

Psychology and Human Development.

Lecture 10. Social , personality and moral development in Adolescence

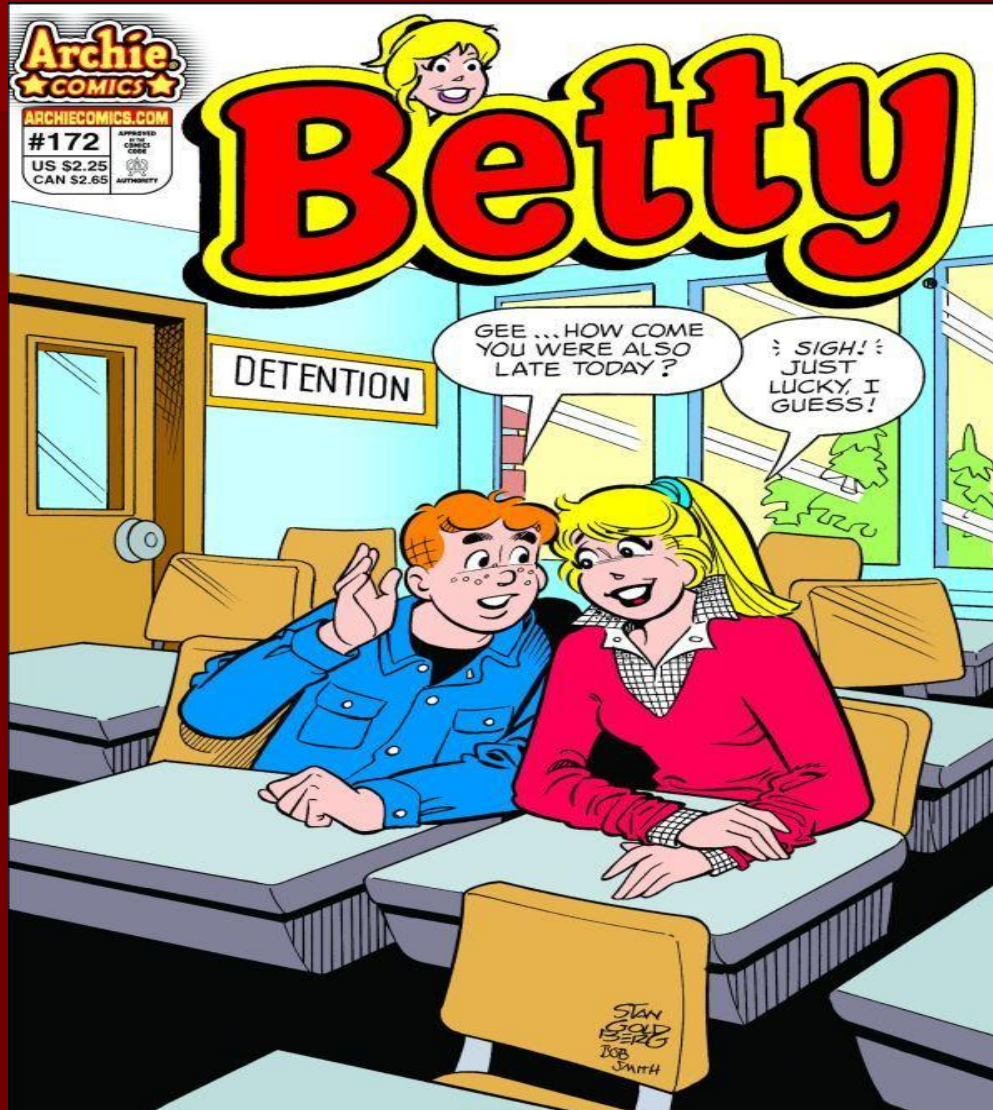
1. Freud's theory :genital stage
2. Erickson's stage ; identity vs role confusion
3. Adolescents' personal development
4. Moral stage
5. Social changes in adolescents
6. Criminal behaviour



Freud Psycho-Sexual Theory

- **GENITAL Stage** Begins at puberty involves the development of the genitals, and libido begins to be used in its sexual role. However, those feelings for the opposite sex are a source of anxiety, because they are reminders of the feelings for the parents and the trauma that resulted from all that.

Genital Stage



Psychosocial Development

Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Development Chart

Maturity	Ego Integrity Vs Despair (Wisdom) Age 50 ++
Middle Adulthood	Generativity Vs Stagnation (Care) Age 35 - 50
Young Adulthood	Intimacy Vs Isolation (Love) Age 18 - 35
Adolescence	Identity Vs Diffusion (Fidelity) Age 12 - 18
School Age	Industry Vs Inferiority (Competence) Age 6 - 12
Preschool	Initiative Vs Guilt (Purpose) Age 3 - 6
Early Childhood	Autonomy Vs Shame & Doubt (Will) Age 2 - 3
Infancy	Trust Vs Mistrust (Hope) Age 0 - 2

Identity vs Role Confusion

Formal operations
stage

adolescent
egocentrism

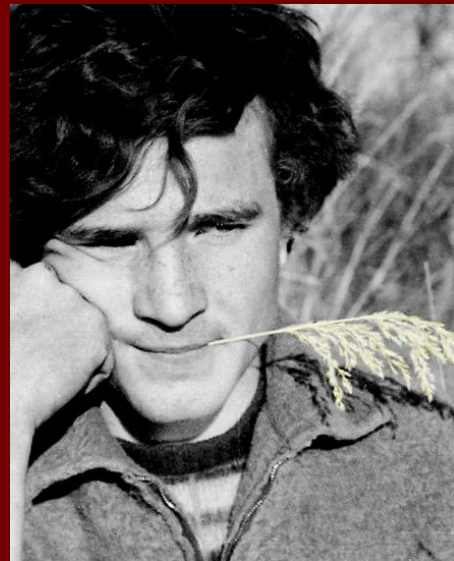
identity
searching

Adolescent egocentrism.

Preoccupation with himself or herself. Desire to be on a permanent social stage where you are the focus of attention. More focus on others' opinions. First, a drop in self-esteem, soon recover and becomes stable.

MY VALUES?

WHAT I WANT OUT OF LIFE?



Identity Searching

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graph TD; A[Identity Searching] --- B[Forming an Identity]; B --- C[who am I?]; B --- D[what do I value?]; B --- E[what are my life-goals?];
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Forming
an Identity

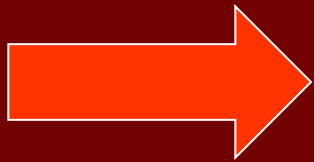
who am I?

what do
I value?

what are my
life-goals?

Identity vs. role confusion

Who am I?



Imitation of other people, including parents, friends, even teachers

FAIL



IDENTITY CRISIS

PASS



SUCCESS

Adolescence personal development.

Who am I? – identity crisis

The result of conflicting demands made upon them
by society

Problems:

Sexually mature **but** expected to refrain from
sexual encounters

Intelligent thinkers **but** not allowed to make
important decisions concerning future careers
and families.

James Marcia (1980)

Identity □ internal organization of drives, abilities, beliefs of an individual.

Identity Status.

Id. Achievement (from crisis to commitment by accepting other people's ideas)	Id. Diffusion Has alternatives but not making a commitment.	Id. Moratorium In crisis and moving towards commitment.
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Carol Gilligan (1983):
sex differences in identity formation.

Males form their identities as separate individuals based on individual achievement.

Females develop their identities based on social responsibilities and relationships.

This **explains** some of the difficulties men and women have when interacting.

Successful development of strong sense of identity: (according to Erickson)

1. Without developing a strong sense of trust □ unlikely to find ideologies that you can believe in.
2. Without autonomy □ unlikely to search out who you are and what you value.
3. Without initiative □ unlikely to make active choices that involve narrowing their options (process of experimentation)

Social Relationships.

Determined struggle for autonomy:

- Separate entities from parents
- Deidealising parents and focusing your ability to solve own problems
- Conflicts (middle adolescence)

Parent – adolescent conflict:

Examples: asserting independence in ways from refusing to tidy rooms or staying out late with friends.

Teenagers who display the most independence –seeking behavior □ emotionally closest to their parents.

Parent-parent conflict

Example: constantly arguing parents

Result: anxiety, depression, aggression and delinquent behavior.

What Happens to Self-Esteem During Adolescence?

- In early adolescence, self-esteem declines
 - Disparity between ideal and real self
- From age 13, self-esteem gradually improves
 - May adjust ideas about ideal self
 - May become less self-critical
- Emotional support from family and peers is important
 - Initially, family support more important
 - By late adolescence, peer support more important

How Do Relationships With One's Parents and Peers Change During the Course of the Teenage Years?

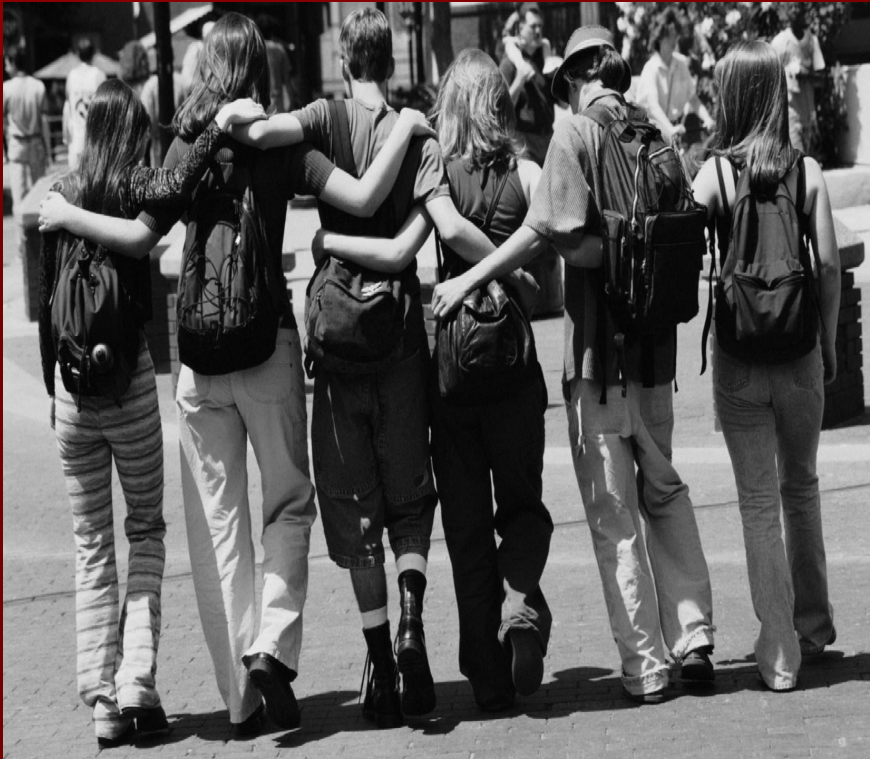
- Relationship with parents
 - Time spent with family decreases during adolescence
 - Boys tend to spend more time alone
 - Girls tend to spend more time with friends
 - More time spent with mother
 - More conflicts but also more support
 - Remaining close to family
 - More self-reliant and independence, higher self-esteem and better school performance
 - Conflicts are more frequent
 - Based on issues of control



Parent-parent conflict



How Do Relationships With One's Parents and Peers Change During the Course of the Teenage Years?



- Relationship with peers
 - Role of peers increases throughout adolescence
- Friendships
 - More friends than younger children
 - One of two “best friends”
 - Based on acceptance, intimate self-disclosure and mutual understanding
 - Typically same age, race, and sex
- Friendship contributes to
 - Positive self-concept and psychological adjustment

PEER GROUPS



Clique

a group of about 5-6 young people, all the same age and sex who have similar interests and backgrounds

Crowd

Larger group of young people of both sexes with similar but also different interests and backgrounds

Develop a sense of identity within safe, supportive environment.

Level II Conventional Morality

(from 10 to app 16)

Stage 3. Children want approval from other people.

Stage 4. Adolescence conform to authorities to avoid the feeling of guilt.

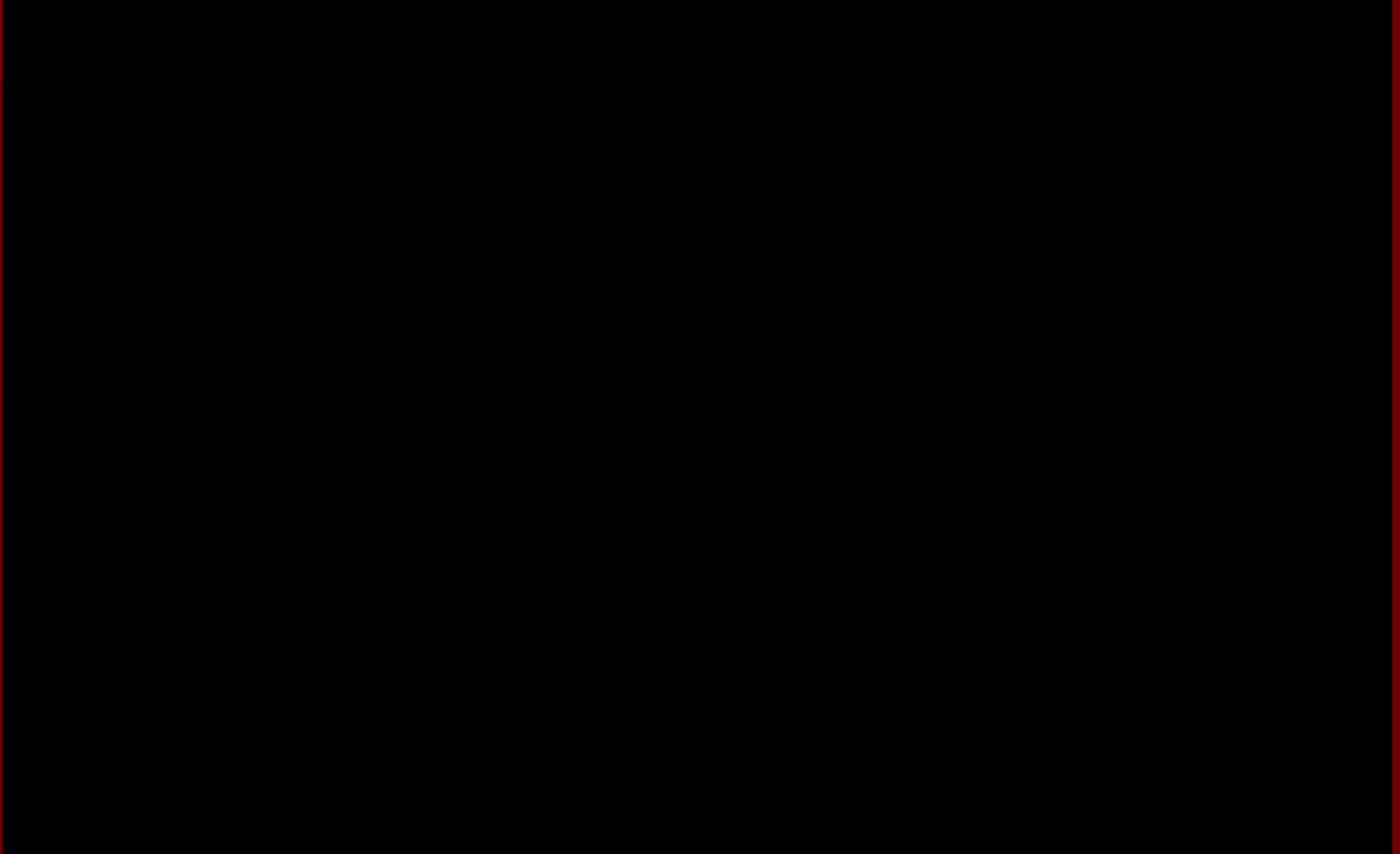


Depression



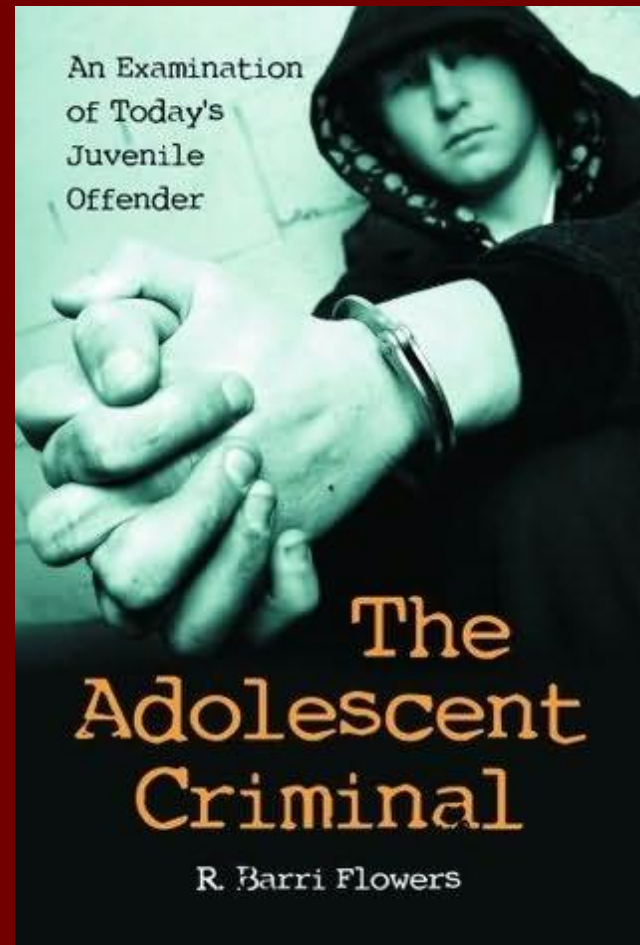
- sense of loss;
- lack of romantic relationship or relationship breakdown;
- family breakdown or moving house;
- failing tests or exams.

Suicide



Criminal behaviour

Committing the crimes is a necessary part of membership of the social group and once the adolescent becomes more independent and his peers less influential, the criminal behaviour stops.



Eating Disorders

ANOREXIA NERVOSA

- Young people with anorexia nervosa have low body weight and an intense fear of putting on weight.
- The people most at risk of anorexia nervosa are woman aged 16-21 years.

BULIMIA NERVOSA

The person doesn't starve themselves but has episodes of rapid consumption of vast quantities of food followed by vomiting, fasting or excessive exercise to prevent weight gain.



Summary for Personality and Social development

Personality and Social Development

- Stanley Hall conceived of adolescence as a time of “storm and stress”
- Practically everyone encounters some problems during adolescence, whether related to sex, self-consciousness, parental controls, morality codes
- Adolescents have to begin thinking about adulthood, of who they are. And of the need to make decisions about the future

Family Relationships

- As adolescence develop a sense of identity they strive for more independence
- The reaction of parents to this independence often determines the relationships within family
- Parents and adolescents must learn to deal with concerns about communication, control, autonomy, responsibilities

Friendship

- Individual who have similar interests, personalities and temperaments are likely to become friends
- The research of development of friendship in college students shows that the amount of time spent and the intimacy level friends increased

Control questions

1. What adolescence is?
 1. is a period of physical and psychological transition from childhood to adulthood
 2. Is a period of transition from adulthood to the old ages
 3. Period of time when people experience a lot of stress
2. How does puberty change an adolescent?
 1. Person becomes ugly
 2. Physical attractiveness and self esteem
 3. Person do not change
3. How do they solve their problem of self determination?
 1. Think a lot
 2. Through the imitation to other people
 3. Repeat what other people do

4. What is adolescent's egocentrism ?
 1. Is a period when person becomes selfish and greedy
 2. Is a period of time when adolescent thinks that he is in the centre
 3. This is likened to being on a permanent social stage where the adolescent is the focus of attention.
5. What is the difference between clique and crowd?
 1. Clique is larger than crowd
 2. Crowd is smaller than clique
 3. Crowd is larger than clique
6. . What is autonomy for an adolescent?
 1. Young people start to identify themselves as separate entities from their parents.
 2. Young people start to identify themselves as inseparable part of their parents
 3. The beginning of endless conflicts with society