



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.ijournalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 12, Issue, 10, pp.14162-14166, October, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.39981.10.2020>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON MANAGEMENT OF SIBLING RIVALRY AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER- FIVE CHILDREN IN SVRRGGH, TIRUPATI

^{1,*}Rajeswari, T. and ²Dr. Padmaja, A.

¹M.Sc Nursing, College of Nursing, SVIMS,

²Vice- Principal, college of nursing, SVIMS, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 09th July, 2020

Received in revised form

27th August, 2020

Accepted 14th September, 2020

Published online 30th October, 2020

Key Words:

Planned Teaching Programme (PTP),
Sibling Rivalry, Mothers of under five
children.

ABSTRACT

The study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on management of sibling rivalry among mothers of under five children and also to improve the knowledge of mothers regarding management of sibling rivalry.

Objectives:

1) To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding sibling rivalry and its management among mothers of under-five children.

2) To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding sibling rivalry and its management among mothers of under-five children.

3) To find the association between post – test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology: Pre- Experimental One Group Pre- test, Post- test only design was adopted in this study. 60 mothers of under five children were selected by using Non- Probability Convenient sampling technique, data was collected by using self- structured questionnaire on socio- demographic variables, knowledge on sibling rivalry and its management. **Results:** The study showed that 63% mothers have inadequate knowledge regarding management of sibling rivalry, 20% have moderately adequate knowledge, only 2% mothers have adequate knowledge in the pre- test. But in post- test 78% mothers have adequate knowledge, 20% have moderately adequate knowledge, only 2% mothers have inadequate knowledge, which was statistically significant at p- value is < 0.001. **Conclusion:** The study findings revealed that the planned teaching programme was effective, to bring out change in the knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry.

Copyright © 2020, Rajeswari and Padmaja. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Rajeswari, T. and Dr. Padmaji, A. 2020. "Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on management of sibling rivalry among mothers of under- five children in SVRRGGH, Tirupati", *International Journal of Current Research*, 12, (10), 14162-14166.

INTRODUCTION

The child is the most precious possession of mankind, most loved and perfect in its innocent. In India about 43% of populations were children. Child health (both physical and mental) is the corner stone of National Progress and the country which neglect the child, its future progress will be affected. Children under-five years of age constitutes 15-20% of the Indian population, their protection is a greatest investment for countries' economy and political stability (Nightingale Nursing, 2007). Nowadays growing children are not learning to cope up with the current needs and demands that lead to behavioural and emotional problems among children. Sibling rivalry is one of the part of it, is the competition between brothers and sisters for their parent's attention.

A sibling rivalry is unavoidable. More than one child in family can experience the rivalry. Sibling rivalry is classically assumed to exist as a result of the older sibling perceiving the younger sibling as responsible for the decreased affection and attention manifested by the mother towards the self. The conflict may include hitting, kicking, name-calling and other types of verbal or physical aggression. This behaviour usually succeeds in getting parents' attention. Obviously, managing sibling conflict can strain even the most patient parents (<http://www.christchurchpsychology.co.nz/tag/sibling-rivalry>). The Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse (NIS-3) estimated that 37% of the children are abused by their siblings and 67% of all children come across sibling rivalry (Jonathan Poquiz, 2016). Understanding the cause of sibling rivalry is the only way parents can prevent or reduce it. And the child's sense of security is the key to this. The cause of sibling rivalry stems from the idea that the young sibling is a threat to the older child's secure sense of self (Peter Ernest Haiman, 2012).

*Corresponding author: Rajeswari, T.,
M.Sc Nursing, College of Nursing, SVIMS.

Parents, especially mothers' can play an important role in managing sibling rivalry in children if they have enough knowledge to handle such things. Thus the current study analysed the knowledge among mothers with two or more children regarding sibling rivalry issues and its management. In 2019 worldwide statistics shows that 7.4% of children aged 3-17 years have a diagnosed of behaviour problem. In India a survey was conducted, in that they have mentioned more than one child in the family; rivalry is unavoidable part between two children (Pali Rastogi, 2018). In 2004 worldwide, 30-60% of children affected with sibling rivalry, 190 psychological disorders, 1,022 cases are reported with unspecified mental disorders.⁶ Behavioural problem, emotional disorders of sibling rivalry was found to be 21.08% , 6.09% respectively in the year of 2017 (Jitendra, 2017).

NEED FOR THE STUDY: The word "sibling" refers to brothers and sisters, and "sibling rivalry" means the competitive feelings and actions that often occur among children in a family. It typically involves the arrival of a new infant but may be associated with anyone who joins the family. A common example is the merging of stepfamilies (Hockenberry, 2009). According to many sibling abuse statistics, the typical abuser in a sibling rivalry situation is the older child and is most often between sisters and brothers. About 53% of children report abuse between brothers and sisters. About 53 out of every 100 children abuse a brother or sister. Statistics showed that there were 96.3% of sibling rivalry offenders and 81.3% of victims were male and between the age of 12 to 44 years (Brandon Gaille, 2017). A study conducted by K.Kanimozhi(2015) revealed a significant difference in mother's knowledge score after their educational experience on sibling rivalry 't'=16.32, p < 0.05 level. Where the author administered a structured teaching programme which was found to be significantly effective in knowledge and positive attitude on Sibling Rivalry and its management among Mothers (<https://brandongaille.com/20-bizarre-sibling-rivalry-statistics/>).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design: Pre- Experimental one group pre- test, post- test only design.

Setting Of the study: SVRRGGH, Tirupati.

Population: mothers who are in the paediatric hospital, Tirupati.

Sample Size: 60 mothers having under five children

Sampling technique: Non Probability Convenient sampling technique

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion Criteria

- Mothers having 2 or more under five children
- Mothers who are available at the time of study.
- Mothers Who are willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers who are able to read English or Telugu language.

Exclusion Criteria

- Mother with single child
- mothers who are unable to read English or Telugu language

Development of the tool: The investigator developed a self-structured questionnaire regarding knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding the management of sibling rivalry. The instrument was developed after an in-depth search of literature and in consultation with experts in the field of paediatrics, paediatric Nursing and psychology department. The tool was finalized based on the response during pilot study and suggestions from experts.

Description of the tool: The structured questionnaire comprised of three sections:

Section I : socio demographic data

The first part of the tool consists of 15 items describing the socio demographic variables of mothers such as age, educational status, occupational status, monthly family income, religion, type of family, area of residence, number of children in the family, number of male and female children in family, source of health information regarding child rearing practices.

Section II A: questionnaire on knowledge regarding sibling rivalry.

This section consists of 10 items on the level of knowledge of the mothers of under five children regarding general information about sibling rivalry, definition of sibling rivalry, causes, effects on children, consequences and prevention of sibling rivalry. Each question has 1 correct answer and 3 incorrect answers. Each correct answer is awarded with score 1 and incorrect answer is awarded with score 0. The total possible correct answers are 10 giving rise to maximum score of 10.

Section II B: questionnaire related to knowledge on practices on the management of sibling rivalry:

This section consists of 15 items on the knowledge of practicing management of sibling rivalry. Each question has 1 correct response and 3 incorrect responses. Each correct response is awarded with score 1 and incorrect response with score 0. The total possible correct responses are 15 giving rise to maximum score of 15.

The level of knowledge is classified as

- Inadequate knowledge score: < 13
- Moderately adequate knowledge score: 13-18
- Adequate knowledge score > 18

Content Validity: Tool was given to 10 experts constituting nursing personnel.

Reliability of the tool: The reliability of the tool is computed by using test -retest technique and Spearman Brown prophecy formula. The reliability of the tool was 0.867. therefore, the tool was found to be highly reliable.

Table-1: Frequency distribution of demographic variables and association of selected demographic variables with level of knowledge in pre-test

		N=60				Total	Chi-square	p value		
variables		Pre-test Knowledge								
		Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate						
Educational status of the mother	Illiterate	N	10	0	0	10	13.368*	0.038		
		%	16.70%	0.00%	0.00%	16.70%				
	Primary Education	N	16	8	0	24				
		%	26.70%	13.30%	0.00%	40.00%				
	Secondary Education	N	10	12	2	24				
		%	16.70%	20.00%	3.30%	40.00%				
Collegiate	N	2	0	0	2					
	%	3.30%	0.00%	0.00%	3.30%					
Technical Education	N	0	0	0	0					
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
Total		N	38	20	2	60				
		%	63.30%	33.30%	3.30%	100.00%				
Occupation of the mother	Employee	N	0	5	2	7	23.792**	0.000		
		%	0.00%	8.30%	3.30%	11.70%				
	Business	N	8	4	0	12				
		%	13.30%	6.70%	0.00%	20.00%				
	Home maker	N	30	11	0	41				
		%	50.00%	18.30%	0.00%	68.30%				
Any Other	N	0	0	0	0					
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
Total		N	38	20	2	60				
		%	63.30%	33.30%	3.30%	100.00%				
Occupation of the father	Employee	N	3	8	1	12			12.407*	0.015
		%	5.00%	13.30%	1.70%	20.00%				
	Business	N	10	6	1	17				
		%	16.70%	10.00%	1.70%	28.30%				
	Labour	N	25	6	0	31				
		%	41.70%	10.00%	0.00%	51.70%				
Any Other	N	0	0	0	0					
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
Total		N	38	20	2	60				
		%	63.30%	33.30%	3.30%	100.00%				
Monthly family income	< 10000	N	26	6	0	32	19.678**	0.003		
		%	43.30%	10.00%	0.00%	53.30%				
	10001-15000	N	5	5	0	10				
		%	8.30%	8.30%	0.00%	16.70%				
	15001-20000	N	6	4	2	12				
		%	10.00%	6.70%	3.30%	20.00%				
20001-25000	N	1	5	0	6					
	%	1.70%	8.30%	0.00%	10.00%					
25001 and above	N	0	0	0	0					
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
Total		N	38	20	2	60				
		%	63.30%	33.30%	3.30%	100.00%				
Area of residence	Urban	N	1	8	2	11	22.699**	0.000		
		%	1.70%	13.30%	3.30%	18.30%				
	Semi urban	N	4	3	0	7				
		%	6.70%	5.00%	0.00%	11.70%				
	Rural	N	33	9	0	42				
		%	55.00%	15.00%	0.00%	70.00%				
Total		N	38	20	2	60				
		%	63.30%	33.30%	3.30%	100.00%				
Have received any information regarding child rearing practices	Yes	N	2	7	2	11			16.955**	0.000
		%	3.30%	11.70%	3.30%	18.30%				
	No	N	36	13	0	49				
		%	60.00%	21.70%	0.00%	81.70%				
Total		N	38	20	2	60				
		%	63.30%	33.30%	3.30%	100.00%				

Note : ** = Significant at 0.01 level

* = Significant at 0.05 level

Table 02. Frequency and percentage distribution according to level of knowledge of mothers in Post- test

Level of knowledge in post- test	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate	01	1.70
Moderately adequate	12	20.00
Adequate	47	78.30
Total	60	100.00

Table 03: Mean and Standard deviation of pre and post- test knowledge on management of sibling rivalry among mothers of under five children

Paired Samples t-test : pre- test Vs post- test knowledge						
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t-value	p value
Pair 1	Pre test Knowledge score	12.58	60	2.54	25.149**	0.000
	Post test Knowledge Score	19.17	60	2.27		

Data collection procedure: The data collection was scheduled from 09/03/2020 to 20/03/2020. Before the data collection, the investigator obtained the formal permission from the HOD, Department of paediatrics, SVRRGGH, Tirupati, to conduct the study. The investigator selected 60 mothers meeting inclusion criteria for data collection using convenience sampling technique. The mothers were divided into 6 groups. Structured interview schedule and planned teaching programme was carried out for all the groups. For each mother, pre- test was conducted for 45 minutes and 30 minutes for post -test and 45 minutes for planned teaching programme was allotted. All mothers were attentive and cooperative. No suggestions were given to the subjects by the investigator during the study. Uniformity in asking questions and objectivity in recording the responses were maintained. Responses were simultaneously recorded during the interview.

Data analysis: Descriptive (Percentage, Mean, Standard deviation) and Inferential (chi-square, t-test) statistics were used.

FINDINGS

Socio - Demographic Data

Interpretation

Table 1: shows the association of knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry with the selected demographic characteristics of mothers having under five children in SVRRGGH, Tirupati. The data revealed with regard to demographic variables there was statistically significant association seen in the variables It was significant at $p < 0.01$ level. Hence it was inferred that there was a significant association between selected demographic variables. The data presented in table 02 shows that 78% mothers have adequate knowledge regarding management of sibling rivalry, 20% have moderately adequate knowledge, only 2% mothers have inadequate knowledge in the post- test.

Interpretation: TABLE 03 shown that effectiveness of pre and post-test mean score on knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry among mothers of children. In the pre-test, the mean score were (12.58) respectively and in post- test were (19.97) respectively. While comparing the effectiveness among selected areas in pre and post-test, the inferred 't' value was 25.149**. The significant p value was < 0.001 .

DISCUSSION

The present study result reveals to evaluate the knowledge towards handling sibling rivalry in representative sample of mothers of children in selected areas. The first objective of the present study was to assess the knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry among mothers of children it shows that, 63% mothers have inadequate knowledge regarding management of sibling rivalry, 20% have moderately adequate knowledge, only 2% mothers have adequate knowledge in the pre- test. But in post- test 78% mothers have adequate knowledge, 20% have moderately adequate knowledge, only 2% mothers have inadequate knowledge, which was statistically significant at p- value is < 0.001 .

The above results were supported by a study was conducted in Mangalore. This study result showed that 50% of mothers had inadequate knowledge and remaining 50% had moderately adequate knowledge regarding sibling rivalry.¹¹ Another interesting finding from our study was the appropriate Knowledge among mothers of children towards handling sibling rivalry. The second objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of PTP. Effectiveness of pre and post-test mean score on knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry among mothers of children reveals that the pre-test, the mean score were (12.58) respectively and in post- test were (19.97) respectively. While comparing the effectiveness among selected areas in pre and post-test, the inferred 't' value was 25.149**. The significant p value was $p < 0.001$. The above associated findings in study were supported by a study was conducted in Bhopal. In this study the significant association between knowledge of mothers with selected demographic variables like education, occupation, family monthly income. In this study two socio demographic variables were associated with the present study.¹² The main strength of this study, includes to identify the emotional and behavioural problems in children by mothers with the help of PTP to manage the emotional changes in children. The limitation of the study is that, subjects were from selected areas; hence, it is an awareness programme to the subjects, these findings may not be generalized to border. In future studies can be recommended to be replicated with larger sample for better generalization and in certain aspects comparisons with attitude, practice of parents to handle sibling rivalry in children.

Conclusion

To our knowledge, a study to evaluate knowledge on handling sibling rivalry in a representative Sample among mothers of children in selected areas.

Our results have clearly indicated that mother's knowledge on handling sibling rivalry of these findings have significant implications in the knowledge of mother to manage and prevent an emotional problems among children in SVRRGGH, Tirupati. It has been shown that sibling rivalry can start after the birth of younger children. Thus, mother has been proposed to be the most critical situation to handle or manage and to prevent the Rivalry between children. The mothers need to have adequate knowledge to handle sibling rivalry, the necessary measures need to be taken and an awareness programme to be conducted in order to prevent and handling sibling rivalry.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Nightingale Nursing Times, Volume 3, Issue 4, July 2007, 6-8.
- Christ church psychology: SIBLING RIVALRY, (online), accessed on 2-03-17, available from: <http://www.christchurchpsychology.co.nz/tag/sibling-rivalry/>
- Jonathan Poquiz, MA and Andrew Frazer, Sibling Rivalry, University of Kansas, Clinical Child Psychology Program, (ONLINE), Published April 15, 2016 available at: <https://kuclinic.ku.edu/sites/kuclinic.ku.edu/files/files/sibling%20rivalry>.
- Peter Ernest Haiman: How to Prevent Sibling Rivalry, Nurture Parenting Magazine, Issue 01, 2012. available at: <http://www.peterhaiman.com/pdfs/articles/PreventSiblingRivalry.pdf>
- Pali Rastogi, Deepti Rastogi. Psychiatric Morbidity Profiles of child and adolescent patients in general Psychiatry clinic. E-journal IJRMS [series on the internet].2018; 03(3). DOI: 10.23958. Available from: www.ijrms.in
- Park K. Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, Benarsidas Bhanot Publisher; 24th 2017.
- Dr. Jitendra Mugali, Dr.SS Chate. A study of Emotional disorders among children with poor academic Performance. E-journal international journal of Indian psychology [series on the internet].2107; volume 4, issue2, No.85. DIP: 18.01.014/20170402. Available from: <http://www.ijip.in>.
- Hockenberry MJ, Wilson D. Wong's Essentials of Pediatric Nursing. 8th ed. Uttar Pradesh (India): Replika Press; 2009. p. 420-1.
- Brandon Gaille, sibling rivalry statistics, May 23 2017. Available from <https://brandongaille.com/20-bizarre-sibling-rivalry-statistics/>
- Kanimozhi, K. R. Ajithanancyrani, S. Saradhadevi, G.Ajitha Kumari, V. Hemavathy, "A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Program On Management Of Sibling Rivalry Among Mothers Of Under Five Children In A Selected Area At Chennai." IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS) Volume 4, Issue 3 Ver. I (May. - Jun. 2015), PP 72-74
- Susma chaulagain, soujanya Pu., Knowledge regarding Sibling Rivalry in children among mothers in selected hospitals at Mangalore. E-journal ISIR [series on the internet].2016; volume 5, Issue 4, No 122-124. Available from: www.jsirjournal.com
- Varghes Bincy, Robin Bincy. To assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Module on Knowledge regarding Sibling Rivalry and its management among mothers in selected areas. E-journal IJNE [series on the internet].2018; volume: 9, Issue: 4, No.58-63. DOI: 10.5958/0974-9357.2017.00097.6.
