

Report

Psychology



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The major points of the documents can be summarized as follows The stages of human development with regard to life span which correspond to chronological age needs to be redefined in changing socio-cultural, political and economical environment.

2. As a consequence, ‘emerging adulthood’ as described by Arnett has evolved as distinct phase or stage between late teens and mid to late twenties. It is more visible in the developed society of the West. It recognizes long transition period which can be claimed as a stage in the wider context of human development life span.

3. It is qualitatively different to the transitional stage from adolescence to adulthood in myriad ways. This age group is more exposed and institutional constraints and support have lessened. Hence this age group asserts more independence in their decisions with regard to their relationship with others, including their cohabiting or marital partners, education, work etc.

4. Many life events like identity crisis of adolescence have been delayed due to education and later normative age of marriage.

5. Arnett has described five most common characteristics of emerging adulthood as age of identity exploration; age of instability; self focused age; age of feeling in-between; and age of possibilities.

6. Quarterlife crisis has become popular in American media as adults find it harder to adjust within new social dynamics of changing social structure.

7. Higher age of marriage and parenthood indicates that growing up is more difficult therefore giving negative connotations to quarter life crisis.

8. But, heterogeneity of emerging adulthood endows it with positive attributes that facilitate better interpretation to the changing social norms.

9. They view adulthood as dull but at the same time, they find it

cumbersome to pay their own bills. But they are vulnerable to socio-economic factors and social compulsions like foster homes, disability, juvenile delinquency etc.

10. They become responsible and contributing member of society only by the age of 30 years. They tend to seek soul mates rather than marriage partners and look for work that they can enjoy rather than work because it is expected of them.

11. The concept of chronological age that defines different developmental stage has diminished with more teenaged mothers and grandfathers in their early forties.

12. Adulthood needs to be redefined in terms of changing social paradigms as today's youth faces more challenges vis-à-vis his/her decisions regarding their education and career options, relationship, gaining independence from parents etc. which influence their adult status.

13. Most interestingly nearly 86% of this group does not experience adolescence and makes direct transition from childhood to adulthood.

14. Levine arguments are also very pertinent. He believes that this group is forever pressured to excel in their education which does not allow them acquire focused and detailed learning. Hence they are ' forever emerging and never adult'.

15. Indeed emerging adulthood transition to adulthood depends mainly on the choices that are made by this group to gain experience. The positive approach that thrives on proactive participation in developing skills for adult living proves hugely beneficial for this cohort. (words: 515)

Reference

Document provided.

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