



## A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge Regarding Sibling Rivalry Among Mothers of Under Five Children in Selected Districts of Kerala

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### Abstract

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding Sibling rivalry among mothers of under five children in selected districts of Kerala. A descriptive Survey approach is used to assess the knowledge of mother's regarding Sibling rivalry, at to different Communities in Kerala. The result of study revealed that the majority of mothers of under five children had adequate knowledge.

**Keywords:** knowledge, sibling rivalry, mothers of under five children

### INTRODUCTION

Sibling relationships are often the longest relationships which individual may have. Frequently, they last throughout a whole life span, starting either from birth or a very young age. They are longer than the relationship with parents, spouses or children. Most individuals grow up in a family with at least one brother or sister and emotion lies between siblings usually very strong. Sibling rivalry is a type of competition or animosity among brother and sister. Mood relation or not. 82% of people in western countries have at least one sibling, and generally spend more time together during childhood than do with parents. One's sibling may be a male or female with whom one shares at least one parent. Sibling rivalry refers to jealousy, teasing, fighting, meanness and especially competitiveness between brothers and sisters. In most cases the competition is a result of a desire for more attention from parents. The sibling bond is often complicated and influenced by factors such as parental approach, birth order, personality and experiences by the people outside the family.

An important thing to remember is that sibling rivalry is a normal emotional state of children. Children compete each other for their parent's approval and affection. It's the common childhood disorder which affects about 30-60% of children, world wide. The symptoms and signs typically start early in the life and

20-30% of these children may continue to have such symptoms into adulthood.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge regarding sibling rivalry in children among mothers of under five children in selected district of Kerala

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Assess the level of knowledge regarding sibling rivalry in children among mothers of under five children  
Find out association between the knowledge scores with the selected demographic variables of mothers of under five children in selected district of Kerala

**H0** - There is no significant association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables

**H1** - There is a significant association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables

### METHODOLOGY

A non-experimental descriptive research design was used to assess the mothers of under five children. The study was conducted among 150 mothers of under five children in selected districts of Kerala by using snowball sampling technique. The tool used for this study was structured questionnaire consisting of personal profile and 20 multiple choice questions to assess knowledge among mothers regarding sibling rivalry. Data was collected between 24/01/23 to 30/01/23 through Google form and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study based on the objectives and hypothesis.

1. Assess the level of knowledge of under five children of mothers regarding sibling rivalry

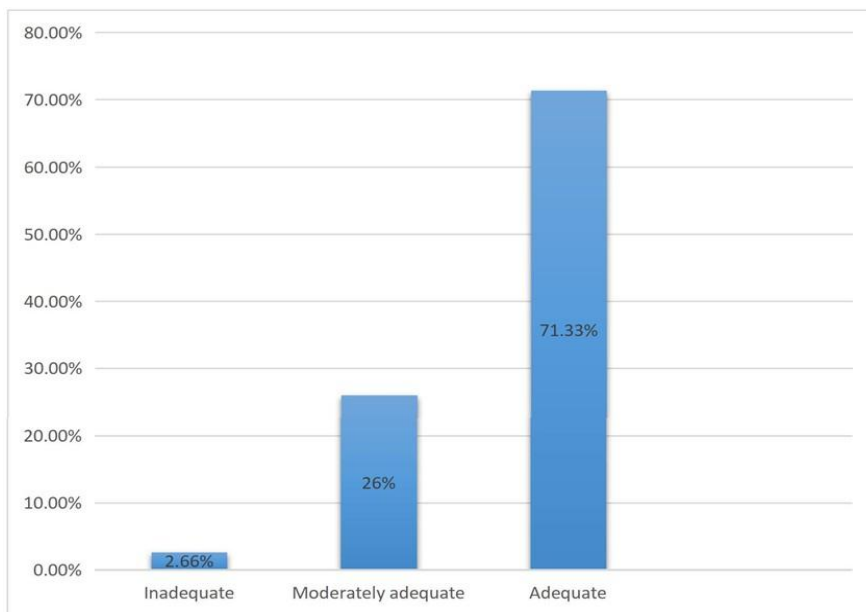


Fig 1:- Diagram showing knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding Sibling rivalry.

The findings of study is that, (71.33%) of mothers havingadequate knowledge,(26%) of mothers having moderately adequate knowledge and (2.66%) of mothers having inadequate knowledge.

2. Assessing the association between the level of knowledge among under five children of mothers regarding sibling rivalry and demographic variables. By using fisher's exact value analysis except type of the family and monthly family income other parameters found significant

- There is a significant association between knowledge score and age of mother, the calculated P value is 0.07972
- There is a significant association between knowledge score and occupation of them other, the calculated P value is 0.01977
- There is a significant association between knowledge score and source of information about sibling rivalry, the calculated P Value is 0.02898
- There is a significant association between knowledge score and no: of children, the calculated P value is 0.008153
- There is a significant association between knowledge score and age difference between the younger and elder child, the calculated P value is 0.3103
- There is a significant association between knowledge score and area of residency of mothers, the calculated P value is 0.0074
- There is a significant association between knowledge score and level of education, the calculated P value is 0.002195

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding sibling rivalry among mothers of under five children. On the basis of study the following conclusions are made. The most mothers of under fivechildren had moderately adequate knowledge. There exists a significant association between age of mother, number of children age differences between younger and elder child, area of residency, level of education, occupation and source of information regarding sibling rivalry. There is no significant association between type of family and monthly family income.

## LIMITATION

- Generalization can be done only in the mothers of under five children in selected districts of Kerala.

## RECOMMENDATION

- A study can be replicated with large samples; these findings can be generalized for large population.
- A study can be done to correlate the knowledge on sibling rivalry among mothers and fathers of under five children.
- Research can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions in sibling rivalry among mothers.

### **Declaration of Conflicting Interests**

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and publication of this article.

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