



The Incident Of Sibling Rivalry On Child With Mother Breastfeeding During Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

The interval of pregnancy needs to be considered for parents in planning pregnancy. Close proximity of births can trigger neglect of the first child physically and psychologically, which can cause jealousy due to the unpreparedness of sharing affection by their parents. If parents cannot share their attention properly, it will cause jealousy in their younger siblings which can lead to competition between siblings or commonly called sibling rivalry. This research is interesting and different from previous research because the informants are children with mothers who are pregnant or mothers who are breastfeeding. The purpose of the study was to determine the incidence of sibling rivalry in children with breastfeeding during pregnancy in the Gunem Public Health Center, Rembang Regency. This research uses a qualitative study using a phenomenological approach. This study uses a qualitative study with in-depth interviews and observations. The findings from this study showed that from six informants, 4 children experienced sibling rivalry and only 2 children did not experience sibling rivalry. The majority of mothers choose to stop breastfeeding their older children. Sibling rivalry by children like children wants to be tries to prevent the mother from breastfeeding her sister, tries to attract the mother's attention and does not allow the mother to carry her sister, even the child does not hesitate to pinch and hit his sister if the older sister feels neglected.

Keywords: Sibling rivalry, Children, Close pregnancy

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INTRODUCTION

The interval of pregnancy needs to be considered for parents in planning pregnancy. Factors that influence a family in determining the decision to regulate the distance between pregnancies include socio-economic factors, partner psychology, partner age and cultural factors.¹ Then how about the incidence of sibling rivalry in women who are pregnant or are pregnant while breastfeeding (Breastfeeding During Pregnancy)? Breastfeeding in pregnancy is a condition in which the mother is breastfeeding a baby who has become pregnant again. The cause of this pregnancy is because the mother does not use contraception or the mother's desire to get pregnant quickly. This pregnancy is a close-range pregnancy, with a distance between pregnancy and the age of the child less than 24 months. Mothers with close pregnancies have a higher risk of mortality, hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, bleeding and anemia.² Mothers at this time are prone to stress and fatigue. The stress experienced by the mother is caused by unpreparedness to accept a new pregnancy because in general, an unplanned pregnancy is an unplanned pregnancy. Close proximity of births can trigger physical and psychological neglect of the first child, which can cause jealousy due to the unpreparedness of sharing affection with his parents.³

The mother's attention to the child who is still a month old has begun to be divided by the pregnancy. Mothers who are not ready for their pregnancy can ignore the child by weaning early and only focus on the pregnancy.⁴ Until the birth of the baby, the child becomes increasingly neglected. The existence of a new family that comes into the family big changes in children. When the child initially received full love, now the child must share the love with his younger brother or younger sister. At this time, children need special understanding and attention about what is happening and how to react to it.⁵ If parents cannot share their attention properly, it will cause jealousy in their younger siblings which can lead to competition between siblings or commonly called sibling rivalry.

The existence of competition in sibling relationships is completely seen as a negative relationship.⁶ Sibling rivalry must be minimized so that conflicts do not occur until the children grow up. The role of parents is very big in this condition. During pregnancy, parents should introduce their children to their new sibling. Until the birth of a baby, parents as much as possible invite their children to work together and take care of their younger siblings. Involving children in caring for their younger siblings makes children feel needed and gets the attention of their parents. Continue to put the child first and give full attention. Thus, older children can accept new family members.⁵ Playing together with children, involving children in doing household activities to make team work, giving the freedom to handle problems literally helps children calm down and triggers their thinking processes.⁷

Children are sensitive from the age of one year to differences in parenting. In addition, from the age of 1.5, siblings can understand family rules and know how to comfort and be kind to one another. Children develop sophisticated control of social rules by age 3 and they can evaluate themselves in comparison to their siblings. At this time, children learn to adapt to family circumstances⁵. This study is different from previous research because the informants are children with mothers who are pregnant

or mothers who are breastfeeding. The purpose of the study was to determine the incidence of sibling rivalry in children with breastfeeding during pregnancy.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative research. The data collected is naturalistic in that qualitative researchers study naturally, trying to interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings given by society.⁸ This research that focuses on qualitative research uses data collection methods with indepth interviews and observations. The approach used in this research is to use a phenomenological approach. This qualitative research was conducted in the working area of the Gunem Health Center, Rembang Regency. The primary informants in this study were six children aged less than three years. Secondary informants are mothers of six children. The ethics committee of ‘Aisyiyah University approved this study. Declared to be ethically appropriate in accordance to 7 (seven) WHO 2011 Standards.

A semi-structured interview guide was used in this study, with the aim of finding problems more openly. This interview guide is flexible.⁸ The data collection technique used in this research is to conduct indepth interviews with secondary informants and make observations on the main informants. Indepth interviews were conducted for approximately 40-60 minutes according to the conditions of primary and secondary informants. Observations were made three times at the informant's house. The stages of data analysis used in this study used six stages of Van Manen analysis, namely immersion, understanding, abstraction, synthesis and theme development, illumination and illustration of phenomena and integration and critique. The validity of the data in qualitative research is to ensure the accuracy of the data obtained regarding the experiences of the informants which are disclosed in detail and accurately.⁹ The validity of the data is based on the principles: credibility, dependability, confirmability and transferability.¹⁰ The way to maintain the credibility of the data is through membercheck. Membercheck in this study is to ask informants for clarification on things that are not clear in the verbatim transcript.

RESULTS

Tabel 1. Characteristics of Primary/Child Informants

Informan	Child age when the mother pregnant again (month)	Child age now (year)	Gender
1	16	2,7	Male
2	16	2,3	Female
3	16	2,6	Female
4	5	1	Female
5	13	2,6	Female
6	20	2,7	Male

Characteristics of secondary informants/mother

The majority of secondary informants belong to the reproductive age for pregnancy, range the age of 20-35 years and there is one who is at a risky age. When the research was conducted, it was found that one mother was still pregnant, five had already given birth and one of them was pregnant. The majority of the informants gave birth at term and there was one who was still 28 weeks pregnant. The final education varies from junior high school, senior high school, and diploma. Most of the secondary informants are housewives, one is a nurse and all informants are Muslim. Of the six secondary informants, two live at their parents' house and four live in their own house.

Pregnancy planning

From the six secondary informants, it was found that there were four informants with unplanned pregnancies and only two informants who planned this early pregnancy. Unplanned pregnancy is due to the mother's busy schedule which results in the mother not having time to use contraception, the mother forgetting to use the contraceptive, failure to use contraception, or the mother's lack of knowledge about contraceptive.

As one mother said, "I had an injection for three months, then my mother pass away and I didn't have time for family planning. I thought that injectable contraception took a long time to become fertile, it turned out to be able to get pregnant right away."(If6)

Decision to stop breastfeeding/early weaning

This close-range pregnancy certainly affects breastfeeding for children. On the other hand, mothers still have children who are not yet two years old, who certainly still need breast milk from the mother. But on the other hand, mothers are worried about their pregnancy if they are still breastfeeding their children. This is what is still being debated between continuing to breastfeed or stopping breastfeeding a child.

The result of the observation is that the majority of mothers choose to stop breastfeeding their older children. Mother said, "When I was pregnant, her sister didn't want to breastfeed anymore, she said it tasted bitter and didn't taste good. I tried to give it, but my daughter didn't want to breastfeed". (If2)

"Not continue breastfeeding. I'm four months pregnant and I'm not breastfeeding anymore." (If3)

Only one informant continued breastfeeding during pregnant.

"Yes, until I want to give birth to this 2nd child I am still breastfeeding my old son. When I got pregnant again, my old son wasn't even two years old. I'm afraid that if I wean my child, he feels I don't love him. My son still wants to breastfeed and feels happy when I breastfeed him. But, when her sister was born, I stopped breastfeeding my son."(If6)

Signs of a child experiencing sibling rivalry

Observations found that children tried to prevent mothers from breastfeeding their younger siblings. The child tries to attract the mother's attention and does not allow the mother to hold her sibling, even the child does not hesitate to pinch and hit his sister if the older child feels neglected.

One mother said that, "As long as I was pregnant, my child always wanted to be with me and didn't want to be invited by anyone, even his father. When his sister was born, my son was crangky and wanted to always breastfeed, not allowing me to breastfeed his sister. I weaned my son when my child was born, but until now my son still wants to suckle and tries to snatch when I breastfeed his sister. Once I pinched my son's nose when he tried to grab my breasts."(If6)

The child's reaction to his new sibling

Based on observations, there were two children with a positive response and four children with a negative response to the presence of their new sibling.

The results of interviews with secondary informants regarding the response of children to her sibling found that their children were jealous of the presence of their younger siblings and two other secondary informants were happy with the presence of their younger siblings. As excerpts from the interview as follows:

"My child is jealous if I cuddle her little sister and she is angry when I give full attention to his little sister."(If2)

"My son is spoiled with me and wants to always be close to me and not allow me to breastfeed her sister."(If6)

"She is happy because she wants to have a sister, and she can already help me take care of his sister" (If3)

"We can work together. If I want to pray, I ask to take care of my sister, "My sister is taken care of by my mother, I want to pray" so I take care of my sister." (I1)

My son is happy to have a sister and can be invited to cooperate. If I want to pray, I ask my son to take care of his sister."(If1)

Mother's action in caring for children

Observations found that mothers afraid to leave the child with the baby because of mother is afraid if the child hurts the baby.

The results of the interview with the mother: "If I make milk for my son, he doesn't drink it right away. He still wants to breastfeed. My action are divert the child's attention so that it is not focused on my breasts, then I invite him to play, and tell stories. When he is focus on the toy, then I breastfeed his sister. When my son and I were at home, if I wanted to get food or go to the bathroom, my daughter would lock in the room. I feel safer if I lock my daughter in the room, so as not to disturb my son."(If6)

"I never left them both. Danger. Better alone than with his sister. It can be dangerous to roll over later." (I3)

Social impact

The results of interviews with informants regarding the neighbor's reaction to their mother found that two informants said they got a positive reaction from their neighbors, two informants got a negative reaction from their neighbors and two informants did not know the neighbors' reactions. As excerpts from interviews with informants as follows:

“My neighbors are good, accompany me when giving birth at the Primary Health Center. Helped me shower and put on the stagen when my husband didn't dare. My neighbors care of me, and they advised me to immediately use contraception.”(If6)

"I don't know the neighbor's response"(If2)

The social impact experienced by mothers after giving birth is that mothers prefer to reduce social activities because they are busy taking care of their children. This can be seen from the results of interviews:

“After giving birth I rarely went to the neighbors. I closed the door of my house so that my son wouldn't run on the street, because I couldn't keep an eye on him anymore. My neighbors are also understanding.”(If6)

DISCUSSION

Newborns cause some negative behavior patterns in previous siblings. The attitude of parents towards their children can affect this situation. It is important for parents and families to respond to this situation and control the child's jealous behavior towards his new sibling.¹¹ The role of parents is very large in understanding the psychological condition of children and minimizing the occurrence of sibling rivalry. Three impacts of sibling rivalry, the first the impact on herself, on siblings and on others. The existence of regression behavior, temper tantrums, explosive emotions, impaired self-confidence, and feelings of resentment towards siblings are the effects of sibling rivalry on herself. The impact of sibling rivalry on siblings is aggression, does not want to help siblings, does not want to share with siblings, always complains about their own siblings, dominance over siblings and negative models for siblings. In addition to the impact of sibling rivalry on herself and siblings, it also has an impact on others, bad behavior directed at people outside the home such as cousins, maids, teachers, and others.¹²

However, there is a positive impact if the child experiences competition between siblings, making the child try to resolve the conflict. If the child can handle conflict, the child will make social adjustment in different situations easier. Children who can make social adjustments correctly will not show emotional tension, children are able to adapt, appreciate experiences, are realistic and objective. In contrast to children who do not succeed in the adjustment process referred to as mal adjustment. Failure to make this adjustment will cause tension, wrong behavior, disorientation, emotion, unrealism, aggressive, and so on.¹³

Based on research, shows a high relationship between the role of parents in anticipatory guidance sibling rivalry with the incidence of sibling rivalry. The results showed that the role of parents in anticipatory guidance sibling rivalry was lacking, most of the children experienced severe sibling rivalry, 13 children with a percentage of 56.5%, the role of parents in anticipatory guidance was sufficient with moderate sibling rivalry as many as 7 respondents with a percentage of 50%.¹⁴

Children who experience sibling rivalry can show anger, sadness, and fear. The older child will feel that his mother loves his younger brother more, so the child shows anger and hates anything about

the younger sibling. Children also experience fear and are threatened if the mother loves her sister more than herself. Fear as a result of him is jealousy. However, if the family environment has a balanced role in caring for their children, sibling rivalry can have a positive impact such as solving conflicts with their peers, because at home children have been trained to resolve conflicts with their siblings.¹⁵

The first factor that causes sibling rivalry is quality time spent with the mother. Quality time when mothers are together and caring for their children are the most important factors that contribute to sibling rivalry. The second factor is jealousy, jealousy as the driving force behind sibling rivalry. The third factor is parental intervention. The quality and quantity of time spent with parents is also the cause of sibling rivalry. When parents intervene in sibling conflict, the outcome will be different from if the children faced it among themselves.¹¹

Sibling rivalry can vary in intensity depending on the age gap of the child, the age of the child himself, the sex of the child and the order of birth. Siblings with a short age gap will fight more violently than those with a large age gap. There are differences in research results regarding gender factors that can affect jealous behavior. Based on the research, siblings of the same sex tend to be more jealous of each other because girls show more jealousy.¹⁶ In contrast to the results, that neither the sex of the newborn nor the eldest has an effect on jealous behavior.¹¹

There is an effect of the distance between birth ages and the occurrence of sibling responses in children aged 2-4 years with value = 0.023.¹⁷ Nearly 4 million children between 0-5 years experience competition with their siblings, parents ignore extreme levels of competition and competition and this effect leads to sibling abuse. Especially when the children are very close in age group and of the same gender.¹⁸ Efforts that can be made by parents to prevent sibling rivalry can be done in various ways, such as continuing to give love and attention to children, introducing early on the presence of their new sibling in the future, inviting them to work together to take care of their younger siblings.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that sibling rivalry can be influenced by the birth distance factor between adjacent siblings. Children who are approximately two years old have had to share love with their younger siblings, resulting in jealousy, anger at being ignored, and a tendency for children not to want to share love with their younger siblings. Sibling rivalry also occurs because the baby does not get enough attention from the mother, for example the baby wants to grab the mother's milk when the mother is breastfeeding her sister. Psychologically the child becomes cranky and wants to get more attention from the mother. The results of this study can be used as a reference for further research to examine the impact of sibling rivalry on children at close range in the long term for the development of children and baby.

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