close and caring them as their parents did at the childhood and hence, to the peers they are the ones with whom these children’s share their problems. As mentioned they want to become independent, since they are grown-ups they feel they can solve their problem.

When adolescents get matured, they face and undergo many challenges as well as experience many factors such as:

- an increased need for autonomy.
- a desire for more privacy.
- a greater investment in their peers.
- a need to try on different identities.
- huge physiological changes.

During early adolescence, teenagers begin to keep distance from their younger sisters or brothers, most probably those siblings who are in the early and in the middle childhood years. As youths are fantasizing, their interests change and are behaving mature, they may no longer feel that they have anything in common their younger siblings and that playing with them is just "too kiddy." As well, teens may become increasingly annoyed with their younger siblings' efforts to join them in activities because teens highly value their privacy, and relish the exclusive quality of their peer relationships. A younger sibling's persistent efforts to maintain a peer-like relationship with their maturing brother or sister is often experienced as intrusive.

Very often youths will "test the waters" to their parents with a hypothetical problem of a "friend" and then exemplar to their parent’s reaction with the determination of whether or not their parents will treat their own concerns with sensitivity. It may seem like a silly and insignificant problem to an adult with many years of experience but it can be an enormous trouble for a teenager while experiencing such a situation for the first time. Occasionally parents should approach this guy to guide their teenager to enhance their capacity to solve the