

2. DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE II : SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

IV Social Development :

Social development occurs intensely in adolescence. The meaning of social development is “the ability to behave in accordance with social beliefs and to co-ordinate with others.” Understanding the ideals and values of the society, as well as the behaviours, thoughts and feelings of different people of the society and learning adjustments in various situations is also important. A teenage receive respect in society if its behavior is consistent with the ideals and values of society, as well as its adjusting behaviour. Social maturity is necessary in the adolescent in order to adjust and behave according to the expectations of society. Under this stage, social development can be understood by the following points :

1. Social behaviour :

Child social circle becomes vast as the child grows up, and the role in society outside the home becomes progressively important for the development of his personality. The child’s interests and experiences become immense. He is now connected with many groups whose members are often of different interests and perspectives. The adolescent learns with a large number of social connections to organize his activities, choose leaders, behave as a youth on small level, deal with heterosexual sex, talk, dance, and behave in socially accepted ways.

Negative attitude found in teenagers at early adolescence is replaced by positive attitude like sympathy towards the weak, social loyalty, interest in social work, desire to improve others, loyalty towards

the individual etc. His behaviour becomes limited and moderate rather than talkative, rowdy and brutal. Adolescent develops self acceptability as a young teenager instead of inferiority of social norms. The desire is awakened that he should be considered as a different person and the group’s approval is obtained. He adopts now subtle methods of meditation, such as wearing the latest and the best clothes, revealing new ideas, listening to fun stories etc. Social discrimination at this stage reaches its peak. Both, the adolescent and the teenager discriminate against those whom they consider low on account of race, color, religion, social, economic status or intellectual ability. They deliberately behave indiscriminately with them. This intolerance decreases automatically and now the teenager makes good adjustments with social situations and fight less than before.

2. Group formation :

The gang of childhood gradually breaks up at puberty and during early adolescence as the individual’s interest shifts from the strenuous play activities of childhood to the less strenuous and more formal social activities of adolescence. Their place is occupied by new social groupings. The social groupings of boys as a rule are larger and more loosely knit while those of girls which are smaller and more sharply defined. The closest friends of teenagers are their buddies. Buddies are often of the same sex, whose interests and abilities are the same. Their relationship is so intense and satisfying that they have a lot of influence on each other. Even though there are occasional differences or disputes, these bonds are very strong, and the fight-disputes are resolved soon.

Three or four close friends together make small intimate group as cliques. They may also have some pairs of buddies. There is a lot of resemblance in the interest of the members of the circle. Their activities include watching movies, watching sports competitions, reading together, going to parties, talking, chatting on the telephone, etc.

Most close friends of older teenagers, are few in number, and spend most of their time with them. In their social life, cliques of buddies and heterosexual friends are more important. The largest group of teenagers is crowd, which is a large and loosely set up group of couples. The interests of the members of the crowd are almost identical. The movement of the crowd is primarily social. Their main interest lies in conversation, play, dance and eating. There is a social distance among their members. The teen gets a sense of security becoming a member of the crowd. He has an invaluable experience to be successful with the people. There is an opportunity to learn various social skills and get an opportunity to meet and learn from the opposite sex in socially accepted situations. On the other hand, due to excessive exertion in the life of a teenager, occasionally some teenagers are not related to the crowd nor they have close friends. Keeping in mind the needs of such teenagers schools and social institutions establish youth groups. These groups are open to teenagers who are willing to enter them at certain age limits. These organized groups provide an opportunity to these teenagers to spend their social life. Today, groups like whatsapp and facebook are also popular.

3. Adolescence friendship :

The tendency of choosing friends in the child by the time of adolescence becomes increasingly vulnerable. Adolescent adopts the person as a friend :

1. Who are their peers.
2. Whose choices and ways are in accordance with them.
3. Who have personality characteristics of their choice.
4. Who understand them.
5. Who are of their equal socio-economic status.
6. Who confirm to their ideals and values.

7. Whom get a sense of security.

As a result of their inexperience especially with members of the opposite sex, they may choose friends who turn out to be less congenial than they had thought they would be; quarrelling often occurs then and friendships are broken. In early adolescence the number of friends is less important than their suitability. So the friends of older teens are less and familiar. Generally teenagers live in different parts of the community or live in different communities, but their closest friends are those who live close to him, whom they can meet again and again, whom they can get help from time to time. Both boys and girls spend more time by the end of adolescence with fellow friends and show more interest in them than with gay friends. Both boys and girls by the end of this stage make certain standards how their heterosexual friend should be. The boys like fun loving and courageous girls while the girls always like the boy who is masculine, hygienic and fun loving person.

Adolescents attempt indirect methods of showing interest in each other, wandering and quarrel, teasing each other in the presence of other people. In early sexual relations, girls are more aggressive than boys. Adults often blast upon this early love of teens and do not pay special attention to it. While the teenager feels insecure in these circumstances and often tries to hide their problems by pretending to be calm and emotionally stable. They also desire to focus their attention with the interest in the heterosexual people by adopting various measures, such as bizarre language, extraordinary dress, extraordinary way of grooming, displaying ignorance to the loved one and behaving indecently and caring others etc.

Boys and girls become temporary pairs by the end of adolescence. Now, there is a romantic attachment in place of hero-worship, love, and romance. In fact, the interest of older teenagers ends in collective activities and they prefer to be alone with their partner. Nowadays, young people prefer pleasant and happy personality, hygienic, reliable, caring one while young girls prefer well-behaved, hygienic, attractive and well dressed boy with good communication skills. Along with the progress of adolescence, love, romance and interest in marriage

reaches at peak. Their behaviour and tendency to meet each other is in accordance with the social environment.

4. Interest in the opposite sex :

Their form of interest in heterosexuality also changes as the sexual abilities develop during puberty. The nature of developing interests in the early days of adolescence is pragmatic. There is a strong desire to be liked by heterosexual people at the same time. The interest of his friends also has a great effect on the heterosexuals.

There is feeling of grudge in the beginning which gradually converts into love. In this transition period, both boys and girls fall in love with some older ones of their same sex and then start loving older heterosexual person. It can be anyone, whether it be a teacher, a big player, a musician, an actor / actress, a member of your own family or a family friend. The teen worships him like a hero-heroine and has a strong desire to follow them.

Their interest in older heterosexual is destroyed gradually, at the end of early adolescence and interest in same age of heterosexual develops. In the beginning, girls like any boy without any discrimination who is attracted, while boys are attracted to different beautiful girls instead of a particular girl. Girls usually begin to take interest by the age of 14 in the boys of their age, while the boys still feel shy in the presence of girls. They hesitate, though they show little interest in girls, but upper hatred remains up to a great deal.

5. Leader :

There should be innate qualities in teenage in order to become a leader which are superior to the qualities of the other members of the group and are appreciated by them. The neoclassical leader of the innovators is higher than the average due to his age, expediency or training, higher educational achievement and mature than the average. It includes reliability, loyalty, extrovert, superstitious, excessive interest, self-confidence, quick decision-making, living creativity, good fame, society fondness, grief, fondness, endurance, originality, work skills, adaptability, tacts, sensuality, collaborative attitude. In childhood, they become leaders and change, but it does not happen in

adolescence, who becomes the leader in the first class of the college, is more likely to be a leader in entire college life. The girls like to pick boys as leaders by the age of 14-15 while boys choose boys as their leader. Therefore, leaders in the activities related to both sexes are usually boys. Teenagers participate in various social activities, so they have social comprehension and understand the importance of adjusting to the wishes of the group.

6. Social acceptability :

The greatest desire of adolescent is to be popular among his peers and adopted by them. Different types of adolescents get social acceptance separately. Higher classified adolescents like 'Stars' get more acceptances, fewer adored teens get fewer acceptances and social acceptance is not available to solo teen at all. Most teenagers know about themselves, about the feelings of others through various signs, such as being adopted by the circle or crowd, their behaviour towards others, their efforts to be appreciated, their mistakes being forgotten, party or collective involvement of them in activities, etc. The adolescent who can be adopted in the society is efficient and aggressive in social behavior and takes the group's leadership. His conduct is sinful, inexhaustible and restrained. Such adolescent is more popular among his colleagues. They get permission to participate in activities of their families as well as outside activities. The popular teenager has the feeling of security and happiness and he is optimistic about his future and is confident about his success. Adolescent is happy and adjusts like a teenager when he receives social acceptance in the right degree. The older teens enter college after completing their studies, training, school or job etc. where they have to be related to the group of strangers. The adoption by the unfamiliar group depends upon the perceptions about them. If the impression is favorable, then the chances of adolescent adoption and eligibility increases and the adverse assumption reject them. The initial concepts created by the group depend on many things such as the appearance of the person, dressing and the socio-economic status manifested by the trick, its behaviour and companionship etc.

7. Social maturity :

Teens become socially mature to handle their new situation successfully until the end of adolescence. As a member of the group now he has adequate knowledge of his proper place and work. Those who get social maturity and are prepared to make adjustments with young life, their dependence on their family decreases i.e. they can make their own decisions, their families and can feed themselves. Such teenagers behave friendly with their family members, reveal affection, loyalty, thoughtfulness and respect towards their friends, accept their civil works and fulfill them with loyalty. They make good adjustments with all kinds of people without any prejudices against anyone based on religion, caste or color. Adopt their friends in their original form and do not try to change them. Maintain complete loyalty towards friends and they will be able to help as much as possible from time to time. Now, the teenager becomes so self-reliant that he can be happy even in such adverse situations which make it impossible for him to live with his family, friends or acquaintances.

If social development of adolescent is proper, then such teenager creates a good society in the future.

V Emotional Development :

Child psychologist G. Stanley Hall has described adolescence as a state of “storm and stress”. At this stage of life cycle, physical changes due to secretion of glands create a sense of emotional instability and stress. Teenage tendencies are often acute, unstable, uncontrolled expression and conscience is zero. Suspicious instability in youth is due to the confusion caused by changing interests in adolescents, changes in glands and physique, the tendency of self to be deemed inferior to the general, suspicion on the ability of self or the lack of self-confidence. Very little things make adolescents happy, even ordinary things undergo their criticism. These teens express sad feelings by staying depressed and cry by getting a little excitement.

Development of sensory and secondary sex characteristics occur due to changes in the growth and maturation of genitalia. The attention of the young child leads to gender issues, but its gender interests are personal. He cannot talk to anyone in this matter. An

adolescent feels embarrassed. He is very conscious about his own physical changes and avoids going to social gatherings to avoid social comments. He spends his time playing with other children and day dreaming as compared to the activities of school or home. In day dreaming, he imagines himself as a martyr, a parent, a teacher, a friend and a common victim of a misery of society and is troubled. The more the child is lost in such activities, the more he gets away from reality and his social adjustment remains under developed. As the age progresses, the teenager faces conflicts with some calmness. Now he strongly intends to control his or her emotions, but nevertheless, sensational expressions remains, and adolescent displays his/her responses towards them. Some major emotions of adolescence are as follows :

1. **Anger :** Conditions that raise anger in adolescence are mostly social, like teasing, making fun, criticism, parental or teachers inappropriate behaviour, interruption and punishment, not providing proper facilities etc. Teenagers become angry even when the desired work is not accomplished properly or hinders any regular activities. If angry, the teen may be alone or can make any kind of trickery like saying abusive, tossing things, not eating food, kicking on the ground and wall, hurting himself, shutting the room, going out of the house or screaming, cry etc. Generally, the adolescent boys in the form of aggressive response do not attack younger adolescents, they invade them by the voice of aggression, such as abusing, squirming, screaming or teasing others, behaving like whistling, screwing on the table etc.
2. **Fear :** In adolescence, childhood fears are replaced by new fears, like the fear of being alone in the dark, fear of going alone outside at night, fear of living among many people or strangers, fear of their performance in school etc. The body of the adolescent becomes yellow as a response to fear and starts to vibrate, sweating, but the teenager tries to hide his fear and makes excuses to justify his behaviour.
3. **Anxiety :** Fear is replaced by the anxiety as age increases. Anxiety is a feeling of worry,

nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome. Anxiety in adolescents is due to the fear of examination results, the hesitation to make a speech in front of the group, the desire to make impression in sports competitions, and the desire to confirm to the expectations of the people. Teens are also concerned about their popularity, reputation, marriage and adolescent friends. Most of the anxiety arises from the direct or indirect feelings of inability.

4. **Jealous :** Jealousy is a childish moment, but in adolescence it is displayed in intense and hidden forms. Adolescents are jealous of those companions who get more freedom and facilities or who are more successful in academic, sports or other activities. A jealous adolescent exhibits his jealousy as a subtle verbal response such as satirical comments, ridicule, or slander. Adolescent girls sometimes scream or cry when they feel jealous or neglected. The reason of this may be their boyfriend / girlfriend, whom they love. There is a sense of uncertainty towards their feelings at the same time. They always remain thinking about what their boyfriend/ girlfriend would do when they get out of sight. The response of such jealousy appears in the form of speech.
5. **Envy :** Young children often become envious of the abilities or material possessions of another child. Not only adolescents want them to have the same amount of facilities such as lavish house or bungalow, great car, expensive clothes, cellular phones, prestige, freedom to go to hotels etc., as their friends have, but they also want their stuff to be as good as their friends have. The typical response to the envy (initial reaction) is also verbal. Teenagers can either criticize them by comparing them with others' objects and can make fun of them or they can tell the excellence of their things. These verbal manifestations are merely an attempt to get the attention and sympathy of others. Occasionally, teenagers work to earn the needed money to get the good things done or solve their problem by adopting

a method of stealing. Thus, hidden reason behind the adolescent delinquency is the feeling of envy.

6. **Affection :** The affection of adolescent is centered on those with whom they have a pleasant relationship, and they feel a lot of love and security. The affection of older teenagers is centered on one person, especially on heterosexual person. The affection of this state is an assimilation moment that inspires adolescent / teenager to live with the person or the person whose love for him is most intense. He sees the character of his affection, concentrates on it, he listens to it and smiles equally in his presence.
7. **Joy :** Joy is a light-hearted pleasure, which is a normal emotional state. Adolescent is delighted when he successfully completes his work, attains harmony with the people and social situations of society, feels himself superior in various social situations or can see the funniest aspect of any circumstance. There is a tendency to smile as joy's characteristic response, and sometimes there is laughter after smile. Girls often blossom with joy, while boys laugh loudly . Expression of joy gives an opportunity to unleash unpleasant moments, such as anger, fear and jealousy which prevent the adolescent.
8. **Curiosity :** The natural curiosity of adolescents is suppressed in external restrictions. Now his curiosity is about the physical changes in self, sex and relations of man and woman. Teenagers are also curious to find new topics that are available during schooling and new ones in society. Growing up teenager also learns to control his or her emotions. He does not allow his moments by the end of adolescence to explode in the presence of others and waits for a suitable time to remove his feelings in a socially approved manner. In this situation, the emotions should not be controlled so strictly that the adolescent may become impatient, irritable and angry, infact, there should be socially accepted emotional stimulus events such as sports, dance songs, etc., so that he could spend a normal life.

VI Cognitive Development :

Despite the perils of adolescence, most young people emerge from the teenage years with mature, healthy bodies and zest for life as their cognitive development has continued too. Adolescents not only look different from younger children; they also think differently. Although their thinking may remain immature in some ways, many are capable of abstract reasoning and sophisticated moral judgments and plan more realistically for the future. According to Piaget, adolescents enter the highest level of cognitive development- formal operations- when they develop the capacity for abstract thought. This development, usually around age 11, gives them more flexible way to manipulate information. No longer limited to the here and now, they can understand historical time and extra terrestrial space. They can use symbols (for example, letting the letter X stand for an unknown numeral) and thus can find richer meanings in literature. They can think in terms of what might be, not just what is. They can imagine possibilities and form and test hypotheses.

People in the stage of formal operations can integrate what they have learned in the past with the challenges of the present and make plans for the future. Thought at this stage has flexibility not possible in the stage of concrete operations. The ability to think abstractly has emotional implications too. Earlier, a child could love a parent or hate a classmate. Now the adolescent can love freedom or hate exploitation. The possible and the ideal captivate both mind and feeling.

Thinking ability of children comes in order on the onset of adolescence. For example, asking a little child to draw, he would make a favorite picture and fill the colors of his choice whether the colors are suitable or not. While giving a subject to the teenager for drawing, after contemplating the topic, he will draw a layout of picture and color in his mind, then he will make an outline on the paper with a light hand. Once the outline is formed, it will gradually fill it with a light color. The real and attractive color will provide the final finishing after the decoration so that the picture appears very attractive and realistic.

You have also read in the past that adolescence is the state of the day dreaming. At this time, the teenager takes a lot of imagination while sitting and

resolves too many problems in the fantasies. Just like a bird has feathers, but if they have their wings, then will they fly? They give logical testing of such questions in “yes” or “no”. Teenagers now perform various types of activities such as combinability, associability, reversibility and nullifiability. For example, he now does not take a bigger class by adding two or more sections comfortably. Such as :- All Older Men + All Aged Women = All Aged. Teenagers can also understand it in reversibility, like all elderly = all aged male all aged female or all aged male = all aged. The process of associability can be explained by this example. Suppose that there are a total of 30 students in the classroom and one day after the closure of India (Bharat band) 30 students were absent in the classroom. How many students will be present in the class on that day? The teen will answer the question that not even one.

The intellectual process of teens is based on quantitiveness, qualitiveness and effectiveness. Teenagers can combine several factors together. He can argue by looking at the circumstances in a new form, and not believing on the advice of others, but maintains his own opinion.

The following changes seen in a teenager due to cognitive development as compared to children are :

1. Teenagers are severe critics. The attitude of watching and testing their surroundings and environment (self-interest) is logical and analytical, which have a great effect on their personal, social and emotional level. Teenagers begin to identify the shortcomings of their parents and elderly people due to their critical tendency, thereby creating a situation of controversy and tensions between parents and adolescents. Our Indian parents still do not tolerate the criticism of growing teenagers and their mutual relationships are worsened.
2. In late adolescence period, adolescents do not wish to work under adults as their subordinates. Due to their increasing critical capabilities, they establish their own imaginary ideal and begin to take themselves as a major reformer in the world. The adolescents begin to understand and accept that the elders are not behaving in a fair

manner with them, and in fact they become fictional criminals (Idealistic rebellion). Being young, the spirit of rebellion ends itself.

3. Along with cognitive development, teens develop a unique language of their own, in which there is a combination of Hindi-English. They will say a bit of the same sentence in English and the remaining phrase in Hindi Like “Let us go for a picnic, there will be great fun”. They take new and unique names of their teachers and older elders, such as a terrible teacher to a strict teacher, a teacher who is always scolding, and parents like clouds and thunderstorms. Phonics like being bored, not being moody, are among their common dialogues.
4. Teenagers are very aware of their appearance, color and their shape. Due to their limited understanding, they feel that the whole world is watching them. As a result, they stand in front of mirror and observe themselves as a fictional audience.
5. Often teenagers are creative. Therefore, parents and elderly people should encourage their creativity. As the intellectual capacity increases, the creativity also increases. The atmosphere at home and school should be friendly and flexible for the development of their creativity.
6. In addition to the intellectual development, the tendency of day dreaming also increases. As the age progresses, their hypotheses appear to be positive and confirmed. Now, they do not feel afraid of failing in dreams, because by now they are able to fight with bad experiences. They visualize many possible options of their problems in fantasies through the day dreaming.
7. In the teenage years, along with intellectual development, long-term value also becomes fixed. As the age progresses, the feelings of selfishness and self-realization (shortcomings) begin to subside, and arguments, values and attitudes in the adolescent begin to develop. This enables them to establish long-term value of self-confidence, competition and independence.

Thus, the following characteristics develop in adolescence :

1. The ability of logical thinking.
2. Problem solving ability.
3. Ability to understand the difference in real-artificial.
4. Ability to launch real experiences in imaginary situations.
5. Ability to develop hypotheses.

Important point :

1. Ability to behave in accordance with social beliefs and to coordinate with others.
2. Adolescents learn to organize their activities and to behave in a socially accepted manner by keeping social interaction on a large scale.
3. In adolescents, place of negative instincts found in the puberty period begins to take plausible manifestations.
4. There is a tendency to make more choices in teens and make less friends than childhood. The groups of teenagers are large and loose and teenagers are small and solid.
5. The closest friends of the newcomers are their buddies. Buddy is often of the same sex, whose interests and abilities are the same. Three or four close friends together make small intimate intersections. The closest friends of older teenagers are few and they spend most of their time with them.
6. Some teenagers are not related to the crowd, nor are their close friends. In view of the needs of such adolescents, schools and social institutions establish youth groups.
7. By the end of adolescence, romantic attachment is replaced by hero-worship, love and passion. Consequently, interest in community activities of older teenagers ends and he likes to be with his partner.
8. The young people give more importance to the pleasant and happy personality, cleanliness, reliability, care of others and qualities of good shape girls. While the girls like fair-minded, clean-minded, attractive and well dressed, bold and eloquent young men.

9. Sexual orientation in childhood mostly focuses on physical differences. As the sexual abilities develop during puberty, the nature of interest towards heterosexuals is also changed.
 10. To become a leader qualities in the teenager should be that superiority in the qualities of the members of the group and are appreciated by them. Girls prefer to choose a boy as a leader until the age of 14-15, while the boys choose boys as their leader.
 11. Teens become socially mature by the end of adolescence to handle new situations successfully.
 12. If social development in adolescence happens systematically then only it is possible to build a good society in the future.
 13. In the teenage years due to physical changes due to the secretion of glands, sensory instability and stress are created.
 14. In adolescence, the momentum is often miserable, unstable, uncontrolled expression, and conscience void.
 15. Adolescent is attracted towards sexual talks but he is very shy.
 16. The fear of childhood life is replaced by anxiety. He likes to stay alone and be lost in the daydreaming.
 17. Early adolescents exhibit their emotions, by injuring themselves, by smashing the objects, aggressive actions, etc. whereas in adolescence, accusations of speech are displayed by means of abusive speech, satire, joke or teasing etc. .
 18. Cognition refers to all of the mental actions and behaviours by which the child adopts social activities, acquires, remembers and thinks about it.
 19. Teens are on the fourth stage of cognitive development, which is called formal operational stage. This phase is from 11 to 17-18 years.
 20. During cognitive development, teens start thinking about problems with hypothesis and understand the details of things, relativity, symmetry etc.
 21. There are variety of changes in teenagers due to cognitive development as compared to the children.
 22. In late adolescence period, adolescents do not wish to work under adults as their subordinates. develop a unique language of them, and are very conscious about their appearance, color and shape and are often creative. The long-term value also starts to be fixed at this stage.
 23. Different characteristics are developed at this time - logical thinking and capacity for problem solving increases. They begin to understand the difference between real and unrealistic, in them, in the fictional circumstances of real experiences, the ability to develop projection and hypotheses.
- Questions :**
1. Choose the correct answer for the following questions:
 - (i) are the closest friends of adolescents :

(a) Parents	(b) Buddies
(c) Neighbors	(d) None of the above
 - (ii) The behavior of adolescents in comparison of the puberty period is :

(a) Talkative	(b) Loud
(c) Sharp	(d) Limited
 - (iii) is called the largest group of teenagers

(a) Youth Group	(b) Gang
(c) Crowd	(d) Buddies
 - (iv) There is a privilege of the choice of life partner in our culture :

(a) Youth	(b) Maiden
(c) Parents	(d) a and c
 - (v) The reason for the anxiety among adolescents is:

(a) Examination result
(b) Hesitation to give a speech in front of the group
(c) Popularity
(d) All of the above

- (vi) In late adolescence typical response to jealousy and competition is:
 (a) Physical (b) Literal
 (c) Mental (d) None of the above
- (vii) Teen learns to control his or her emotions at :
 (a) Puberty
 (b) Early adolescence
 (c) Late Adolescence
 (d) None of the above
- (viii) Adolescents are on stages of cognitive development :
 (a) First (b) Second
 (c) Third (d) Fourth
- (ix) Teenager thinks..... about their problems:
 (a) Hypothetically (b) Abstract
 (c) Real (d) None of these
- (x) In late adolescence, teenagerswork as subordinates with their elders:
 (a) want to do (b) do not want to
 (c) Sometimes want to (d) do not decide
2. Fill in the blanks:
- (i) In late adolescence, of friends have less significance and their to be more
- (ii) Both boys and girls spend more time with friends by the end of adolescence.
- (iii) The girls like to choose as the leader by the age of 14.
- (iv) In adolescence, the place of negative beliefs found in puberty time seems to be taking place by
- (v), groups provide the opportunity to spend a social life to single living adolescents.
- (vi) Youth likes..... and personality of girls.
- (vii) The situations that lead to anger in adolescence are mostly
- (viii) takes the place of fear with age.
- (ix) Teens come in the stage of cognitive development.
- (x) At this time comes in the thoughts of the teenagers.
3. What kind of persons adolescent adopt as friends?
4. How is social behavior developed in adolescents?
5. Why is social development essential in a teen? Explain.
6. Why there is emotional instability in puberty? Explain.
7. Explain the difference in emotional performance of adolescent girls and boys.
8. Competition is a cause of mischief in adolescence. Clarify
9. Explain the specific viability of cognitive development in adolescence.
10. How does the mutual affiliation of size, number, color and time develop in adolescents? Explain.

Answer :

1. (i) b (ii) d (iii) c (iv) d (v) d
 (vi) b (vii) c (viii) d (ix) a (x) b
2. (i) Number, suitable (ii) heterosexual
 (iii) Boys (iv) Definitive (v) Organized
 (vi) Pleasant, Delighted (vii) social
 (viii) anxieties (ix) formal Operational
 (x) Mutual affiliation