


HUM1022_PSYCHOLOGY IN EVERYDAY LIFE_PROJECT

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Project Final Review Template		

1. Title

Understanding Friendship Rivalries

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3. Abstract (Answer these questions in about a sentence or maximum two each and put it in a paragraph format; that would create your abstract)

Friendship is a personal life area of interest either as a pet peeve. It happens to be the most important relationship next to parents and it Nowadays friendship ends too often. We explored different perspectives of friendships presented by different psychologists by going through the past researches in the field. We also tried to understand the perspective of common people by putting them into reflective questionnaire. We analysed the data collected from 154 people which are basically college going youngsters in the age of 21.

We found that one of the major causes for friendship rivalries are misunderstandings between friends. Jealousy, possessiveness, ego clashes and difference in opinions can lead to the same. We also found that character, sense of humour, loyalty, behaviour, support and care are considered as the traits of a great friend among youths under the age of 21.

4. Key Words (five/six words that could be used by a search engine to find your article)

Friendship, Friends, Friendship Rivalries, Close relationships, Youths

5. Introduction

1. Introduction:

People are motivated to make friendships to have people around to support them, and accordingly, this study found that supportiveness and loyalty and character were among the most commonly reported traits. In addition, traits such as honesty, humour, and shared interests were among the most commonly reported ones, indicating that people are motivated to make friends with individuals who have desirable traits. Communication and presence were also frequently reported, suggesting that people wanted to have others available with whom they could socialize.

2. Main Research Question or Main Hypothesis:

People make friendships across different groups of people for various reasons, some people take friendships for granted and forget to put their efforts in the bond and that leads to rivalries in friendships. How, why, when friendship rivalries happen?

3. Objectives of your study/Key questions answered by your study

- To find out whether people take friendships for granted?
- To find out whether friendships result in overcoming loneliness?
- To find why people make friendship?
- Is it common to have friendships across generations?
- To find out the main causes of friendship rivalries?

6. Literature Review (Summarize the chapter read/articles pertaining to your area of study)

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

"Human beings have a pervasive drive to form and maintain at least a minimum quantity of lasting, positive, and significant interpersonal relationships"

Social psychologists have long been interested in questions of interpersonal attraction, how people influence and are influenced by others, how the presence of others affects task performance, and the like.

Close relationships can be with anyone, friends, family, colleague. Harry Harlow even indicated the importance of mother love. Newcomb (1956) spoke on the question of interpersonal attraction, or who likes whom.

Daniel Perlman's theory of the paradox of close relationship

- 1) the centrality of relationships in our lives,
- 2) the place of relationships in the history, institutional aspects, and subfields of psychology, and
- 3) the paradoxically positive and negative nature of relationships

Having argued that the interplay of ideas between psychology and the study of close relationships is a two-sided affair, we now wish to argue that there are two sides to relationships themselves: They can be associated with the best of times but they can also be associated with the worst of times. We will start by contending that relationships are crucial to our well-being. But exactly what is well-being? Although we will not get into current discussions of the measurement and structure of well-being (see Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999), in the study of relationships, there has been a concern with several variables that can be considered indicators of well-being. These include: happiness (life satisfaction or subjective well-being), mental health, physical health, and mortality.

Relationships can be hell, but they can also be wonderful. They are an unlimited, indefinitely sustainable resource that we can all enjoy and from which we can all benefit.

We are convinced that the poet John Donne was correct that "No man is an island, entire of itself." Instead, we are interconnected with others. Thinking in a broader manner, including dyadically, adds to understanding of many psychological phenomena.

FRIENDSHIP:

Friendship can be defined as a long-term relationship of mutual affection and Making friends constitutes an important facet of human behaviour and is found across all contemporary and historical human societies.

Humans have spent most of their evolutionary time in a preindustrial context, living as hunters and gatherers (Lee & Devore, 1968). In such a context, people relied heavily on others for their own and their families' survival. For instance, men would form parties to hunt large game (Lee & Devore, 1968), whereas women would rely on each other's help for raising their children (Hrdy, 2009). Consequently, having people around with whom one can cooperate effectively could considerably increase one's chances of survival. Furthermore, in this context, there were no social protection systems, and people had to rely on others if misfortune found them. Thus, having someone who would provide assistance in a time of need could be the difference between life and death. For instance, hunters who were injured and were unable to hunt could receive meat from a fellow hunter who was in good health, and they could return the favour at a future time

People have evolved mechanisms that motivate them to establish friendships with other people. These mechanisms could, however, be exploited for achieving goals other than friendship. Friendship involves mutual help and support. For instance, people may attempt to become friends with their bosses to receive better treatment at work. Another possibility is that they may approach high-status individuals to augment their own status.

There may be four motivational reasons for making friends, which are: to have a supportive network, to have people to socialize with, and to achieve personal goals of advancement. The former two purposes are aimed specifically at establishing a friendship, whereas the latter aims to build friendships for other ultimate goals.

RIVALRIES:

Goertz and Diehl (1996) expressed an understanding of the implicit use of the rivalry concept in academic theory and argued that the time has come to incorporate rivalry into theory-building. The dominant theoretical explanation for rivalries is that they are competitions over territorial issues. However, as Waltz (1979) has argued, competition is but one of two structural factors conditioning state behaviour in the international system. Socialization also appears to play an important role in conditioning enduring rivalries. Further, socialization, along with competition, may make explicit the role of the rivalry concept in existing research programs such as Modelski's (1987) long-cycle approach and Organski and Kugler's (1980) power transition theory, among others. He has expanded on Waltz's sparse description of competition and socialization by proposing several mechanisms that may operate on their behalf, thereby producing four ideal types of states. When these types of states interact, we can make some general assumptions about their behaviours. The competitive mechanisms may account for rivalries between states with similarly matched capabilities. The socialization mechanisms may account for rivalrous interaction between states with different levels of capability. Because these mechanisms of socialization and competition are not peculiar to rivalrous interaction, they may account for all types of behaviour in the international system. This research should therefore contribute to a renewal of Waltz's structural theory by incorporating mechanisms associated with the process of socialization. He has argued in theoretical terms for the necessity of considering socialization as a conditioning factor in rivalries between states with different levels of capability. The propositions about socialization put forward above have shed some light on a subset of rivalry cases that should be examined in greater depth. These cases may not all turn out to involve socialization, yet many of them will. The key point is that all rivalries are not equivalent. The dynamics of rivalries between major powers may indeed be similar to rivalries between minor powers, in that they are both conditioned by competition. However, the mixed dyads are a different sort and are the likely candidates for socialization effects. Because the mixed dyads make up more than half of the rivalry database, it seems logical to pursue a socialization perspective that may offer insights into their dynamics. In conjunction with work that has already been done on competition, we may yet develop a more comprehensive explanation of the peculiar feature of the international system known as enduring rivalries

7. Materials & Methods

We prepared a fresh questionnaire to understand the perspective of friendship among the people and to understand the root cause behind friendship rivalries.

The questionnaire consists of 17 questions.

- 2 Introductory Questions-To understand the group specific approach towards the problem statement.
- 1 Multiple Select Question to understand the age factor.
- 1 Situation based question to understand the concept how people choose friends.
- 3 Theoretical questions to understand people definition of ideal friendship and main causes of friendship rivalries.
- 10 MCQ's to understand different aspects of friendships as a close relationship.

DATA ANALYSIS

- Preparation of questionnaire
- Circulation of google form (Prepared an animated advertisement video for better and attractive reach)
- Filtered the data (Separated the Bad data)
- Analysed the data

LINK TO QUESTIONNAIRE

<https://forms.gle/bzHsPvc635jzYQKEA>

8. Results & Discussion

AGE FACTOR ANALYSIS

- Only around 8.4 % youth not consist age as a factor to be friend with someone.
- Whereas 2.6 % slightly consider age as a factor.
- 15 % of the youth are specific about considering age as a factor.
- Around 25.3 % youths are very specific about it.
- 48.7 % youths consider age as a very crucial factor while being friend with someone.

THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

- 37.7 % of youths befriend people only after they find them as overall ideal friend and not consider their intelligence as a factor.
- 27.3 % of youths befriend people considering intelligent people a source of learning.
- 7.8 % of youths befriend intelligent people for their own personal benefits.

A Minority of youths have the following perspectives

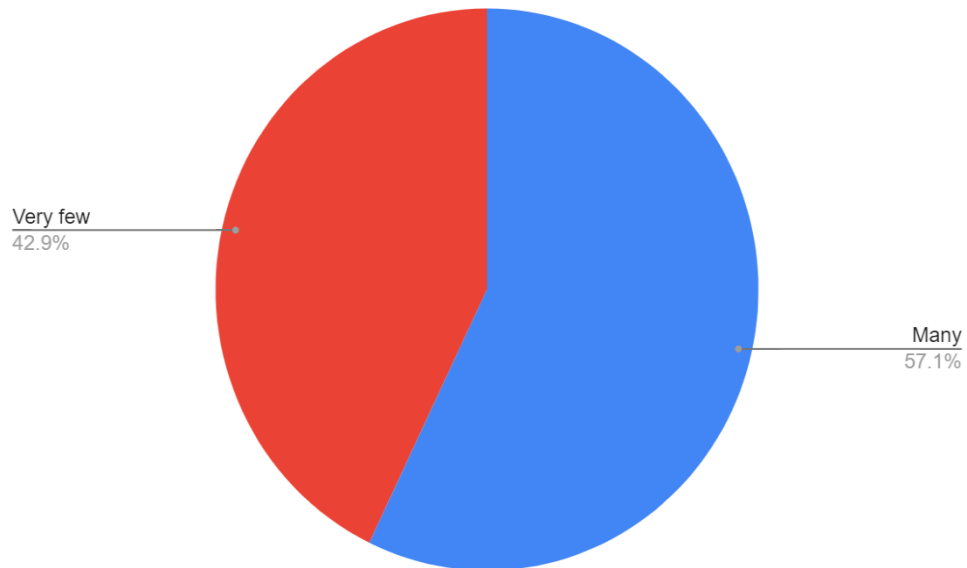
- Intelligence is not a key to befriend a person.
- Emotional connect is important than materialistic way.
- Helping tendency plays an important role.
- Inequality leads to toxicity in friendships.
- Sharing their secrets has been a problem for some of our responders.
- People with Good vibe make many friends.
- Good natured people are befriended for their qualities.
- People don't befriend people for work's sake.
- Friendship doesn't need a reason
- A set of people don't expect anything in friendship.

CRITERION FOR CHOOSING FRIENDS

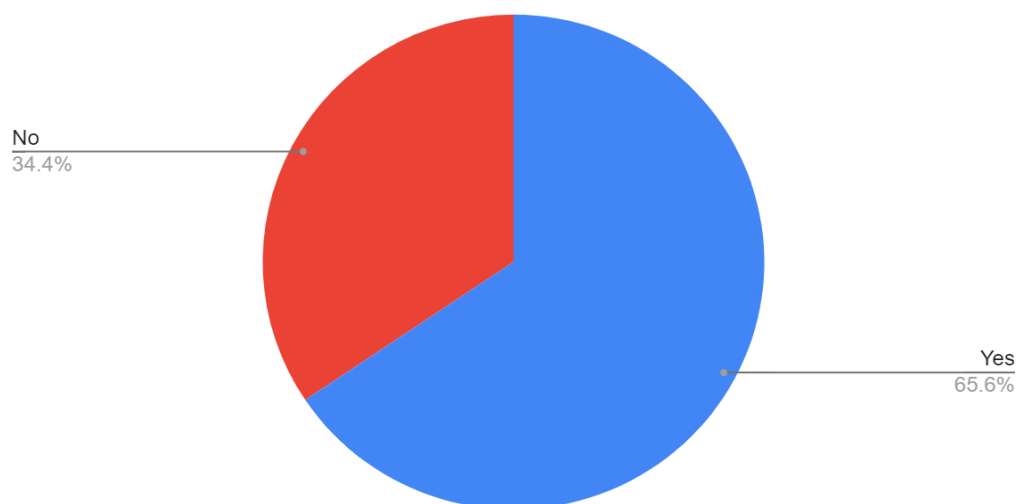
- 69.5 % of youths consider character as a significant factor for choosing friends.
- 7.1 % of youths agree that uniqueness plays a vital role.
- 1.9 % of youths are concerned about physical appearance.
- 1.3 % youths prefer intelligent friends.
- A part of youths considers character, intelligence and behaviour together as factors for choosing friends.
- A part of youths believes that Communication, Behaviour, Understanding, Sense of Adventure, Vibe, Nature, No criterion, Sense of humour, Love are the factors for befriending people.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS:

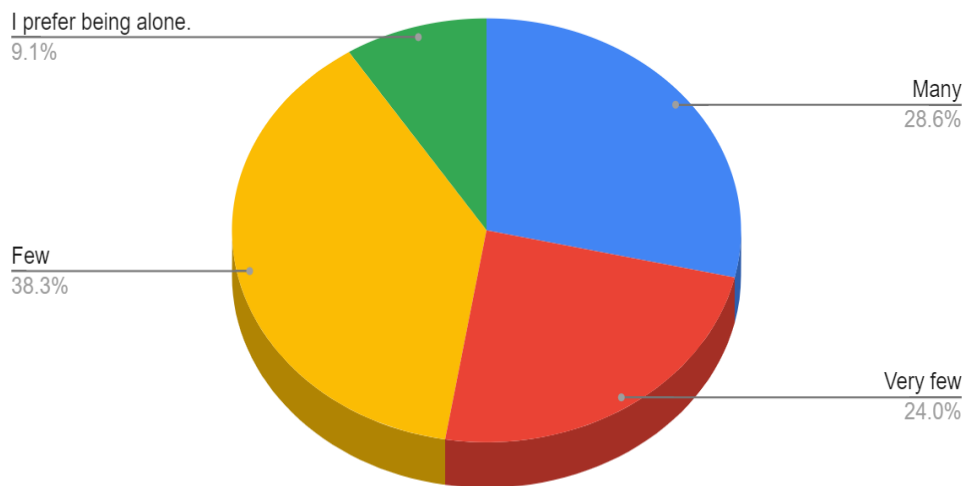
Count of 2. Do you have many friends or very few ?



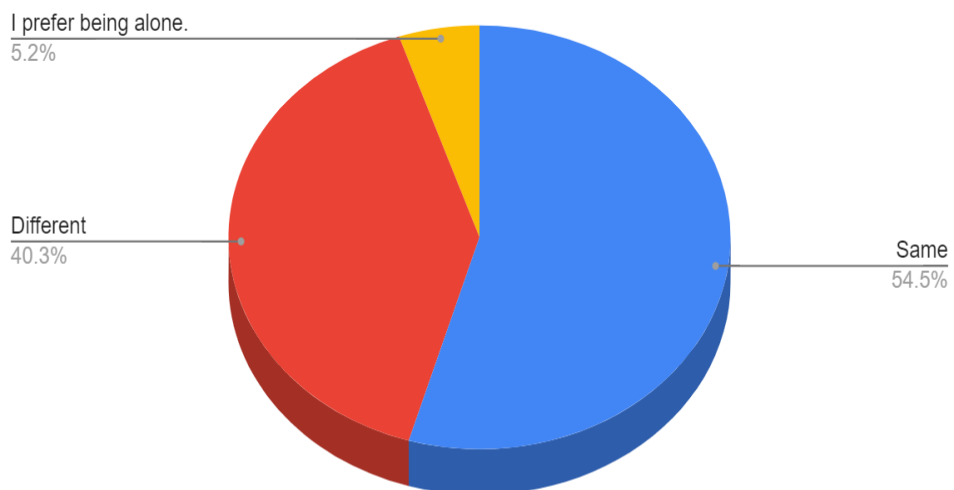
Count of 3. Do you usually spend a lot of time with your friends?



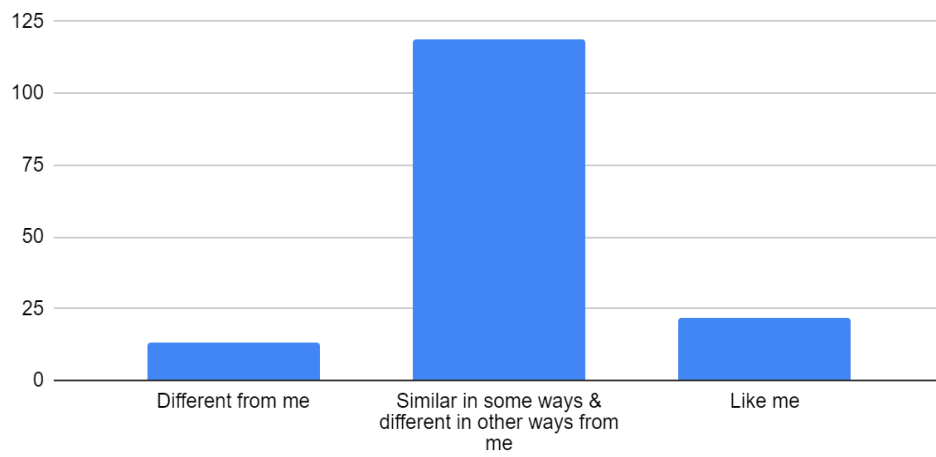
Count of 4. I prefer spending time with _____ friends.



Count of 5. I prefer spending time with _____ set of friends.

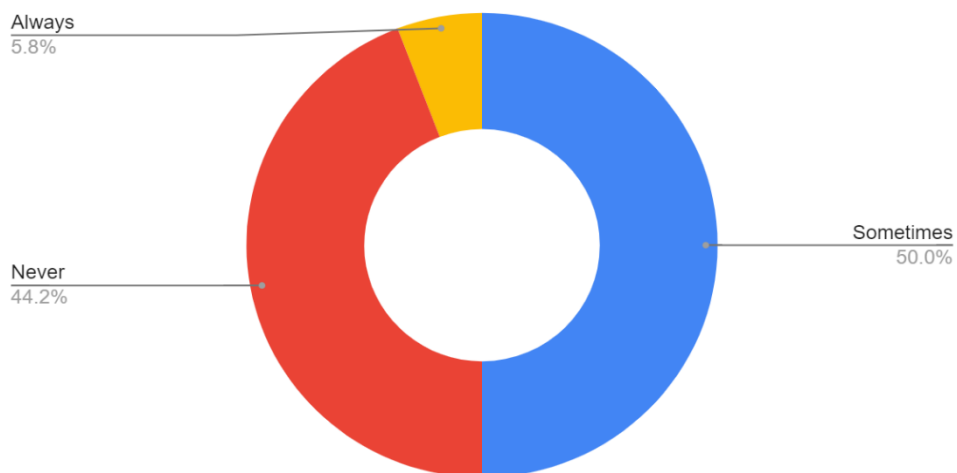


Count of 6. The people with whom I hang out with are _____.

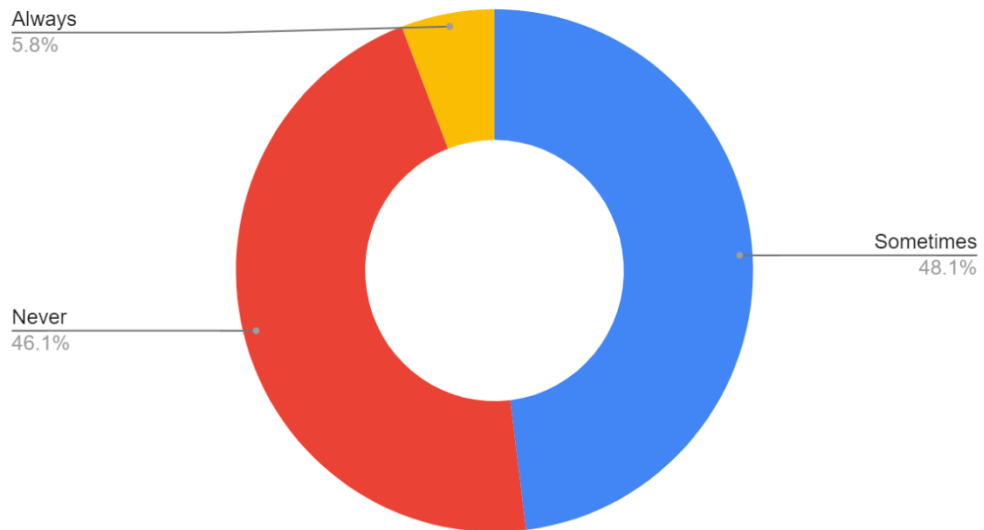


Count of 6. The people with whom I hang out with are _____.

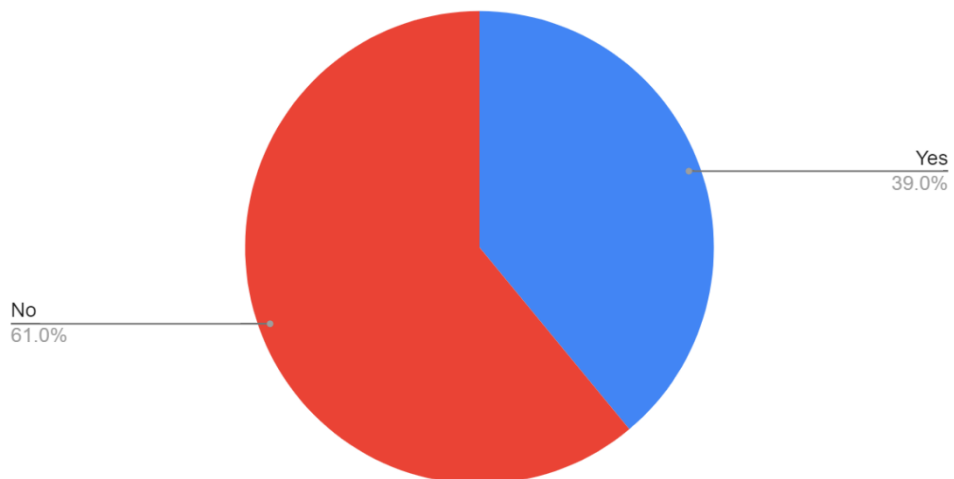
Count of 9. Do you like to control others, to get them to do things your way?



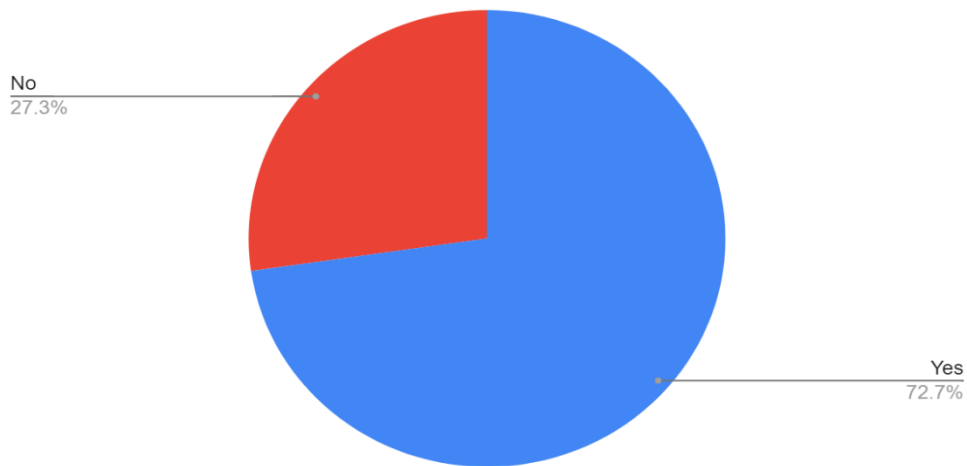
Count of 10. Do you let others control you?



Count of 11. Are there ways in which your friendship are one-sided?



Count of 12. According to you does friendship results in overcoming loneliness?



9. Conclusion

Respect in friendship plays a key role. A few sets of people believe that intelligence is not a factor for befriending people. No expectation leads to long lasting friendships. There is a set of people who consider idealism and learning. Inequality may lead to dominance and might further create rivalries. Friendship is a two-way process. We found that spending excessive time with friends might lead to problems in many unforeseen ways we would've never expected. There is a set of people for whom befriending a person doesn't need any reason or doesn't depend upon any factors.

Friendship is all about trusting, helping, being affectionate towards each other. Appreciating each other at the time of success and staying connected plays a significant role in enhancing friendship. Being outspoken with friends, trusting each other and caring deeply, makes the friendship more long-lasting. Friendship needs no promises, no demands, no expectations, it's just a matter of Sincerity and trust. No one expects their friends to backstab them. People who stand by us even at our tough times are the ones that are worthy. Comfort zone is really important since these are the things that gives security in one's relationship. The mutual respect and concern add value to a friendship and it helps to accept someone as who they are. Friends are the ones with whom we explore the fullest version of ourselves, we share all our emotions to them, from embarrassments to fun to struggles and to what not! we tend to be the best version of ourself when we are in a non-judgmental environment created by our friends.

Friendship is all about being loyal, open and caring towards our friends. Friendship is never related to any sort of materialistic things. It's a very beautiful feeling which help us being a loyal, understanding and a positive vibes person. Friends are always the most important and the biggest support of our lives who are always there for us at any situations without being judgemental. Friends are known to be the most crazy, joyous and an enthusiastic personality who always fills our life with their happy sense of humour and madness. When we are true friends with someone, we tend to possess the healthy habits and character that we find in our friend/friends. Friendship also teaches us a very good ability of being empathic. Empathy is a most important traits in building and maintaining healthy relations. It allows us to understand our friends feeling and also the care we have for them.

Friends don't get jealous of each other or begrudge the other for finding success. They celebrate each other's victory together. A possessive friend often expresses jealousy and may seek control over them. A single moment of misunderstanding is so poisonous, that it makes us forget the hundred lovable moments spent together within a minute. Money can't buy friends, but you can get a better class of enemy. A true friend's silence hurts more than an enemy's rough words and this defines the depth and emotion that lies under friendship. Many lost their bonding just because they weren't in touch. Honest differences of opinion should never be permitted to destroy a friendship. Ego is like a host that grows along the plant called friendship which spoils its essence. You never know what people are going through because each person you meet has a different story to narrate. So instead of being judgmental, listening makes sense. The beauty of enmity is insecurity; the beauty of friendship is its security. Never choose a friend without complete understanding and never lose a friend because of a small misunderstanding. Lack of personal space and getting influenced by strangers shows their lack of maturity towards friendship. Expectations and comparisons ruin the quality of friendship.

10. Acknowledgements

We have taken a lot of effort into this project. However, completing this project would not have been possible without the support and guidance of our honourable psychology faculty Prof. EVANGELINE SABINA RAJASEKAR and our core team members. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to all of them who took out their precious time to fill that G-form and share out their valuable responses with us. We are highly indebted to our mentors for their guidance and supervision. We would like to thank them for acknowledgement. We would like to thank them for providing the necessary information and resources for this project. We would like to express our gratitude towards our parents & our friends for their kind co-operation and encouragement which help us a lot in completing this project. Our thanks and appreciations also go to our colleague in developing the project. Thank you to all the people who have willingly helped us out with their abilities.

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