hitting, injuring younger siblings), and regression (likes to wet the bed and become fussy/spoiled) by looking at her sister sharply, using her lips, crying, as well as being quiet. Mother's knowledge is very important in dealing with problems in children that are very disturbing, namely the presence of a new member (sister) or disturbance and her brother. Many problems arise because mothers pay more attention to other children, so that it will cause a sibling rivalry reaction.

The result of sibling rivalry for children is that children feel neglected by their parents so that they always have a relationship with their younger siblings by doing something so that the attention of parents who focus on their younger siblings can be taken by doing something so that the attention of parents who focus on their younger siblings can be captured. The eldest child is often asked to give in to his younger siblings, sometimes on the grounds that he is deliberately teased and harms him more (Audrina, 2008). So that psychological problems due to being prepared for sibling rivalry do not occur, they are prepared according to Anandyah Arifin. Preparation for sibling rivalry in pregnant women who already have children is by giving special attention to children, because improper handling can cause ongoing problems.

Based on data from the Padang Pariaman District Health Office, the Pakandangan Health Center has 98 pregnant women, so when the researchers conducted an initial survey of pregnant women in the Pakandangan Health Center 3 and 5 mothers said they did not know what sibling rivalry was. between brother and sister and how it affects the brother to the younger brother who will be born if the sibling rivalry is not prepared properly, 2 more people say that there is increasing jealousy from the brother to the younger brother So that it can cause the brother to withdraw and harm his sister. Based on the above phenomenon, researchers are interested in examining the description of pregnant women's knowledge about sibling rivalry

RESEARCH METHOD

Desain Penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif yaitu untuk melihat gambaran pengetahuan ibu Hamil tentang persiapan sibling rivalry. Populasi adalah keseluruhan subyek penelitian (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Populasi dan penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu Hamil yang mempunyai anak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pakandangan Kabupaten Padang Pariaman yang berjumlah 98 orang. Sampel penelitian ini adalah ibu- ibu Hamil yang mempunyai anak di Puskesmas Pakandangan Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini dilakukan secara accidental sampling.

FINDINGS

1. Description of respondents' knowledge about the meaning of sibling rivalry.

Tabel. 1
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of
Definition of Sibling Rivalry in the Work Area
Pakandangan Health Center

Definition	Frequency	%
High	28	93
Low	2	7
amount	30	100

Based on tables. 1, it can be seen that from 30 respondents, 28 respondents (93%) have a high level of knowledge about the meaning of sibling rivalry. Based on the results of the research conducted in table 1, it can be seen from 30 respondents that 28 (93%) had a high level of knowledge, while 2 respondents (7%) had low knowledge. The results showed that more than half of the respondents were found to be highly knowledgeable about the meaning of sibling rivalry. The definition of sibling rivalry is jealousy, competition and quarrels between brothers and sisters (Suherni, 2008).

Sibling rivalry is jealousy of a brother or sister and can cause envy among them which can cause frustration and stress in the first child (Anggraini, 2010).

Based on research conducted by Puspitasari (2009) in Tugurejo Village, West Semarang about the description of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the preparation of sibling rivalry, where the level of knowledge of mothers is still low (67.8%). This is evidenced by the reaction and sibling rivalry that can be expressed by siblings in various ways, including aggressively (hitting, injuring younger siblings), and regression (likes to wet the bed, and becomes fussy / spoiled by looking at his sister sharply, using lips, crying, and being quiet (Asman, et al, 2021). Mother's knowledge is very important in dealing with problems in children that are very disturbing, namely the presence of a new member (sister) or interference from her brother.

Many problems arise because mothers give more attention to other children, so it will cause a reaction Sibling rivalry In order to prevent psychological problems from occurring in the eldest child, the mother must prepare for sibling rivalry by giving special attention to the child, because improper handling can cause ongoing problems (Asman, et al, 2021). From the results of the research that I got, the respondents' knowledge about the meaning of sibling rivalry is high because the respondents already understand about sibling rivalry. This is proven, namely 2 mothers answered incorrectly and 28 respondents answered correctly.

2. Description of Respondents' knowledge about the benefits of Sibling Rivalry

Tabel. 2
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge about the Benefits of Sibling Rivalry Rivalry in the Work Area of the Pakandangan Health Center

Benefits	Frequency	%
High	13	43
low	17	57
amount	30	100

Based on the table. 2 it can be seen that from 30 respondents, 17 respondents (57%) have low benefits about sibling rivalry. Based on the results of the research conducted in table 2, it can be seen from 30 respondents that 17 (57%) had a low level of knowledge about the benefits of sibling rivalry, while those with high knowledge about the benefits of sibling rivalry (43%) were 13 people. In general, pregnant women with low knowledge are those aged 31 years and over.

The benefit of sibling rivalry is to teach children to overcome differences by developing several important skills including how to appreciate values and the right way to compromise, and control the urge to act aggressively (Suherni, 2008).

Based on research conducted by Puspita Sari (2009) in Tugurejo sub-district, Semarang Barat about the description of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the preparation of sibling rivalry where the level of knowledge of mothers about the benefits of sibling rivalry is still low (50.3%).

According to the author's analysis, mothers do not understand the benefits of sibling rivalry because according to the mother there is no benefit of sibling rivalry, even some mothers say that sibling rivalry is more detrimental (Asman, et al, 2019). This happens because mothers are less informed about the benefits of sibling rivalry from health workers.

3. Description of respondents' knowledge about the causes of Sibling Rivalry

Table. 3
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge about the Causes of Sibling Rivalry in the Work Area of the Pakandangan Health Center

Causative Factor	Frequency	%
High	20	67
Low	10	33
amount	30	100

Based on table 3, it can be seen that from 30 respondents, 20 respondents (67%) have a high causal factor regarding sibling rivalry. Based on the results of the research conducted in Table 4.6, it can be seen that from 30 respondents, 20 (67%) had a high level of knowledge about the factors causing sibling rivalry and 10 (33%).

In general, mothers who have a high level of knowledge are pregnant women whose education is undergraduate. The causal factors of sibling rivalry are the different

abilities possessed by a child and emotional characteristics such as easily bored, easily frustrated and easily angry (Asman, et al, 2020) (Suherni, 2008).

Based on research conducted by Puspita Sari in Tugurejo Village, Semarang Barat, it is about the description of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the preparation of sibling rivalry, where the level of mother's knowledge about the factors causing sibling rivalry is high (86.6%).

According to the author's analysis, mothers understand the causes of sibling rivalry because most parents know that between siblings there is a difference that can affect sibling rivalry or is one of the factors causing sibling rivalry.

4. Description of respondents' knowledge about Preparation for Overcoming Sibling Rivalry

Table. 4
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' knowledge about Preparation for Overcoming Sibling Rivalry in the Work Area Pakandangan Health Center

Preparing to Overcome	Frequency	%
High	13	43
low	17	57
amount	30	100

Based on table 4, it can be seen that from 30 respondents, 17 respondents (57%) have low preparation to overcome sibling rivalry. Based on the results of the research conducted in table 4.7, it can be seen that from 30 respondents, 17 (57%) had low knowledge about preparation for overcoming sibling rivalry, while some 13 (43%) had high knowledge of respondents. Mothers with low knowledge in general are mothers whose work is household.

Several things need to be considered to prepare sibling rivalry, namely, preparing older siblings before the presence of their younger siblings, treating each child as a different individual, avoiding comparisons, listening to children's feelings, not taking sides and avoiding cultivating the habit of complaining (Anggraini, 2010). Giving rewards for cooperative behavior according to Silvia Rimm, ph, D, an educational psychologist from the University of Wisconsin is done to strengthen children's behavior such as giving gifts according to the child's interests.

Based on research conducted by regular PSIK-STIKES in 2011, preparation for overcoming sibling rivalry was low (51.9%). So it can be suggested that to alleviate the incidence of sibling rivalry, it can be done by increasing knowledge about sibling preparation and attitudes about sibling preparation such as inviting reading books about siblings.

From the results of the research that I did, my mother did not know how to prepare for sibling rivalry, namely things that could affect the competition between siblings that would occur (Asman, et al, 2020). This happens because mothers are less informed from health workers and mothers rarely read books about siblings.

5. Description of respondents' knowledge about the impact of Sibling Rivalry

Table. 5
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' knowledge about the Sibling Impact Rivalry in the Work Area of Pakandangan Health Center

Impact	Frequency	%
High	26	87
Low	4	13
amount	30	100

Based on the table. 5 it can be seen that from 30 respondents, 26 respondents (87%) have a high impact of sibling rivalry. Based on the results of the research conducted in Table 4.8, it can be seen from 30 respondents who have high knowledge about the impact of sibling rivalry as many as 26 (87%), while those who have low knowledge about the impact of sibling rivalry are as many as 13%, namely 4 respondents.

The impact of sibling rivalry is that dissatisfied feelings will arise, such as the dissatisfaction of the mother or father when they see their children fighting or fighting among siblings. Feelings of dissatisfaction will lead to negative behavior including bad behavior among each other, disrespect for others, frequent fights and joy when seeing siblings in distress (Keyla, 2008).

Based on research conducted by Puspitasari 2009 in Tugurejo sub-district, Semarang Barat about the description of pregnant women's knowledge about the preparation of sibling rivalry, where the level of mother's knowledge about the impact of sibling rivalry is low (60.3%). According to the author's analysis, mothers prepare themselves to overcome the impact of sibling rivalry so that there is no competition or quarrel between siblings.

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