

**FRIENDSHIP**  
IS ONE MIND IN TWO BODIES.



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STATISTICAL  
REPORT ON  
FRIENDSHIP

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# ABSTRACT

## What friendship is?

Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between two or more people. Although there are many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of friendship.

Such characteristics are:

- Sympathy
- Mutual understanding
- Honesty
- Trust
- Express one's feelings
- Make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friend.

Friendship can be of many types such as:

- Agentic friendship
- Best friend (or close friend)
- Blood brother or sister
- Buddy
- Communal friendship
- Comrade
- Family friend
- Frenemy
- Imaginary friend
- Internet relationship
- Mate
- Opposite-sex friendship

The life cycle of friendship consist of:

- Making a friend
- Ending a friendship

Generally, friendship has two dimensions: quality and conflict. Good friendship has been called "life enhancing". The quality of friendships relates to happiness because friendship "provides a context where basic needs are satisfied".

Two researchers have even termed friendship networks a "behavioral vaccine" that boosts both physical and mental health.

Friend making techniques are:

- Spend more time around people.
- Join an organization or club with people who have common interests.
- Join a sports team.
- Talk to people.
- Start a conversation.
- Initiate a get-together.
- Ask them out for lunch or coffee.
- Be loyal to a friend.
- Be reliable.
- Choose your friends wisely.

# LIST OF TABLES

1. Table of gender
2. Table of age
3. Table of friends importance in respondent's opinion
4. Table of educational level
5. Table of no of best friend of respondent
6. Table of gender wise reliability in respondent's opinion
7. Table of trustworthy friends in educational life
8. Table of comparison between love and friendship
9. Table of priority of relation in respondent's opinion
10. Table of elegance of friendship in respondent's opinion
11. Table of friends in present
12. Table of respondent's mode of enjoyment with friends
13. Table of respondent's opinion about friendship
14. Table of gender \* respondents mode of enjoyment with friends Crosstabulation
15. Table of gender \* genderwise reliability in respondent's opinion Crosstabulation
16. Table of age \* no of best friend of respondent Crosstabulation

# CHAPTER # 1

INTRODUCTION



# OVERVIEW

In history “friendship” is known by the terms sincerity, mutual understanding, trust and honesty. In past when there was less facilities but a person still remains in touch with their friends through letters or post.

Now with the passage of time friendship is known by the terms selfishness, time pass, to fulfill one’s benefit and exploiting each other.

This is our little effort to make realize the people that at which category of friendship they are. Whether they are good friends or not. We have discussed the types of friendship and also discussed the ways to make friends and strengthen their friendship.



## OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To examine the differences between good and bad friendship groups.
- To examine the differences between good and bad teasing.
- To explore how far they may go in terms of loyalty to their friends.
- To enable the peoples to understand how their behavior/attitude can impact others.
- For peoples to gain an understanding around how friendships can sometimes succumb to bullying behavior intentionally or unintentionally. Relating to friendship.
- Using empathy to recognize and take into consideration other people feelings.

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Why people exploit each other in friendship?
- Why the elements of friendship from trust, understanding, and honesty converted to selfishness and time pass?
- What is the reason behind the decreasing number of good friends?

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- *The meaning of friendship nw a days?*
- *At which stage of life we get reliable friendship?*
- *In young generation Is friendship is superior then all relations?*
- *Should we make friends in the same gender?*

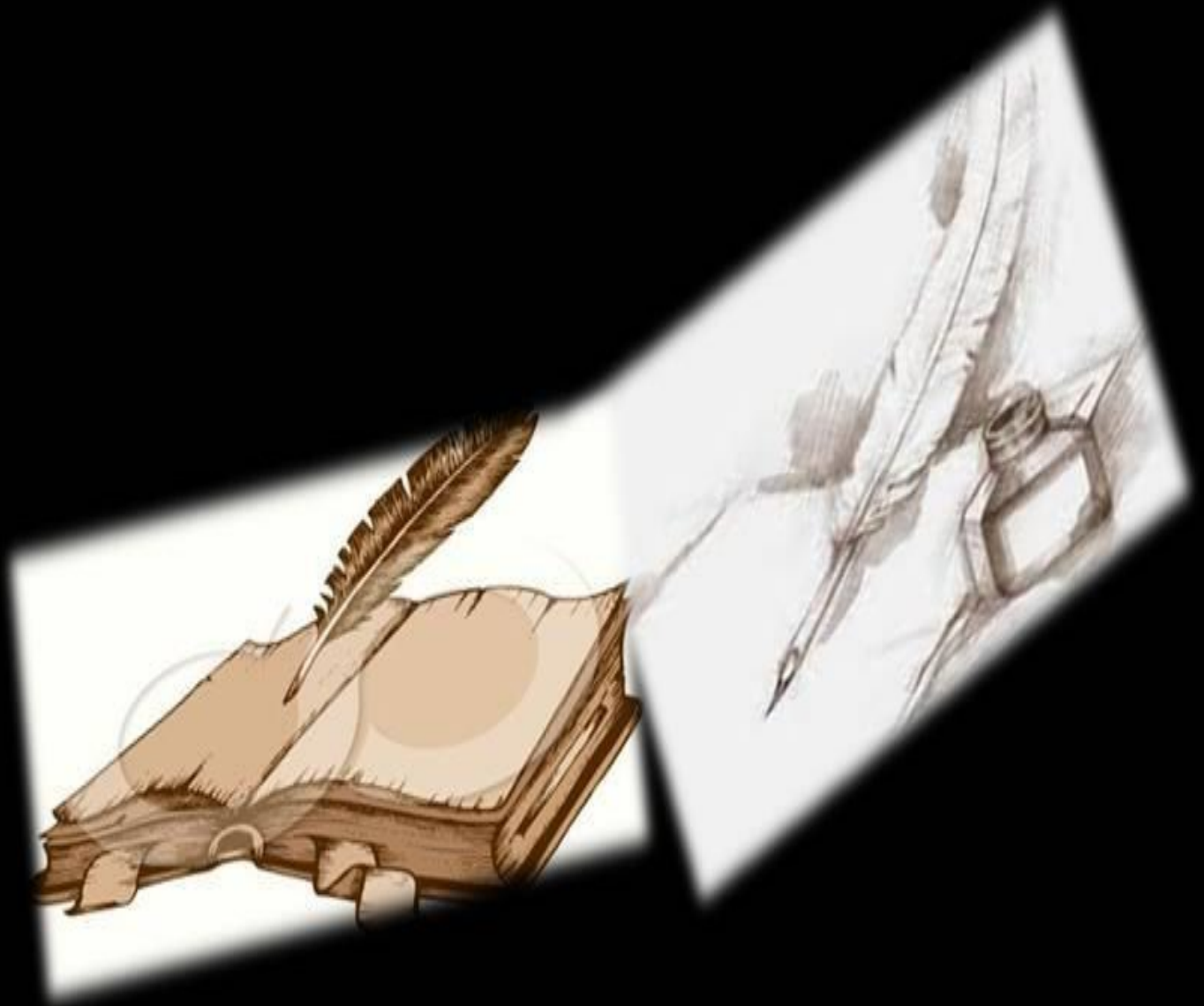
# **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

1. BEAUTY OF LIFE
2. SCHOOL LEVEL
3. YES
4. YES

## **OUTLINE OF THE STUDY**

The basic thought behind this report is to analyse the terms of friendship now a days. We try to know the opinion of the people specially youngsters about friendship and try to realize the people the real meaning of friendship. We also conducted a small survey in our university in this regard and then did analysis using different statistical software and interpretation results.

# CHAPTER#2



LITERATURE

REVIEW

**F**riendship is a relationship of mutual affection between two or more people.<sup>[1]</sup> Friendship is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in academic fields such as sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and philosophy. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. A World Happiness Database study found that people with close friendships are happier.<sup>[2]</sup>

Although there are many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of friendship. Such characteristics include affection, sympathy, empathy, honesty, altruism, mutual understanding and compassion, enjoyment of each other's company, trust, and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friend. While there is no practical limit on what types of people can form a friendship, friends tend to share common backgrounds, occupations, or interests, and have similar demographics.

## **Types of friendships**

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### **Agentic friendship**

In an agentic friendship, both parties look to each other for help in achieving practical goals in their personal and professional lives.<sup>[30]</sup> Agentic friends may help with completing projects, studying for an exam, or helping move houses. They value sharing time together, but only when they have time available to help each other. These relationships typically do not include the sharing of emotions or personal information.

### **Best friend (or close friend)**

Best friends share extremely strong interpersonal ties with each other.

### **Blood brother or sister**

This term can either refer to people related by birth or to friends who swear loyalty by mixing their blood together. The latter usage has been practiced throughout history, but is rarely continued today due to the dangers of blood-borne diseases.

### **Boston marriage**

This antiquated American term was used during the 19th and 20th centuries to denote two women who lived together in the same household independent of male support. These relationships were not necessarily sexual. The term was used to quell fears of lesbians after World War I.

## **Bromance**

A portmanteau of **bro** and **romance**, a bromance is a close, non-sexual relationship between two or more men.

## **Buddy**

Sometimes used as a synonym for friend generally, "buddy" can specifically denote a friend or partner with whom one engages in a particular activity, such as a "**study buddy**."

## **Casual relationship or "friends with benefits"**

Also referred to as a "hook-up," this term denotes a sexual or near-sexual relationship between two people who do not expect or demand to share a formal romantic relationship.

## **Communal Friendship**

As defined by Steven McCornack, this is a friendship in which friends gather often to provide encouragement and emotional support in times of great need. This type of friendship tends to last only when the involved parties fulfill the expectations of support.

## **Comrade**

This term denotes an ally, friend, or colleague, especially in a military or political context. Comradeship may arise in time of war, or when people have a mutual enemy or even a common goal, in circumstances where ordinary friendships might not have formed.<sup>[31]</sup> In English, the term is associated with the Soviet Union, in which the Russian equivalent term, *tovarishch* (Russian: товарищ), was used as a common form of address.

## **Family friend**

This term can denote the friend of a family member or the family member of a friend.

## **Frenemy**

A portmanteau of the words "friend" and "enemy," the term "frenemy" refers to either an enemy disguised as a friend (a proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing) or a person who is both a friend and a rival. This may take the form of a love-hate relationship. The term was reportedly coined by a sister of author and journalist Jessica Mitford in 1977 and popularized more than twenty years later on the third season of *Sex and the City*. One study by psychologist Julianne Holt-Lunstad found that unpredictable love-hate relationships can lead to elevations in blood pressure. In a previous study, the same

researcher found that blood pressure is higher around people for whom one has mixed feelings than it is people whom one clearly dislikes.

### **Imaginary Friend**

An imaginary friend is a non-physical friend, usually of a child. These friends may be human or animal, such as the human-sized rabbit in the 1950 Jimmy Stewart film *Harvey*. Creation of an imaginary friend may be seen as bad behavior or even taboo, but is most commonly regarded as harmless, typical childhood behavior.

### **Internet relationship**

An internet friendship is a form of friendship or romance which takes place exclusively over the internet. This may evolve into a real-life friendship. Internet friendships are in similar context to pen pals. People in these friendships may not use their true identities; parties in an internet relationship may engage in [catfishing](#).

### **Mate**

Primarily used in the [UK](#), Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand, "mate" is a friendly reference to a same-sex friend, especially among males. In the UK, as well as Australia, the term also has been taken up by women. "Bloke" is used similarly.

### **Opposite Sex Friendship**

Opposite-sex friendships, which are nonsexual, are not always socially accepted. Although complications can arise in such relationships, opposite sex friendships can be strong and emotionally rewarding.

## **LIFE CYCLE OF FRIENDSHIPS**

### **MAKING A FRIEND**

Three significant factors make the formation of a friendship possible:

- proximity, which means being near enough to see each other or do things together;
- repeatedly encountering the person informally and without making special plans to see each other; and
- opportunities to share ideas and personal feelings with each other.

### **ENDING A FRIENDSHIP**

Friendships end for many different reasons. Sometimes friends move away from each other and are forced to move on due to the distance. Sometimes divorce causes an end to friendships, as people drop one or both of the divorcing people.

At a younger age friendships may end as a result of acceptance into new social groups. (Friendships, 2009) (Berry, 2012)

Friendships may end by fading quietly away or may end suddenly. How and whether to talk about the end of a friendship is a matter of etiquette that depends on the circumstances.

### **FRIENDSHIP QUALITY**

Generally, friendship has two dimensions: quality and conflict (Demir, 2007). The quality of friendship is important for a person's well-being. High quality friendships have good ways of resolving conflict, ultimately leading to stronger and healthier relationships. Good friendship has been called "life enhancing" (Helm, 2012). Engaging in activities with friends intensifies pleasure and happiness. The quality of friendships relates to happiness because friendship "provides a context where basic needs are satisfied" (Demir, 2010). Quality friendships lead an individual to feel more comfortable with his or her personal identity. Higher friendship quality directly contributes to self-esteem, self-confidence, and social development (Berndt, 2002).

### **FRIENDSHIP AND HEALTH**

Conventional wisdom suggests that good friendships enhance an individual's sense of happiness and overall well-being. Indeed, a number of studies have found that strong social supports improve a woman's prospects for good health and longevity. Conversely, loneliness and a lack of social supports have been linked to an increased risk of heart disease, viral infections, and cancer, as well as higher mortality rates overall. Two researchers have even termed friendship networks a "behavioral vaccine" that boosts both physical and mental health.<sup>[18]</sup>

While there is an impressive body of research linking friendship and health, the precise reasons for the connection remain unclear. Most of the studies in this area are large prospective studies

that follow people over a period of time, and while there may be a correlation between the two variables (friendship and health status), researchers still do not know if there is a cause and effect relationship, such as the notion that good friendships actually improve health. A number of theories have attempted to explain this link. These theories have included that good friends encourage their friends to lead more healthy lifestyles; that good friends encourage their friends to seek help and access services when needed; that good friends enhance their friends' coping skills in dealing with illness and other health problems; and that good friends actually affect physiological pathways that are protective of health.

## **CULTURAL VARIATIONS**

### **ANCIENT GREECE**

Friendship was a topic of moral philosophy greatly discussed by Plato, Aristotle, and Stoics. The topic was less discussed in the modern era, until the re-emergence of contextualist and feminist approaches to ethics. In Ancient Greece, openness in friendship was seen as an enlargement of the self. Aristotle wrote, "The excellent person is related to his friend in the same way as he is related to himself, since, a friend is another self; and therefore, just as his own being is choiceworthy for him, the friend's being is choice-worthy for him in the same or a similar way." In Ancient Greek, the same word was used for "friend" and "lover".

### **CENTRAL ASIA**

In Central Asia, male friendships tend to be reserved and respectful in nature. They may use nicknames and diminutive forms of their first names.

### **EAST ASIA**

In East Asia male friendships start at a young age. The respect that friends have in East Asian culture is understood to be formed from a young age. Different forms of relationships in social media and online chats are not considered an official **friendship** in East Asian culture. Both female and male friendships in East Asia start at a younger age and grow stronger through years of schooling and working together. Different people in East Asian culture have a close, tight knit, group of friends that they call their "best friends." In Western Culture, many people refer to multiple people as their "best friends", as compared to East Asian culture, where best friends are the 2-3 people closest to a particular person. Being someone's best friend in East Asian culture is considered an honor and privilege. In a Chinese context, there is a very strong orientation towards maintaining and enhancing interpersonal relationships. The relationships between friends in East and Central Asian culture holds a tight bond that is usually never broken until someone geographically moves to another part of the county or out of the country.

### **GERMANY**

Germans typically have relatively few friends, although their friendships typically last a lifetime, as loyalty is held in high regard. German friendships provide a substantial amount of commitment and support. Germans may appear aloof to people from other countries, as they tend to be cautious and keep their distance when it comes to developing deeper relationships with new



people. They draw a strong distinction between their few friends and their many associates, co-workers, neighbors, and others. A relationship's transition from one of associates to one of friends can take months or years, if it ever happens.

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## **ISLAMIC CULTURES**

In the Middle East and East Africa men hold hands as a sign of friendship.

In Islamic cultures, friendship is also known as companionship or *ashab*. The concept is taken seriously, and numerous important attributes of a worthwhile friend have emerged in Islamic media, such as the notion of a righteous (or *saalih*) person, who can appropriately delineate between that which is good and that which is evil. Concordance with the perspectives and knowledge of others is considered to be important; forgiveness regarding mistakes and loyalty between friends is emphasized, and a "love for the sake of Allah" is considered to be a relationship of the highest significance between two humans.

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## **MIDDLE EAST**

It is believed that in some parts of the Middle East (or Near East), friendship is more demanding when compared with other cultures; friends are people who respect each other, regardless of shortcomings, and will make personal sacrifices in order to assist another friend, without considering the experience an imposition.

Many Arab people perceive friendship seriously, and deeply consider personal attributes such as social influence and the nature of a person's character before engaging in such a relationship.

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## **RUSSIA**

Many of the qualities of modern Russia's culture date back to Soviet times. Scarcity in the Soviet Union led people had to create relationships with people in certain businesses in order to get the things they needed, such as a hospital employee to help obtain medical attention. Such practices led to a community spirit and interpersonal connections (Babaeva 2010). Many of these practices have continued to the present day. Inefficiencies on the part of the government, so Russians may find it easier to rely on their friends and family than on any company or business. These traditional types of relationships are valued greatly in Russia (Babaeva 2010)<sup>1</sup>

Other conditions in the Soviet period made it harder for Russians to form relationships. Confiding in another person opened the risk of being reported to the state, especially for dissent. As in Germany, people in Soviet communities had very few friends, but the friends they did have were extremely close. These trends have continued in modern Russia (Sheets & Lugar 2005).

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## **UNITED STATES**

The friendship bracelet is an American example of the exchange of small tokens of friendship.

In the United States, many types of relationships are deemed friendships. From the time children enter elementary school, many teachers and adults call their peers "**Friends**" to children, and in most classrooms or social settings, children are instructed as to how to behave with their friends, and are told who their friends are (Stout 2010). This type of open approach to friendship has led many Americans, adolescents in particular, to designate a "best friend" with whom they are especially close (Stout 2010). Many psychologists see this term as dangerous for American children, because it allows for discrimination and cliques, which can lead to bullying (Stout 2010).

For Americans, friends tend to be people whom they encounter fairly frequently, and that are similar to themselves in demographics, attitude, and activities (Sheets & Lugar 2005). While many other cultures value deep trust and meaning in their friendships, Americans will use the word "**friend**" to describe most people who have such qualities (Stout 2010). There is also a difference in the US between men and women who have friendships with the same sex. According to research, American men have less deep and meaningful friendships with other men. In the abstract, many men and women in the United States have similar definitions of intimacy, but women are more likely to practice intimacy in friendships (Yugar & Shapiro 2001). Many studies have also found that Americans eventually lose touch with friends. This can be an unusual occurrence in many other cultures (Sheets & Lugar 2005).

According to a study documented in the June 2006 issue of the *American Sociological Review*, Americans are thought to be suffering a loss in the quality and quantity of close friendships since at least 1985. The study states that one quarter of all Americans have no close confidants, and that the average total number of confidants per person has dropped from four to two.

Divorce also contributes to the decline in friendship among Americans. "In international comparisons, the divorce rate in the United States is higher than that of 34 other countries including the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia" (Newman & Newman, 2012 p. 475). In divorce, many couples end up losing friends through the process, as certain friends "side with" one member of the relationship and lose the other.

The advance of technology has also been blamed for declining friendships in the United States. Ethan J. Leib, author of the book *Friend vs. Friend* and law professor at the University of California-Hastings, suggests that longer hours of work and a large amount of online communication take away from personal communication, making it harder to form friendships. New media such as Facebook and Twitter have also been said to decrease the amount of personal communication in everyday life, and to make emotional attachments more difficult (Newman & Newman) (Berry, 2012) (Freeman, 2011).

## **HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS**

**Spend more time around people:** If you want to make friends, you first need to put yourself out there somehow in order to meet people. If you're still in school, sit somewhere with other people, it doesn't have to be the 'popular' table, or a crowded one, but one with at least 2 other people. Remember, friends seldom come knocking on your door while you sit at home playing computer games.

**Join an organization or club with people who have common interests:** You don't necessarily need to have a lot of common interests with people in order to make friends with them. In fact, some of the most rewarding friendships are between two people who don't have much in common at all, but if you like a specific topic, try searching for just a location. It's a great way to meet new local people! Social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter and Google+ are great way to meet new people and learn more about the people you meet. A church, Masjid (mosque), temple or other house of worship is a great place to start since you have at least have a religious faith in common.

**Join a sports team:** A common misconception about this is that you have to be really good at playing a particular sport in order to make friends with others on the team, but not all teams are so competitive. As long as you enjoy the sport and support your teammates, joining a local team with a laid-back attitude could be a great way to make new friends. But a sports team isn't the only way. If you play instruments or sing, try joining a band or choir.

**Volunteer:** Volunteering is also a great way for people of all ages to meet others. By working together you build bonds with people, and you might meet others who have a passion for changing things the way you do (a common cause).

**Talk to people:** You can join a club, go to school, or go to church but you still won't make friends if you don't actually talk to people. By the same token, you don't have to be involved with an organization to be social, and any time you talk to someone, you have a chance at making a lasting friend. You can talk to anybody: the clerk at the video store, the person sitting next to you on the bus, or the person in front of you in the lunch line. Don't be too picky. Most conversations will be a dead-end of sorts, when you may never talk to that person again, or you just remain acquaintances--but once in a while you'll actually make a friend

**Make eye contact and smile:** If you have an unfriendly countenance, people are less likely to be receptive to your friendship. Try not squinting (get some glasses), looking bored, frowning or appearing blankly deadpan, folding your arms (this practically screams "don't talk to me") or hanging out in a corner; such habits may make you look troubled or disinterested

**Start a conversation:** There are many ways to do this; a comment about your immediate environment (The weather is a classic: "At least it's not raining like last week!"), a request for help ("Can you help me carry a few boxes, if you have a minute?" or "Can you help me decide which one of these is a better gift for my mom?") or a compliment ("That's a nice car." or "I love your shoes."). Follow up immediately with a related question: Do you like this warm weather? What kinds of gifts do you normally buy for your mom? Where did you get shoes like that?

**Make small talk:** Keep the conversation light and cheery. Even if you're complaining about something, make sure it's something you're both dissatisfied with, and emphasize the positive—how such a situation can be avoided in the future, or alternatives. Bounce a few words back and forth for a little bit. Many conversationalists say that it is good to follow a 30/70 (30% talking, 70% listening) pattern during small talk when possible

**Introduce yourself at the end of the conversation:** It can be as simple as saying "Oh, by the way, my name is...". Once you introduce yourself, the other person will typically do the same. Remember his or her name! If you show that you remembered things from your past conversation(s) with the person, not only will you look intelligent but he or she will see that you were paying attention and are willing to be a true friend

**Initiate a get-together:** You can chat your heart out but it won't get you a friend if you don't open up the opportunity for another conversation or meeting. This is especially important if you meet someone who you aren't otherwise likely to meet again. Seize the day

If you've discovered that the person you're talking to has a common interest, ask him or her more about it and, if appropriate, whether they get together with others (in a club, for example) to pursue this interest. If so, this is a perfect opportunity to ask about joining them. If you clearly express interest (when? where? can anyone come?) they'll probably invite you. If you have a club, band, church, etc. that you think they might enjoy, take the opportunity to give them your number or email address and invite them to join you.

**Ask them out for lunch or coffee:** That will give you a better opportunity to talk and get to know each other a little bit better. A good way to extend yourself is to say: "Hey, well, I've got to go, but if you ever want to talk over lunch or coffee or anything like that, let me give you my number/e-mail address." This gives the person the opportunity to contact you; they may or may not give you their information in return, but that's fine. Maybe they don't have time for new friends—don't take it personally! Just offer your contact info to whoever seems to be potentially a good friend, and eventually somebody will get in touch.

**Don't do anything to pressure someone into being friends with you:** Never chide acquaintances for failing to invite you to a party, for example; don't call someone repeatedly or stop by uninvited (unless you have established that stopping by unannounced is OK); and refrain from overstaying your welcome anywhere. In general, take friendship slowly, and don't try to force intimacy to grow quickly; the move from acquaintance to friend can take a long time. It's understandable to want more of a good thing, but try to err on the side of less. If you are not sure about the pace of your new friendship, check in with your friend and ask directly. Too much, too fast can be scary or intimidating, and not everybody is able to say "Slow down..." - instead, they may run the other way!

**Be loyal to a friend:** You've probably heard of fair-weather friends. They're the ones who are happy to be around you when things are going well, but are nowhere to be found when you really need them. Part of being a friend is being prepared to make sacrifices of your time and energy in order to help out your friends. If a friend needs help with an unpleasant chore, or if he or she just needs a shoulder to cry on, be there. If your friends make a joke, laugh with them. Never complain about a friend.

**Be a good friend:** Once you've started spending time with potential friends, remember to do your part (e.g. initiating some of the activities, remembering birthdays, asking how the other person is

feeling) or else the friendship will become unbalanced and an uneasiness or distance is likely to arise

**Be reliable:** If you and your friend agree to meet somewhere, don't be late, and do not stand them up. If you're not going to make it on time or make it at all, call them as soon as you realize it. Apologize and ask to reschedule. Don't make them wait for you unexpectedly; it's rude, and it is certainly not a good way to launch a potential friendship. When you say you'll do something, do it. Be someone that people know that they can count on

**Be a good listener:** Many people think that in order to be seen as "friend material" they have to appear very interesting. Far more important than this, however, is the ability to show that you're interested in others. Listen carefully to what people say, remember important details about them (their names, their likes and dislikes), ask questions about their interests, and just take the time to learn more about them. You don't want to be the guy or girl that always has a better story than anyone else or that changes the subject abruptly instead of continuing the flow of conversation. These people appear too wrapped up in themselves to be good friends--"one-ups-man-ship" is a put down

**Be trustworthy:** One of the best things about having a friend is that you have someone to whom you can talk about anything, even secrets that you hide from the rest of the world. The key to being a good confidante is the ability to keep secrets, so it's no secret that you shouldn't tell other people things that were told to you in confidence. Keep in mind that recent studies show that people rarely keep secrets. Before people even feel comfortable opening up to you, however, you need to build trust.

**Choose your friends wisely:** As you befriend more people, you may find that some are easier to get along with than others. While you always give people the benefit of the doubt, sometimes you realize that certain friendships are unhealthy, such as if a person is obsessively needy or controlling towards you, constantly critical, or introducing dangers or threats into your life. If this is the case, ease your way out of the friendship as gracefully as possible. Preoccupy yourself with other things, such as a new volunteer opportunity, so that you can honestly say that you don't have enough time in your schedule to spend time with them (but don't substitute their time for time with other friends; they may notice and become jealous, and more drama will ensue). Cherish those friends you make who are a positive influence in your life, and do your best to be a positive influence in theirs.

**Put emphasis on the good, unique qualities about yourself:** Are you funny? If yes, then great, a little humor always keeps conversation light and happy, and people love to be around someone who makes them laugh. If you're like me and you have a quirky, different style of humor then make sure you let them know that the things you say are in fact a joke, so that you don't just come across as simply weird. This way they will understand a bit more about you too, which could potentially spark their interest. If you are a unique person, then show it!

**Encourage your friend:** A very good friend encourages his/her friend. He/she will remain with him/her in both good as well as bad times. Never ever make fun or laugh at your friend in front of others. If someone is making fun of him/her a good friend will come to save or support his/her friend.

**Be confident:** Many people are not very confident. They are reserved, timid and afraid to start a conversation. Make the effort and start talking no matter how uncomfortable it feels.

**Don't separate your friend from the rest of the group:** Some people get jealous of their friends if they talk to other people or make other friends. Most people don't like it and would no longer want to hang out with you.

**Keep in Contact:** Many people often times lose contact with their friends because they're either too busy, or just don't value their friends enough. When you lose connection with a friend, the friendship may fizzle out, and when you do try to contact them again, it's hard to re-fire the friendship.



# CHAPTER # 3

## RESEARCH METHODS



# METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is a term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data. My process of data collection is based on two ways.

Primary Data collection: - The primary data is based on Physical survey through a well prepared questionnaire which contains MCQs based questions. The questionnaire is filled by almost 100 respondents (Both Male and Female) which are the students of different universities.

Secondary Data collection: - The secondary data is based on the information which is available on internet through different websites, available presentations, and research papers related to the topic. The data is collected in the form of documents, facts and figures, charts, tables which are available on internet.

## SAMPLE DESIGN

- Take the sample population keep in mind that there should the representation of both male and females.
- Try to represent the youth of Karachi.
- Try to make sure that the representation of different profession students must be there because mentality can be different.

## QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

All the questions contained in our questionnaire are close ended.



# FRIENDSHIP

Conducted by: Students of second year (civil) Batch(2011-2012)



## 1. PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Gender:  male  female

Age:

Under 18  18 -23  24 -29  30 or

above

Level of Education:

Primary  secondary  higher education

Contact# (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

2. Can we imagine life without friends?

Yes  No

3. What is friendship in your opinion?

Life  Beauty of  
 Necessity  life Time  
 pass

4. How many best friends do you have?

Only one  more than one

5. Friendship with whom you think is reliable?

Friendship between  
 boys Friendship  
between girls  
 Friendship between a boy and a girl



6. At which level of life you find trust worthy friends?

- School level
- College/coaching
- University level

7. Which relationship is long lasting?

- Friendship
- Love

8. Who is your priority?

- Friends
- Family
- Beloved
- Own self
- None

9. Which element brings elegance to the friendship?

- Sincerity
- Understanding
- Forgiveness
- Compromise
- Acceptance
- Devotion
- All of the above



10. "Now a days true friends are hard to find" Do you agree?

- Yes
- No

11. Which activity you enjoy the most with your friends?

- Gossiping
- Studying
- Playing
- Outing
- others

## CONTENT VALIDITY

- Limited to few respondents.
- Limited to few universities.
- Limited to specific age group.
- Limited to literate peoples.
- Cant able to put survey on internet due to limited knowledge and time.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

The statistical technique that we use for analyzing the data is a software named as Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (spss).

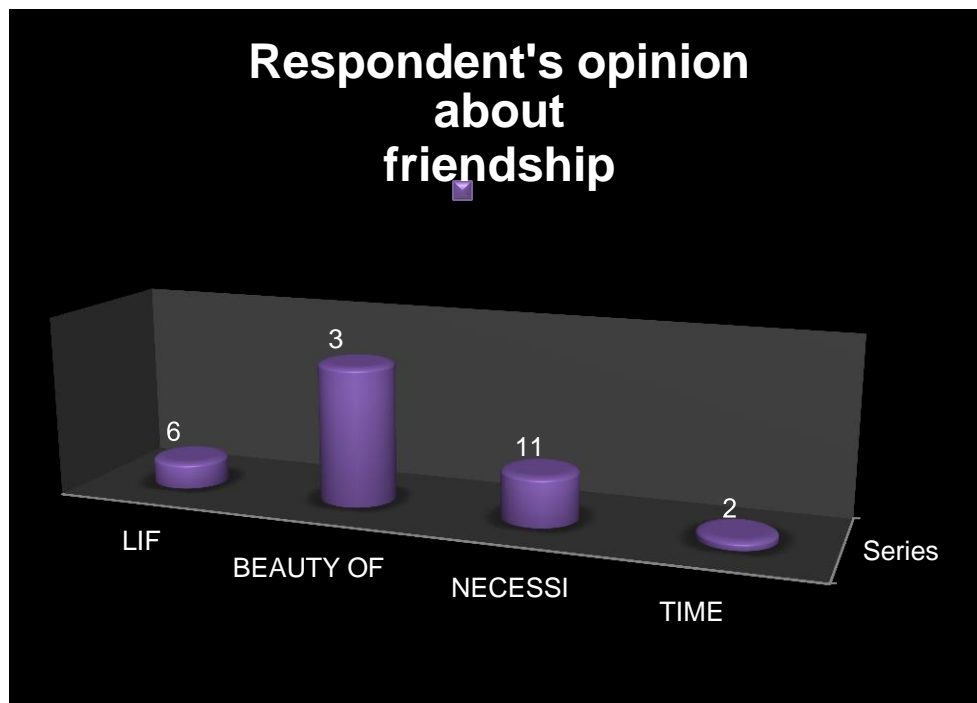
# CHAPTER#4



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## Respondent's opinion about friendship

Respondent's opinion about friendship	Frequency
LIFE	6
BEAUTY OF LIFE	31
NECESSITY	11
TIME PASS	2

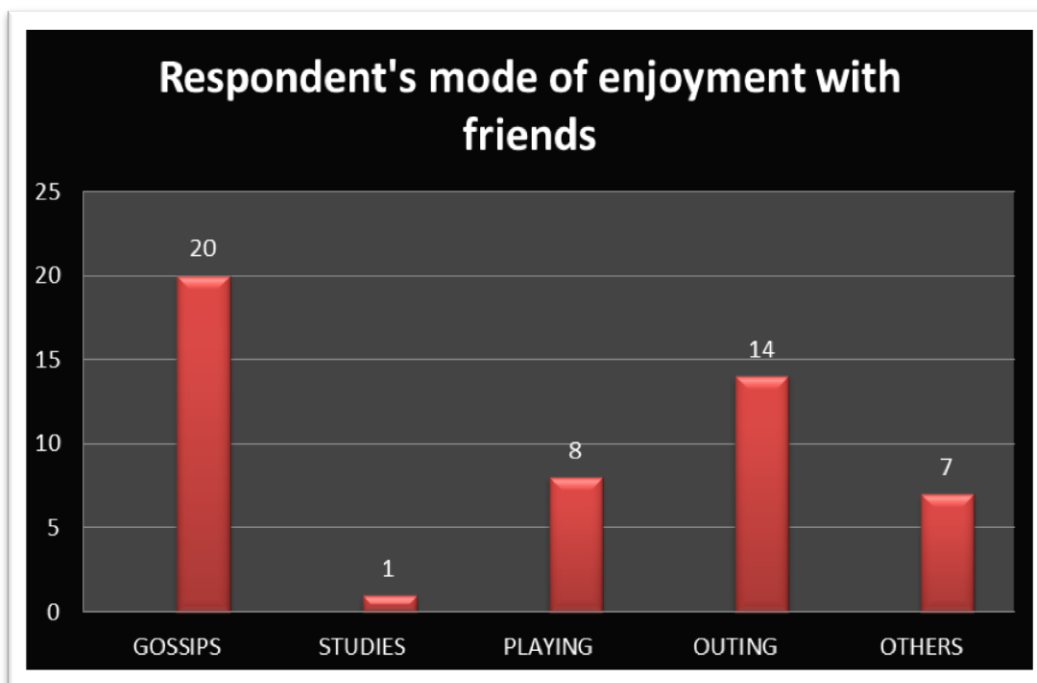


## RESULT

The result shows that friendship is beauty of life in most of the respondents opinion.

## Respondent's mode of enjoyment with friends

Respondent's mode of enjoyment with friends	Frequency
GOSSIPS	20
STUDIES	1
PLAYING	8
OUTING	14
OTHERS	7

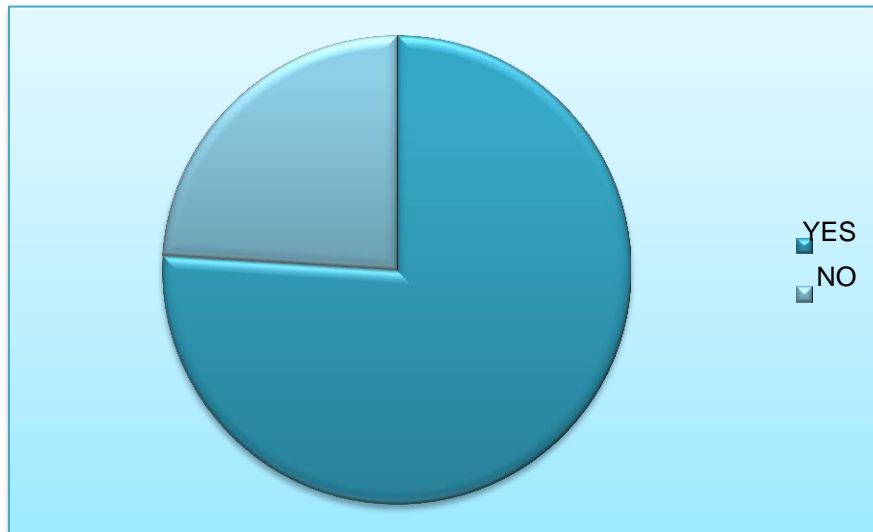


### Results

The most enjoyable activity with friends in respondents opinion is gossips.

## Friends in present

Friends in present	Frequency
YES	38
NO	12

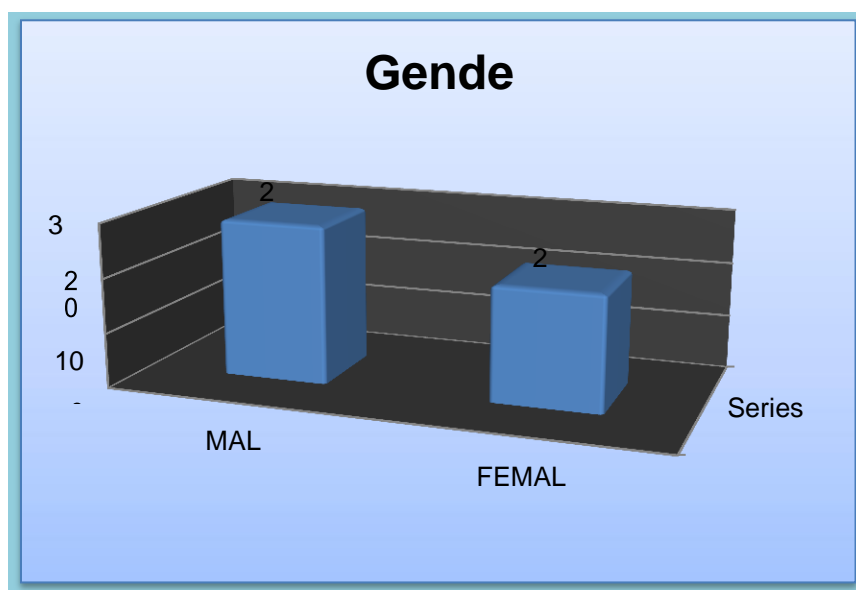


### Result

The result shows that most of the people agree with the statement that good friends are hard to find.

## Gender

Gender	Frequency
MALE	29
FEMALE	21



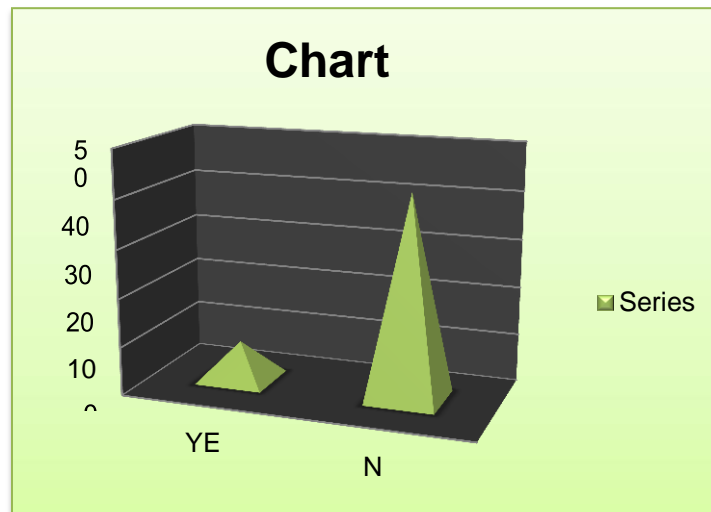
### Results

The result shows that most of the people by whom survey is conducted are male.



## Friends importance in respondent's opinoin

Friends importance in respondent's opinoin	Frequency
YES	8
NO	42

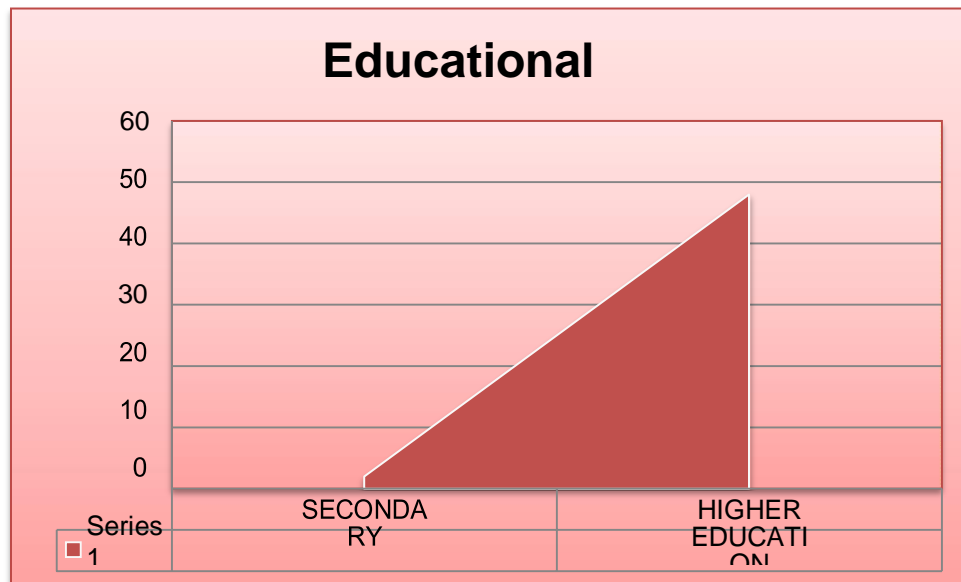


### Result

The answer to the question that can life be imagined without friends is given no by most of the respondents.

## Educational level

Educational level	Frequency
<b>SECONDARY</b>	2
<b>HIGHER EDUCATION</b>	48

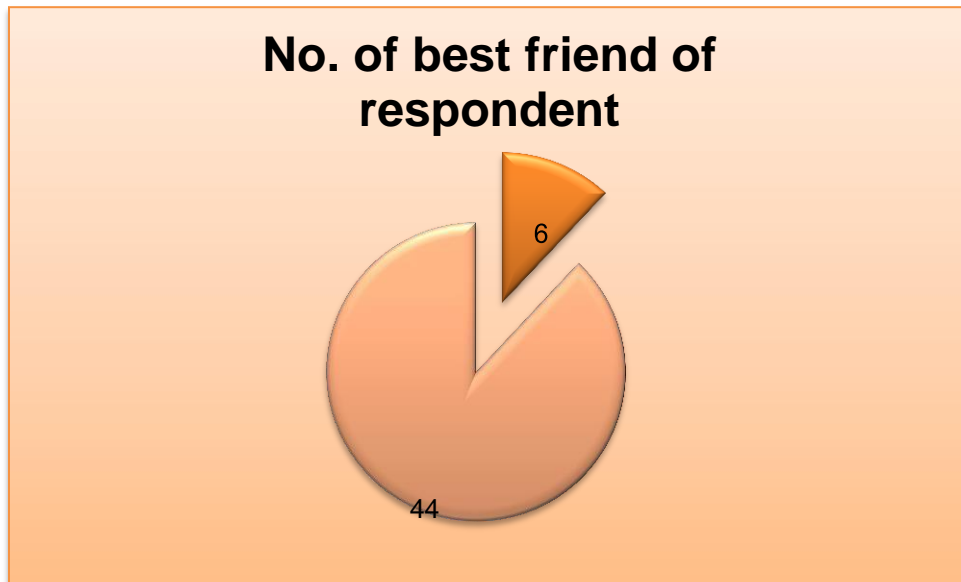


### Result

The result of the qualification shows that most of the people by whom survey is conducted belong to higher education.

## No. of best friend of respondent

No. of best friend of respondent	Frequency
<b>ONLY ONE</b>	6
<b>MORE THAN ONE</b>	44

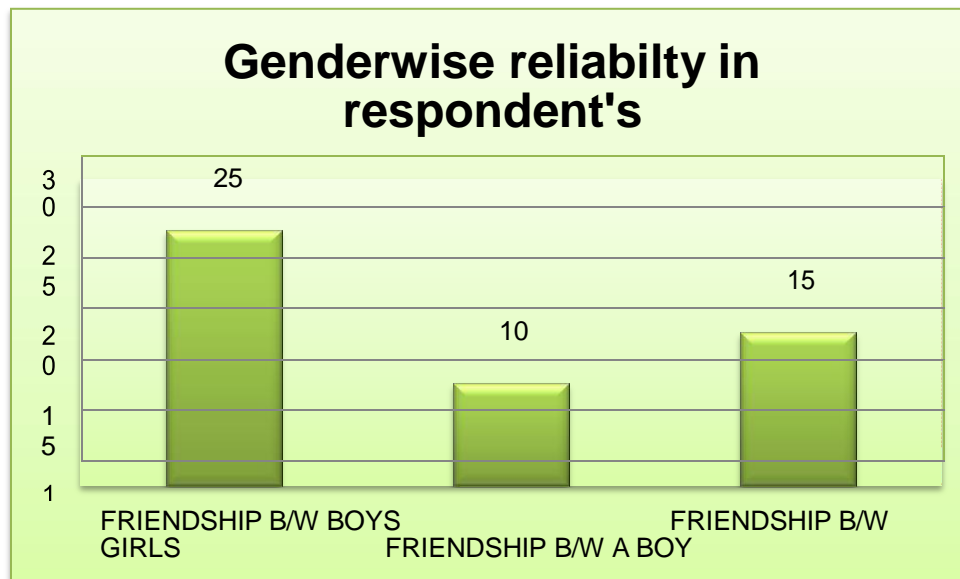


### Result

The result shows that most of the people have more than one best friend.

## Genderwise reliability in respondent's opinion

Genderwise reliability in respondent's opinion	Frequency
<b>FRIENDSHIP B/W BOYS</b>	25
<b>FRIENDSHIP B/W GIRLS</b>	10
<b>FRIENDSHIP B/W A BOY AND A GIRL</b>	15

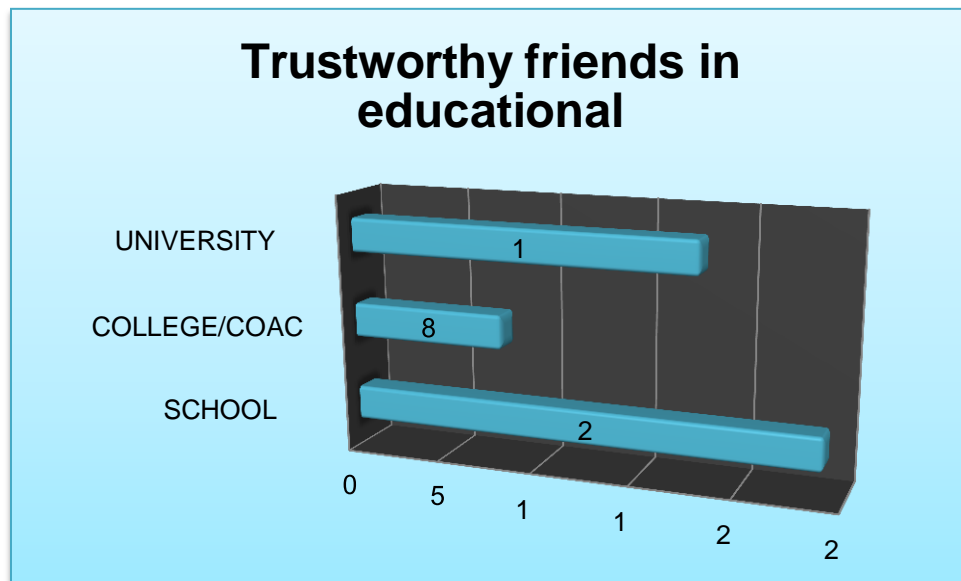


### Result

The result shows that most of the people think that friendship between boys is reliable.

## Trustworthy friends in educational life

Trustworthy friends in educational life	Frequency
SCHOOL LEVEL	24
COLLEGE/COACHING	8
UNIVERSITY LEVEL	18

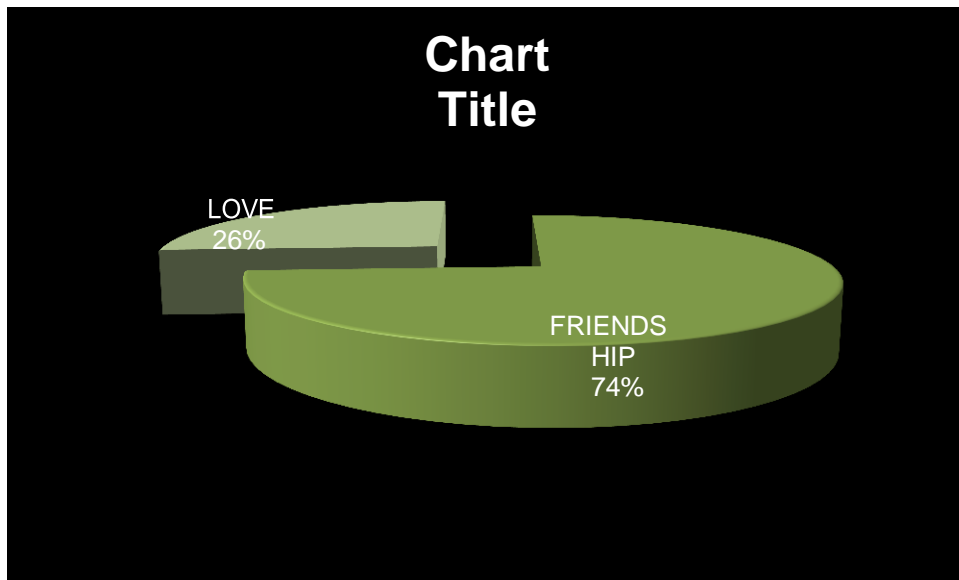


### Result

The result shows that most of the people got trustworthy friends in their school life. Hence it shows that friendship at school level is trustable.

## Comparison between love and friendship

Comparison between love and friendship	Frequency
<b>FRIENDSHIP</b>	37
<b>LOVE</b>	13

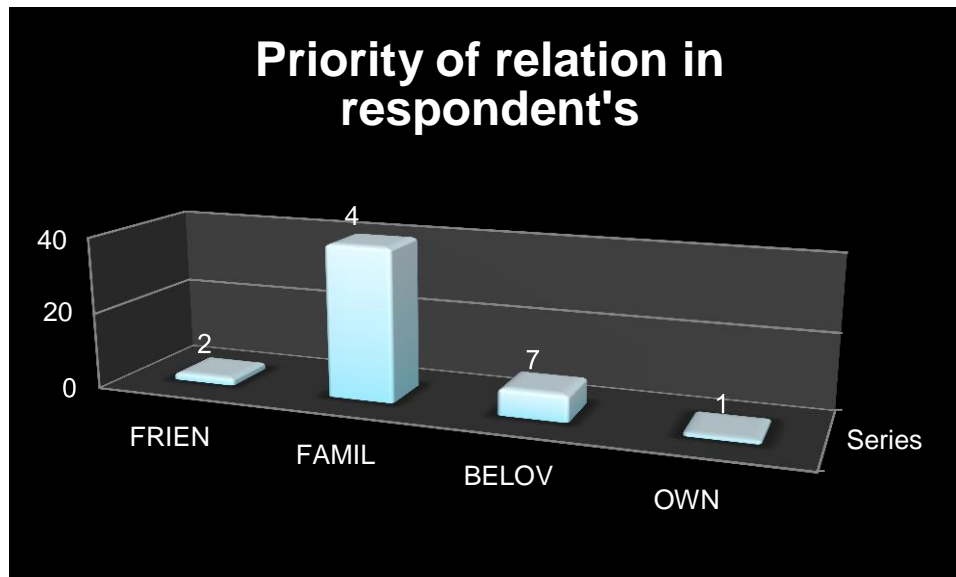


### Result

Result consider that most of the people consider that friendship is long lasting than love.

## Priority of relation in respondent's opinion

Priority of relation in respondent's opinion	Frequency
<b>FRIENDS</b>	2
<b>FAMILY</b>	40
<b>BELOVED</b>	7
<b>OWN SELF</b>	1

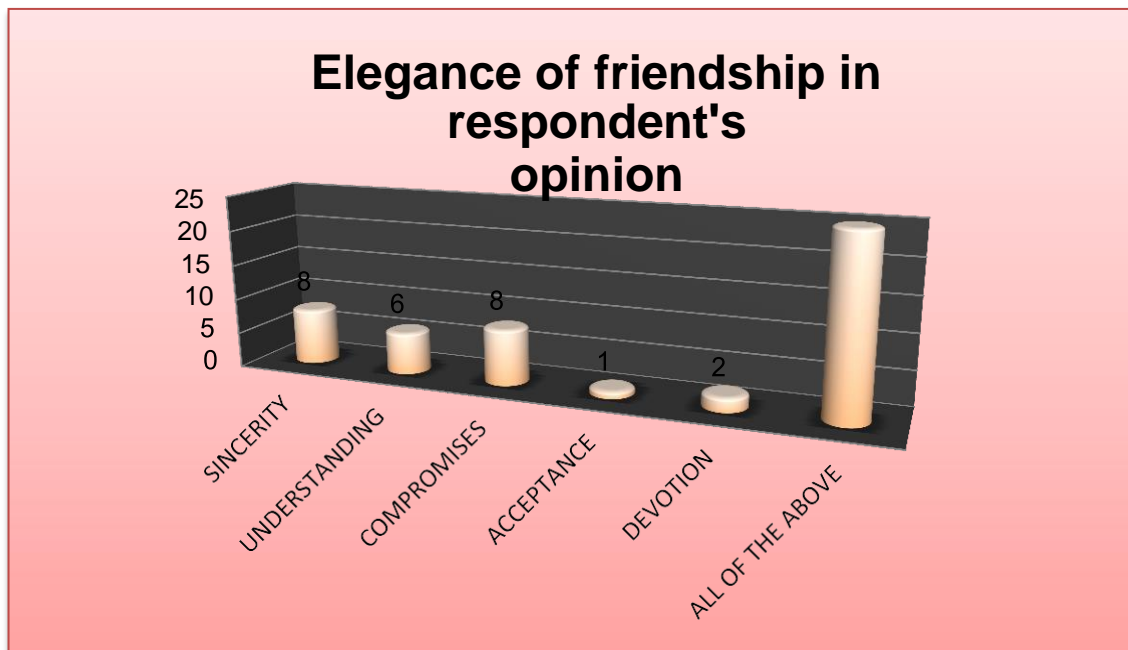


### Result

Result shows that most prior relation in respondents opinion is family. Hence it shows that friendship is after family and beloved in most of the respondent's opinion.

## Elegance of friendship in respondent's opinion

Elegance of friendship in respondent's opinion	Frequency
<b>SINCERITY</b>	8
<b>UNDERSTANDING</b>	6
<b>COMPROMISES</b>	8
<b>ACCEPTANCE</b>	1
<b>DEVOTION</b>	2
<b>ALL OF THE ABOVE</b>	25



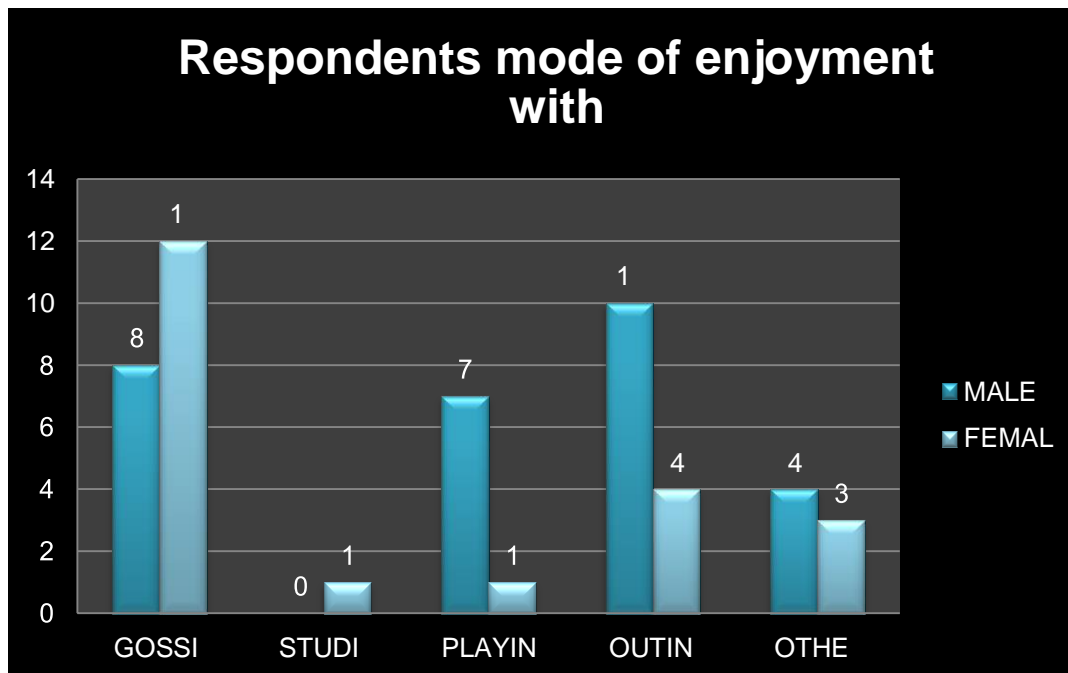
### Result

Result shows that all these elements brings elegance to friendship in most of the respondent's opinion.



## Respondent mode of enjoyment with friends

Gender	respondents mode of enjoyment with friends				
	GOSSIPS	STUDIES	PLAYING	OUTING	OTHERS
MALE	8	0	7	10	4
FEMALE	12	1	1	4	3

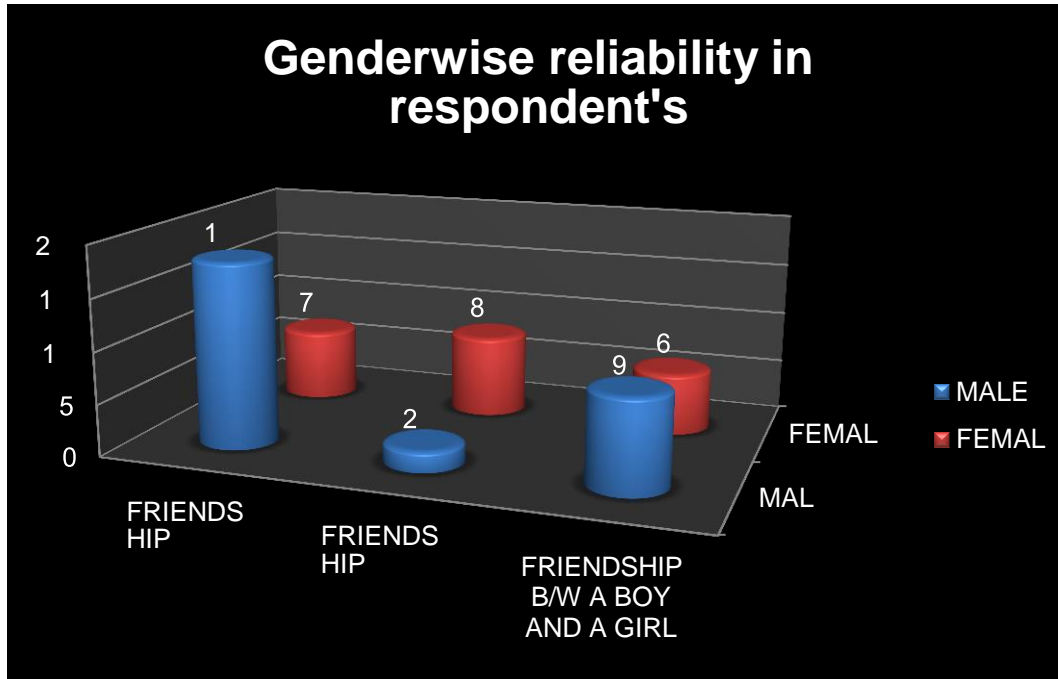


### Result

The result shows that most enjoyable activity with friends in most of the boys opinion is outing and the most enjoyable activity with friends in most of the girls opinion is gossips.

## Genderwise reliability in respondent's opinion

Gender	Genderwise reliability in respondent's opinion		
	FRIENDSHIP B/W BOYS	FRIENDSHIP B/W GIRLS	FRIENDSHIP B/W A BOY AND A GIRL
MALE	18	2	9
FEMALE	7	8	6

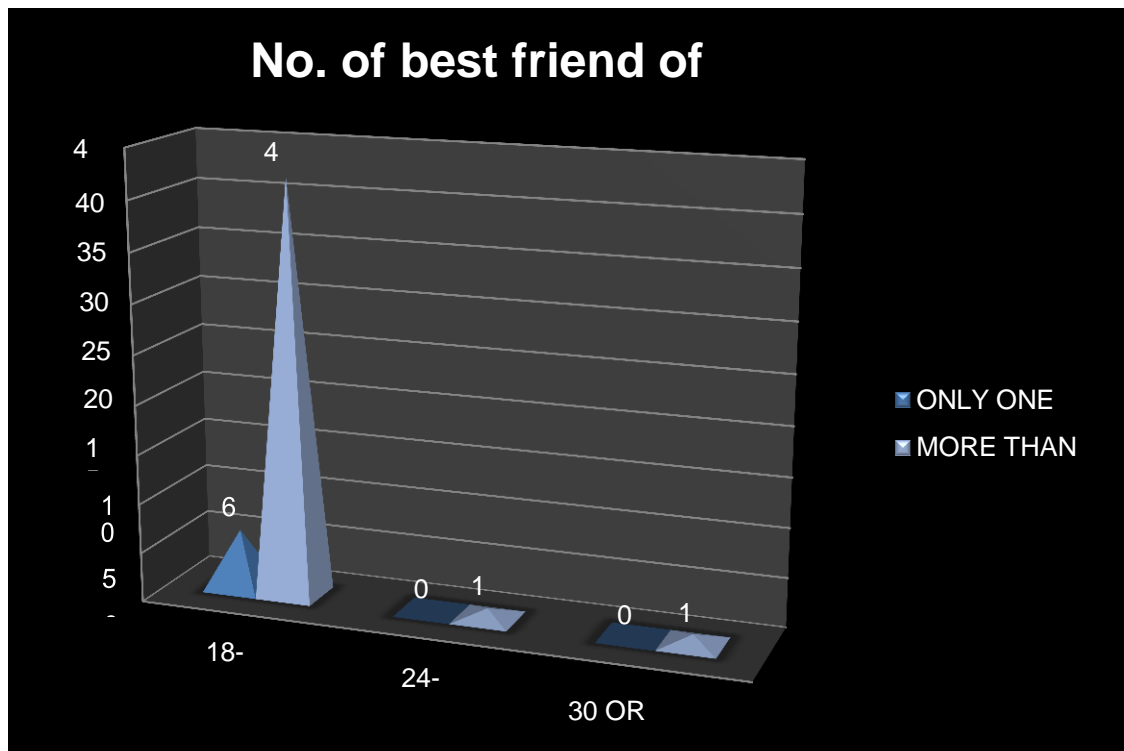


### Result

The overall result shows that friendship between boys is reliable.

## No. of best friend of respondent with age

Age	No. of best friend of respondent		
	ONLY ONE	MORE ONE	THAN ONE
18-23	6	42	
24-29	0	1	
30 OR ABOVE	0	1	



### Result

The result shows that a very few people of any age have only 1 best friend. It means that no of friends are independent of the age.

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DISCUSSION, IMPLICATION,  
FUTURE RESEARCH AND  
CONCLUSION



# CONCLUSION

## **RESEARCH QUESTION**

The meaning of friendship now a days?

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:**

Beauty of life

## **RESULT**

The survey tells that friendship is beauty of life in most of the peoples' opinion according to table 13 hence our hypothesis is correct.

## **RESEARCH QUESTION:**

At which stage of life we get reliable friendship?

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:**

School level

## **RESULT**

The result of frequency table 4 shows that we get reliable friends at school level as compare to other levels.Hence the hypothesis is correct.

## **RESEARCH QUESTION**

In young generation Is friendship is superior then all relations?

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:**

YES

## **RESULT**

No,because the result of frequency table 9 shows that most of the people consider that friendship is less important than family and beloved. Hence the hypothesis proves wrong.

## **RESEARCH QUESTION**

Shouldwemakefriendsinthesamegender?

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:**

YES

## **RESULT**

The cross tab between gender and gender reliability of friendship shows that female and male both consider that friendship between boys is reliable. Hence it is not necessary to make friends in the same gender. Hence the hypothesis proves wrong.

## **IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

We should alter the questions and make it applicable for the people of all age groups and should spread the survey beyond the university limits.

## **LIMITATIONS**

As our thinking changes with age so our questionnaire should be applicable to the people of all age groups but as our questions are linked with young generations hence it is limited to youngsters only.

## **FUTURE RESEARCH**

As we cover all the good aspects of friendship, more work should be done on the bad aspects of friendship in future.

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