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Psychological Study Of The Formation Of Sibling Relationships In The Family

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Abstract: This article provides a theoretical analysis of the psychological aspects of sibling relationships within the family. In addition, the interactions between older and younger children in the family, their social roles, emotional approaches, and mutual evaluations have been scientifically investigated. The article also analyzes the psychological impact of such relationships as rivalry, cooperation, support, and agreement.

Keywords: Family, communication, social role, emotions, social competence, individuality.

Introduction: Family is the primary structure that forms the primary social environment of the individual and plays a significant role in its development. Family relationships, children's relationships, parents' educational methods, and intra-family dynamics play a key role in shaping children's personality. The relationship between children determines not only social skills but also the emotional and psychological development of children. Therefore, studying the psychological aspects of forming interpersonal relationships between children in the family has important scientific and practical significance.

The relationship between children influences many psychological factors: the family environment, the relationship between parents, family roles, and psychological differences. The formation and development of such relationships leads to the emergence of a number of psychological characteristics, such as emotional changes in children's interactions, aggression, the desire to show oneself, assistance, and support. In particular, the relationship between the first and second or more children in the family can be different, as each child develops in specific conditions,

and the competition, cooperation, and communication between them are psychologically important.

Furthermore, parents' educational approaches, family members' approaches to each other, the presence of mutual love, respect, and support directly influence the formation of interpersonal relationships. Psychological scientific research shows that healthy and balanced relationships within the family contribute to the development of positive self-perception, social and emotional skills in children. At the same time, mutual conflicts, contradictions, or incorrect methods of upbringing by parents can lead to the negative formation of interpersonal relationships between children, which can cause various difficulties in personal and social life in the future.

The formation of inter-child relationships involves numerous psychological and social issues that arise within the family and society. Their study is of great importance not only for the personal development of children but also for improving the overall psychological health and well-being of the family. Such relationships contribute to the development of such psychological skills in children as mutual understanding, coordination, assistance, and influence.

Therefore, psychological study of the formation of "inter-child relationships" helps to understand more deeply the social and emotional dynamics within the family, as well as to improve the overall psychological stability of the family. The study will be aimed at identifying psychological factors influencing the formation and development of interpersonal relationships in the family, reducing their negative consequences, and ensuring positive changes.

The main goal of this study is to analyze the process of forming inter-child relations in the family from a psychological point of view, to determine the influence of relationships and the family environment on the emotional, social, and psychological development of children.

Literature analysis and methodology. A number of well-known scientists and researchers have conducted important scientific works on the psychological aspects of the formation of sibling relationships in the family, that is, "inter-child relationships." They deeply analyzed the psychological aspects of intra-family relationships, personality development, social and emotional changes, and interactions between children. Below is information about some scholars who worked in this field and their works:

In particular, John Bowlby is one of the main scientists who conducted scientific research on the process of parents' communication with children in the formation

of relationships between children and the impact of this communication process on other relationships. His "Attachment Theory" provides important information about the role of emotional connections between parents and children in the family in personality formation and relationships. According to Bowlby's theory, parents' attitude towards their child is crucial for ensuring their sense of security and emotional stability in the relationship between children. Bowlby also analyzed the psychological aspects of competition, support, and cooperation between children.

Murray Bowen considers the family as an important system, studying the interaction between its members and how these connections influence individual psychological development. In "Family Systems Theory," Bowen analyzes the influence of various social and emotional processes within the family on each other. According to his approach, the interaction between children within the family, parents' educational methods, and family roles have a great influence on the formation of interpersonal relationships. Bowen, analyzing approaches and relationships within the family, attempted to define the psychological and social aspects of interconnectedness [3].

In his founded theory of individual psychology, Alfred Adler emphasized the importance of studying the relationships between children and the impact of family dynamics on a child's personality. Adler expressed scientific opinions about how a child's place in the family, such as being the first, second, or last child, influences personality formation. She spoke about how relationships between children within the family, especially competition and support, develop children's uniqueness and social competencies. Adler studied what psychological differences can arise between the second and other children when the first child receives more attention and responsibility from parents [1].

Diana Baumrind is one of the well-known psychologists who studies family upbringing methods and their impact on children's relationships. His research focused on the study of "upbringing styles" and made important conclusions about how these styles influence relationships between children. The educational methods described by Baumrind are directly related to aspects such as authoritarian, authoritarian, and free styles, social interactions between children, cooperation, and competition. He showed that healthy and balanced relationships within the family are necessary for the psychological development of children.

Carol Gilligan, through her works on emotional development and feminist psychology, made significant

contributions to the study of relationships between children in the family, especially the differences between girls and boys. His theory influences the development of empathy, support, and mutual understanding between children. Gilligan analyzed the impact of various relationships between girls and boys in the family on emotional development, as well as how the roles of women and men influence family dynamics.

Erik Erikson, in his theory of "personality development" (psychosocial development), analyzed the impact of relationships between children on psychological development. He attempted to determine the role of intra-family dynamics in the formation of personality, taking into account the constant changes and development of children's relationships. Erikson's theory studies how conflicts and cooperation in children's relationships shape social experience and emotional skills that are important for personality development [2].

The aforementioned scholars laid the foundation for important scientific works on the formation of inter-child relationships within the family and their role in personal, social, and emotional development. Psychological approaches in their work contribute greatly to improving family upbringing and children's psychological well-being. Research conducted in this area serves to further understand personal and social relationships within the family and to develop programs aimed at fostering positive and healthy relationships between children.

Discussion. The topic of psychological study of the formation of "inter-child relations" in the family represents a vast and complex field of research encompassing several important issues. The relationship between children in the family reflects the dynamics that are of great importance in their social, emotional, and psychological development [4]. Scientific research conducted on this topic examines family structure, parental approaches, family environment, and the connections between social roles and relationships between children. However, there are some problems and pressing issues in this area that need to be studied. 1. Социальные и психологические аспекты межличностных отношений.

The formation of relationships between children is connected not only with family interaction but also with the social role, psychological state, and emotional development of children. Social roles between children within the family (being the first, second, middle, or last child) can have various psychological effects. For example, the first children are often the focus of

parents' attention and take on high responsibility, which affects their psychological development. The second or subsequent children often face competition, the desire to attract parents' attention, and internal struggles for their place.

Studies show that the emotional states of interaction between children, such as rivalry, cooperation, or hostility, directly influence children's self-awareness, personality formation, and the development of social competencies. Thus, the psychological aspects of interpersonal relationships within the family can significantly influence their future social relationships, such as interacting with friends, at work, or in society.

2. Influence of parental approaches.

Parents' approaches, family upbringing methods, and parents' attitudes towards children's relationships directly influence the formation of non-dependent relationships. Parental approaches can be in different styles, such as authoritarian, authoritative, free, and each approach affects children's relationships differently.

- An authoritarian approach requires strict rules and control within the family, which can intensify competition or conflicts in children's relationships.
- Authoritarian approach - parents interact with their children based on mutual respect and understanding. In such an environment, there are tendencies towards greater cooperation, support, and mutual assistance between children.
- Free approach - parents give their children more freedom. In this case, the relationship between children can be more open to mutual criticism and social influence.

Parents' upbringing style determines children's interaction style, and these relationships directly influence personality development. For example, if parents encourage friendly and respectful relationships between their children, it can foster cooperation and empathy in them. Conversely, if parents encourage competition and rivalry between children, it can exacerbate conflicts between children [4].

3. Psychological conflicts between children.

Conflicts between children, especially problems between the first and second children, can create a strong psychological impact in the family. These conflicts are often related to the desire to attract parents' attention and to differ in roles in the family. Such conflicts can sometimes lead to physical or emotional competition between children, particularly when the first child plays the role of "leader," while the second or subsequent children may struggle to find their place.

Conflicts and rivalry sometimes manifest in the form of mutual physical or psychological aggression of children. However, if there are healthy and balanced relationships in the family environment, these conflicts can also become positive opportunities for developing social competencies and strengthening personality. For example, competition between children, if directed correctly, can inspire them to mutual success and achieve goals.

4. Children's skills of mutual assistance and support.

Mutual assistance and support play an important psychological role in the relationships between children. Cooperation between children within the family develops emotional stability, mutual trust, and understanding between them. These skills are important for future children in building successful connections in social life, working in a team, and maintaining mutual respect. The development of help and support between children also depends on the parents' educational methods and the family environment.

If we fully study the formation and development of interpersonal relationships in the family from a psychological, social, and emotional perspective, it will create an opportunity for developing healthy, balanced, and positive relationships between children. Such relationships play an important role in the formation of children's personality, the development of social skills, as well as in achieving success in their future life. A balanced and supportive atmosphere in the family contributes to the formation of positive relationships between children, which strengthens the psychological health and well-being of the family.

Conclusion. Psychological study of the formation of "inter-child relations" in the family is very important for ensuring the social, emotional, and psychological well-being of the family. Relationships between children are formed not only through dynamics within the family but also through psychological aspects such as interaction between them, competition, assistance and support, and cooperation. These relationships are important for determining how they influence the formation of children's personality, social and emotional development, and future social relationships.

1. Influence of family and parents:

Parents' approaches, social changes in the family, and upbringing methods directly influence the relationships between children. If there is an opportunity to create an atmosphere of love, respect, and support in the family, it leads to the development of cooperation and positive connections in children's relationships. In this case, parents' caution, attention,

and proper educational approaches to their children help them develop healthy and positive relationships with each other.

2. Interaction and psychological development of children:

The relationships between children influence their self-awareness, personality formation, and emotional stability. Conflicts or rivalry between children can have both positive and negative effects on their psychological development [2]. Proper resolution of conflicts and creating opportunities for mutual assistance develops children's social skills. Healthy relationships in the family environment help children understand and support each other, adapt to changes, and solve problems.

3. Influence on the social and emotional development of children:

The relationships between children in the family also influence how they find their place in society, develop social skills, and properly communicate with others. Assistance and support between children, especially under strong physical or psychological influence, develops the competencies necessary for children to build successful social relationships in the future. This leads to their development as independent and effective individuals.

4. Competition and cooperation:

The role of competition and cooperation between children is of particular importance. Competition stems from the desire to attract the attention of the first child or parents in the family, but it is necessary to maintain balance in the family so that this competition does not lead to mutual conflicts and aggression. Collaboration teaches children to understand, support, and work together. If the family manages these two aspects in balance, the relationship between children will develop positively.

5. Creation of a healthy family environment:

The healthy and balanced formation of relationships between children is directly related to the family environment. Respect, support, love, and attention within the family contribute to the formation of social and emotional relationships between children. At the same time, different approaches of parents, such as authoritarian or authoritarian approaches, can lead to changes in the interaction between children. Negative family environment or serious conflicts between parents can negatively affect children's psychological development [5].

6. Psychological assistance and resources:

Psychological support and family counseling play an important role in managing conflicts or negative relationships between children. Helping family

members, especially parents, in properly directing relationships between children can be an effective tool in ensuring their healthy development. Psychologists and family counselors provide important advice on identifying and solving family problems.

Thus, relationships between children are formed depending on psychological, social, and emotional factors arising from the internal dynamics of the family. Healthy and positive relationships between family members guide the personal and social development of children. Such relationships contribute to the development of mutual assistance, support, and cooperation between children, which is an important foundation for future social relations. Therefore, the educational approaches in the family, the mutual respect and understanding between parents, and the social and psychological aspects of the family environment play a significant role in shaping healthy and positive relationships between children.

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