

## **THE RELATIONSHIP OF SIBLING RIVALRY EVENTS WITH COPING MECHANISMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AT MI AL HUDA KARANGPANDAN**


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<b>Article Info</b>	<b>ABSTRACT</b>
<p><b>Article history:</b></p> <p>Received month dd, yyyy</p> <p>Revised month dd, yyyy</p> <p>Accepted month dd, yyyy</p>	<p>Sibling rivalry is a common phenomenon in families that often occurs. Sibling rivalry is competition or rivalry, jealousy and anger between siblings. Sibling rivalry can affect school age children's coping mechanisms. Coping mechanisms are ways that children use to deal with stress and conflict in certain situations. Factors that influence sibling rivalry include parental attitudes, positional factors, gender and age differences. Coping mechanisms are important to support the adaptation process. Children who are able to adapt well will support an adaptive coping process. This study aims to determine the relationship between the occurrence of sibling rivalry and coping mechanisms of school-age children at MI Al Huda Karangpandan</p>
<p><b>Corresponding Author:</b></p> <p>Dwi Oktafiana</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:dwiokta1127@gmail.com">dwiokta1127@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>This quantitative study used a descriptive correlational approach with a cross-sectional design. This study involved 59 school-age students who were selected using cluster random sampling technique. The results showed that the majority of respondents, 42.4%, had high sibling rivalry and 74.6% had maladaptive coping mechanisms. The results of the study using the Eta correlation test obtained a p-value of 0.027 (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>), so this means that <math>H_0</math> is rejected and <math>H_a</math> is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between sibling rivalry and coping mechanisms of school-age children at MI Al Huda Karangpandan. While the strength of the relationship between the 2 variables is shown in the Eta value, which is 0.746 or has a strong relationship strength. Based on this research, parents and schools can pay more attention to approaches in helping children to reduce and overcome sibling rivalry.</p>
	<p><b>Keywords :</b> sibling rivalry, coping mechanisms, school age children</p>
	

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## INTRODUCTION

Family is the first place where people can learn about the personalities of others, such as their attitude, responsibility, socialization skills, and so on. A family with multiple children differs from a family with a single child. These distinctions can be found in economic aspects, attitudes, parental treatment of their children, and patterns of family life. Families with a large number of children may experience issues such as sibling rivalry and disagreements (Putri et al., 2020).

Sibling rivalry is a general term used to describe jealousy among siblings. Sibling rivalry can make children fearful of losing their parents' affection and attention. Sibling rivalry is characterized by minor conflicts with others, irritability, and a failure to adapt to the environment. Sibling rivalry harms a child's personal and social development and can persist into adulthood (Septiawan, 2022).

According to WHO survey results, approximately 10 million children in Asia face sibling rivalry. Sibling rivalry can lead to children hitting or killing their own siblings (Duumirrotin, 2022). According to an American study, 82% of families experience sibling rivalry, which is defined as children competing for attention and striving to improve. According to Central Bureau of Statistics census data, approximately 72% of Indonesian children experience sibling rivalry. According to the Child Protection Authority in 2017, parents frequently compare their children, with fathers at 37,4% and mothers at 43,4%, and 84,8% of siblings still experiencing sibling rivalry (Hidayaningtyas, 2023).

The findings of a study conducted by (Indrayani et al. 2021) at Aishiya Kebumen Kindergarten in Central Java revealed a sibling rivalry rate of 53,3%. Respondents had up to 62,2% inappropriate parenting, 60,0% age differences, and 57,8% gender differences, all of which increased the likelihood of sibling rivalry. The child's

reaction to sibling rivalry is envy of his or her older sibling, and he or she refuses to share or help siblings. Sindonews published an article about a child who murdered their father and siblings because they were jealous of their father's attitude, who is said to love their siblings more (Rasyid, 2021).

Sibling rivalry that is not addressed in early childhood can have long-term consequences, as behavior patterns are stored in the subconscious mind. Sibling rivalry begins at 3 to 5 years old (preschool age) and reappears at 8 to 12 years old (school age). Sibling rivalry tends to increase as children enter school. This is because children become more active and excel both in and out of school, and parents begin to compare one child to another, causing children to become hostile and jealous of one another (Mulyanti, S., & Kusmana, 2018).

Sibling rivalry can have a serious impact on psychological development if not managed properly in early childhood, such as the emergence of behavioral problems in children, conflicts between siblings, a tense home environment, and competition among children for more attention from their parents, which leads to low self-confidence and regressive behavior in children. Different behaviors among siblings, unequal treatment, and constant praise from parents for one child can make children feel insignificant and inadequate, undermining their self-esteem and hindering their positive development. Poor sibling relationships can cause family conflicts and impair children's social skills. Children who are in conflict with their siblings may struggle to interact, cooperate, and form positive relationships with their peers (Damayanti et al., 2022).

Children's reactions to sibling rivalry are universal. This is due to a variety of influencing factors, including parental attitudes, child position order, gender, and age. Children's coping mechanisms are also critical in supporting the adjustment process. This is because when a child adjusts well, he

or she develops adaptive coping mechanisms. Adaptive coping mechanisms are defined by optimism, competence, and compliance. Children with maladaptive coping mechanisms exhibit withdrawal, irritability, moodiness, and aggressive behavior (Zalita et al., 2023).

One of the issues with children's emotional development is jealousy, competition, and envy of siblings. Uncontrolled emotions highlight the experience of sibling rivalry in children (Mulyanti et al., 2018). According to Muthmainah research (2022), 62% of 154 children used maladaptive coping strategies when adapting to their experiences. Children are afraid of losing their parents' love and attention, which can lead to a variety of conflicts that disrupt the child's self-adjustment, psychological, and social development. To develop positive coping mechanisms in school-age children, it is necessary to pay attention to each challenge at the child's developmental level. By applying the right adaptive mechanism in overcoming problems, children are able to adapt to changes or problems with positive coping (Suciati et al., 2021).

In general, sibling rivalry can be prevented and overcome by understanding the signs, reactions, and behavior of children when experiencing sibling rivalry, and especially with the role of mothers who must be able to understand their children's behavior before and after their children experience sibling rivalry so as to reduce maladaptive coping mechanisms (Duumirrotin, 2022). This parental behavior is reflected in the mother's role in childcare. The mother's role is one of the factors that influence the occurrence of sibling rivalry in children. (Indrayani & Dewi, 2021).

Based on preliminary studies conducted in January 2023 at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al Huda Karangpandan, they stated that they were unaware of sibling rivalry and that no previous research had addressed it, so they were interested in conducting research at

Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al Huda Karangpandan. Furthermore, six children admitted that they frequently fight with their siblings, with arguments occurring almost every day. Respondents shared a variety of experiences, with the first respondent, a grade V older sibling, stating that competing for parental attention with their younger sister occasionally strained their relationship, but they also learned to support each other and expressed jealousy and sadness. The second respondent, a fifth-grader, felt pressured to keep up with the older sibling's academic success, but after talking, the dynamics of their relationship shifted to helping each other. The third respondent in class IV felt that the first child was always required to grow up more and give in to their younger sibling, the response they expressed was jealousy and sadness. Respondents 4, 5 and 6 in grade VI said that competition for parental love and attention, school achievement, and greater attention to one sibling alone made them feel unfair. The responses they expressed felt unable to compete with their siblings and felt that they were not loved by their parents.

According to the findings of four parent interviews, the first respondent stated that having children of similar ages is difficult because they must provide the same love, attention, and treatment. The second respondent stated that even though they have provided the same treatment, the children still believe that the affection and treatment have not been fully extended. The third respondent said it often happens at home that children always compete for attention and are confused about how to deal with it. The fourth respondent said that older siblings and younger siblings often fight every day. However, parents feel that this kind of quarrel is normal in a sibling relationship, although it makes them dizzy when the quarrel occurs (Duumirrotin, 2022).

Based on the aforementioned, researchers intended to examine "the

relationship between sibling rivalry and coping mechanisms in school-aged children".

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method was quantitative, with a descriptive correlational research design. The study design was cross-sectional (Nursalam, 2020). The study's population consisted of 119 students and parents from classes IV, V, and VI at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al Huda Karangpandan. The sample size was calculated using the Slovin formula, and the number of respondents was 54. The author added 10% of the total sample as a drop out respondent, bringing the total number of respondents in this study to 59. The sampling technique was cluster random sampling.

This research was conducted in March 2024 at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al Huda Karangpandan. The instruments in this study include sibling rivalry questionnaire and coping mechanism questionnaire. This research has passed the Ethical Clearance test at Dr. Moewardi Hospital with the number 852/III/HREC/2024.

This study's univariate analysis includes respondents' characteristics (age, gender, child position, number of siblings), as well as the distribution of sibling rivalry and coping mechanisms. Because the data in this study is interval and nominal, the bivariate analysis included an ETA test (the correlation Ratio). The ETA test was used to examine the relationship between the incidence of sibling rivalry and children's coping mechanisms.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents**

**Based on Age (n=59)**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
<b>Age</b>	10.96	0.808	10	12

The findings of the study revealed that the average age of respondents was 10,96 years with a standard deviation of 0,808, with the youngest being 10 years and the oldest being 12 years. School-aged children are in a period of rapid physical, emotional, intellectual, and social development

(Yektiningsih, 2022). School-aged children require special attention from their parents to support their development (Tanggu, 2022). The school-aged period is also called the "fighting age" considering that there are many fights between children. Fights not only occur at school but also at home, making the atmosphere at home unpleasant for the whole family (Indrayani & Dewi, 2021).

School-aged children range in age from 6 to 12 years (Potter and Perry, 2019). Children aged 6 to 12 years are in the middle or latent stage of growth, which leads to physical and psychological maturity (Mulyanti, 2018). Sibling rivalry typically occurs between the ages of 8 and 12 years. The reason for this is that children at this age are prone to jealousy when their parents pay slightly different attention to their siblings, given that children's selfishness is at its peak (Damayanti & Wiryanti, 2022).

At school age, sibling rivalry increases again as children are more active both in and out of school and begin to excel. This leads parents to compare one child to another. Parents with children close in age are more likely to compare their children's achievements. As a result, children frequently fight and are hostile to one another, making social adjustment difficult for them (Salim, 2023). The constant fighting that has occurred since childhood will continue to increase as children grow older; they will continue to compete with and be jealous of one another. The consequences are so severe that siblings have even killed one another over inheritance disputes (Muranda et al., 2022).

There is no patent age at which rivalry between siblings naturally disappears. Competition between siblings can occur at any age, including during school. However, some studies have found that rivalry between siblings tends to diminish with age (Kamil et al., 2024). For example, a study published in the *Journal of Family Psychology* found that rivalry between siblings tends to diminish with age, with the most intense rivalry

occurring during childhood and early school years (Lupo, 2021). Sibling rivalry is common among younger children, as they may not have developed the social and emotional skills necessary to manage competition in a healthy way (Reynolds, 2023).

There is no patent age limit that can eliminate sibling rivalry naturally. Conflict between siblings can occur at any age, even during school. However, some studies have found that competition between siblings tends to decrease with age (Kamil et al., 2024). According to research published in the *Journal of Family Psychology*, sibling conflict declines with age, with the most intense conflict occurring during childhood and preschool (Lupo, 2021). Conflict between siblings is common in young children because they may lack the social and emotional skills required to handle conflict in a healthy manner (Reynolds, 2023).

**Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics based on Gender (n=59)**

Gender	( f )	( % )
Female	32	54.2
Male	27	45.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>

The results revealed that the majority of gender characteristics were female, with 32 respondents (54,2%) and 27 respondents (45,8%) being male. This research is consistent with the findings of Merianti et al. (2018), who found that more than half of the respondents, 40 people (58,8%), are women. These results are supported by Hurlock's (1996) theory in (Muranda et al., 2022) which states that feelings of envy are stronger in the female gender than in the male gender.

The findings of this study are also consistent with (Hidayat, 2021), which found that there were 25 (41,7%) boys and 35 (58,3%) girls. Boys and girls respond differently to their siblings. Girls with sisters are more jealous than girls with brothers or boys with brothers. Girls are more likely to

cause sibling conflict because their instincts are to avoid having rivals in their lives. Girls often experience anxiety about the birth of their siblings, fearing that their parents' love will be divided (Rochmah et al., 2019).

According to Friedman (2010) in (Septiawan, 2022), men and women use different coping mechanisms. Research by (Mulyanti & Kusmana 2018) shows that there are differences in behavior between men and women. Men are more competitive and tend to perform dispositional behavior towards cruelty and risky behavior. Women tend to be more passive and use emotions in their feelings. According to Brizendin (2007) in (Nurhayati & Wahyuna 2021), there are differences in the way men and women respond to conflict. Women's brains respond negatively to conflict, resulting in stress. Conflict in women produces negative hormones that cause stress, anxiety, and fear. Men, on the other hand, frequently enjoy conflict and competition, and even see it as a positive energizer (Ramli et al., 2022).

**Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Child Position (N=59)**

Child Position	( f )	( % )
First child	27	45.8
Second child	28	47.5
Third child	2	3.4
Fourth child	2	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>

The characteristics of respondents based on their child's position are very diverse, with the majority of respondents, or approximately 28 (47,5%), being the second child. The position of the second child in sibling conflict is critical, particularly for school-aged children, as it relates to situations in which they feel pressured to obey their older brothers or sisters, feel inferior to their siblings, or receive insufficient attention from their parents (Lupo, 2021).

Some coping mechanisms that can help children deal with these issues are seeking support from teachers, peers or parents to

help them cope with the stress and anxiety they face due to sibling conflict (Reynolds, 2023). A second child may feel compelled to compete with their siblings for their parents' attention, resources, and care, or they may be expected to fit in with their siblings and meet their parents' expectations. This can cause feelings of insecurity and unkindness, which can harm relationships with others (Israeli & Sari, 2020). Parents must recognize and address the challenges associated with these concerns in order to assist second children in developing adaptive coping skills and strategies (Sari & Ariani, 2022).

**Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Characteristics Based on Number of Siblings (n=59)**

Child Position	(f)	(%)
Two siblings	35	59.3
Three siblings	19	32.2
Four siblings	5	8.5
Total	59	100

The findings revealed that the majority of respondents had two siblings, 35 (59,3%), and three siblings, 19 (32,2%). The rest have four siblings, for a total of five respondents (8,5%). There has been no research that specifically examines differences in sibling competition based on the number of siblings (Reynolds, 2023). However, some research has found that the number of siblings can influence sibling conflict in general. For example, research published in the *Journal of Family Psychology* found that children who have more siblings often generate more competition with their siblings than children who have fewer siblings (Lupo, 2021).

Another study published in the *Journal of Marriage and Family* found that the number of siblings can affect the level of competition between siblings. Children who have more siblings tend to experience greater competition. Overall, although no studies have specifically investigated the differences in competition between one, two and three siblings, general research suggests that the number of siblings may influence the level of

competition between siblings (Sari & Ariani, 2022).

**Table 5 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Sibling Rivalry Incidence (n=59)**

Child Position	(f)	(%)
High	25	42.2
Medium	19	32.2
Low	15	25.4
Total	59	100

The findings revealed that the incidence of sibling rivalry in school-age children was highest in the high category, with 25 respondents (42,4%), followed by the medium category, with 19 respondents (32,2%), and the low category, with 15 respondents (25,4%). This study is consistent with the findings of (Fatimah & Purwati, 2022), who discovered that the incidence of sibling rivalry in children in the East Kring area was as high as 25 respondents (83%), low as 25 respondents (83%), and medium as 5 respondents (5%). Sibling rivalry is the competition between siblings for love, affection, and attention from one or both parents to gain recognition or more (Jatmiko & Mulya, 2023). The incidence of sibling rivalry is a very sensitive issue because children not only compare themselves with their other siblings, but also assess how their parents compare to their other siblings. This is a huge burden for children (Tukhfa, 2022).

This study is supported by (Oktriani, 2019) previous research, which found that of the 32 respondents in Rabhan Bhakti Village, Simulue District, the majority of children who experienced sibling rivalry were 22 (68,7%), while the minority of children who experienced sibling rivalry were 10 (31,3%). Sibling rivalry refers to jealousy, competition and fighting between siblings. It occurs in most parents who have two or more children (Insani, 2020). According to the *Medical Dictionary*, sibling rivalry is competition between siblings for love, affection, attention, and approval or other benefits from one or both parents (Armanda, 2017). In

severe cases, rivalry can show up as open hostility, physical trauma, malicious behavior, or attempts to bring down siblings. In mild cases, rivalry and jealousy can appear as a refusal to share, a negative attitude, and a lack of friendly interaction with siblings (Armanda, 2017).

Several factors can influence sibling rivalry, such as age differences, where if there is a large age difference between siblings, sibling rivalry can be more intense. Younger children may feel pressured to keep up with their older siblings, while older children may feel disrespected or belittled by their younger siblings. Rivalry between siblings can be even more intense if there are significant personality differences between siblings. The more independent child may be less interested in the more sociable sibling, and vice versa (Reynolds, 2023). Parents must provide support for their children and assist them in coping with sibling conflict. Individualizing study time, scheduling time for each child's preferred activities, and providing emotional support are some examples (Lupo, 2021).

Based on the description above, the researcher claims that in this study, more children in the high category experienced sibling rivalry, which is defined as jealousy over the attention given by parents to children who are influenced by the presence of new family members, causing the first child or child to feel alienated. In reality, sibling rivalry is still prevalent in our society, which can exacerbate sibling rivalry, affecting their mental and emotional health and triggering less adaptive coping mechanisms, such as aggression or withdrawal, thus leaving the child feeling unnoticed before the new member arrives.

**Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Coping Mechanism (n=59)**

Child Position	(f)	(%)
Maladaptive	44	74.6
Adaptive	15	25.4

Total	59	100
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According to the research findings, the frequency distribution of respondents based on children's coping mechanisms was mostly in the maladaptive category, with 44 respondents (74,6%), and the rest in the adaptive category, with 15 respondents (25,4%). Coping is what a person does to gain control over a situation perceived as a challenge, injury, loss, or threat (Handalan & Hasanah, 2020). The coping mechanisms that children learn are critical to their ability to overcome the obstacles they experience.

Coping mechanisms are strategies that people employ to deal with stressful or tense situations (Salim, 2023). When faced with unexpected situations, school-age children typically use maladaptive coping strategies. This is because children are afraid that something will change because of the actions taken against them (Muthmaina, 2022). Coping mechanisms are required to avoid problems that may cause anxiety in children. Coping mechanisms are efforts to overcome psychological fears (Lau et al., 2019). Factors that influence coping mechanisms include personality, past experience, strength of social support, emotional strength, cognitive strength, physical strength, mental strength, social strength, and economic strength spiritual strength, a sense of happiness, physical well-being, mental well-being (Firmansyah, 2020).

Emotion-focused coping mechanisms are more widely used than problem-focused coping mechanisms (Rochmah et al., 2019). Emotion-focused coping methods are utilized to regulate emotions that develop during stressful situations (Nurhayati & Wahyuna, 2021). Good emotional regulation leads to controlled behavior that does not hurt oneself or others (Rahmania et al., 2016). Problem-focused coping methods are employed to create solutions to the challenges encountered. Emotion-focused coping methods are employed to avoid stressful situations or to be calm before tackling challenges (Pravesty, 2019).

According to the description above, the researcher believes that there are additional maladaptive coping techniques. Children may develop behavioral patterns such as aggression, excessive jealousy, or social isolation as a coping mechanism for stress and dissatisfaction. These maladaptive coping methods can intensify sibling conflict and have a detrimental influence on family ties as well as children's mental health.

**Table 7 Eta Correlation Test**

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Eta</i>
Eta	<i>Sibling Rivalry</i>		
	Coping Mechanism	0.027	0.746

Based on the research conducted, the results obtained using the ETA correlation test obtained a p-value of 0.027 ( $p < 0,05$ ), this means that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, indicating that there is a relationship between sibling rivalry and coping mechanisms of school-aged children at MI Al Huda Karangpandan. While the strength of the relationship between the 2 variables is shown in the ETA value at 0,746 or has a strong relationship strength. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the sibling rivalry value, the coping mechanisms applied by students tend to be maladaptive. This study is in line with research conducted by (Oktriani, 2019), stating that the results of statistical tests between parenting variables and the incidence of sibling rivalry have a p value of 0,037 where the p value  $< \alpha = 0,05$  ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, indicating that there is a relationship with parenting patterns with the incidence of sibling rivalry at the age of toddlers in Labuhan Bakti Village, Simeulue Regency 2019.

Tukhfa (2022) study demonstrates that emotional development influences the occurrence of sibling rivalry in children. When a child has a strained relationship with their siblings, anger and envy increase, and emotions take over the child's life. Emotional development influences the occurrence of sibling rivalry (Insani, 2020). Although

emotional development occurs concurrently with bodily maturity, not all children develop properly, with some experiencing developmental delays and psychiatric issues (Damayanti et al., 2022).

Sibling rivalry is a feeling of jealousy and competition that children usually experience in connection with the birth of their siblings (Nurwijayanti et al., 2024). Sibling rivalry occurs when a child feels unloved by their parents and considers their siblings as rivals in gaining their parents' affection. The phenomenon is that many children cannot accept the arrival of their siblings during pregnancy or after birth (Yektiningsih et al., 2022). This is also consistent with Sawicki and Anderson's opinion that children's temperament and emotions are related to sibling conflict (Salim, 2023). Therefore, conflict between siblings is a threat to children. Hence, conflict between siblings poses a threat to children. Consequently, children should have adaptive coping mechanisms, but in reality, this study shows that the majority of children have maladaptive coping mechanisms.

Coping mechanisms are the cognitive and behavioral ways in which a person can solve difficulties and deal with emerging changes and frightening situations (Purwiyarningsih et al., 2023). The better a person's coping system, the less likely they are to feel anxious or stressed. In contrast, the worse (more maladaptive) a person's coping mechanism, the more likely that person may suffer anxiety, which can lead to stress and even depression (Rochmah et al., 2019). According to Weiten in (Mulyanti & Kusmana 2018), adaptive coping is dealing with a problem directly, rationally considering alternatives to fixing a problem, and managing stressful situations using reasonable considerations and controlled difficulties. Maladaptive coping techniques include escaping reality and difficult situations, as well as indifference and a loss of spirit (Tangu et al., 2022).



Based on the description above, the researcher argues that sibling rivalry develops because respondents see a threat when they have siblings, particularly if the age gap is not too great. The majority of respondents, according to the research, are female. This is because women find it more difficult to manage their envy than boys, resulting in children developing maladaptive coping methods. Maladaptive coping methods emerge in respondents as a result of a variety of reasons, including parental comparisons, feelings of threat from the presence of siblings, and respondents' difficult-to-control emotions owing to jealousy. This can lead to maladaptive coping mechanisms to emerge in respondents, affecting their drive and enthusiasm that siblings are not actually a threat to them. This is further supported by the fact that the more siblings there are, the greater the competition between siblings as a result of parents' lack of attention.

## CONCLUSION

The study found that respondents had an average age of 10.96 years, ranging from 10 to 12 years, with a standard deviation of 0.808. Most respondents were female (54.2%), and the majority were second-born children (47.5%). In terms of the number of siblings, 59.3% of respondents had two siblings, 32.2% had three, and 8.5% had four. Regarding sibling rivalry, 42.4% of respondents experienced it at a high level, 32.2% at a medium level, and 25.4% at a low level. The study also examined coping mechanisms, revealing that 74.6% of respondents exhibited maladaptive coping strategies, while 25.4% demonstrated adaptive coping. The ETA correlation test showed a significant relationship between sibling rivalry and coping mechanisms ( $p = 0.027$ ), with a strong relationship strength (ETA value = 0.746). This indicates a significant connection between sibling rivalry and coping mechanisms in school-aged children at MI Al Huda Karangpandan.

## RECOMMENDATION

The findings of this study are intended to help parents, particularly mothers, enhance their understanding and attitude toward sibling rivalry, allowing them to anticipate or reduce its occurrence and provide better support for their children. In schools, these findings can serve as a guide to inspire and supervise children's behavior while also aiding them in developing effective coping mechanisms. Additionally, this study is expected to serve as a reference for future researchers, encouraging further exploration using more engaging media or methods to examine the relationship between sibling rivalry events and the formation of coping mechanisms in school-aged children.

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