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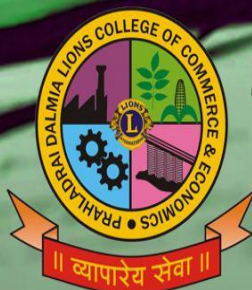**Student Research Conference**
<u>Proceedings</u>

Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics

Swami Vivekanand Road, Sunder Nagar,
Malad West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400064

February 2019

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

ONE DAY Inter-Collegiate Conference on

YOUTH AND RELATIONAL VALUES

23rd February 2019

Patrons:

Chairman, Governing Council

Lion Sharad S.Ruia

Hon. Secretary, Governing Council

Lion Kanhaiyalal. G. Saraf

❖

Editor

Prof. Shweta Ranade – Chairperson, Student Research Cell

❖

Mr. Deepak Jha – Student Representative - IQAC

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Every success story is a tale of constant adaption, revision and change – Richard Branson

Yes! It was one more eventful year at Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics. The Institution never failed to amaze us at the Governing Council with progressive results and clusters of stars and accolades every year. The Governing Council & supervisory joint organizations of Lions Club of Malad-Borivli and the Prahladrai Dalmia Charity Trust are 46 years younger and agile, thanks to this vibrant College, the stupendously energetic students, the creative academic leaders, and support staff. We believe that as a platform, we have been able to deliver on the aspirations & ambitions of the students, parents and staff alike in addressing multi-dimensional activities as illustrated in the Annual reports and the regional News.The aided-degree college division offers courses in the faculty of commerce from Junior Grades to Graduate degrees from Mumbai University. The contemporary professional programs like management, IT, mass media, banking-insurance, 'accounting-finance', financial markets, investment management, Master Degrees in Commerce are supervised under the Self-Financed Courses division. Co-curricular activities have also been nurtured through various structured engagement.

Our students have again come out in flying colors. The college passing percentage is higher than the University average. The improved results are a result of focused efforts of the student starlets of PDLC, meticulous planning and execution by the faculties guided by academic leaders including the Principal Dr. N. N Pandey, Ms. Madhavi Nighoskar, Vice Principals Mrs. Subhashini Naiker, and Dr. Bharat Pandya and their team of Course HOD's, Coordinators, Class Teachers, Student Representative Council and the support of non-teaching staff members. This team effort and the achievement indeed deserve a standing ovation. The popular inter-collegiate cultural festival – Dalmia Lion's Utsav (fondly called as DLU and has been rated among the top 3 college level programs in Mumbai Suburbs) and Dalmia Khel Mahostav – a mega sports arena for college level competitions stands out from regular events, and marks the management and event stewardship of our college. Dozens of other programs aimed at social service, entrepreneurial development, debates, seminars, workshops, quizzes etc. complete the co-curricular panorama of the college. This year we bagged 19 of such coveted Awards in Cultural activity sphere. As the Chairman of the Governing Council, it gives me great pleasure to announce that our Principal Dr. N.N. Pandey has been elected a Senator at the University of Mumbai, a rare and proud lifetime achievement.

I am also glad in informing that our college is now ISO 9001: 2015 Certified, one of the most important cornerstones in the overall quality improvisation goals of our legacy organization. Countless man-hours have been invested in the same, by our academic and support staff. The lead of ISO Cell in the college, all other department heads and support staffs needs special applaud for the remarkable achievement. Reflecting on the accolades and awards achieved this year, and studying the regular briefings at College Development Committee, as well as scheduled reports, I am convinced that we are ready with future proof courses, methodologies & infrastructure to enhance learning and overall development of our beloved young citizen leaders. I thank the parent and student fraternity for giving us an opportunity to serve you.

Congratulations and best Wishes.

LION SHARAD S. RUIA
Chairman, Governing Council

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends in Education,

A message for my dear students do remember:

Alone you study, but together you learn! Alone you enjoy, but together you celebrate!

As a Hon. Sec. of G.C., it is with great energy and enthusiasm I write to you about our performance journey. The Academic Year 2018-2019 was a landmark year. As we look back we find that it was dotted with many important noteworthy achievements:

1. College was awarded an ISO 9001-2015 Certificate of Quality Education.
2. We were recognized as Research Centre for Accountancy by University of Mumbai with Dr. Shiva Padme & Dr. Sunita Tidke as research guides.
3. Our Student & NCC cadet Miss Shivani Pandey represented & participated in Republic Day Parade at Delhi, making all of us proud.
4. Principal Dr. N. N. Pandey included in NAAC peer team as a member.
5. Principal Dr. N. N. Pandey was appointed as a member of grievances committee of Mumbai University.
6. Formation of Leo Club of Malad-Borivli Dalmia College to foster leadership amongst students.
7. Our College Profile was published in The LION magazine which is widely read by Lions all over the globe.

Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College is amongst the Top Ten colleges of Mumbai having 48 years of legacy in Commerce education. Education is an ongoing process not for a pause but for a sincere cause.

In the Management Team of PDLC, we the Lion Members are ever ready to devote their time and talent completely with dedicated involvement.

We have traveled almost 5 decades together and seek to continue our journey with optimism and enthusiasm for a better future. For us education is a mission, an asset and not a business. Students of today are business leaders of tomorrow.

Thus all students should note: "Do what you Love, Love what you Do! Without adequate education - your life is a ship without a captain."

PDLC is an institute of glorious past, respectable present and promising future. Let us roll up our sleeves, tighten our belts and go ahead to make coming year yet another successful one.

I thank Principal Dr. N.N. Pandey, Vice Principal Degree College - Ms. Madhavi Nighoskar, Vice Principal, SFC - Ms. Subhashini Naikar, Vice Principal Junior College - Dr. Bharat Pandya and each one of you for the whole hearted support rendered during the year. I thank all, our teaching and non teaching staff for their unstinting support.

Yours in Education,

LION KANAHAIYALAL G. SARAF

Hon. Secretary - Governing Council
Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics

FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

"It is impossible to win the race unless you venture to run, impossible to win the victory unless you dare to battle", says Richard M. DeVos, the American billionaire businessman, co-founder of Amway. This year was a memorable one of many firsts at our institution. For the first time in the history of our college we had the following achievements:

• A Research Centre affiliated to the University of Mumbai, for PhD (Commerce) Degree Course in the subject of Accountancy is established.

• The college Principal is elected as Senate member from the Constituency of Mumbai; elected as member of Board of Studies in the subject of Statistics, University of Mumbai; NAAC Assessor of Higher Educational Institutions and nominated on University Grievance Redressal Cell (UGRC) of University of Mumbai.

• The college was accorded the ISO 9001:2015 Certification by Intertek, an International Brand in QMS and a Total Quality Assurance provider to industries worldwide.

• Our student , NCC Cadet, Ms. Shivani Pandey, from SYBCom represented Maharashtra at the Republic Day parade in Delhi.

Our dedication and courage led our college towards greater heights. My students have gained laurels for our institution in academic and extra-curricular fields. We not only believe in giving them food for thought but also take strident steps to empower them with social zeal. Our Community Project Ek Kitab Ek Kalam that gave a clarion call to all fellow students to offer a book and a pen on the occasion of Ganesh Chathurthi helped 2000 students of the tribal villages.

Our theme of the year – Inculcating Relational Values - saw the student-staff community interact with diverse groups so as to create a bond of greater understanding and fellowship.

We firmly believe in our vision to "groom the students as icons of tomorrow potentially contributing to commerce, trade and industry; progress and development of the society, keeping in mind, at the same time, the values of humanity and social responsibility" and thus sensitisation to the socio-psychological issues that our community faces today is crucial. We endeavour to instil in our students the zest to excel without losing the human touch. In this competitive world it is very essential not to bow down to the crass materialism that is entering in our lives.

The words of Henry David Thoreau come to my mind: "What is the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on?"

To build a *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* - the world as one family is what we in our own little way at Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce &

Economics yearn to achieve.

DR. N. N. PANDEY
Principal, Senate Member- University of Mumbai
 Member – BOS , Dept. of statistics, University of Mumbai

FOREWORD

Student members of the Quality Circle of the academic year 2017-18 initiated the establishment of the Student Research Cell. This Cell with the encouragement of the teachers and the IQAC strives to create a culture of research amongst the student community. To further the spirit of enquiry, every year the Student Research Cell conducts intercollegiate conferences on issues related to the youth. The Department of Business Communication and IQAC has been organizing Student Research Conferences since 2015-16 centered on the theme of the year.

The theme of the year was Relational Value; based on this theme an inter-collegiate conference on 'Youth &; Relational Values' was organized on 23rd February, 2019 by the Department of Business Communication and Student Research Cell under the aegis of IQAC. This was a conference organized 'by the students for the students'.

The objective of this conference was to understand the importance of relational values which are a core human need that require greater attention today especially in the world where relationships are in a state of flux with the rising culture of consumerism and narcissism.

Youth and Relational Values - a core human need, requires greater attention today in a world where relationships are in a state of flux with the rising culture of consumerism and narcissism. This conference endeavored to answer the following questions:

- What is relational value?
- Who are these 'others' important for the youth?
- How do we measure relational value?
- How do we respond to changes in relational value?
- What are the domains in which we seek relational value?
- How do we achieve relational value?
- Why is relational value important?

The conference was inaugurated at the hands of Principal Dr.N.N. Pandey & Key note speaker was Prof. Meet Tara Dyaneshwar, Pyschology Dept. SNDT College, Ghatkopar. The inaugural function was graced by Prof. Madhavi Nighoskar, Vice Principal of Degree College Prof. Emelia Noronha, IQAC Coordinator, Prof. Shweta Ranade, Chairperson - Student Research Cell, the teaching staff; students. Principal Dr. N. N. Pandey delivered the welcome address & threw light on the topic of the conference.

The Keynote speaker Prof. Meet Tara Dnyaneshwar set the tone of the conference by powerful and insightful Keynote Address.

The subtopics of this conference were:

1. **Relationship with Technology**
   - Internet and its effect on social relationships
   - Social isolation
   - Online Friendships and its relational value
   - Facebook / Whatsapp Relationships and youth

- Cyber bullying
- Relational values created by the social media

2. **Personal Relationships**
   - Impact of generation gap on relationships
   - Teachers students relationships today
   - Sibling relationships today
   - Relationships with yourself
   - Valuing relationship with oneself – building self confidence
   - Family relational values
3. **Relationships**
   - Importance of relationships
   - Relationships in LGBT
   - Boy Girl relationships today
   - Live-in relationships
   - Marital relationships today
   - Relational value of Words
   - Interests /hobbies and their relational values
   - Formal Relationships
   - Creating Relational value at the workplace

This publication aims to motivate our students towards the spirit of inquiry and research. Though there may be many anomalies in the papers published herein, it is a proof of the spirit of enthusiasm and courage that the students showcased towards research, and for this we congratulate them.

The organising team of the student research conference played a crucial role in encouraging students to participate in this conference. We thank each one of them for making this conference a great learning experience.

A special note of thanks to Ms. Prakriti Vashistha for her efforts that made the publication of this Research journal possible.

Ms. Emelia Noronha
IQAC Coordinator, HOD – Dept. of Business Communication

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Boy and Girl Relationship Today

By Ritesh Upadhyay
Nirmala Memorial Foundation

INTRODUCTION

A relationship is the way in which two or more people or things are connected or the state of benig connected close associated between two or more people.

A boy girls relationship usually starts when a boy and girl meet and they develop an attraction or a feeling of likeness towards each other .

- This is my research on how BGR will cause the diminishing number of real friends.

- Single women often complain that their girlfriends, who were once as close as sisters, dump them when they find a new guy. They're left hurt, upset and bewildered.

If you get into a relationship, you have to choose between your partner or your friends, This creates tension between you, your partner and your friends which leads to stress.

If you happen to choose your partner over your friends, you will lose friends because your friends may not understand the commitment it takes to be in a relationship.Vice versa, if you happen to choose your friends over your partner, your partner may not understand why you would pick your friends over them. Your partner will think "if i could sacrifice spending time with my friends why can't you?" hence, leading to more tension and stress between you and you partner.

- For according to Oxford University scientists, every time we start a relationship we lose two of our closest friends. Most of us simply do not have enough time for intimate relationships with more than four or five people, their research shows. Most people have intimate relationships with four or five people in the group and adding a new love interest leads to two friends being pushed out of the inner circle.
- Personal experience

I have personal experience regarding this as well, my friend had a new love interest and we (in a group of 5) were all very happy for her until she started spending very little time with us. She also choose to confide in 3 of my other friends leaving 2 of us (me and my friend) in the shadows. This proves that adding a new love interest into the mix eventually pushes two friends out of the inner circle.

– 'Your attention is so wholly focused on the romantic partners, you just don't get to see the other folks you had a lot to do with before,' the professor told the British Science Festival in Birmingham. 'Those relationships start to deteriorate.

- While we all have a limited supply of time and emotional resources to dedicate to friendships, a romantic relationship might offer the same support of at least two platonic friendships. Additionally, your partner might widen your social circle, bringing his/her remaining friends into your world.

Thus, you have to spend more time with you partner and his/her friends because you want to please them rather than spend time with your own group of friends because you would think that they would understand and sympathise with your situation. -Which causes you to stress out because you want to please your partner yet you want to please your friends but you don't

know what to do because you simply don't have the time and emotional resources to spend time with both parties and their groups.
- Tips on how to deal with BGR stress

Ok, so how to deal with problems like this you ask? Well the easiest solution is to sit down and talk to both parties to find out what exactly it is that they are not happy about.

Also, improving on time management is also very important. If you can manage your time wisely, surely there will be enough time to spend with both parties.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Arnet (as cited in Fincham & Cui, 2011) "late adolescents" is the stage where teenagers experienced how to be totally and socially independent. This is the time for curiosity & explorations in choosing and having a partner, and explores this kind of curiosity that somehow leads to romantic relationship. However, this kind of relationship may not lead to a pleasant and intense love affair. This is just a result of their inquisitive mind and a sort of finding on how to fit into the world.

"What is life all about?"

Questions such asthese assume special significance during teenage years, as adolescents seek to find their place in broader and social world. This quest takes adolescents along several routes.

Luqman (2009) said that an adolescent relationship plays an important role to adolescentsas it develops the ability for committed relationships. Additionally, Pelt(2004) stated that thoserelationships help develop personality. She also added that it is a way of knowingone's

uniquequalities of opposite sex and at the same time choosing the right life partner. Moreover,researchers theorized that romantic relationship is essential to the development of adolescents indifferent aspects such as "transformation of family relationships, close relationships with peers,sexuality, and career planning"(Furman,2002).

OBJECTIVES

To study the perception of people towards boy and girl relationship.

To provide suggestion to change the outlook of people towards boy and girl raletionship.

HYPOTHESES

According to the youth every relationship of boy and girls is not beyond the friendship..

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research done is descriptive and correlation. The research has used the questioners method to collect the information .

A set of 10 questions were asked to a sample of approx 20 relatable people. Both primary as well as secondary form of data is used to collection of information .

The information was obtained using the snowball method from different persons having different type of opinion about the relationship between boy and girl.
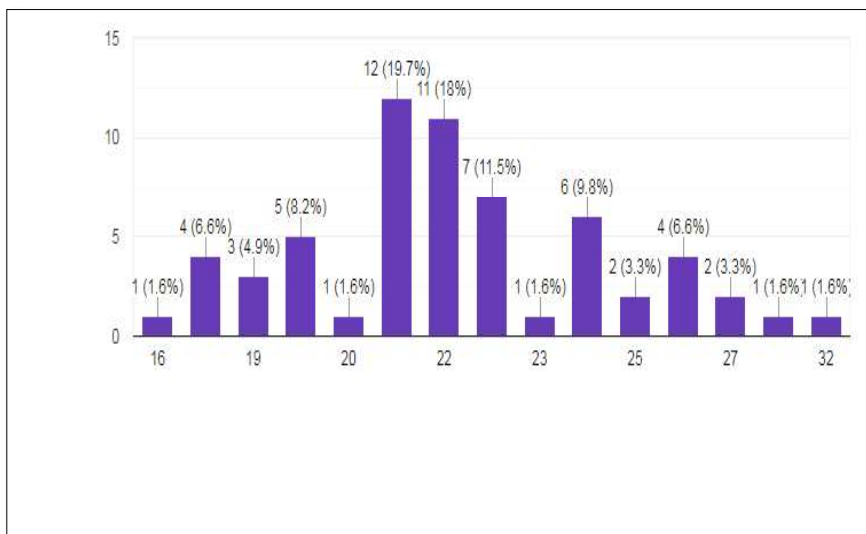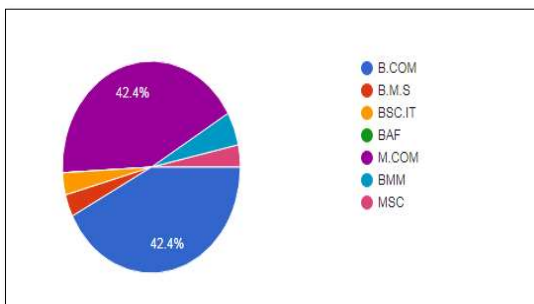
DATA ANALYSIS

1. GENDER
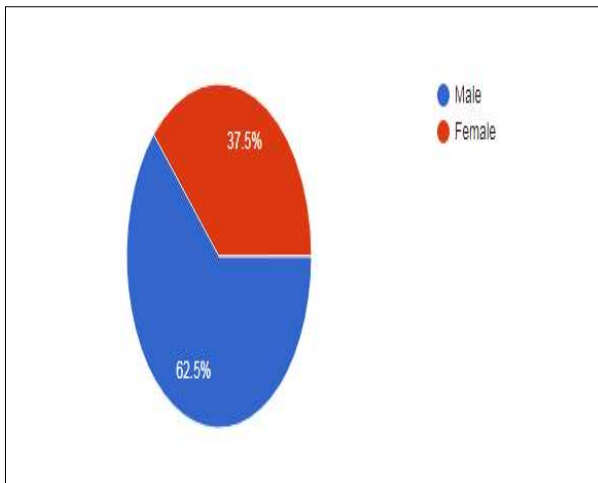
According to the chart given above 37.5% was a girl and rest 62.5% was boy.
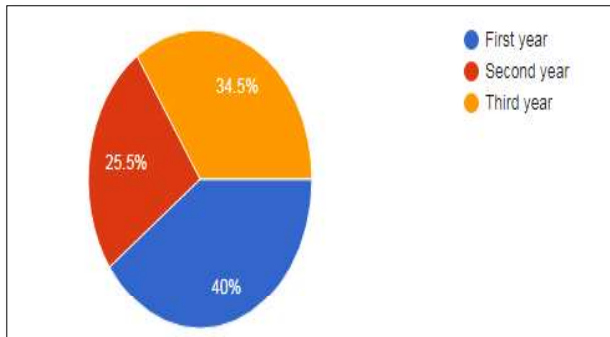
2. What is your age ?

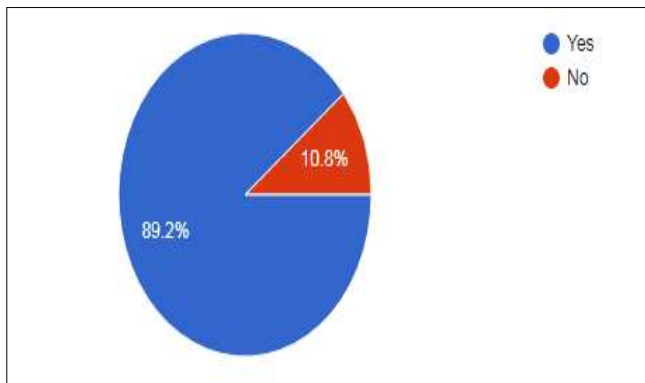3. Presently in which programe you are studing ?

According to the chart there are 42.4% of people from M.COM and the another 42.4% was B.COM rest of all the programs are come under the remaining part.

In which years you are ?

According to this chart 34.5% of people belong from third year 25.5% belongs to second year and 40% of people from first year.

5. Do you have a friend as a boy/girl ?

According to this chart 89.2% people have a friend as boy/girl and 10.8% of people don't have a friend as boy and girl.

6. Do you think the relationship between boy and girl is always beyond the friendship?
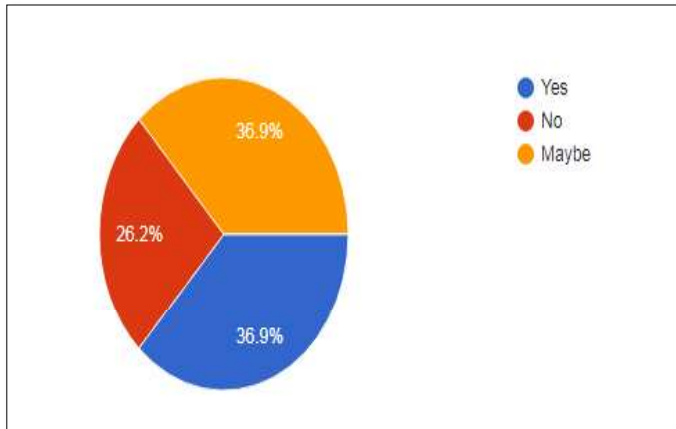
According to this chart 36.9% of people says they believe the relationship between boy and girl is always beyond the friendship. 36.9 % says NO it means they don't believe the relationship between boy and girl is always beyond the friendship. Rest of the people are not sure about this.
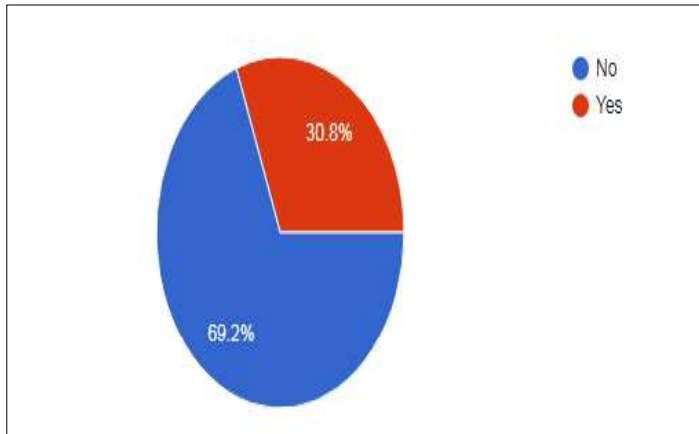
7. According to you which relationship between boy and girl are much better ?
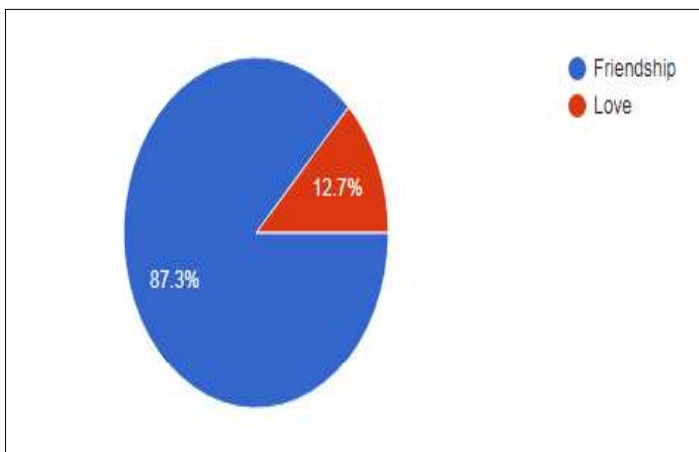
According to this chart 87.3% people says the friendship relation between boy and girl is much better,

And the another 12.7% of people says love relationship is much better then friendship relation.
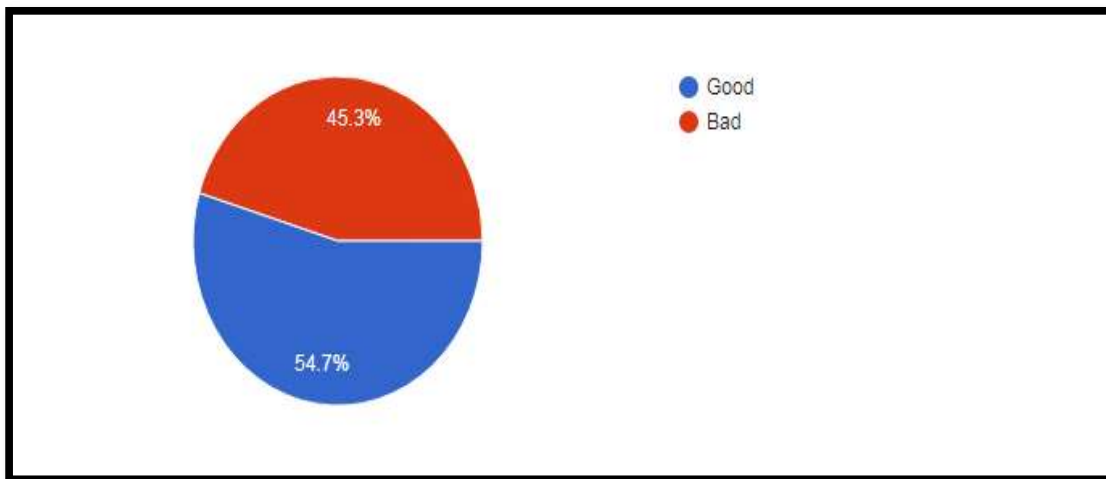
Do you have a love relationship ?

According to this chart 69.2% of people don't have a love relationship.

And 30.8% of people have love relationship.

What do you think about live-in relationship ?

According to this chart 54.7% of people says yes live-in relationship is good and 45.3% says no to the live-in relationship.

CONCLUSION AND FINDING

1. According to this research there are people don't have friend as a boy and girl.
2. Research says there are 36.9% of people belive the relation of boy and girl is always beyond the friendship.
3. Research says 87.3% of people says friendship is better then the love relationship.
4. Research says 69.2% of people have love relationship.

SUGGESTION

1. To have a friend as a boy and girl good sometime we wont be able to share certain things with our family that time we have friends with us.
2. Do not treat every relationship of boy and girl as love relation.

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Valuing Relationship with Oneself-Building

by Poornima Shinde, Shreya Srinivasan, Karthik Shetty

ABSTRACT

Confidence is not "They will like me." Confidence is "I'll be fine if they don't". Self-confidence is the confidence one has in oneself, one's knowledge, and one's abilities. It is the confidence of the type: "I can do this". "I have the ability to do this". Self-confidence is the one thing that is much more important than many other abilities and traits. If you do not have self-confidence, what you do will never become fruitful at all. The fruits of what you do without self-confidence are lost. Your Relationship with yourself sets the tone for every other relationship you have.

INTRODUCTION

Personal Relationships are the Fertile Soil from which all Advancement, all Achievement, all Success in Real Life Grows.Our minds influence the key activity of the brain, which then influences everything; perception, cognition, thoughts and feelings, personal relationships; they're all a projection of an individual. Work on being in Love with the person in the Mirror who has been through so much but is still standing. Valuing oneself majorly helps in building Self Confidence and Self- Motivation is the Key.

Self-Motivation is the window of a room with closed door that keeps you reminding that there is always a way to achieve things you desire. Wanting to do something and motivating yourself to actually do it are two different things. The difference between those who never reach their goals, even after years and years, and those who achieve one goal after another is nothing but their Self-Motivation, its positive inner force that pushes them to move further and help them achieve their goals. When you think you want to give up on something, or you just don't know how and where to start from, your self-motivation is the key that unlocks the door for you to explore and achieve. With self-motivation, learn and grow – regardless of the hurdles coming in your way. That's why it's such a fundamental tool for reaching your goals, achieving your dreams, and succeeding, in this journey called life.

According to the topic associated with Valuing relationship with oneself-building self-confidence our research may serve the actual study relevant to the topic. This Research is undertaken with the motive to understand and prove that Self-Motivation drives an individual to build Self Confidence.

KEYWORDS

Self- Motivation, Self Confidence, Development, Value

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How Valuing One Self builds Self Confidence?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To understand how Valuing One Self helps in building Self Confidence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The foundation of the study draws on probability sampling as a quantitative research approach. Probability Sampling is most commonly associated with survey based research where you need to make inference from your sample about a population to answer your research questions of your objective. This study uses the Stratified Random Sampling Method. When the population is Heterogeneous with respect to the variable or characteristic under study, this method is undertaken to obtain more efficient results. We have used both Questionnaire as well as Observation Method for collecting required data. We have considered a sample size of 75 respondents of varied age groups. Along with this primary data, we have also taken information from secondary sources for better understanding of the concepts.

BODY OF CONTENT

Self Confidence is one of those rarest human qualities that can leave you in awe of someone. Some are born uber-confident while others build Self- the course of their lives. Whatever be the case, there is a certain charisma around people who exhale confidence with every breath. So much so that we aspire to act, speak, walk and be like them-this Confidence over is the power of Self Confidence! To build Self-Confidence an individual needs to be Self-Motivated which always keeps you full of urge to achieve your goals. In our Research we have considered 4 Self-Motivation Drivers such as Personal Drivers, Commitment, Initiative and Optimism which drives an individual to be Self-Motivated.
- Personal Drivers are qualities in oneself which acts as Self- Motivation Drivers.
- Commitment is the state or quality of being dedicated to an activity.
- Initiative is the ability to assess and initiate things independently.
- Optimism is having Positive attitude towards life.

Only when an individual is Self-Motivated he can value himself and thus builds Self Confidence.

Which activity do you prefer when you spend time with yourself?

AGE CRITERIA	COFFEE BREAK	SILENCE SLEEP	READING BOOKS	CONVERSATION WITH SELF
15-25	9.10 %	51.50%	6.10%	33.30%
25-35	9.10 %	36.40%	18.20%	36.40%
35-45	20%	20%	40%	20%
45-55	12.50%	25%	50%	12.50%
55 & ABOVE	12.50%	0	50%	37.50%

The above table clearly depicts people's preferences of activities while spending time with self, wherein having Conversation with self was an important element for motivating oneself and building Self Confidence. The people in age group of 55 & above with 37.50% have Conversation with self and the people in age group of 25-35 with 36.40% have Conversation with self. This

proves that the people in this group are Self-Motivated and which helped them becoming Self Confident.

What keeps you Self-Motivated?

AGE CRITERIA	PERSONAL DRIVERS	COMMITMENT	INITIAVE	OPTIMISM
15-25	27.3 %	24.2%	30.3%	18.2%
25-35	27.3 %	18.2%	9.1%	45.5%
35-45	13.3%	40%	13.3%	33.3%
45-55	50%	25%	0	25%
55 & ABOVE	0	37.5%	12.5%	50%
TOTAL	117.9%	144.9%	65.2%	172%

After analyzing the above collected data, it can be observed that most of the people out of the whole respondents are Self-Motivated because of their Optimistic Attitude wherein the highest optimistic people are of 55 & above age group.Positive thinking is an important element to build a strong Self-Confidence. It's important to look at things positively, especially when things aren't going as per plans and you really want to give up.If you keep thinking negative about things or you feel you won't succeed, it may influence things around you in such a way that all your negative predictions will come true which will make you more and more upset. So Optimism plays a major role in building Self Confidence.Your thoughts have a major influence on your success or failure, so make sure those thoughts are "on your side."

It can be also observed that even Commitment drives an individual to be Self-Motivated where we have the highest number of people who are really committed to their works are in 35-45 age group.It's your level of commitment to what you're doing that is going to decide your level of success in it. Sadly, most people just stop after the 'wish' part and hardly take the pain to commit to their dreams. Probably that is what stops them to be successful in any endeavor. The only way to be successful is to take the long road and follow your pursuit with hundred percent dedication and commitment to it. Seven commitments that one must make to himself on his pursuit to build Self Confidence:

- Believing in yourself.
- Taking massive action every day.
- Being adaptable and learning continually.
- Willingness to lose some sleep and saying NO.
- Not doing unethical or immoral stuff.
- Maintaining proper work-life balance.
- Never giving up.

According to our research even Initiative & Personal Driver builds Self-Confidence but they had a lesser impact in keeping Self-Motivated. But even these drivers play a major role for some individuals. In present world, taking initiative is very essential for showcasing your talent and this helps adding value to oneself and by taking up new activities an individual can surely inculcate new skills and thus building Self Confidence. Similarly, Personal Drivers which are personal interests of an individual also drive an individual to be Self-Motivated and take up tasks.

All the Self-Motivation Drivers have impact on varied category of people depending upon their nature. From the survey we got to understand which of the quality of oneself makes them to be Committed, Initiative or Optimistic. Even it was observed that Self-Motivation plays an important role in valuing relationship with oneself.

We considered 2 Persons for Observation namely Person A & Person B .The reverberations of our Observation Method were such that we came to understand the qualities of both Person A & B wherein Person 'A' resulted as Self-Motivated Individual where she valued herself, her dreams and was a focused one and Person 'B' as Self-Demotivated Individual where she herself decided that she doesn't have any sorts of talent, dreams and wasn't visualizing where this life would lead her.

CONCLUSION

Loving yourself starts with liking yourself, which starts with respecting yourself, which starts with thinking of you in positive ways. On a final note, make sure you keep track of what you want to achieve and stay motivated to do exactly that. Take a small notebook and, every evening, write down 3 accomplishments you are proud of. Doing this will help you keep your spirits up! Plus, take into account that your motivation may well change throughout life - sometimes from day to day, or even hour to hour. This is perfectly normal. The most important thing is to hang on to that vision of yours, because this will be your fuel to succeed in the future!

LIMITATIONS AND SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

This study has been done within the limited geographic area and with selected number of respondents. However, in future the same research can be done considering wider segment of audience across the country. In addition further research can also be undertaken to find innovative solutions to inculcate self-valuation habits and building Self Confidence.

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Youth and Relational Values

by Vailantina Fernandes
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Youth analysts are increasingly speaking of a new phase in the life course between adolescence and adulthood, an elongated phase of semi autonomy, variously called 'post adolescence', 'youth', or 'emerging childhood'. During this time youngsters are relatively free adults shouldering responsibilities, taking ownership of their actions and choices and are thereby able to explore diverse career and life options. There is evidence that 'emerging adults' in their 20's feel neither like adults nor like adolescents, instead, they consider themselves in some ways like each.

At the same time given the wide variety of perceived and actual options available to them, the transition to adulthood has become increasingly 'destructed' and 'individualized'. Youth may begin to make commitments to work and get influenced by others owing to peer pressure and wide spread competition, but these are more tentative than they will be later.

Looking at Relational Value, an infant is cuddled and feels protected in the loving cocoon of warmth by his mother. An adolescent girl is asked out on a date by a boy she had a crush on and feels gratified. A student athlete is carried off the field on the shoulders of his teammates after scoring the winning goal making him feel triumphant. A wife is comforted by her husband after being severely criticized by his mother, only to feel secure and valued. An employee is fired by his boss and receives no calls or expression of concern, feeling worthless or withdrawn.

These situations will easily elicit empathy and you will likely have a brief emotional experience as you imagine and mirror the experience of the subject. They dive into human psyche and help us relate to what we essentially are. Now, let us understand, what is Relational Value? It is the extent to which one feels valued by others. If you feel you are loved by your family, friends, lover, members of your community and employer, that triggers in you a sense of belongingness and self-worth.

There are two side of relational values, positive and negative. Not always we are surrounded by positive and helpful people. We also face negative people in our day to day life. But this should not affect our life and happiness. Life is too short to hold grudges over people. We must keep ourselves upbeat and forgive and forget the wrong, people have done against us believing Karma pays back everyone and follow the mantra 'move on'.

However, there are many ways for a person to value themselves and assess their worth as a human being, and some of these are more psychologically beneficial than others. As Dr. Neff says, "There is always someone richer, more a ttractive, or successful than we are. And even when we do manage to feel self-esteem for one golden moment, we can't hold on to it. Our sense of self-worth bounces around like a ping-pong ball, rising and falling in lock-step with our latest success or failure."

The first step in building self-worth is to stop comparing yourself to others and evaluating your every move; in other words, you need to challenge your criticaland inner voice. Supress the voice of negation as it acts like a nasty coach in our heads that constantly nags us with destructive thoughts towards ourselves or others. It undermines our potential and even leads us to self-destructive or maladaptive behaviours, which make us feel even worse about ourselves.

Here, I would like to quote Dr. Lisa Firestone, who in her article, "7 Reasons Most People Are Afraid of Love" says, "Everything you have in your life is a result of your belief in yourself and the belief that it's possible." Make your positivity contagious by practicing this four step approach:

- **Believe it's possible.** Believe that you can do it regardless of what anyone says or where you are in life.
- **Visualize it.** Think about exactly what your life would look like if you had already achieved your dream.
- **Act as if.** Always act in a way that is consistent with where you want to go.
- **Take action towards your goals.** Do not let fear stop you, nothing happens in life until you take action.

Most importantly, we must listen to our intuition, pay heed to our inner strength, be more positive and mindful each day, plunge into action without procrastination for, it's we who have the power to ask for what we want, this would make us unstoppable in any situation. Harness the power of our mind and direct our energies in making our life, our very own masterpiece. No one is you and that's your power.

Cyber Bullying

by Sweetha Adavi, Navami Saha,Manasi Behere
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ABSTRACT:

Cyberbullying is becoming a major concern surrounding the adolescent population because of the increased use in the internet and social networking sites. Studies show that cyberbullying can cause mental health concerns in adolescents who have been victimized, leaving them feeling lonely, depressed, and rejected.Findings indicate that cyberbullying is becoming more prevalent as students spend an increasing amount of time using technology that keeps them connected to people at all hours of the day. There are many different ways in which cyberbullies reach their victims, including instant messaging over the Internet, social networking web sites, text messaging and phone calls to cell phones. There are different forms of cyberbullying including, but not limited to, harassment, impersonation, and cyberstalking. The results were analysed by using the google form and its responds. Results indicated that youth ie people from age of [0-25] who were victimized by cyberbullying experienced negative emotional impacts their mental health.

Reviews of literature

Fourteen years ago, Finkelhor, Mitchell and Wolak (2000) were about the first
researchers in publishing a report about online harassment. In the Netherlands, the first report 'Online bullying: joke or harm' was published in 2005 by van den Akker. In 2006 and 2008, two Dutch, large scale studies on the prevalence of cyberbullying appeared (Dehue, Bolman& Völlink, 2008; Van den Eijnden, Verhulst, Rooy & Meerker, 2006). Around 2006, studies Appeared on a large scale in several European countries that explicitly dealt with Cyber bullying (see for instance a review of Kiriakidis & Kavoura, 2010). In 2007, the first Special issue (i.e. 'Youth Violence and Electronic Media: Similar Behaviours, Different Venues') on online bullying was published. Since then, many studies about cyberbullying have been published all over the world. The prevalence of cyberbullying, the overlap with traditional bullying, the relation with parenting and mediation styles, coping strategies, health and (mental) wellbeing as well as other negative consequences have been studied intensively.

Research Methodology -
For the research the information was gathered by both primary and secondary data. the primary data was gathered through the google form . and the secondary data was gathered through various journals and articles published online. and some of the secondary information was also collected through informations provided on internet.
The sample unit for the research were 51 individual. and the research was conducted in Dombivali.

Procedure
To collect information for this survey, the Google Forms had been created and forwarded to our friends and relatives. The online survey was done with the help of Google Forms where the questions are uploaded and their response has been taken into Google sheet. Google Form questions were related to personal information and perspective of youth on cyberbullying.The google form was linked with google sheet to store responses given by responders.
The respondes were futher got converted into pie charts and bar graph.
With reference to the respondses which was received the findings has been written.

Objectives
- To understand the perspective of youth on cyberbullying.
- To study the impact of cyberbullying on youth.

Introduction

Technology continues to develop rapidly and is therefore changing our says of functioning in society. This brings new dimensions to our responsibilities as educator and mentor. Doors are constantly opening, bringing more opportunities and at the same time requiring all of is to rethink the ethical use of technology.

When the thought of bullying arises, many people think of physical altercation or face to face harassment. Cyberbullying is a relatively new term that takes on a while new form of bullying. Cyberbullying is the act of bullying in cyberspace by spreading rumors, making threats, posting embarrassing information or pictures, sending threatening messages, or any other means of bullying and is defined as behaviour that is intentional and harmful,inflicted through technological mediums (Walrave & Heriman, 2011). Cyberbullying can occur through mobile phones, email, chat rooms, web pages, instant messaging, and social networking sites. There are multiple ways for teens who cyberbully to harass users on social networking sites. The most common ways are: to post cruel messages or threats on the victim's profile, send cruel private messages to the victim, post cruel messages or threats on someone else's profile about the victim, or to upload nasty or embarrassing pictures of the victim on a social networking sites (Dredge, Gleeson & de la Piedad Garcia, 2014).

Data analysis

This section describes about the results this survey has come up with. Considering every aspect, this analysis is based on the preferences of the users for a particular option in survey. For this survey 60.8% females made contribution and 39.2% males made contribution out of 51 responses. In the survey 60.8% were of age group 15- 20and 37.3% were of 20-25 age group and only one responded in the category of below 15.

Fig 1 displays the percentages of youth using social media, 21.6% use occasionally, 62.7% use frequently and 15.7% use rarely

Figure 2 shows the percentage of awareness amongst youth . This means 3.9% are not aware and 96.1% are of cyber bulling amongst youth.

figure 3   explains the percentage of youth responded to what is cyber bulling according to them in which 62.7% responded to " When   someone bullies the other person on internet"39.2% youth responded on "When you send mean text message or pics to another people" 31.4% youth responded to "When someone pretend to be another person online and23.5% youth chosen "When you use a student's cell phone to get them into trouble".

In figure,4 its shows the percentage of negative experiences faced by youth on social media,51 % people had faced negative experience and 49% youth never faced such negative responses experience .

Figure 5 shows the percentage of effects of cyber bulling on youth, 49% youth responded mentally, 45.1% respondedemotionally and 5.9% youth responded physically out of 51 responses. Figure 6 shows the percentage of 49 % youth responded yes on awareness on whatshould be done and 51% responded No. The result for the question of tackling such

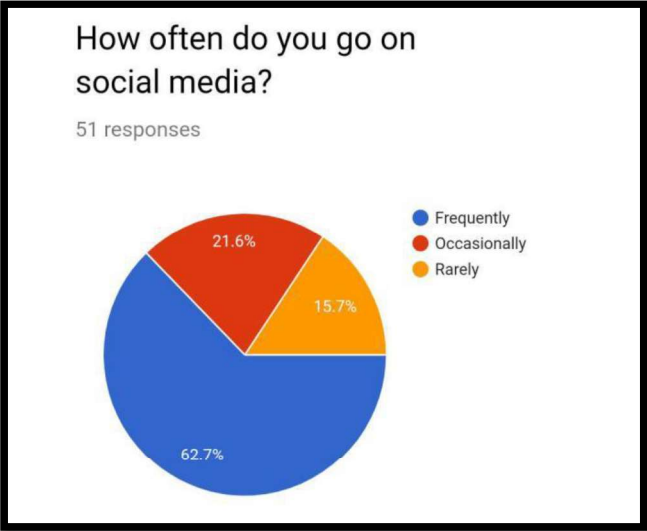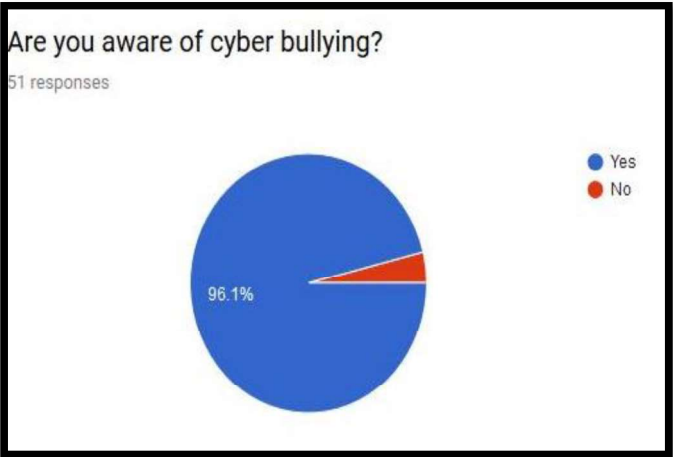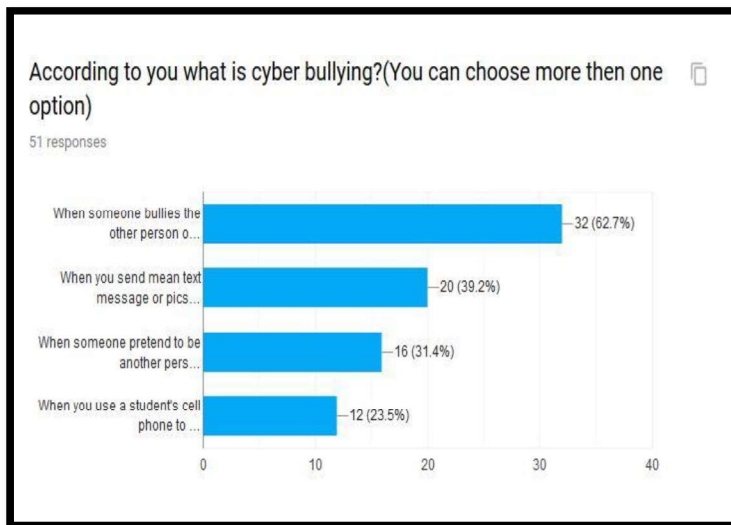bulling shown in fig 7 tells that 56. 9% prefers blocking or reporting ,23.5% prefers ignoring it and 19.6% prefers reverting to them.
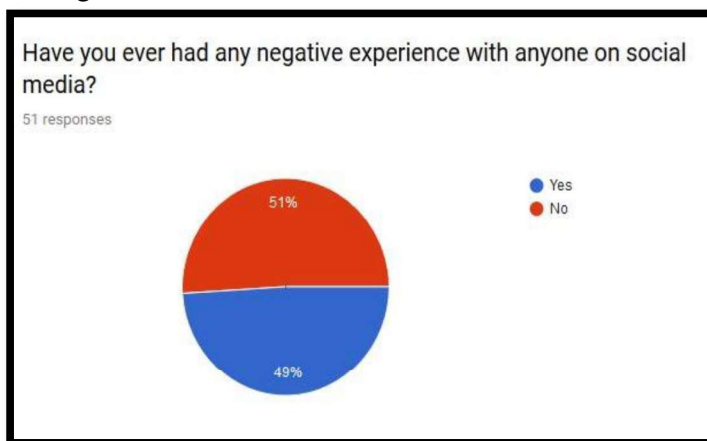

Figure 1

Figure 2
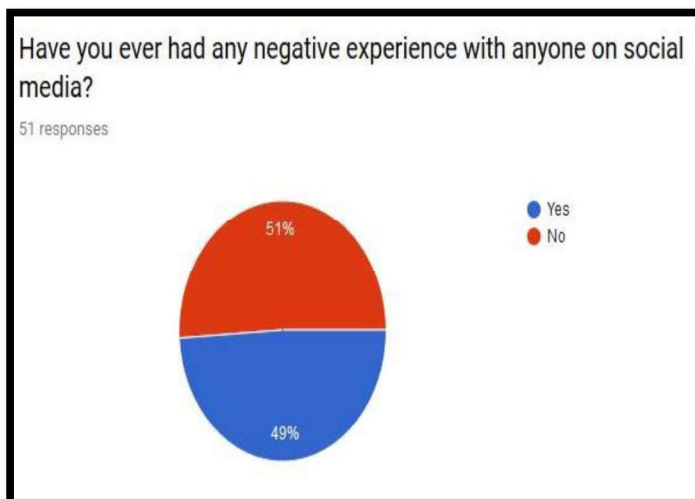
Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5
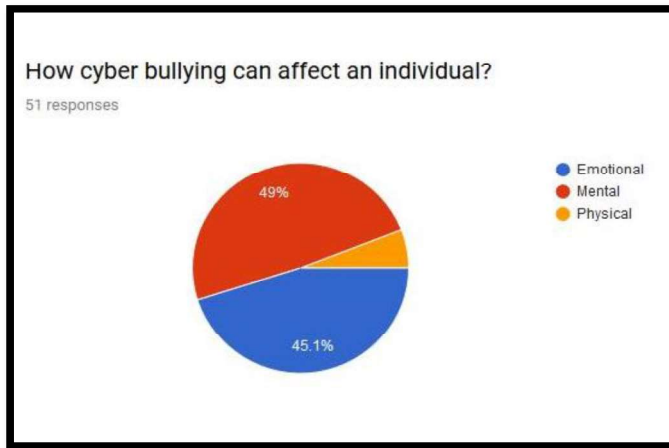
Figure 6
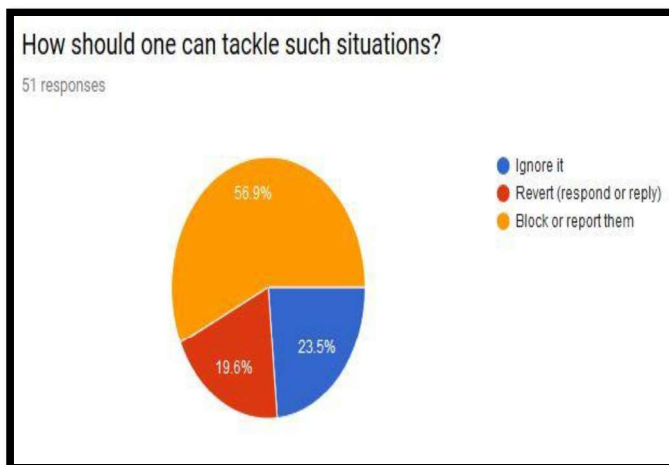
Figure 7

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Findings

From the research we observed various elements related to cyberbullying on youth. Which are as follows:-

- Youth most of their timing on social media and theyfrequently used social media applications.
- Most of respondersknow whatCyberbullying is but very few of them are aware of what to do if they are being bullied online?
- It was found that Cyberbullying effect an individual's mental health the most.
- According to the responders, the best way to tackle the cyberbullying is to block and report it.

Conclusion

Cyberbullying is a problem in societies that are advanced enough to have the technology to connect with other people online and is not easily fixable. Cyberbullying can affect anyone

but is most prominent in today's youth. If we can curve out this awful behaviour early in their age, they are unlikely to continue down that path. Unfortunately this is not an easy task. This will require schools, and especially parents to be aware of the problem and act on it. Eliminating cyberbullying will take a combined effort and won't be eliminated over night. If the government is willing to accept that cyberbullying is a problem, laws can be put in place to help discourage this activity. Even still, parents and schools should eliminate and stop this behaviour now, then laws shouldn't be necessary.

The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of adolescents who have been victimized by cyberbullying. Our study found that adolescents who have been by cyberbullying report experiencing negative emotional impacts.

The findings of our study are important and useful for social worker to gain insight into the experiences that adolescents who have been victimized by cyberbullying have had.

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Personal Relationship Affected by Generation Gap

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ABSTRACT:–

Bridging the generation gap between parent and children is essential. Parents often contribute their share indigging gap between parents and children by pushing the kid's beyond their limits. This happens in two ways. Parents either demands higher than the limits of the child or pushes the child beyond the economical or social limits of parents themselves. This, in future, makes the child going astray from the lifestyle and status of parents. The present paper is an attempt to find out the reasons of Generation Gap. It has been observed that as the parents fussy with the behavior of the children, arguments convert into disputes and there is a high degree of disagreement between how adult children and their parents view their relationship. There are a number of other factors that affect the generations; the strongest and most consistent predictors are sex, age, child's marital status, and residential proximity.

KEYWORDS:-

generation gap, parents, children

INTRODUCTION:-

There always has been generation gap has its impact since the dawn of advancement. Generation Gap is also affected by upbringing, lifestyle and realize in their achievements and psychology. There is significantly uproar erect by the elders and the young they criticize each other for and deplore this situation. Old people behave similar to a toad in the well. They are completely satisfied with their suggestions. They shrug off mandatory aspect that is no longer valid in contemporary world. The senior age group does not modify their attitudes for young. They consider them as kids which creates rebelliousness in the young generation for seniors. This separation begin in 1990s at the interpolate of cell phones, & intercom, television entertainment, Computers, etc. Both age groups are not similar in their opinions, priorities, viewpoint etc. The issue of generation gap creates negative consequences.

Literature Review :-

The review of literature gives a outlook about the research Gap in the existing research. It also strengthens the theoretical base of research study.

Crandall et al.

in their researchhighlighted that parental factor and child rearing techniques are very important in shaping the cognitive development of children. They further stressed that Parental practices which engender emotional security and low anxiety, independence and high internalized goals for achievement are associated with acceleratedcognitive development. Mothers who value achievement, set high achievement standards, and reward their children for satisfactory performance have boys and girls who have high achievement.

Marfatia

in his study stressed that absenceof parental warmth, extra rigidity, over control attitude generally of father, continual arguments between their parents, isolation and absence of entertainment channels are some of the reasons responsible for imbalance among the youngster in many field.

Barren and Earls

in their study focusedthat adverse parent-child dealings and great family pressure are connected with fussy conduct of children. Adverse parent-child dealings embrace low parental love and attachment.

Hurlock

In his study observed thatparents are good if they help the children but bad if they frustrate them. Children perceive mothers as having greater authority over them than fathers. Older children also perceive the mother primarily in terms of what she does for them. Basically parent child relationship is dependent on parental attitude. It may be that if adolescents perceive the parental attitudes to be favorable, the relationship will be better than when perceived unfavorable. It is probable that if the adolescent perceives the child rearing practices authoritarian, he will conform to their standard, but will harbor resentment, be defiant and willfully disobedient.

Thapar

Thapar conducted a study on value profiles of parents and their offspring and generation gap of the Indian urban, middle class parents and their offspring. Rokeach's Value Survey (Form E) was

administered. He stated that parents and the offspring had maximum concern for family, security, freedom, self respect, ambition, honesty, self control and helpfulness and least concern for values like salvation, mature love and pleasure, world of beauty, being imaginative and cheerful. While the value structures of the fathers and the mothers fitted well in their respective gender stereotypes, the children had imbibed an androgynous value profile, reflecting the respective role of both the parents in child rearing.

History of Generation Gap in India

As time go forward (nearby 1950s and 60s), India had just got freedom & growth was in the crib. Western lifestyle had acquired by Indians. The senior age group at that time, having vigorous devotion towards own country, highly abominate the current media of amusement. There is an additional ground for aforesaid was that a large number of populations had moved to the advance cities (Mumbai, Calcutta, etc.) and there was a intense hindrance between the burgess & the rustic. The youngster was obviously fascinated towards the vitality of city.

This caused the lifestyle of peoples has converted desperately. The elders gave priority to traditional way of working and thinking. Besides that youngster disgruntled with the constant condemnation of the seniors, having dependency of alcoholic drink, smoking,

and other substances. They move up towards rapid and adventurous life, whereas the elders promote the healthy, unflagging and well balanced lifestyle. Similarly other elements as globalism, development in inter communications also generate space between generation.

Factors affecting generation gap:

Social Expectation

Both generations expects from other generation to behave like them. The elders progressively have a great collection of complaints hostile the youngsters and the youngsters usually prone to shrug off the protestation of the senior age group.

The difference among the expectations of the two produces age bias.

Economic development

Realizing the need for mitigating the problem of unemployment, young generation has to depart far away. In that situation they neglect the responsibility towards their elders.Let us understand stubble distinction between modern and traditional generation in the word of 'Sri SatyaSai Baba' when you walk you use both feet and not one. It must be same here. Modern generation must focus on their development, it can be conomically, socially or whatever but at the same time they should have a positive attitude and to give due regards to their elders.

Distinct attitude

Both generations have distinct attitude as they have different likes, dislikes and frequency of thought flow. Traditional generation like books, classical music, walk with friends and family and believes in reuse of used products. But modern generation prefers to spend time at social sites, pop music, at night parties, and long drive etc. Both have different taste for musical taste, fashion, marriage, food habits, culture and politics etc.

Traditional generation is likely to have observed these differences in modern generation. These are

- Work ethics
- Regard for others
- Governmental observation
- Opinion about dissimilar breed
- Spiritual faith

Education

The most important difference is the Education which leads to job, money, living style and reputation. In modern generation, we have all the facilities and opportunities to get education and learn more and more. There are so many schools, colleges and universities that help us to achieve our educational goals. And which ultimately lead us to have a brightening and successful future.But in traditional generation, they get education to understand life not only to get educational goals, job, money etc.

Technology

Today, there is revolution in technology in every field it may be computers, other electronic gadgets, science or any other field. These days our liveshave become more dependent on machines and we all have become lethargic as compared to our parents who used to do most of their regular tasks themselves and stay active.Kids be in the habit of expend maximum of their time along electronic gadgets and social media that they do not explore their issues with their parents. The internet deliver way out to majority of the globally issues.

Objectives of the study:

□ To find out the causes of generation gaps among various stakeholders

□ To find out their preferences regarding use of technology source of entertainment

□ To suggest the remedial measures

Experimental Section:

The methodology included getting in contact with people and trying to understand their perspective on"generation gap". A survey was done by framing a questionnaire regarding important questions related to thetopic of the paper that was for individuals from different age groups including children entering the age ofpuberty and parents above 40yrs of age to understand the perspective of different age groups about issuesrelated to generation gap and its day to day effect on daily life and also on important decisions undertaken byboth the generations. The data obtained was then analyzed using excel sheets and pie diagrams and theirchoice of answers based on the topic. This analyzed data was then discussed along with some solutions toovercome the problem of generation gap. The questionnaire was created keeping in mind the difference inthinking and opinions of different generations and keeping it completely unbiased and as informative aspossible so that we could reach the bottom of the problem.

Findings

• Profile of Respondents

A total of 175 participants filled the survey. There were 9 participants in the age group of 15-20 years and 87participants were in the age group of 20-25 years. The results of survey depicted that majority of participantswereyouth.

Generations	No.Ofparticipants
Oldergeneration	9
Youngergeneration 15-20yrs 20-25yrs 26-30yrs	 74 87 5
Total	175

Conclusion

Today's generation are born into a competitive world and have a struggle to get everything. Many a time their true potential gets overshadowed in this race. The issue of generation gap generates negative consequences and both generations already start todepart with each other cognitively. Due to psychologically conflicting discussions arguments about stupid phenomenon began to develop constantly. It has been found that which parents become too engaged with their obligations that they couldn't spend their precious time with their family and by this caused they left unfamiliar regarding growth and developed thinking of their children. Parents' burden, expectations of the society forcing certain careers up on their children as a result they are left lost and suffered. This ultimately creates a gap between them. In nutshell, we find that the Gap between two generations tremendously develop and both parties find it crucial to accept this transformation.

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Relationship in LGBT

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ABSTRACT

➢ Research on same-sex relationships has informed policy debates and legal decisions that greatly affect American families, yet the data and methods available to scholars studying same-sex relationships have been limited. In this article the authors review current approaches to studying same-sex relationships and significant challenges for this research. After exploring how researchers have dealt with these challenges in prior studies, the authors discuss promising strategies and methods to advance future research on same-sex relationships, with particular attention given to gendered contexts and dyadic research designs, quasi-experimental designs, and a relationship biography approach. Innovation and advances in the study of same-sex relationships will further theoretical and empirical knowledge in family studies more broadly and increase understanding of different-sex as well as same-sex relationships.

➢ This study investigated the relationship between gay and lesbian identity development and involvement in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender organizations. Eighty nine undergraduate and graduate students who self identified as gay, lesbian, or questioning
were surveyed at a large, mid-Atlantic, state university. The Gay and Lesbian Identity Questionnaire (Revised) (Fassinger, 2001a; Fassinger, 2001b) was used to measure identity development. An instrument was created to measure involvement. No significant
relationship was found between identity development and level of involvement. However, it was found that participants with more integrated identities showed a preference for support and social type organizations over education and cultural organizations. There were also significant relationships between age, coming out, and gay
and lesbian identity development. Implications for theory and practice and directions for
future research were examined.

➢ The human rights of LGBT individuals are often ignored, if not deprived by the word community. The LGBT rights consists of a full set of rights but the exercise of those rights depends according to which jurisdiction of state the LGBT person is subjected to. This Research explores the human rights of LGBT individuals in relation to the principle of universality of human rights. The core focus in this research is non-discrimination specifically regarding the right to marry, right to be heard family rights of LGBT persons etc.

Introduction

WHAT IS LGBT

➢ The word LGBT stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and along with heterosexual they describe people's sexual orientation or gender identity. These terms are explained in more detail here.

➢ Lesbian

A lesbian woman is one who is romantically, sexually and/or emotionally attracted to women. Many lesbians prefer to be called lesbian rather than gay.

➢ Gay

A gay man is one who is romantically, sexually and/or emotionally attracted to men. The word gay can be used to refer generally to lesbian, gay and bisexual people but many women prefer to be called lesbian. Most gay people don't like to be referred to as homosexual because of the negative historical associations with the word and because the word gay better reflects their identity.

➢ Bisexual

A bisexual person is someone who is romantically, sexually and/or emotionally attracted to people of both sexes.

➢ Transgender

Transgender is a term frequently used for people who do not identify themselves with their assigned gender at birth or the binary gender system. A group commonly included under the term transgendered are transsexual individuals. A transsexual is a person who have, (or often wish to) correct his/her gender discrepancy through gender reassignment (medical surgery) meaning that the transsexual is medically corrected to his/her real gender identity. The process of transitioning from one gender to another is called gender reassignment. Biological females who wish to live and be recognised as men are called female-to-male (FTM) transsexuals or trans men. Biological males who wish to live and be recognised as women are called male-to-female (MTF) transsexuals or trans women.

➢ Gender identity

One's gender identity refers to whether one feels male, female or transgender (regardless of one's biological sex). Gender expression refers to outwardly expressing one's gender identity.

History of LGBT in India

➢ Ancient India

The Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, mentions a wide variety of sexual practices which, whether performed with a man or a woman, were sought to be punished with the lowest grade of fine. While homosexual intercourse was not sanctioned, it was treated as a very minor offence, and several kinds of heterosexual intercourse were punished more severely.

Pre-modern India

The Goa Inquisition prosecuted the capital crime of sodomy in Portuguese India, but not lesbian acts The Mughal empire combined a number of the preexisting Delhi Sultanate laws into the Fatwa-e-Alamgiri, mandating a common set of punishments for Zina (unlawful intercourse).] These ranged from 50 lashes for a slave, 100 lashes for a free infidel, to death by stoning for a Muslim. In spite of this, Dutch traveler Johan Stavorinus reported that male homosexuality "is not only universal in practice among them, but extends to a bestial communication with brutes, and in particular with sheep.

Modern India

In 1977 Shakuntala Devi published the first study of homosexuality in India. Whilst convictions under Section 377 were rare, with no convictions at all for homosexual intercourse in the twenty years to 2009, Human Rights Watch have said that the law was used to harass HIV/AIDS prevention activists, as well as sex workers, men who have sex with men, and other LGBT groups. The group documents arrests in Lucknow of four men in 2006 and another four in 2001.

Homosexual intercourse was a criminal offence from the introduction of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code in 1860 until the Delhi High Court's 2009 decision in Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi. After the Delhi court's ruling was overturned in 2013, homosexual intercourse was re-criminalized until the Supreme Court of India's 2018 ruling in Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India. This made it an offence for a person to voluntarily have "carnal intercourse against the order of nature."

Objectives

The objective of this research is to support the LGBT Community by identifying

  I. To create awareness about LGBT community amongst the youth and society.
 II. To examine problem faced by LGBT community in the society.
III. To know the opinion of LGBT community towards society.
IV. To proposed new Equality Bill for the protections and rights of the LGBT community

Research Methodology

The Research work is based on the exploratory study of LGBT community people from the point of view of social identity development. The research technique is the blend of Quantitative and Qualitative approaches. A survey method was used to investigate these social identity development of LGBT community, and research design was a combination of comparison of frequencies data and its percentage with the several other factors of questions. This research design was intended to shed light on social awareness of community, development and involvement, relate to each other. There were a number of challenges

though, that needed to be resolved for this design to work. The challenges involved the population being surveyed, the sampling strategy, and the collection procedure.
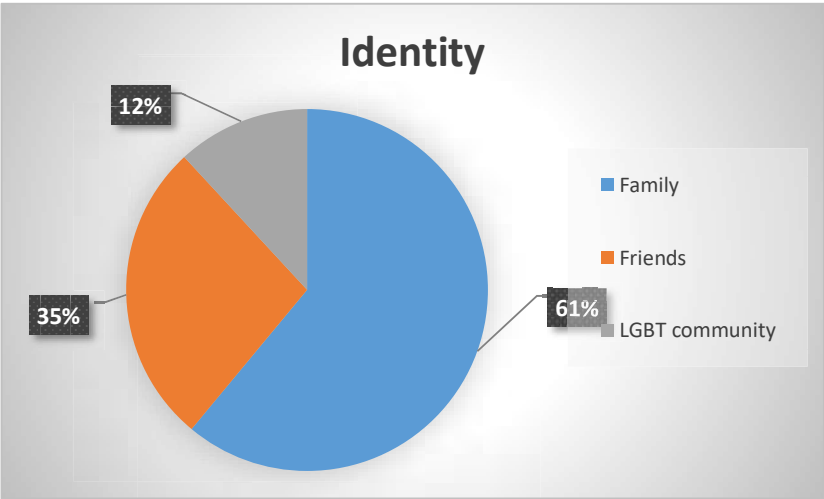
Data collection

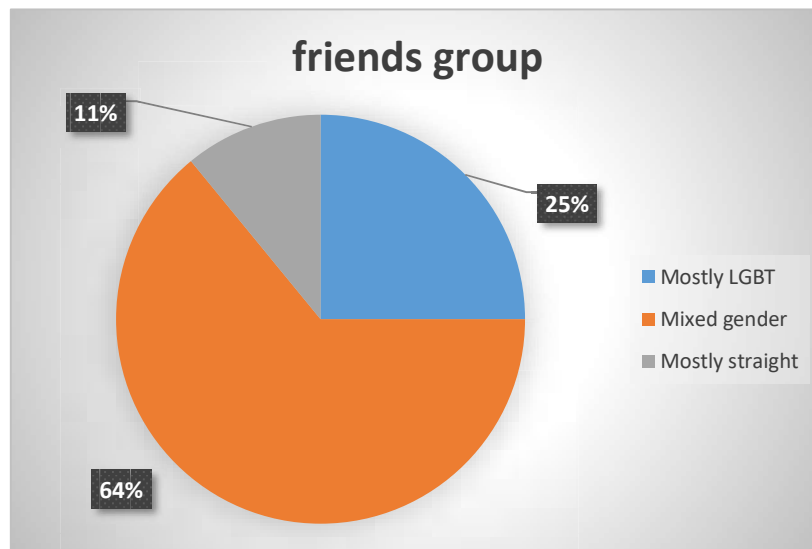Survey questions (group interview based Question & Answers)

➢ Problem faced by LGBT community
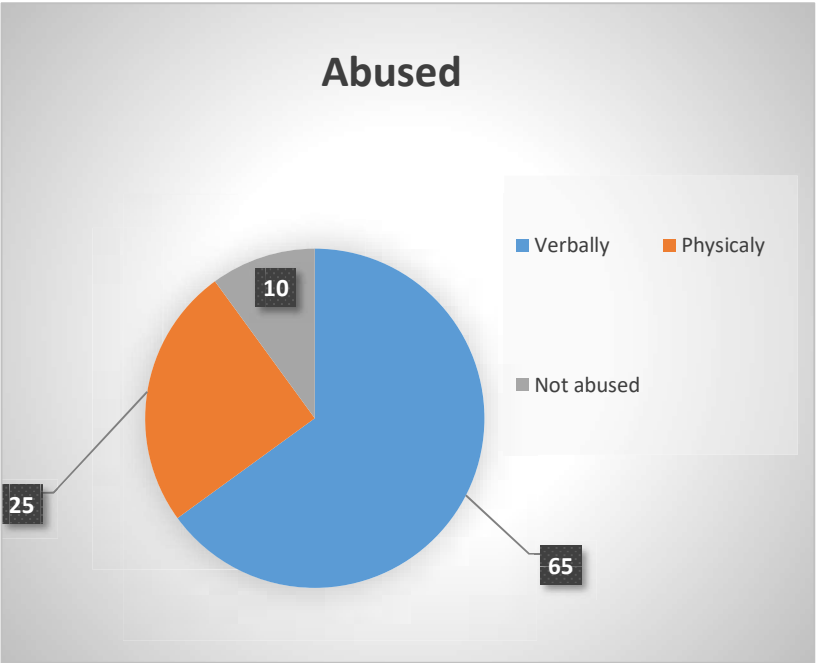
➢ Whom they come out first

➢ Friendship groups

friends group

- 11% Mostly straight
- 25% Mostly LGBT
- 64% Mixed gender

Interview question (personal interview)

> While taking some interview of the LGBT community, the feedback form them was as follow

➢ The first time they came to know about themself

> When I was in my academics. I felt that I have attracted towards both gender and then I started feeling that I am the only one who is like this, then by the time I realised that I am not the only one there were lots of people like me. But they act as discrete due to society fear.

- The one who support them

> No.my family don't know about it but my close friends ,cousins know about it And yes, They do support me as they accepted me as I am unlike other ordinary people so I am homophobic I proud and blessed.

- There point of view against sec.377

> Sec. 377...is a good booster for those who are genuinely into same sex and accepted what they are.W.e.f. 6/9/2018… that it is no more criminal activity having a intercourse with the same sex..so people are coming out..rather then staying discrete..

- There message towards society

> Yes..I would like to give a simple message that..even a lesbin,gay,bisexual or also a transgender are a human being so instead of prejudicing and spreading a false statement about them before drawing a ultimate conclusion on them no one knows as they might be amongst you to..so make sure before judging others.

Acceptance of LGBT and ordinary persons in different sector
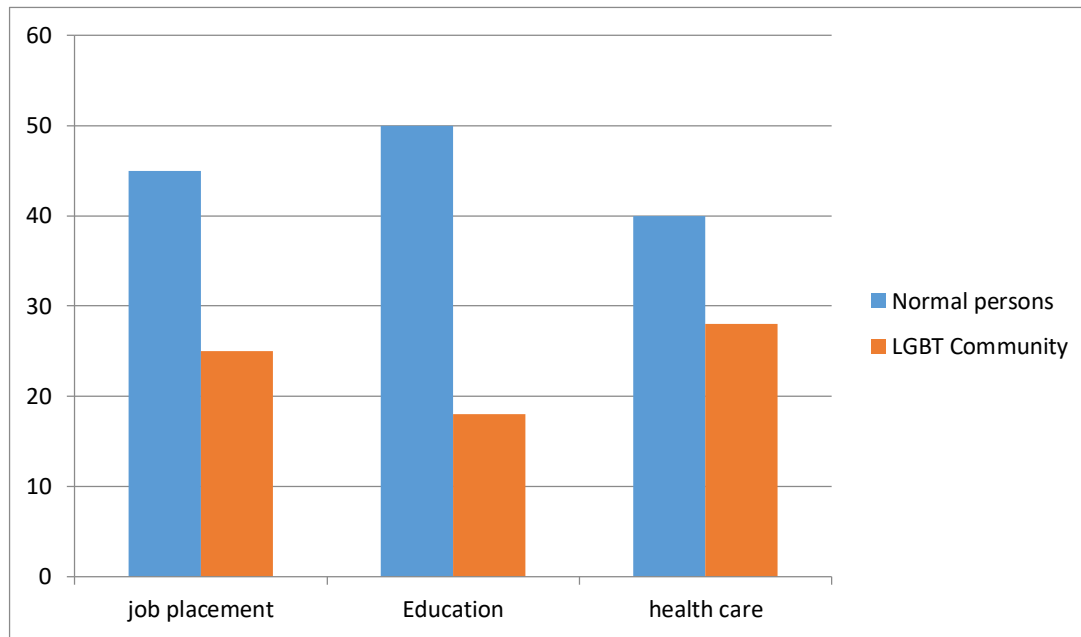
The bar shows the difference between the ordinary person and the LGBT community. The bar diagram show the variation of the rights between LGBT and the others

Pie diagram

Approx population of LGBT people in India/Virar

- Lesbian 11%
- Gay 14%
- Bisexual 54%
- Transgender 21%
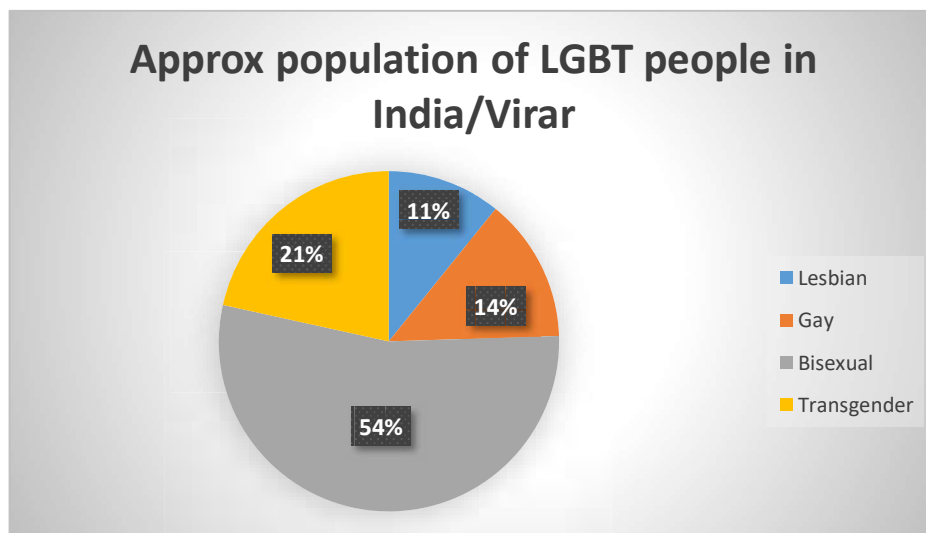
The pie diagram shows the Indian population ratio in percentage.

Suggestion

    I.   Awareness campaigns both with LGBT individual as well as service providers can help in reducing discrimination in this sectors.

   II.   Conducting some seminars for the LGBT community family for the awareness of the Act 377.

  III.   Using of social media like T.V. and films to change the hearts and minds of the peoples in a positive way

IV.   Keeping some promotional actives for transferring the knowledge of LGBT community

Conclusion.

- From the research it is clear that LGBT person experience discrimination in all area of there life LGBT person suffer from discrimination in employment both in access to employment as well as during employment including harassment. Good practice in this area include having an LGBT inclusive work place where individual fell safe to come out and where effective measures of redress against discriminating colleagues are in place. In this field it is important to have awareness raising activities as well as policies in place to tackle homophobia and homophobic bullying.
- Throughout the research we can say that a community had achieve the rights for the LGBT community. Only the thing is left that the society will take time to except this law (section377).
- Still india is working on equality and also there are certain exceptions. Modern generation can easily absorb this stuff but when it comes to the elder generation there is a mind set that they cannot easily accept it.

A Study On Growth Of Entrepreneurship And It's Impact On Economic Development In India With Special Reference To Start-Ups

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Abstract:

When entrepreneurship grows, it generates self-employment and also employment to others. In this way, the biggest hurdle against economic development i.e. unemployment, of countries can be crossed. Start-up ecosystem is being developed in countries to encourage employment. The main objective of this paper is to study how start-ups generate employment, to find how start-ups boost Economic Development and to examine the present successful start-ups and their contribution to economic development by way of employment generation. This paper suggests that government should increase the awareness about its scheme; an accommodating social environment should be created in the country and more youth should be encouraged to be job creators rather than job seekers.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Growth, Start-up India, Economic Development

INTRODUCTION:

One of the major challenges that world faces today is unemployment or employment which is not sufficient to escape out of poverty. Roughly half of the population today earns $2 a day. The young population between the ages 15-24 (22% of world) finds great difficulties in finding employment. In developing and underdeveloped nations, the population of youth is steadily increasing. Sixty percent of the young people ages 15-24 worldwide are jobless. In such a situation, it becomes important to create employment. This can be possible when entrepreneurship is encouraged. When entrepreneurship grows, it generates self-employment and also employment to others. In this way, the biggest hurdle against economic growth of countries can be crossed. Start-up ecosystem is being developed in countries to encourage employment.

TOTAL START-UPS (1000 approximately):

TECHNOLOGY BASED START-UPS- 4,300	NON TECHNOLOGY BASED START-UPS - 5,700
E- Commerce- 33% B2B- 24% Consumers Internet- 12% Mobile Apps- 10% Saas- 8% Others- 13%	Engineering- 17% Construction- 13% Agri Products- 11% Textile- 8% Printing & Packaging- 8% Transport & Logistics- 6% Outsourcing & Support- 5% Others- 32%

REVIEW OF LITERARTURE:

(Economic times, 2017), talks about how start-ups in India are becoming the epitome of innovation and are helping to solve the locally relevant issues.

(medium.com, 2017), finds India needs 100 million jobs a year; jobs today in India are mostly generated through start-ups.

(yourstory.com, 2017), states 83% of Indian employees would quit their jobs to start their own business against 53% of the global average.

(Economic Times, 2017), studied how in order to stimulate start-up ecosystem in India many ambitious projects have been introduced by Government to boost sustainable Economic Growth and generate large scale employment.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To study how start-ups generate employment.

To find how start-ups boost Economic Development.

To examine the present successful start-ups and their contribution to economic development by way of employment generation

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

This study produced information on the start-ups helps to creates job for youth and boost economic development. The study is particularly instrumental in understanding the employability is a major cause for economic development. This study will reveal some new areas related to topic under research which may be used for further research by other research scholars and students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

It has been observed many start-ups fail.

Entrepreneurship contributes towards Economic Development.

Start-ups contribution towards Employability.

HYPOTHESIS:

Hypothesis of the study are based on the objectives of the study. Hypothesis of the study are as follows:

H0: Start-ups does not boost Economic Development.

H1: Start-ups boost Economic Development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research Methodology is a way to solve the research problem systematically with sufficient literature review. Hence the title selected for the research paper is "A Study on Entrepreneurship Development in India with Special References to Start-ups"

The various dimensions of the methodology are:

Research Design

Type of Research   : Exploratory Research

Survey method   : Personal, Telephonic Interview & Online Survey

Sampling used   : Purposive Incidental Sampling

Sample size   : 74 start-ups

Sources of Data   : Primary as well as secondary sources.

Primary Data Collection : Interviews & Questionnaire Method

Secondary Data Collection: Journals, research papers, newspapers, etc.

Data analysis Method : Frequency Distribution and Percentage Method

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Age Wise Classification

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20-25	24	32%
2	25-30	34	46%
3	30 & above	16	22%

Above table shows that Majority of the Start-up owners belong to age group of 25-30 years.

Educational Qualification

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	SSC	02	03%
2	HSC	04	06%
3	Graduate	50	67%
4	Post Graduate	18	24%

Above table shows that most of the Start-up founders are Graduates.

Current Stage of Business

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1 - 18 months	14	19%
2	18 months - 3 years	16	22%
3	3 years & above	44	59%

Above table represents that most of the start-ups belong to 3 years & above.

Initial Capital Invested

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 2 lakh	14	19%
2	2 lakhs - 5 lakhs	36	48%
3	5 lakhs – 10 lakh	08	11%
4	Above 10 lakhs	16	22%

Above table shows that Capital invested initially by many is between 02 lakhs – 05 lakhs.

Sources of Fund

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Government Grants/Business Loans	10	13%
2	Angel Investment/Venture Capital	10	14%
3	Friends and families	38	51%
4	Others	16	22%

Above table shows that there are various sources available for generating capital.

Geographical Area of Business Coverage

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Within their city	30	41%
2	Within their State	04	05%
3	Within their Country	30	41%
4	Outside the Country	10	13%

Above table shows that start-ups operates business both within their city and within their country.

Marketing Methods

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Social Media Marketing	45	60%
2	Cold Calling	16	24%
3	Event Sponsorship	03	03%
4	Others	10	13%

Above table shows that Social Media marketing is the most popular way for marketing the business.

Challenges faced during Pre-Start-up

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Finance	14	18%
2	Teambuilding	11	14%
3	Dealing with the unknown	07	12%
4	Decision Making	42	56%

Above table shows that, decision making is one of the biggest challenge for founders during their pre-start-up period.

Current Employee

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Under 5	46	62%
2	10 to 20	16	22%
3	Above 20	12	16%

Above table shows that, less than 5 the employees are employed in the business.

Annual Turnover (in INR)

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Above 10 lakhs	58	78%
2	5 lakh − 10 lakh	08	10%
3	2 lakh − 5 lakh	07	09%

4	Below 2 lakh	04	03%

Above table shows that annual turnover of respondents is more than 10 lakhs.

Revenue predictions for next financial year

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Higher	58	78%
2	Lower	02	03%
3	Almost the same	14	19%

Above table shows that most predict their business to be on the higher side.

Employment Prediction for Next Financial Year

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	0-10	35	47%
2	10-15	19	26%
3	More than 15	20	27%

Above table shows that Employment prediction is on higher side next year.

Government scheme helps to benefit Start-ups

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	51	69%
2	No	23	31%

Above table shows that 69% of the respondents said that government scheme helps to benefit start-ups in India.

START-UP INDIA – THE NEXT BIG THEME FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH:

	2015	2025
Total No. of start-ups	10,000	1,00,000
Employment generation (in '00,000')	n/a	35
Expected Contribution (in US $ billions)	n/a	500
Global Start-up Raking	3rd	Aims to be 1st
Driving Factors	Emerging economy Young population	Increasing internet usage and domestic consumption Urbanization
Challenges	Lack of early stage funding Unorganized Markets	Technological Risk Increased Competition
Government Initiative	Online clearance portal Tax benefits	Increase fund raising Increasing awareness of the schemes

Source: Grantthornton.in

According to the Grant Thornton report, we can expect that India to be 1st in the global Start-up Ranking.

FINDINGS:

Start-ups would help to generate employment in future.

Start-ups would boost Economic Development in the Country.

Successful start-ups help to build a road for economic growth through employment generation and also impact GDP.

SUGGESTIONS:

The government should bring more awareness to schemes related to start-ups.

A conducive social environment should be created where start-up ecosystem can survive.

More youth should be encouraged to be job creators rather those job seekers.

CONCLUSION:

The analysis shows that start-ups benefit the economic growth by increasing employment opportunities, bringing additional capital in the country and also by increase the production within the economy. It is very essential for governments encourage start-up ecosystem in their countries. Developing countries like India who an advantage of their demographic structure, along with their government schemes are looking forward to create itself as the start-up hub.

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Relationships with Yourself.

By Riddhi Mukesh Kunjwani
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Abstract:

"Endeavoring Success and happiness is just through Self-Reflection."

Most of us are proud of our privileged Birth and Friendly relationships; however, we fail to recognize the birthright of the relationship with ourselves which is the source of success of all the relationship. Although, being confident, ambitious and successful, few of us are able to bump the most vital person on the planet. And that person is found in Mirror. We spend hours of time, ample of money and investment hugely for meeting some basic purposes of life, luxuries for future and for the temporary happiness. No doubt, that's essential! But is not knowing and improvising ourselves important along with some little amount of time investment?

Where the trending social networking and fancy relationships are rising among the netizens, relationship with ourselves is decaying in citizens. We hardly incline to peep into our own attitude to get conscious of what we actually are. What makes us unique from others? Are we capable to do the ordinary things in an extra ordinary way? That's where we are behind! We fail to polish our intentions towards ourselves.

Relational value with ourselves embarks with humanity and discovering trust in it. Not because all are always good, but because we have chosen to aspire the righteous everywhere.

Objectives of the research:

To unfold the happiness: Prioritizing the happiness over Ego is significant because relation with oneself is the foundation to make this country, world, a better place to live in. Be happy to spread the happiness around. Difficulties would turn into opportunities and challenges if we embrace happiness. Unconditional happiness is magnified towards divine and has the power to even attain our unsaid wishes. We imitate the general crowd. If one is moving towards a luxurious life, the other imitates it, even if they cannot afford. But they have to understand that real and lasting happiness in present in small things. Get wet in 1st rain, gift a poor kid with some chocolates or toys, spending time with elders, visiting temples and donating or sharing useful things to needy people outside, cook for yourself, feeding cows ; the happiness we are blessed with bringing out such interesting acts are incomparable, eternal, heart-touching and beyond the happiness we gain from materialistic world. It can only be achieved once we share a great bonding with ourselves.

Ethical Soul- Our better goal: None, except our soul can guide us better. There are thousands of people who listen to motivational videos but could not implement for longer time. Once we comprehend our thoughts, strengths and weakness in solitude, we meet our soul and serve an aesthetic relationship with ourselves. No one can understand better than us. Even if we try to justify, the naysayers would criticize. Criticism is a part and parcel of the society. We must learn to live with it. Integrity serves a noticeable point here that we must possess a level of maturity to differentiate between ethical and unethical manners. Setting our righteous principal is a ladder towards self-realization and self-enhancement.

To Handle Pressure: There will always be the pressure in life. Without it, life actually becomes pale. Parents pressure on Kids' education, Boss' pressure on Employees'

Productivity, Teacher's pressure on studies, In-laws (unsaid) pressure to be an Ideal Daughter-in-law. Friend's pressure to get involved in social life. We must mould ourselves in a way by balancing the pressure without getting panic and by pursuing the things which we feel we are good at. We must keep an eye on ourselves and after successfully getting through the pressure we would see a better version of ourselves. That is indeed fruitful. It is been proved by so many legendaries and celebrities that their accomplishments are a result of going through the pressure and difficulties.

Introduction.:

Relationship with ourselves is based upon our perception. Few PIECES OF PERSPECTIVES are framed below to get a general idea about our ideal perspectives.

Being EGOLESS is more essential than being EGGLESS.

Being WORKOHOLIC is crucial than being ALCOHOLIC.

Keeping HOLD on GOALS is FRUITFUL than getting carried away with EMOTIONAL rolls.

AWAKENING into SOLITUTE works more than peeping into other's attitude.

GREED towards HAPPINESS is better than a LEAD towards MONEY.

LAUGHING on comedy shows is HEALTHIER than WORRYING on fictitious daily soaps.

Threads of LOVE are more PLEASENT than ropes of OBSESSION.

Pursuing KARMA/DHARMA Wholeheartedly has to be our DEDICATION,

Rather than chasing TEMPERORY pleasing ADDICTION.

GOD & DEVIL, both dwell in us.

It's just about awakening our CONSCIOUS MIND and a CEASELESS TRUST.

Above few stanzas sprinkle some ideal thoughts of the men today. What actually is essential has been avoided to achieve something which is not highly essential.

Findings:

Rationally, due to the below factors we lack in maintaining the healthy relationship with ourselves today.

Decay of Happiness: The necessary aspect to maintain a healthy relationship with ourselves is to keep ourselves unconditionally happy. As per the report by Reuters, the UN sustainable Development Solutions Network's (SDSN) World Happiness Report 2018, India ranks 133 in the index. This report is based on the factors like Social Support, Corruption, Generosity, Healthy Life expectancy and few economical factors.

It is strange to know that we chase to earn lot of money because we think we will be happy and on the contrary, United states- one of the richest country, came down at 18th from 14th place of last year. Thus, it is proved that Money is not the only source of happiness.

As per the survey conducted, 8/10 people discover happiness in luxurious things only 20 of them make themselves happy with the little gains. Hence to pursue luxurious things, we sometimes tend to lose our charm with what we have. No doubt, we must aspire, but being happy and enjoyable with what we have.

Devaluing others: We have grown up listening from elders that "We can offer something to others, only if we possess it specifically." Psychology proves that if we do not value ourselves, we fail to value others. And on the other side, under valuing or over valuing ourselves are even more dangerous. Under valuing results in passiveness and over valuing results in EGO. It is essential to keep a balance between these two and try being assertive. We must not avoid others; in fact, most of our cherished memories are always associated with others as they bring excitement and enthusiasm in us. Unfortunately, we are so much surrounded with our obsessive wants and nasty egos that we devalue others and are unable navigate well from others.

As per the hidden survey conducted, it was found that few working daughters in law devalue their in-laws just because of EGO of not getting adjusted even a little bit as per the home-tradition. And on the other side few working males who are concerned with others only when he needs something out of them. Thus, today they are all alone, detached from themselves too. They wish to bond with others, but because of unhealthy relation, they fail to do so.

Embracing Unhealthiness:

Survey has proved that most of the people fail to maintain their physical health. Whether its House wives, Working Professionals or College goers. Although, all wish to focus on health, but due to work commitments, it is left behind. Not only with regards to physical health, but we fail to maintain mental health, social health, and spiritual health. That is why, there are rising number of Hospitals, Art of living centers, Ngo's and Temples respectively.

9/10 people have declared that they fail to look after their Physical Health, which results into sudden and expensive visits to Doctors. These same people are found hanging out with friends and having the Junk food. Factually, we must entertain ourselves and do what makes us happy but not at the cost of Health. It is disheartening that people do not bother about their Physical health even when general daily healthy tips are given, with the Free Yoga Kendras around, with a beautiful garden too. Apparently, they take late mornings sleep very seriously.

Few other reasons like, frequently comparing ourselves with others, addiction to social media, always trying to be in limelight make us away from our own soul. We do not get time to get insight of us and hence we are reluctant to appreciate what we are.

Factors responsible for a healthy and happy relationship with ourselves.

If just one relation -Relationship with ourselves- is healthy, each and every relation aligned to it would certainly be healthy whether the relation is social, personal or professional. Just few steps away:

Self Acceptence:

In chapter 6, Verse 5 of Bhagwad Geeta, it been said by Lord Krishna :

uddhared aatmanaatmaanam naatmaanam avasaadayeth |

aatmaiva hyaatmano bandhuraatmaiva ripuraatmanah ||

uddharet—elevate; *ātmanā*—through the mind; *ātmānam*—the self; *na*—not; *ātmānam*—the self; *avasādayet*—degrade; *ātmā*—the mind; *eva*—certainly; *hi*—indeed; *ātmanaḥ*—of the self; *bandhuḥ*—friend; *ātmā*—the mind; *eva*—certainly; *ripuḥ*—enemy; *ātmanaḥ*—of the self

Chapter 6, Verse 6.

Bandhur aatmaatmanas tasya yenaatmaivaatmanaa jitah |
anaatmanas tu shatrutve vartetaatmaiva shatruvath ||

bandhuḥ—friend; *ātmā*—the mind; *ātmanaḥ*—for the person; *tasya*—of him; *yena*—by whom; *ātmā*—the mind; *eva*—certainly; *ātmanā*—for the person; *jitaḥ*—conquered; *anātmanaḥ*—of those with unconquered mind; *tu*—but; *śhatrutve*—for an enemy; *varteta*—remains; *ātmā*—the mind; *eva*—as; *śhatru-vat*—like an enemy

Not degrading ourselves means we have to accept ourselves and we must elevate our thoughts too. No one is and no one will be perfect. But all of us have something unique which needs to be searched through self acceptance. We must keep improving eventually, and by

doing so we would be our best friend. Or else our mind can be our enemy which would keep decaying ourselves. This Verse from Bhagwad Geeta vividly says that how essential is to know ourselves.

Purposeful life: Life without purpose is like a tree without leaves and fruits. A purpose full life makes us set goals, strategize them, implement them and achieve them. We get derailed from our own life if we are detached from our purposes. Thus, we must keep challenging ourselves to fulfill the purposes.

As per the survey conducted 6/10 people do not set goals. And hence, they easily get bored out of life; they get frustrated and unnecessary play Blame Game. And the remaining 4, who set monthly or Yearly goals are somehow on track, determined and happy with themselves. Strong purpose of surviving enhances our self-esteem.

Fight for your right: Bhagwad Geeta Chapter 2, verse 33.

atha chet tvam imaṁ dharmyaṁ saṅgrāmaṁ na kariṣhyasi
tataḥ sva-dharmaṁ kīrtiṁ cha hitvā pāpam avāpsyasi

atha chet—if, however; *tvam*—you; *imam*—this; *dharmyam saṅgrāmam*—righteous war; *na*—not; *kariṣhyasi*—act; *tataḥ*—then; *sva-dharmam*—one's duty in accordance with the Vedas; *kīrtim*—reputation; *cha*—and; *hitvā*—abandoning; *pāpam*—sin; *avāpsyasi*—will incur

So, it is been described in our Vedas too and said by Lord Krishna to Arjuna during war at Kurukshetra that we must fight for the righteous. We hesitate or get reluctant to highlight or escalate when we see or tolerate something wrong around us. We move into our passive mode or aggressive mode rather than being assertive. Thus, we must seek our rights. As per the above Verse, it is a sin if we do not fulfill our duties and responsibilities. However, while doing our duties we must remember an unusual acronym NATO: not attached to outcome. Instead of focusing on outcomes, if we just focus on our efforts, the results tend to be better. Focusing on the outcomes would make us greedy while focusing on the efforts would make us productive and explorative which further leads to self-confidence.

Time Management: Time Management is nothing but Self-Management. The phrase "I was busy" is nothing but stating "I did not prioritize your work". Priotizing the urgent and important task is a step closer towards their achievement.

As per the Survey conducted, 7/10 people have stated that they cannot spare time for the things they like to do. Like, exercising, spending quality time with family. It is also observed that people fail to manage time for maintaining Spiritual Health even if they wish too. And the reasons are Work commitments and Procrastination.

Financially Independency: As per the survey conducted, 9/10 house wives suppress their dreams and fail to get what they wish to have. We must leave no stone unturned to be financial dependent. Not because we do not seek financial support, but for raising our self-esteem and get what we wish to have for ourselves and even for others without any hesitation. Even the homemakers who have well-settled spouse, must work. They can donate a partial amount to needy group of society and fulfill the Social Responsibility. We truly owe to our society and country. Our human birth would be justified if we contribute a bit towards weaker section of the country. It is one of the core ways to provide relational value to ourselves.

Stop comparing: 7/10 people compare themselves with others. And most of them are left with disappointed. They must compare with themselves and try to transform a better version of self on every single day. We are exceptional in our own ways. Confidence enhances when we start comparing and win with ourselves. When it comes to competitions, most of the students get scared of loosing. Again, referring to the Verse of Bhagwad Geeta mentioned above that we must be dedicated to efforts not outcomes. We do not win today, we neither loose because we gain an experience out of it. And on the other side, winning is not criticizing others, but it just appreciating the efforts put.

Conclusion:

We just cannot love others if we do not love ourselves. We can deceive others or be false towards them, but not with self. The best, truest and effective conversation is with ourselves. Our generosity is depicted with the relation we share with ourselves.

"The most important relationship in your life is the relationship you have with yourself. Because no matter what happens, you will always be with yourself." – Diane Von Furstenberg – legendary fashion designer and businesswoman from Belgian.

Recommendations: The single and simple recommendations to improvise every aspect of relationship today, whether it is personal, professional, social, friends or even friends, is BHAGWAD GEETA. Besides a holy book, it's a Manual of Life. If each one of us read Bhagwad Geeta, most of the problems are expected to vanish. Each chapter, each verse is enlightening.

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A Study of Sibling Relationship in The Novels Of

Jane Austen And George Eliot

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ABSTRACT

The person who describes the individual's identity in the society retaining their emotional bond, strength, personality and experiences in bonded to them by their biological parents are named as "SIBLINGS". The social psychologists try to show the siblings bond in terms of Strengthen or deepen to enhance the relationship upheld for them in the surrounding or served by society to be its part. Therefore, I had tried to apply this perspective on the two novels selected by me: The Mill on the Floss by George Eliot and Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austen.

George Eliot's novel The Mill on the Floss has very realistic or autobiographical sketch of sibling bond presented through the character Tom and Maggie. The bond between them related to dynamic changes of situation presented to them in their journey in past eras. There journey describes the fluctuation between brother and sister bond, which at someway at the end patches as reunion as shown in the novel.

Jane Austen's novel Sense and Sensibility has a mocking sketch towards the life of middles-class family where a bond between two sibling sisters is drawn on society intimacy through the character Elinor and Marianne. The character tries to show the dynamic allegory of society where money and status is more significance than a bond .Thus, the journey in the novel tries to describe the emotional strengthen in the relationship that can change the mind space of the ongoing ravel of the society that break the bonds.

Key words:- (Sibling, Tom, Maggie, Dynamics, Emotional, Strengthen, Relationship, Elinor, Marianne, Society, Bonds)

OBJECTIVE

- To locate the area of discord and conflict in a sibling relationship
- To smash the fallacious thoughts.
- To move to a giant bond of love among the relationship of the weld.
- To shatter the unconscious thought of ego, arrogance and oneself in the individual's conscious mind
- To lead to enhancement of siblings bond to be accurate to your Maturity norm.

INTRODUCTION

The attraction that bond to create one individual's relationship in our lives, intertwined in several ways: Personal and Social. Some social psychologists have stress on the development of relationship through the culture in which they are born. The word 'Culture' plays a role in the manner the children's reemphasize on their behavior to their parents or their close relation. Later, we try to idealize our families on bygone of media as it evolves a significant

role in human life. The reality of this maturity is its dynamics phases of life. Thus, the foundation of the " Idealize" move to be "Accurate" and further result in "Maturity" as the bond of the relationship of human life.

George Eliot's novel 'The Mill On The Floss' being realistic and autobiographical has depicted the personal and social existence of the character 'Maggie' whose desire and responsibility are the two aspects of her life to dwell the sibling bond. The Sibling 'Tom' another uphill character unrevealed his mind and live in the bygone culture passed to him by his parents. Tom has ignored himself from a crippled world of a relationship of the siblings which brought dynamics blast of series in the story between Maggie and Tom. Thus, the story in the novel is narrated in the past, where the narrator adverts it to the present site. Thus, the character reveals the practical life of the sibling's relationship in two juncture: Firstly, where to strengthen, love, jealousy, misunderstanding rule up more than the real human presence of mind. Secondly, where all the first juncture changes to the stronger bond when break all the false adore of mind and leads to the meet up in the heaven bond of their life. That is,

> "A character at unity with itself –that performs what it intends, subdues every counteracting impulse, and has no visions beyond the distinctly possible –is strong by its very negations."

— George Eliot, The Mill on the Floss

This state the never changing dynamics of the relationship which break all the aspect of a questionnaire of the living life. As the end, reveal the reunion of the Maggie and Tom where all the diagnose of mistook breaks to the reunite in heaven with breaking the quarrel.

Further, leading to many social psychologists research one can lead that the interaction is the second identity of individuals relationship bond be among parents, elders, or siblings. It's a significant part of human's hierarchy. It uphill the dynamics of one stranger bond in terms of self- worth, trust, understanding, humor. The interaction is the linker to the people in a personal and social situation the society brought to them. The bond of this linker is not just to live in society esteem but furnish with dealing an essence of your upgrading of one or the significance of true relational bonds. Thus, one can glimpse that one sibling always differs from two siblings in a household through interpersonal behavior, learning, understanding that lead the two siblings to enhance their self-more rather than one who's alone dealing and act as an authority in giant.

Jane Austen's novel 'Sense and Sensibility' allocate with the 21st-century human life where the emotion, interaction, sense need to be balanced among the siblings today. The more or less is termed to be unbalanced by social norms of light. The novel carries all the female's character where Ms. Elinor a woman with all the adore of aliment bond herself with society norms, live in a conscious of humanity and service to love among the family but woefully misunderstood, hatred by her sibling. She lives on the hope of love that thrive her with Edward an innocent boyish man. The most suitable character which ally with youngster's life is Ms. Marianne, an emotional psyche which uphill her interaction to people on premise base that is, an emotion that leads her to vanish from her aspect of life. The story revolves on utmost breaks down of women life not in terms of one self-surround but through the outward of being one's own congruence in today's life. Therefore, the 'Breakdown', 'Mistook', 'Jealousy', 'Avoiding' is the euphemism of enhancing the life-critical note to uphill bond that enacts to live a happy norm at some point which connects us through the mind of love. As the story in her ends series of the chapter had shown the unity of siblings bond which has brought the new meaning to Elinor and Marianne's life.

Therefore, the changing dynamics of siblings relationships bond is just not based on estimation of changing styles, modern culture, high society it tumble due to the less communication, misunderstanding, judgment's, and interactions that smash the unconscious mind and individuals themselves how can emerge a bond of love, strengthen, forgiveness, learning to rebuild the bond of friendship that is, sibling relationship bond. Thus, the creation of a new world can be abounded to lead you isolated from the stress dressed life which has a sheath on your mind in a relationship.

FINDINGS

The relationship bond is the utmost hierarchy of the human's life: The one which upheld their life by smashing their true sight and another is sibling relationship bond that is changing with new crash thoughts but one artifact that ties a bond is love which will never change at any sort of part. This can make you feel the one soul being indulged in the two other parts. George Eliot's novel is a depiction of her own life sibling bond relationship where there is an urge for being one from inner heart. Tom and Maggie are the characters that reveal their life with interpersonal grudges and it links to the new generation bond. The bond that creates the utmost love, togetherness and learning through interpersonal life experiences. The distraction of being oneself breaks many bonds between siblings as per social psychologists: ID, EGO, SUPEREGO is more important to them. The things are been identify same in the characters life when in later part of chapters Tom banishes her sister Maggie as she was in love with his friend 'Philip'.

> "The boat reappeared- but brother and sister had gone down in an embrace never to be parted: living through again in one supreme moment, the dayswhen they had clasped their little hands in love, and roamed the daisiedfields together".

— George Eliot, The Mill on the Floss

Thus, the bond of togetherness tasted some flavor of sour but if someone tries to weld the breaking pieces of glasses it comes up as a new creation of art and is the Masterpiece the same was with Tom and Maggie when they reunite at the end of the novel being together in heaven forever. Therefore, the reunion creates a transforming site to the youngster thoughts by location the meaning of sibling bond.

Jane Austen is the modernist and pragmatic writer who depicts the significance of the social life where Money and Status is a high concept rather than love among the relationships. Thus, the novel 'Sense and Sensibility' is the depiction of this high societal life where the characters Elinor and Marianne are the rival of the Title and show the connection of the Title with the 21st-century sibling bonds. The society is the part of that circumstance which plays a vital role among the individuals here presence is as significant as parental care to a newborn baby's life. However, the path that makes you deduct the difference between what's right? And what's wrong? Need to be beneficially utilized to the youngster's mind. As the Elinor was a less emotional and more understandable woman who creates a scenario of the women power in herself who can deal and life circumstance inner self to keep the bonds that are her parts of life. Whereas, Marianne is a Sensible woman to whom emotion is sideline more to get into the relationships bond. However, this shows the individuals types in the world the way they act to keep the bond of the sibling relationship and the close one.

CONCLUSION

The bond that brings attire of love, honesty, hatred, understanding and many more at one giant are the bond that can never be betrayed by any site. Thus, I conclude that the sibling relationship is like rainbow colors as its seven colors depict its beauty and natures presence of love alike the sibling bond does. Therefore, the changing aura of modernity can change the individual's presence, style, attire but it can never change the bond that is relocked in heaven by its beauty to human life.

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No Communication Generation

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Abstract

Despite the explosion of communication in technology, under-communication still remains a major issue among the youth of today. We have become more reliant on technology, most individuals are connected to technology and the Internet at all times one way or another.

Everything in our daily lives, from school work to travel bookings to family connection depends on technological communication these days. Even shopping has been made easy through internet by getting online site of different brands and easy access to selection and payments.

As a society, we seem to be losing our social abilities. This loss of contact — actual, physical contact — is just the beginning. We are losing more than our ability to interact; we are imparting to the youth of society the idea that they can do everything through their bits and pieces of technology and access to the Internet.

This is the reason that a lot of young people face issues while communicating with other people. They have a difficulty in making friends; they find it hard in understanding the behaviour of other people and understanding when someone is lying to them. Some of them even have difficulty in differentiating whether the behaviour of the other person is acceptable towards them or not.

With the explosion in technology, the developed communication methods have made humans mentally and emotionally lethargic and devoid of any interactive activity which is needed by humans to develop as an individual. The introduction of cell phones and social media as form of communication has impacted the psychological state of people. There is social isolation which is caused by social media and the same isolation is dealt with searching for people on the internet instead of interacting with people outside of the digital world and indulging in physical forms of communication rather than digital.

The internet communication has created a divide in generations, and has affected the culture.

Virtual communication is effectively leading to transforming today's youth to become the no-communication generation. Today's youth is so engrossed in texting, social media and internet culture that they don't see the ill effects that it has on them. Texting as a form of communication is vague and leads to a lot of misunderstandings, and with today's generation, these misunderstandings are often not resolved. Social media has led to physical as well as psychological effects on the individual.

The communication gap has led to a lot of detachment in society in the recent times. There is no real sharing of emotions, feelings or thoughts between people anymore. People are more interested in online streaks, achievements than the real life accomplishments.

Keywords: Social media, communication gaps, social skills, connectivity

Introduction

Social media has without doubt become an integral part of our lives. But it's also a controversial topic in today's society. Some people think that social media destroys human interaction and real life human relationships. While others think that social media is a

blessing to humanity. Social media makes human interaction much more convenient and much faster than real life human interaction, it makes globalization a reality, it gives a chance for introverted people to express themselves, and it also develops international relationships whether professional or social.

Social media has made communication a lot easier than ever before. Now, with a touch of a button people could communicate with anybody, anywhere in the world. Social networking apps such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, and WhatsApp allow people to communicate efficiently and easily, to post pictures, likes and comments on other's post. They enable the people to post stories about their self and follow what is happening in others lives. These sites also allow people living far off or miles away from each other to interact or keep in touch. Though these sites have their advantages, they also have their disadvantages which have affected both physical and mental health of people.

Methodology

A survey was conducted to find out the impact of social media and advanced technologies on today's communication. The survey included people from mainly two age groups, 11 to 20 years and 21 to 30 and above. The survey included several multiple choice question and answers which reflected different opinions. The survey was more of a qualitative research than a quantitative approach. The survey participants included both males and females.

The survey included the following questions given below:

1. How many social networking apps/sites do you use on a daily basis?
2. Which communication app do you use more often?
3. How often do you use social networking sites/apps?
4. Do you find it more comfortable to work with online information rather than working and discussing with other person?
5. Do you agree that text language creates misunderstanding sometimes, as you can't see or hear the other person?
6. Do you think technology has changed the way we communicate?
7. Do you think technology has changed the way we conduct business?
8. Do you think technology has changed the manner of how we conduct our personal and social lives?
9. How do you think technology has changed the way we communicate and the way we handle our social lives?
10. Do you think social networking sites have more advantages or more disadvantages?
11. Please state, why do you think it has more advantages or disadvantages.
12. Do you think internet has influenced the young generation's minds, behavior, etc? How? Give some examples.
13. How do you think online communication saves time and money?
14. What difficulties do you think you would face if internet or social service were to completely shut down?
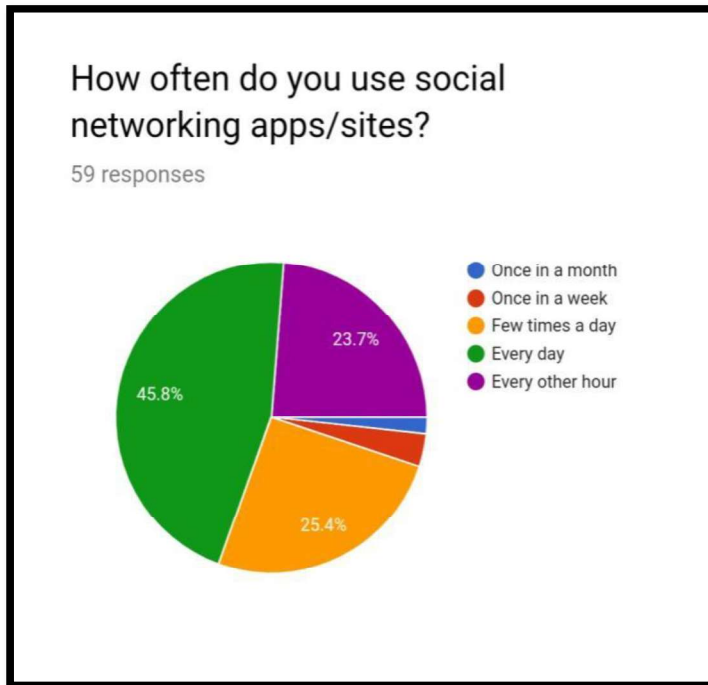
Results and Discussion

According to the survey, out of 59 males and females who answered the survey, the largest segment of participants (52.5%) were from the age group of 16-20 years old, followed by 24.4% from the age group of 21 to 25 years old, 11.5% of the participants were from the age group of 30 years and above, 5.1% from the age group of 11-15 years old and 5.1% were
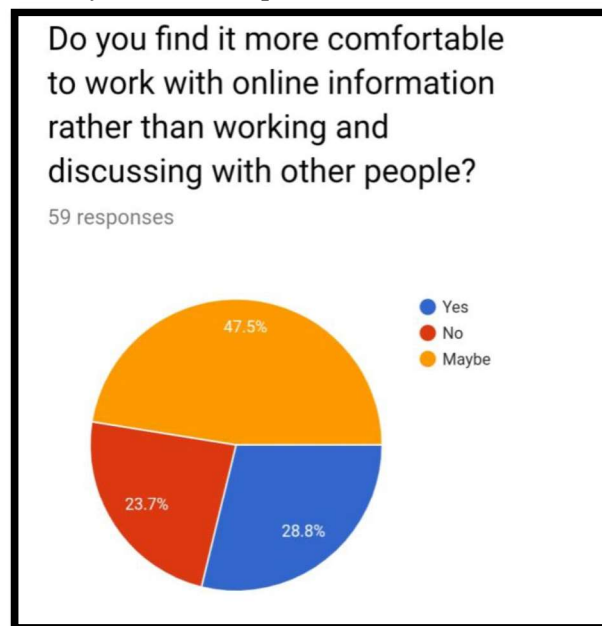
from the 26-30 years of age. 74.6% of the participants were females , 23.7% were male and one participant preferred not to state the gender.
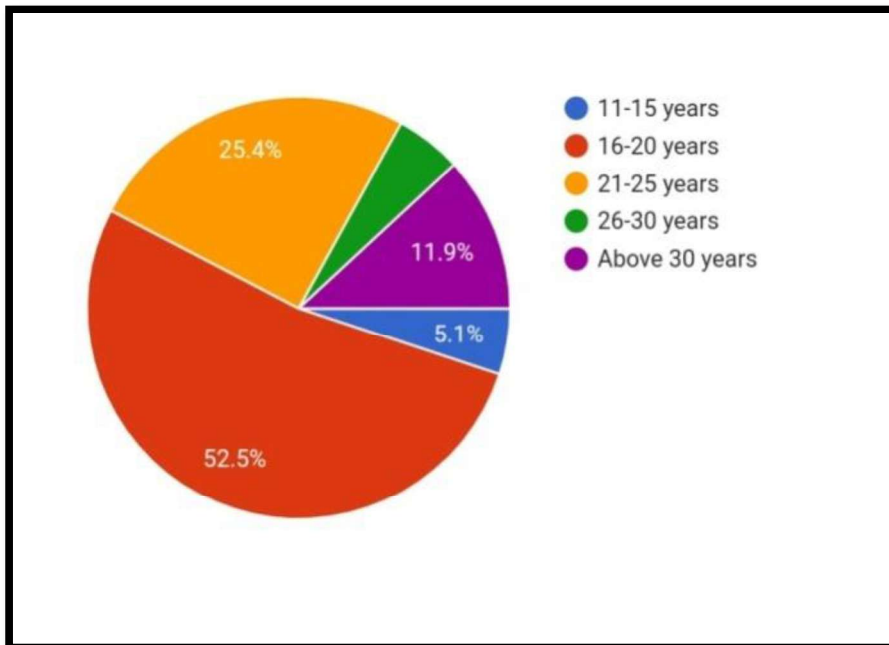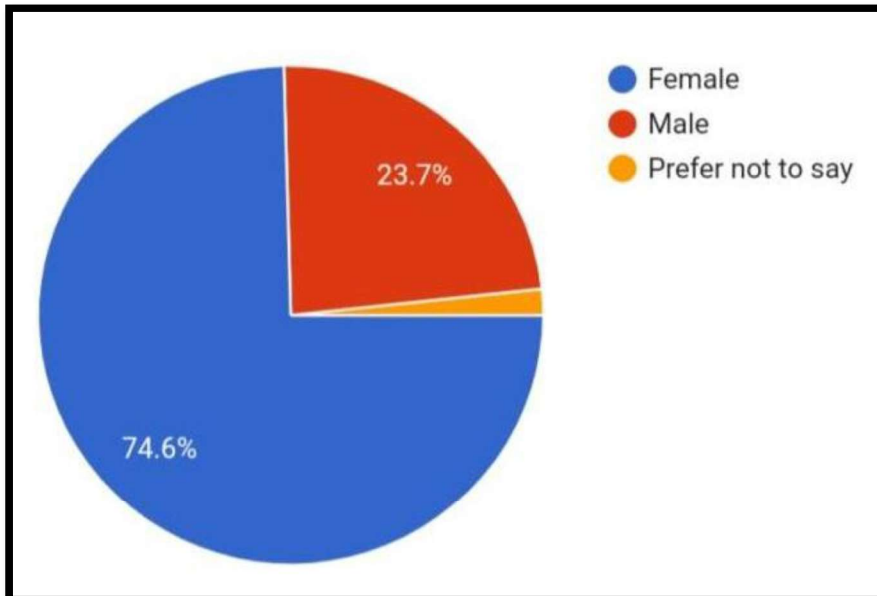
The survey aimed at finding out what people thought about the technology's impact on the communication and relationships between people. Through the survey results it is seen, that WhatsApp and Instagram are really popular sites that people engage on and spend most of their time. About 45.8% of the people claimed to use social media or social networking sites every day and 23.7% use these apps every other hour of the day. This shows how social media has become a really important part of people's life, the need to check media apps and constantly wanting to see the updates.

How often do you use social networking apps/sites?

59 responses

- ● Once in a month
- ● Once in a week
- ● Few times a day
- ● Every day
- ● Every other hour

23.7%

45.8%

25.4%

As social media has become a casual thing in everyone's life, people tend to often communicate through these sites and apps. A considerable amount of people prefer online information over working and discussing it with people. About 28.8% of the people said that they prefer working online alone rather than working with other people. The other responses are neutral as they sometimes prefer online and sometimes prefer physical face to face

Do you find it more comfortable to work with online information rather than working and discussing with other people?

59 responses

- ● Yes
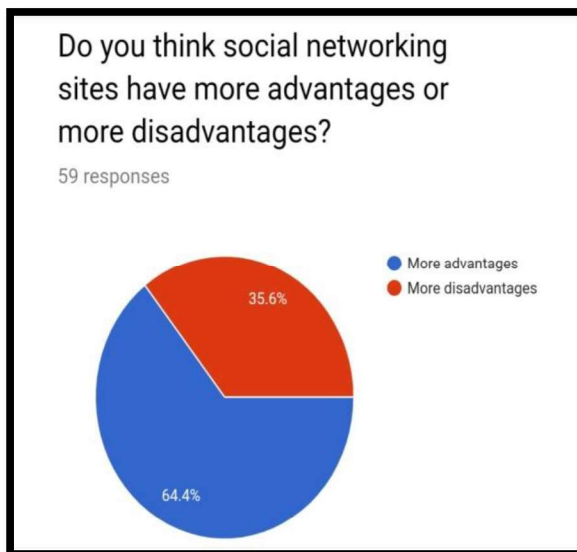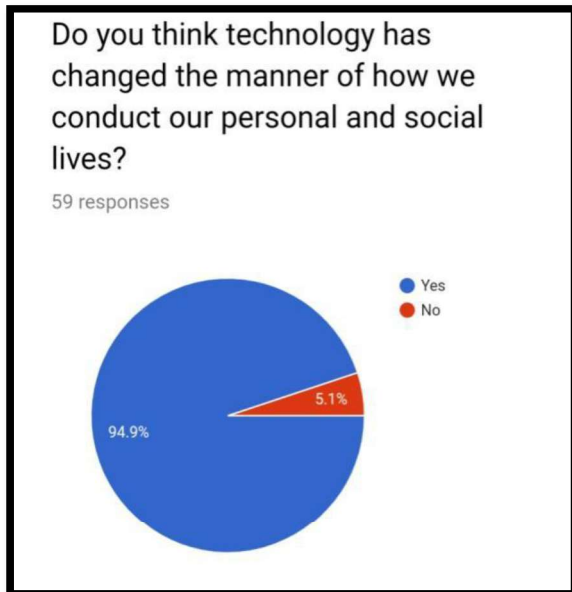- ● No
- ● Maybe

47.5%

23.7%

28.8%

discussion.

Even though people have turned to online communication, online communication has showed to have more disadvantages and more probability to cause misunderstandings between two people. Around 62.7% people agree that online communication or texting causes more misunderstandings as they can't see the other person who they are talking to. The participants

suggested that texting limits the person's access to the tone of the other person, the emotion or intention of the person. Only 5.1% of the sample disagreed that texting doesn't cause misunderstanding and 32.2% people were on the neutral choice.
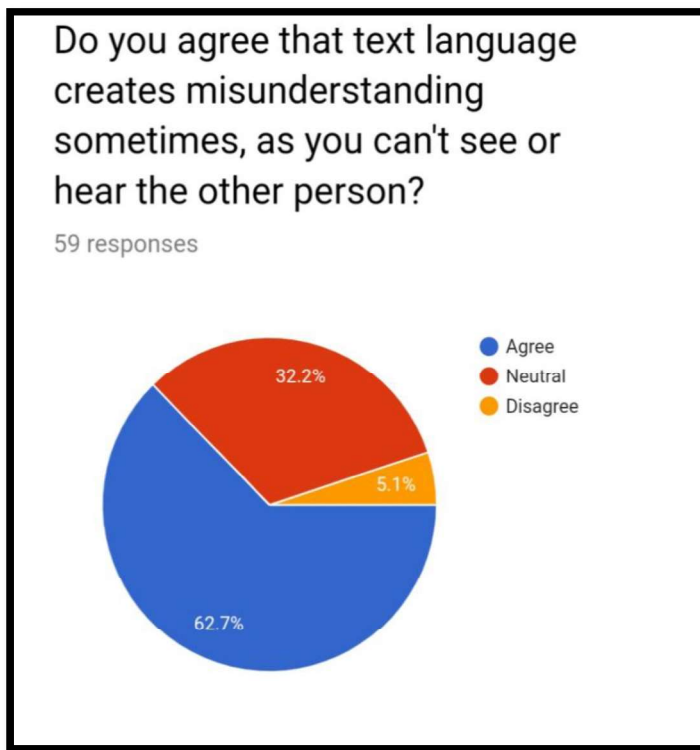
With the advancements in technology, there has been a great change brought in the different areas of life. On asking the responders, whether they thought that technology has changed the way we communicate and a staggering majority: 96.6% of the responders agreed that it has changed how we communicate these days. Even the ways of conducting business has changed and has been agreed by 79.3% of the people. The impact of technology and social media is really strong and has completely changed the way we communicate and socialize with people. 94.9% of the people agree that technology has indeed changed the way we communicate and socialize in our daily life.

Do you think technology has changed the manner of how we conduct our personal and social lives?

59 responses

- Yes
- No

94.9%

5.1%

Do you think social networking sites have more advantages or more disadvantages?

59 responses

- More advantages
- More disadvantages

35.6%

64.4%

Social media/networking sites have changed our communication pattern vividly. According to the responses recorded from the online survey, texting has completely replaced face to face conversations and conversations on calls. People nowadays prefer to text and talk on their mobile phones, rather than meeting up in person or getting together to just talk and have a good time. A lot of times they also don't find getting together in person as fun anymore as they were earlier on. They prefer more of an online conversation and online activities together to have fun or interact.

Participants expressed both negative and positive impacts of social media on communication. Some suggested that online communication has made people lazy and they are always looking for easy and quick ways to get work done. People don't put it in a lot of effort in building social relationships anymore. They are connected to a lot of people online but in real life, they don't have a lot of people they interact with or have an actual relationship. These connections are mostly superficial and only limited to the online world. The way of living has become more practical and less related to the emotional level. Another possible disadvantage

as noted by participants was encountering people with harmful intentions and the fear of hacking.

Please state, why do you think it has more advantages or disadvantages.

59 responses

Social media has already been misused to it's lowest and the positivity in theses mediums have drastically reduced. Therefore there is a lot more scope in positive reinforcement of advantages of social networking.

It has more advantage because it is very useful for education and job

Because half of our everyday work were done through technology.

Because half of the works were dobe by technology.

Unknown people, unknown or dangerous intentions, life risks, health issues

Only On information basis otherwise now a days social sites are more risky as hacking is developing day by day

How do you think technology has changed the way we communicate and the way we handle our social lives?

59 responses

It has made us closer to the distant relations and distant from closer relations

Yes it has changed

Because there are many apps from which we can vommunicate with eachother. Many of us mostly communicate on social media rather than communicating on call .

People are speaking out their opinions,young generation is participating in creating social awareness

It provides quick services and time consuming

Most of the teenager infact every teenager uses social media ratjer than communicating face to face.

It has made things easier for us and we can do everything in seconds and communicate with anyone we want from anywhere in the world

Technology has made people lazy

Along with these disadvantages, online world also has its advantages as people living miles away are connected with just one click. It also gives way to exploration and exposure to new things and be aware of things going around in the world. Some people also said that social

media apps enhance job opportunities and can be helpful for educational purposes too.

How do you think technology has changed the way we communicate and the way we handle our social lives?

59 responses

It has made us closer to the distant relations and distant from closer relations

Yes it has changed

Because there are many apps from which we can vommunicate with eachother. Many of us mostly communicate on social media rather than communicating on call .

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Technology has made people lazy

According to the research, 64.4% people agree that online communication has more advantages and fewer disadvantages, and 35.6% agree that online communication has more disadvantages than advantages. However the responses also show that it depends on how an individual uses social networking site/apps or online communication which decides whether it is an advantage or a disadvantage.

On asking in the survey whether the internet has influenced the young generation's minds, a lot of responders agreed with the fact that the younger generation is largely influenced by the internet in today's world of online communication. The younger generation is largely influenced by the western culture, different cultures around the world; they get in touch with people from different cultures and norms which changes their own behavior. The responders have also said that the internet is seen to be one of the biggest reasons of the young generation's distraction from studies. Teenager and young adults spend most of their time on social networking sites rather than working in the real life or talking to people in person. They don't focus on their studies anymore and their grades suffer. It is also observed that because of spending most of their time on social media/networking sites/apps, teenagers now face psychological health issues and suffer from low self-esteem by racing against the people online. Teenagers are influenced by seeing famous celebrities online and wanting to do the same thing. But they don't realize the fact that not everyone shows their real self online. The online world is basically a show world where people fake and appear to be happy but in real life, the story is different.

In a way, according to the responses, online communication does help in saving time and money. Online communication has made our work easier, faster and more convenient. People try and get their work done faster through online communication rather than discussing with people in person. The invites to people for a celebration or an event can be easily sent to people living far off with the help of a single one click. People are able to stay connected to distant relatives easily and for long times. It also saves travel cost as with technology, video chats are available and the seminars and conferences can be conducted through the video chats.

To see the extent of the impact of technology, one of the questions asked was what would the people do if the internet were to shut down completely. A lot of responses were that they would be cut off from the world; they wouldn't know how to communicate with others, stay in touch with others because of how they are used to online communication rather than face to face communication. The work would also come to a standstill; it would be difficult to conduct day-to-day business without the internet. There will be severe communication disruption, in business communication; people might find it difficult to interact with non-local people because of travel issues and language issues. With no access to communicating properly with the outside world, people might suffer from isolation and anxiety due to the lack of human interaction. The young generation will suffer greatly because of their addiction to the internet world. They won't know how to manage their social lives or living without the internet. In all, the major issue that the responders thought was going to be disruption in communication and a complete disconnect from the relatives, friends and people.

Conclusion

By this survey of "no communication generation" we get to know that social media recognize and embrace the positive, expansive, interactive potential of this medium but they are also aware of the dangers that are a part and parcel of this medium. And consequently, careful measures should be taken. Through the responses we got, people agreed that social media have more advantages than disadvantages as they are dependent on social media for the various aspects of their lives. The relative advantages and disadvantages of social media are a subject of frequent debate. Some of social media's advantages include the ability of users to conveniently stay in touch with friends and family who live far away, connect with like-minded people, and expand business contacts, educational and job opportunities, usually for free. Social media has also been used to increase awareness of social and political issues and organize demonstrations. Frequently cited disadvantages of social media include a decrease in real-world, personal connections and the possibilities of cyber bullying, stalking, hacking, and other privacy concerns.

Social Media can be counter-productive too, as it is time consuming if overly used and it perhaps affects studies for students and makes people lazy, as they are busy online communicating with other people. Human touch and face to face conversation is reduced to some extent, people are avoiding meeting their near and dear ones as they just call or text rather than meet them. It is useful if we are talking about business or work. To some extent it affects our physical, mental health and social lives. Our generation may not have completely become a no-communication generation, but what our study registers is that this generation's nature of communication has gone through monumental transformations that may be here to stay.

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Communication and Emoji

by Ms. Bhavika Darji, Ms. Aeman Bopari
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Abstract

In the 21st century, we make use of emojis on a regular basis as a mode of communication. These expressive images originated in Japan in 1999, introduced by Shigetaka Kurita to inject tone and body language in textual communication.

This paper attempts to evaluate whether the wide use of emojis enhances our communication or complicates it further. By using the survey method, the paper intends to evaluate the merits and peculiar usage of emojis. The paper intends to answer questions like do emojis offer a new universally understood language that can cut across culture, language and generational gaps or is there scope of ambiguity and subjectivity in its usage and comprehension, in what scenarios are emojis most employed and most appropriate, and whether these differences are based on age, gender and socio-cultural background.

Keywords: Emoji, effective communication, language

Introduction:

The Internet has led to a new method of communication through the use of images with expressions which we now recognize as emojis. In the 21st century, we make use of emojis on a regular basis. Emojis exist in various genres, including facial expressions, common objects, places and types of weather, animals, nationalities, food, occupations, sports, vehicles, gadgets, signs and symbols. And though emojis may make it easy to convey different moods without much effort, they have limitations of their own. The readers and writers both need to be able understand an emoji which can be perceived differently based on different cultures. Nevertheless, emojis can be considered as remarkably versatile because of their efficiency in getting your message across to the other person.

According to Wikipedia, Emojis are ideograms and smileys used in electronic messages and web pages. Emoji is a Japanese word which means 'E' for picture, 'MO' for writing, 'JI' which means letter or character. They were developed in 1999 and 17th July is celebrated as World Emoji Day. The person who introduced the word emoji was Shigetaka Kurita also known as the 'Father Of emoji'. Kurita explains how he came up with emojis.

"Everything was shown by text. Even the weather forecast was displayed as 'fine'. When I saw it, I found it difficult to understand. Japanese TV weather forecasts have always included pictures or symbols to describe the weather—for example, a picture of sun meant 'sunny'. I'd rather see a picture of the sun, instead of a text saying 'fine'."

In the year 2015, the Oxford English Dictionary named the word of the year – a "Face with Tears of Joy" emoji. According to them, it was chosen so, because it was the most used emoji globally.

Emoji use is peer and age sensitive. Their main use is to keep interaction friendly and cheerful. They are thus used mainly in informal written text exchanged among social peers such as friends, colleagues and family members. They are not used in formal text such as essays, treatises, scientific papers and so on. If they were to be used, their usage would be interpreted as ironic or cynical. Emojis can look unprofessional in some case as emojis don't fit with the serious nature of a brand and can look unprofessional and can create render

problems. To check the impact of emojis on the youth, a special survey was conducted to know the opinion and usefulness of emojis among the youth.

Methodology:

In this study, the data was limited to the urban areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat to check the use of emojis in everyday conversations. 82 youth between the ages of 15-30 years, both male and female answered the survey through the questionnaire method and their responses were recorded.
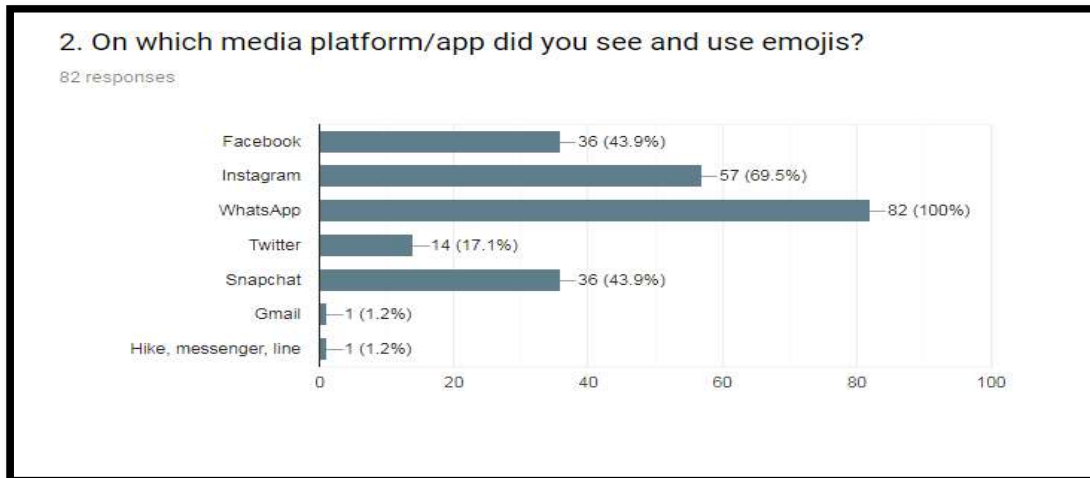
The questions asked were:

1. Have you heard of the word 'Emoji'?
2. Which media platform/App did you see and use an emoji?
3. How often do you use an emoji?
4. How often do you use these emojis?
5. Do you feel using emojis are easy to express your feelings and thoughts more clearly?
6. What is the main reason that you use emojis?
7. What do you think of a text with lots of emojis?
8. Would you use emojis to share good/bad news?
9. Do you use emojis in formal communication?
10. Do you use emojis to communicate with friends?
11. Do you use emojis to communicate with older family member?
12. Do you feel if emojis were not invented, you would find difficulty in communicating and expressing?
13. State 3 reason how emojis help in effective communication.
14. State 3 reasons how you think emojis hinder effective communication.
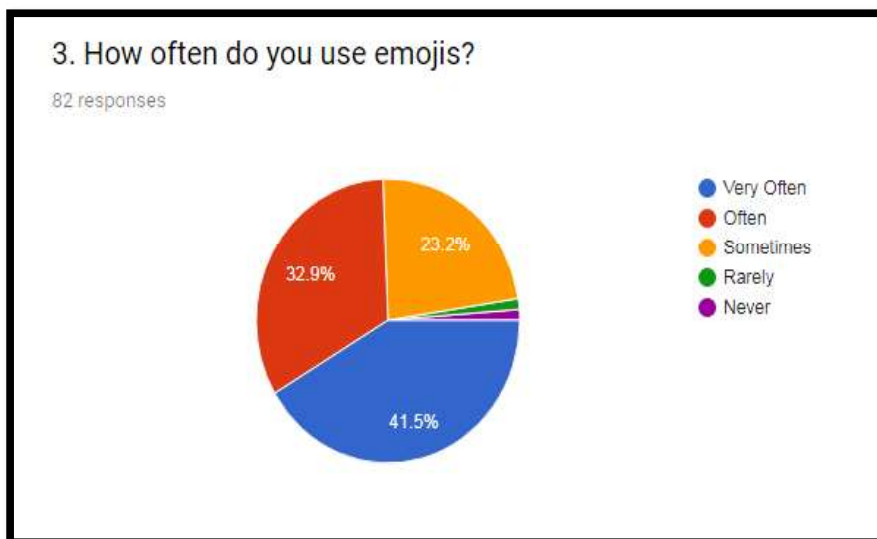
Results and Discussion:

1. Have you heard of the word 'Emojis' ?

82 responses

● Yes
● No
● Maybe

97.6%
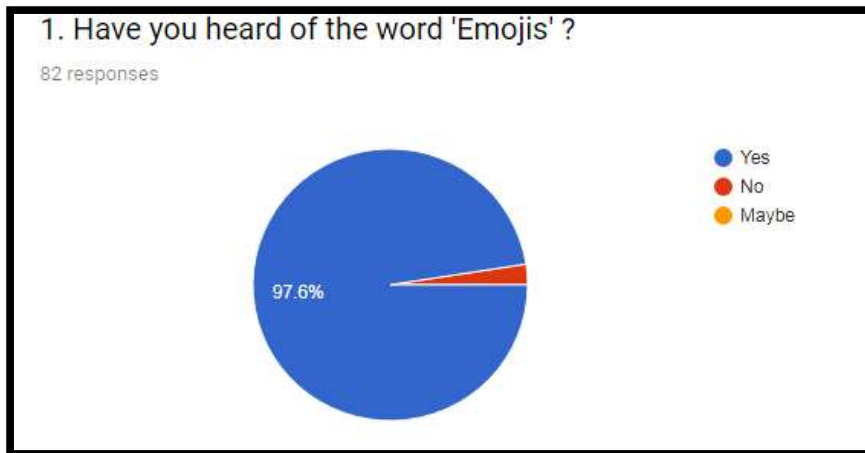
In the above question 1, 97.6% of the sample group were aware of the word emojis whereas 2.4% were not aware of the word. This shows that the word emoji is widely known amongst the youth.

2. On which media platform/app did you see and use emojis?

82 responses

| Platform	Responses
Facebook	36 (43.9%)
Instagram	57 (69.5%)
WhatsApp	82 (100%)
Twitter	14 (17.1%)
Snapchat	36 (43.9%)
Gmail	1 (1.2%)
Hike, messenger, line	1 (1.2%)

In the above question 2, 82% of the sample youth have used and seen emojis on WhatsApp, 57% on instagram, 36% on Facebook and Snapchat and 1.2% on the other apps like Hike, Messenger, Line. And this graph shows that emojis is been widely used amongst the youth and social sites users.

3. How often do you use emojis?

82 responses

- Very Often — 41.5%
- Often — 32.9%
- Sometimes — 23.2%
- Rarely
- Never

In the above question 3, 41.5% of the youth uses emojis very often whereas only 1.2% of the users never use emojis in their conversation. So, there is a positive result in usage of emojis as people find it convenient.

4. How often do yo use these emojis?
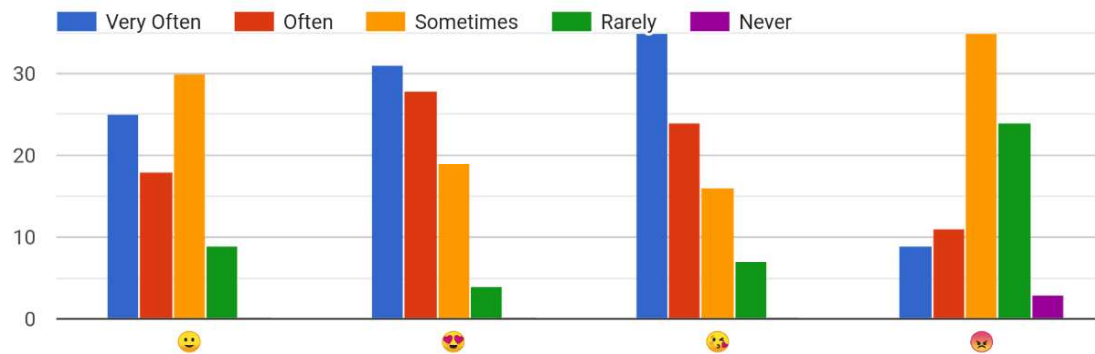
In the above question 4, the respondents were asked which emoji was the most and least used by them. It was found that 35% of the youth use 'emoji with blowing kiss' very often followed by 31% youth uses 'embracing emojis' and 25% of the users use 'smiling emoji' very often and only 9% of the youth used the 'angry emoji' the least. This shows that the youth use emojis the most for expressing happiness than for expressing anger.

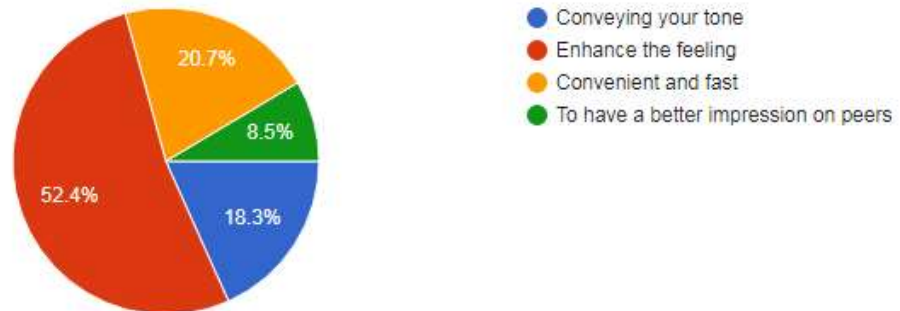5. Do you feel using emojis help you to express your feeling more clearly?

82 responses
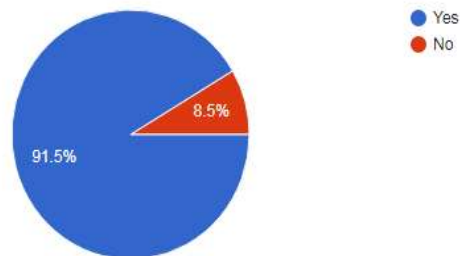
In the above question 5, 91.5% people feel that they can express their feelings more clearly through emojis and 8.5% feel that emojis aren't a tool for making communication more effective. For those few, they are just a visual aid to make conversation more casual and fun. They do not help to express their feelings more clearly. They may not necessarily help to show your true feelings.Sometime people can't sufficiently understand emoji language. But the responses to this question do show that the majority of the youth uses emojis to express their various feelings.
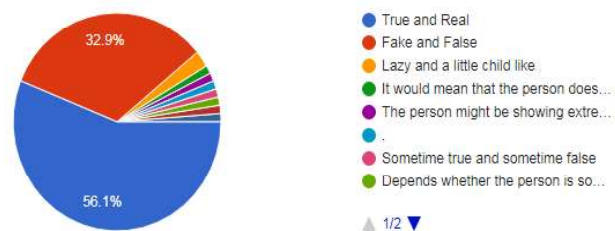
6. What is the main reason that you use emojis?

82 responses

- Conveying your tone
- Enhance the feeling
- Convenient and fast
- To have a better impression on peers

20.7%
8.5%
52.4%
18.3%

In the above question 6, the respondents were asked why they use emojis and the result was 52.4% use emojis to enhance the feeling of the text message ,also emojis convey the tone of the message which 18.3% youth stated, 20.7% youth feels it is convenient and fast and 8.5% feels that they help to have a better impression on peer group. Thus, it shows that all of the above options are helpful and people prefer to use each one of them as it conveys a tone so messages are not misinterpreted, it also enhances feelings and shows good gestures in communication.

## 7. What do you think of a text with lots of emojis?

82 responses

- True and Real
- Fake and False
- Lazy and a little child like
- It would mean that the person does…
- The person might be showing extre…
- .
- Sometime true and sometime false
- Depends whether the person is so…

1/2

32.9%
56.1%

In the above question 7, the respondents were asked about the opinions of text with lots of emojis and the result was 56.1% feels that a text is true and real. 32.9% feels that a text is fake and false. There were many other opinions about this question and some felt that a person might be not interested in talking so he/she sends lots of emojis or maybe one is too lazy to send a message so he/she uses emojis. Though the highest number of the youth selected true and real option but there were many opinions in the favour of fake and false.

8. Would you use emojis to share

82 responses

- Good News
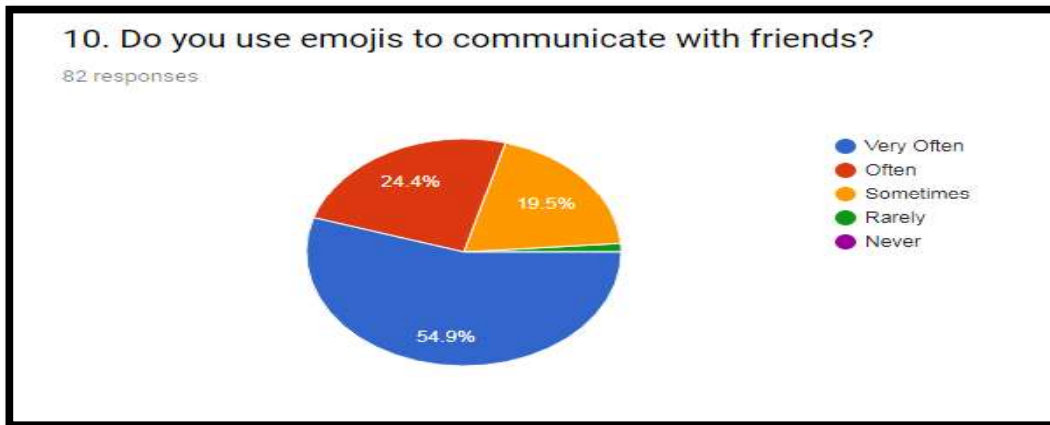- Bad News
- Both Good and Bad News

76.8%

22%
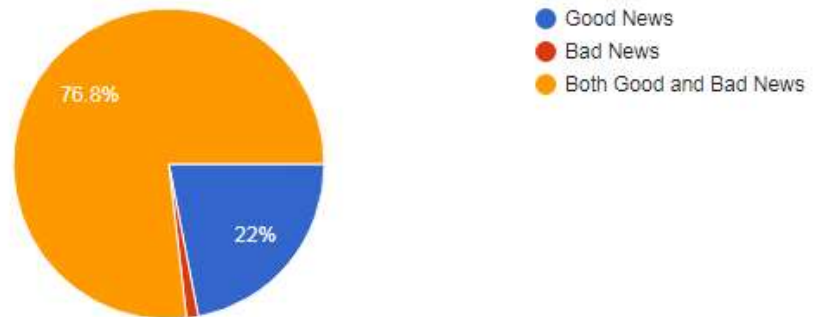
In the above question 8, 76.8% uses emojis to share both good and bad news where as 22% uses emojis to share good news and 1.2% of the youth uses emoji to share bad news. Thus, emojis have helped people in every way expressing their feeling whether it is good or bad news it can be easily conveyed more precisely through emojis.

9. Do you use emojis in formal communication?

82 responses
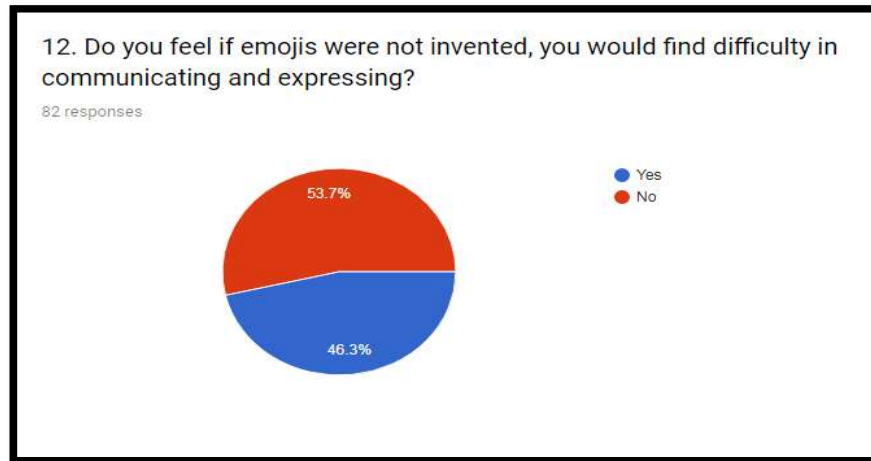
- Yes
- No

75.6%

24.4%
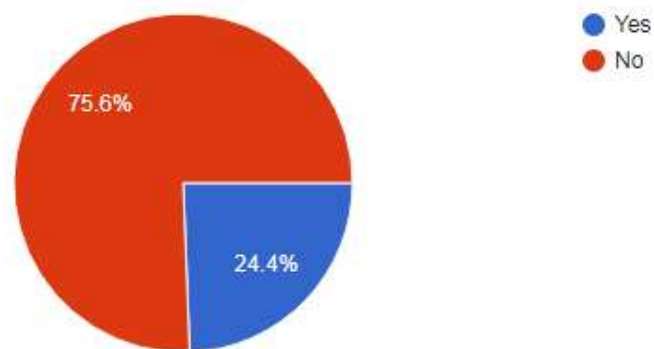
In the above question 9, 75.6% of the youth do not use emojis in formal communication as the youth feels that professional talks are more straight-forward and it does not show professionalism as emojis have a lighter and friendlier tone and may not seem appropriate for purely professional communication. On the other hand, 24.4% prefer to use it in formal communication as they feel it makes communication easier for them.

10. Do you use emojis to communicate with friends?

82 responses

- Very Often
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

24.4%
19.5%
54.9%

In the above question 10, 54.9% of the youth use emojis very often to communicate with their friends, 24.4% use emojis often to communicate, 19.5% use emojis sometimes. Thus, emojis are very frequently used by everyone as a part of communication as somewhere emojis helps to send a convenient message.

11. Do you use emojis to communicate with older family members?

82 responses

- Yes
- No

53.7%
46.3%
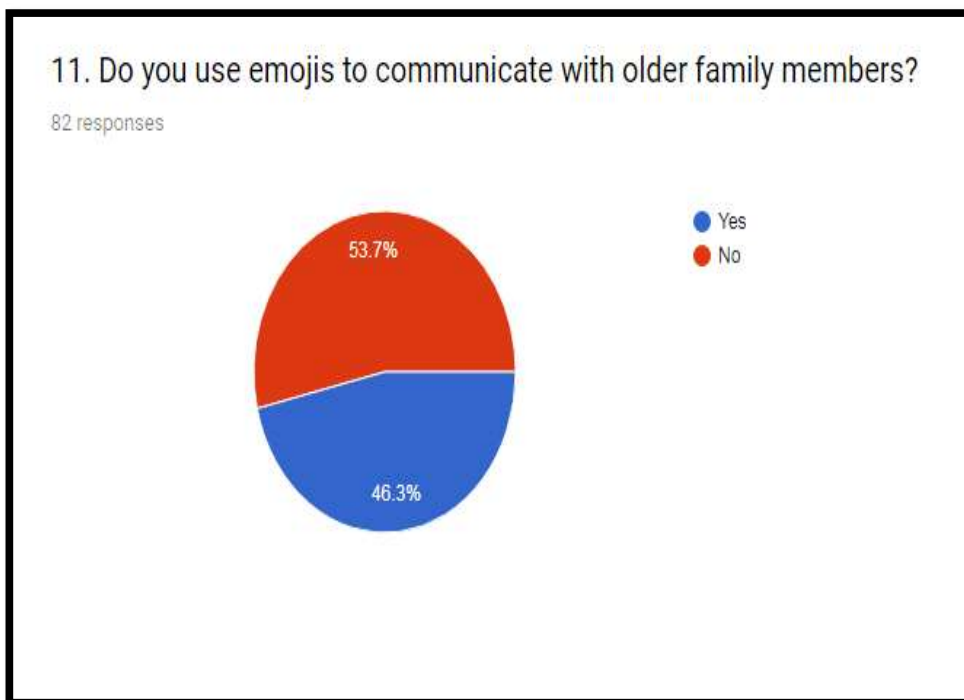
In the above question 11, 53.7% of the youth do not use emojis while communicating with older family member as they feel certain emojis do not have a fixed meaning and it could be misinterpreted. Also older family members may not understand them. On the other hand, 46.3% of the youth prefer using emojis with older member as they feel it is easy short and a compact way of giving response to them.

12. Do you feel if emojis were not invented, you would find difficulty in communicating and expressing?

82 responses

- Yes
- No

53.7%

46.3%

In the above question 12, 53.7% of the youth had no problem if the emojis were not invented, whereas 46.3% of the youth would find difficulty in communicating if the emojis were not invented. Thus, many youth felt emojis cannot replace verbal communication and emojis only supplements verbal communication.

13. State 3 reasons how emojis help in effective communication?

82 responses

Many respondents have shared their opinions on emojis contributing to effective communication and few of the reasons are mentioned below:

They can add an emotional dimension to otherwise dry online chats. They can help avoid misinterpretation of tone in online chats. Somethings that can't be articulated verbally can be expressed through the wide range of emojis. With emojis you are saved from typing too many words. It is a faster way to convey appreciation. It can make your message more colorful. It helps to enhance your message. It conveys feelings easily as well as tone. It helps to show emotional state. It makes communication faster. Emojis makes text more attractive. It saves typing efforts. It is humorous and convenient. Also it doesn't take lots of space. A good subject line is around 50 characters. An emoji conveys a message in just 1 character as they are very eye catching.

14. State 3 reasons how you think emojis hinder effective communications?

Many respondents have shared their opinions on how emojis hinder effective communication and few of the reasons are mentioned below:

It can make one lazy while expressing. It can be used dishonestly and lead to superficial conversation. Emojis are limited and may not help in expressing complex feelings. It should be used less in formal conversations as you can be taken as a less serious person. It can be misinterpreted. People tend to use emojis too often limiting their vocabulary. If you don't know a word or a spelling you can still express yourself, thus again diminishing your word power. Excessive use. It somewhere

creates gender differences. The difference between the way in which men and women express communicate are well documented, with females generally recognized as being more emotionally fluent in conversation and willing to discuss feelings then males who often hide emotions.

Conclusion:

By this survey of Communication and Emoji we came to know that the word emoji is widely known and used by the people. And people feel emojis help them to express in many different ways whether it is happiness or sadness or anger, they can clearly express it through emojis. It conveys their message easily and shows a sign of tone. It creates a better impression and can show the humbleness in the message. It can be used with elder family members also as they can also enjoy and can know how we care for them. But emojis can also be misinterpreted. So one should know the proper use of emojis as it can also hurt someone if one doesn't know the meaning of it. The solution that can render this problem is that there should be a proper emoji dictionary with their meanings so people can refer to that and use emojis properly. Every year Oxford Dictionary introduces new words so they can also help making emoji dictionary so that people don't face any consequences. Thus, we come to understand that the use of emojis is here to stay for a long time. But whether they change the rigidity of written, formal language or blend with it to bring a new form of communication is yet to be seen.

Communication and Social Media

By Ms. Tahura Baloch
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Abstract

Now-a-days social media is very important in our life and has a different impact in a modern world. It also influences our modern world in different ways. In the present world people are very busy and can't communicate with each other physically in that case, social media helps us in our communication. It also helps us to communicate with the people who are far away from us. Time is the most precious resource and people are becoming fast paced because of our life style. Social media has become a preferred medium for communication with the proliferation of digital and mobile technologies.

Teenagers mostly find acceptance on social media. Teenagers can express their thoughts, feelings and form new friendships with strangers. Lonely people find escape on social platforms. The rejection they face in society leads them to social media where they find a kind of virtual acceptance and it lifts some of their burden.

Sometimes discrimination is absent in certain social communities which gives a space for people to talk about their love for certain subjects in such virtual communities. One can talk to strangers about one's intellectual abilities, one's passion for books freely with likeminded people. One can build a profession, career and do something new where people will appreciate one's ideas through travel blogs, poetry blogs, and platforms like Wattpad.

But on social media people are more prone to depression, loneliness, and start to talk to people, who could be stalkers or those using fake identities, perverts who harm innocent people and blackmail them. Because of social media people also lose touch with reality. Blue Whale Challenge is the best example on internet which made people harm themselves physically and mentally. In this paper we will be focusing on how social media has the potential to provide enriching communities as well as prove to be very destructive.

Keywords: social media, communication, virtual social community, connectivity/disconnection, expression

Introduction

According to the online website TechoPedia, "Social media is a catch-all term for a variety of internet applications that allow users to create content and interact with each other. This interaction can take many forms, but some common types include:

- Sharing links to interesting content produced by third parties
- Public updates to a profile, including information on current activities and even location data
- Sharing photos, videos and posts
- Commenting on the photos, posts, updates, videos and links shared by others

Social media is perceived as a Web 2.0 development, which is to say that it is founded on the concept of a user-driven, interactive web. Blogs, message boards and chat rooms provide an experience that could be described as social media, but the term is more strongly identified with sites like Twitter, Facebook, Digg, LinkedIn, and so on. Like many buzzwords, the

meaning of social media is a moving target that gets shifted around according to what the person using it wants it to mean."

According to online website Wikipedia, "A **blog** (a truncation of the expression "**weblog**") is a discussion or informational website published on the World Wide Web consisting of discrete, often informal diary-style text entries (posts). Posts are typically displayed in reverse chronological order, so that the most recent post appears first, at the top of the web page. Many blogs provide commentary on a particular subject or topic, ranging from politics to sports. Others function as more personal online diaries, and others function more as online brand advertising of a particular individual or company. A typical blog combines text, digital images, and links to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to its topic. The ability of readers to leave publicly viewable comments, and interact with other commenters, is an important contribution to the popularity of many blogs. However, blog owners or authors often moderate and filter online comments to remove hate speech or other offensive content. Most blogs are primarily textual, although some focus on art (art blogs), photographs (photoblogs), videos (video blogs or "vlogs"), music (MP3 blogs), and audio (podcasts). In education, blogs can be used as instructional resources. These blogs are referred to as edublogs. Microblogging is another type of blogging, featuring very short posts."

Methodology

In this study, the data was limited to the urban area of Mumbai, Maharashtra to check the use of social media in everyday life. Around 35 youth between the ages of 11-30 years, both male and female answered the survey through the questionnaire method and their responses were recorded.

The questions ask were:

Q.1 According to you, which is the most popular social media networking site?

Q.2 which is/are your favorite social media Apps?

Q.3 Do you use the hashtag?[#]

Q.4 Do you think social media helps you to express your thoughts/feelings more openly.

Q.5 Are you part of any social media community/ virtual community online.

Q.6 Are you more comfortable with online communication or physical communication.

Q.7Which Messenger Apps do you use the most?

Q.8 Do you enjoy using the above Apps.

Q.9 How much time do you spend on these Apps?

Q.10 Have you formed any friendship on these Apps?

Q.11 why do you like using these Apps?

Q.12 Have you ever experienced any of the following on these Apps?

Q.13 Which Blogging Apps do you uses the most?

Q.14 Do you enjoy using the above Apps.

Q.15 How much time do you spend on these Apps?

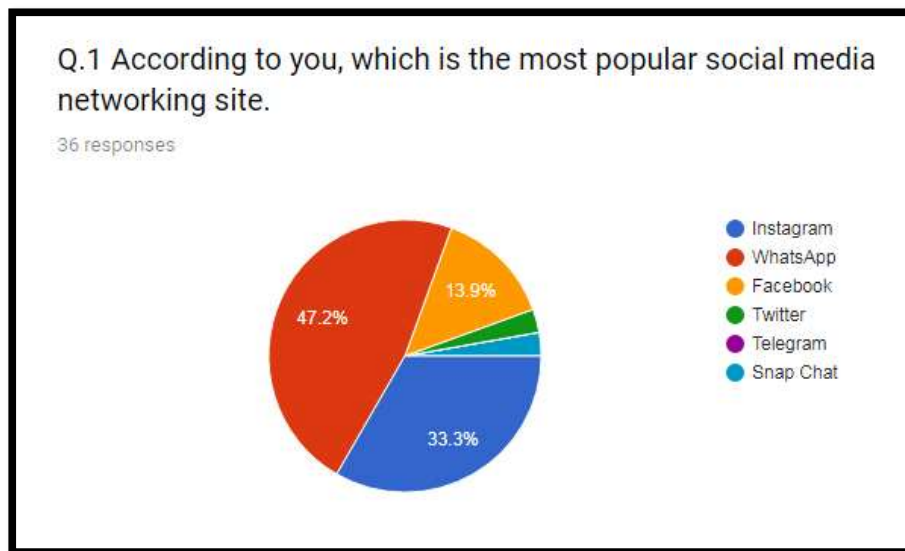Q.16 Have you formed any friendship on these Apps?

Q.17 why do you like using these Apps?

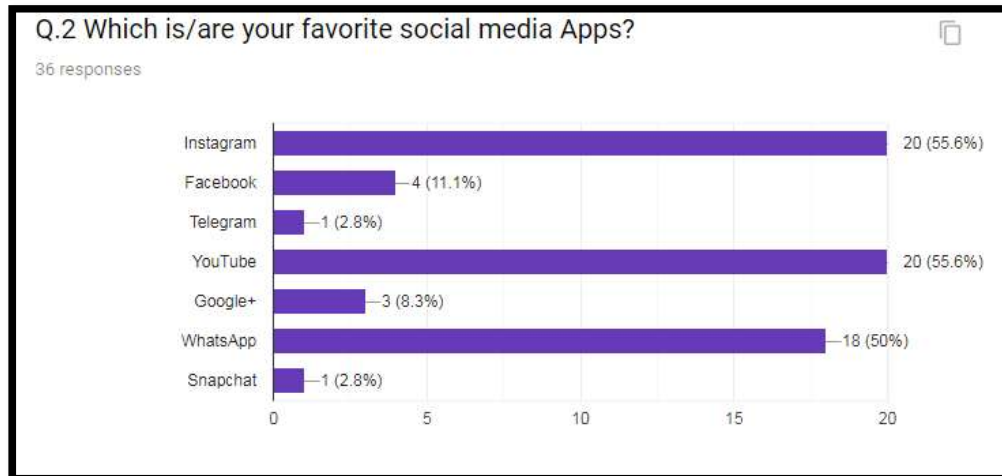Q.18 Have you ever experienced any of the following on these Apps?

Q.19 Give three advantages of communicating on social media.

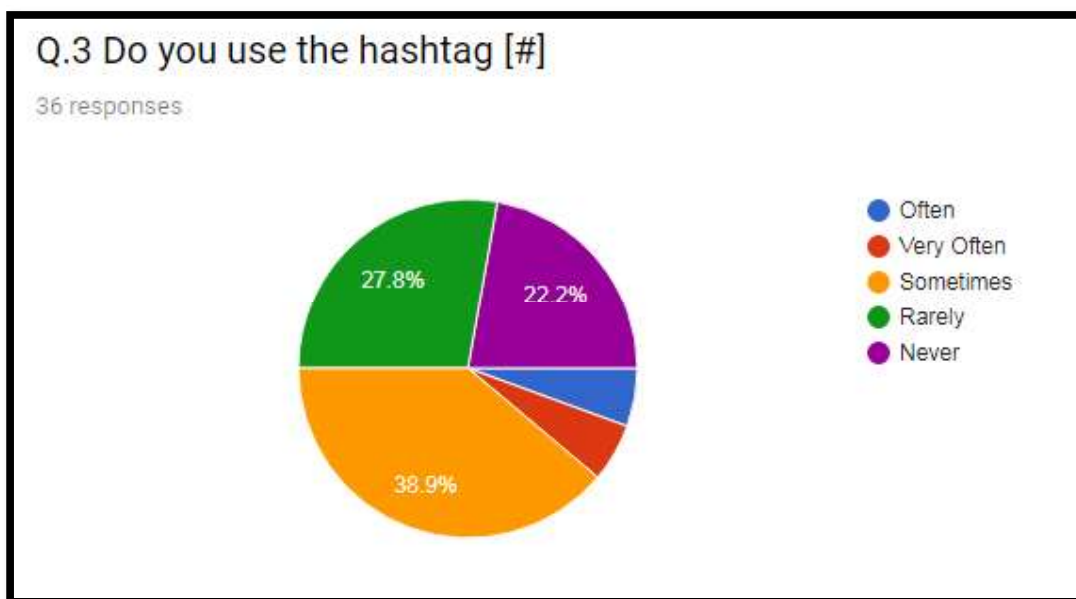Q.20 Give three disadvantages of communicating on social media.

Result and discussion:

In the above question 1, 47.2% of people voted WhatsApp as a most used social media app whereas 33.3% of the people chose Instagram. 13.9% people chose Facebook, whereas Telegram is the only social media app which has 0% this shows that WhatsApp is the most popular social media networking site among youth.

Q.2 Which is/are your favorite social media Apps?

36 responses

| App	Responses
Instagram	20 (55.6%)
Facebook	4 (11.1%)
Telegram	1 (2.8%)
YouTube	20 (55.6%)
Google+	3 (8.3%)
WhatsApp	18 (50%)
Snapchat	1 (2.8%)

In the above question 2, Instagram and YouTube have been chosen as the most favorite social media app with 55.6%. WhatsApp came in as a close second in the list of most favorite social media apps with 50%. Telegram and Snapchat are the apps in the list which had the least takers with 2.8%. This shows that Instagram and YouTube is the most favorite app among this youth segment.

Q.3 Do you use the hashtag [#]

36 responses

27.8% 22.2% 38.9%

- Often
- Very Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

In the above question 3, 38.9% youth use hashtag sometimes in their social media app.27.8% youth use hashtag rarely and 22.2% youth never use hashtag in their social media app.

Q.4 Do you think social media helps you to express your thoughts/feelings more openly.

36 responses
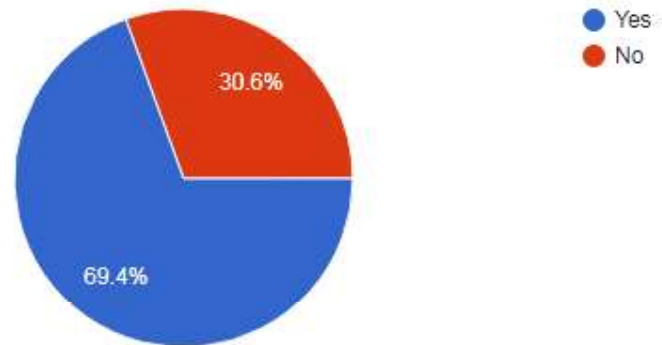
In the above question 4, 69.4% of youth agreed that social media helps them to express their thoughts/feelings more openly and 30.6% of youth disagree with this statement. Many youth think social media helps their self, share their achievements and thoughts and gives them a free and open platform to talk about it.

Q.5 Are you part of any social media community/ virtual community online.
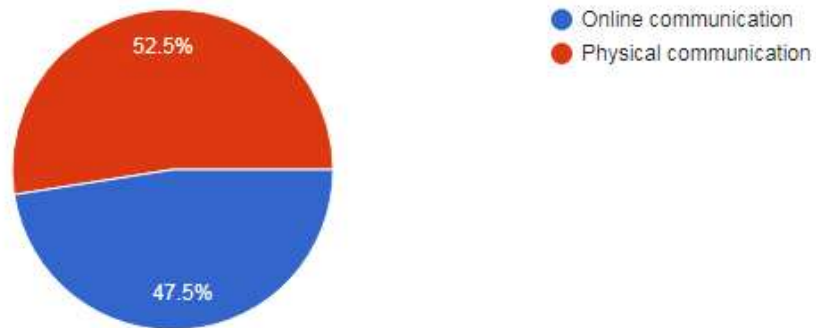
36 responses
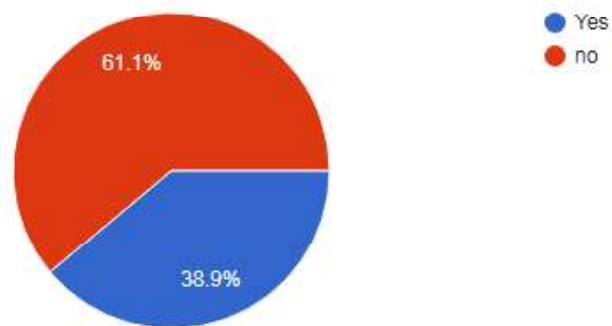
In the above question 5, 61.1% youth are not in any social media community /virtual community online whereas 38.9% of youth are in some social media/virtual community online.

Q.6 Are you more comfortable with online communication or physical communication.
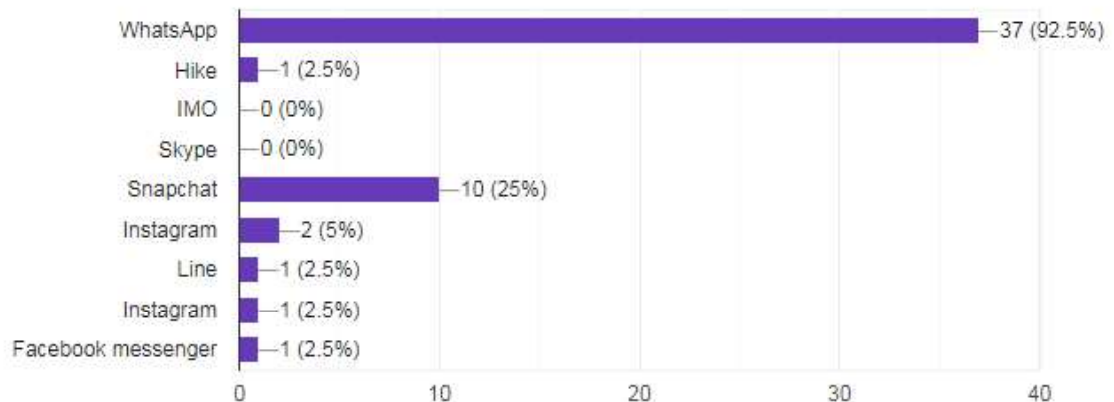
40 responses

- Online communication 52.5%
- Physical communication 47.5%

In the above question 6, 52.5% of youth prefer physical communication more than online communication whereas 47.5% of youth are more comfortable with online communication. According to youth physical communication is much easier and comfortable where they can see, the other person and talking in a transparently friendly manner.

**Q.7Which Messenger Apps do you use the most?**

40 responses

- WhatsApp —37 (92.5%)
- Hike —1 (2.5%)
- IMO —0 (0%)
- Skype —0 (0%)
- Snapchat —10 (25%)
- Instagram —2 (5%)
- Line —1 (2.5%)
- Instagram —1 (2.5%)
- Facebook messenger —1 (2.5%)

In the above question7, 92.5% youth chose WhatsApp as a most used app. After that 25% youth stated the use of Snapchat for messages. None of the participants seemed to use IMO and Skype for messages. This shows how much the youth likes to use WhatsApp for messages.

Q.8 Do you enjoy using the above Apps.

40 responses
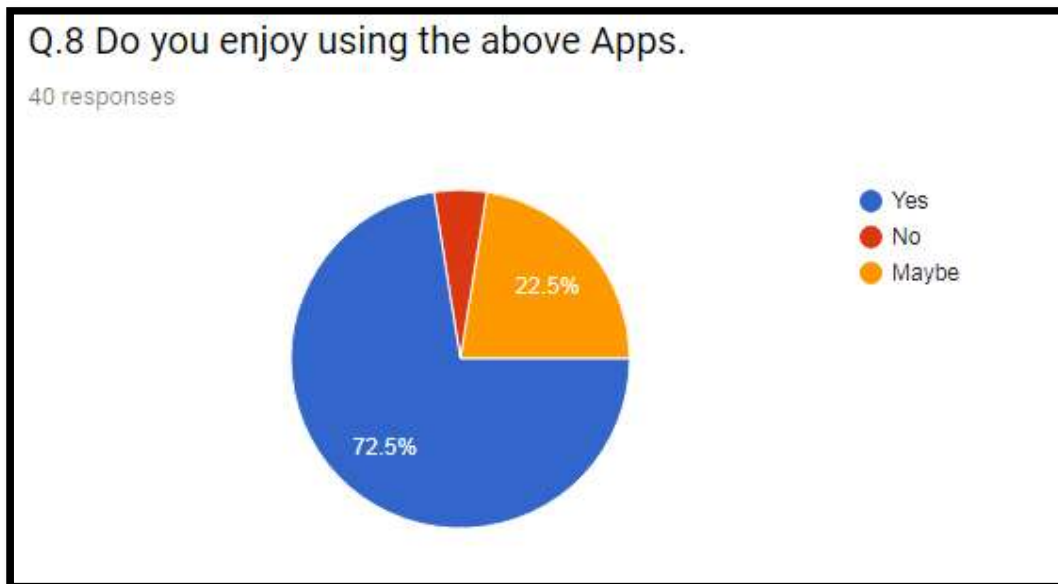
In the above question 8, 72.5% youth enjoy the above listed messenger apps whereas 22.5% youth said "maybe". According to them, they use this app when they have spare time. The ratio shows how much youth utilize the above apps for their enjoyment.

Q.9 How much time do you spend on these Apps?

40 responses
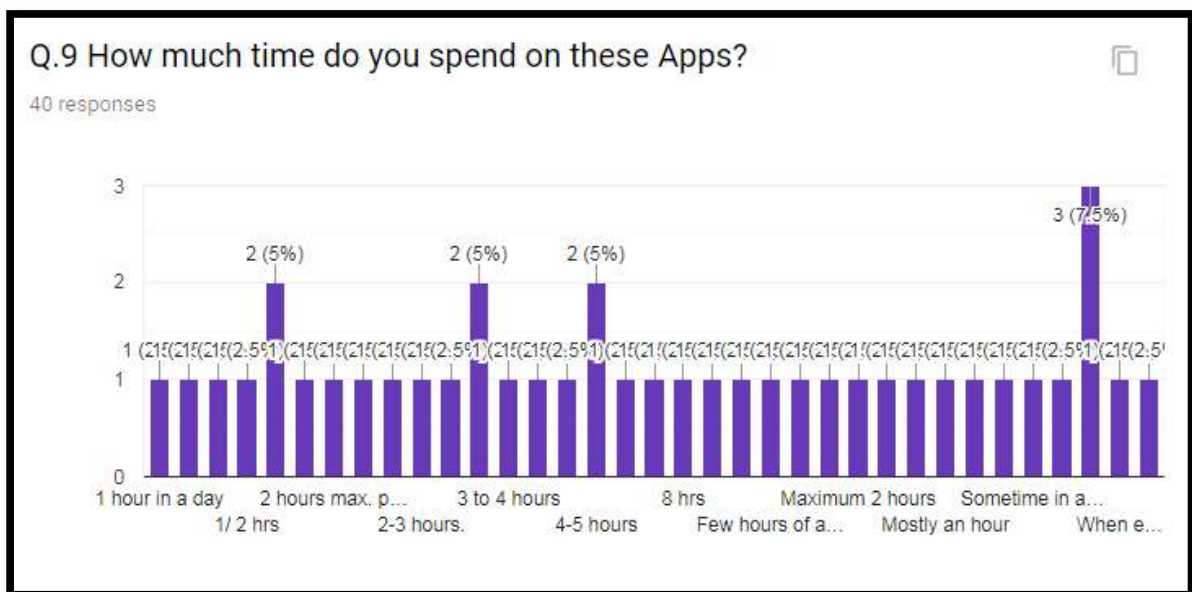
In the above question 9, the maximum time youths spend on social media apps is 8 hours in a day whereas the minimum time youth spend on social media apps is half an hour in a day. This shows the great amount of time youth spend their time on these platforms becoming an integral part of their everyday lives.

Q.10 Have you formed any friendship on these Apps?
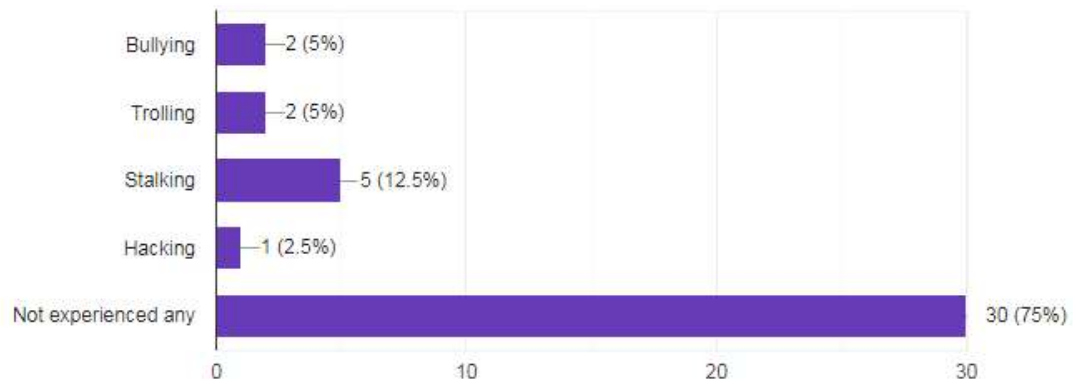
40 responses

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

25%

17.5%

57.5%
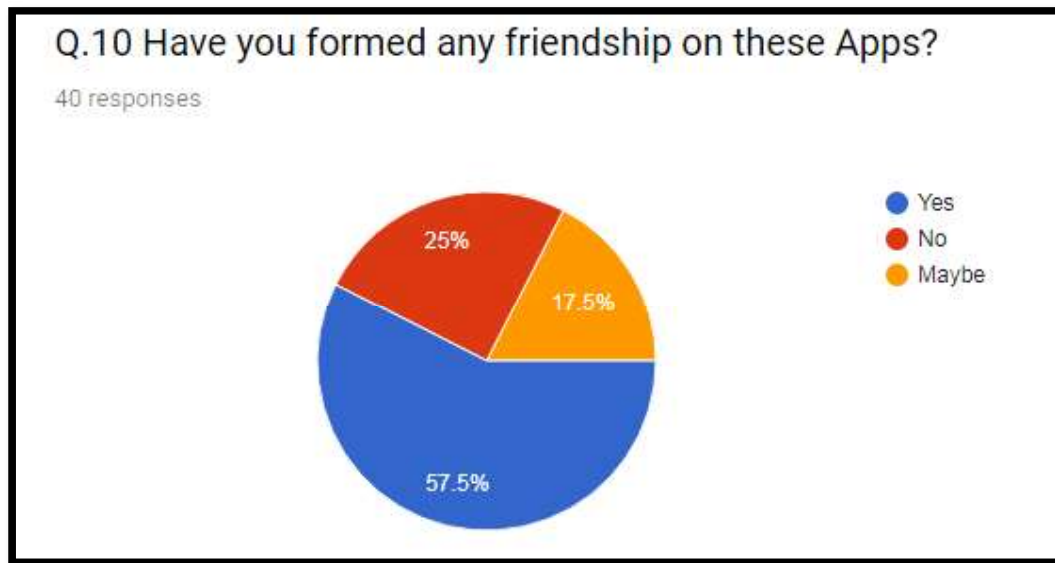
In the above question 10, 57.5% youth formed friendship on the above apps whereas 25% youth haven't formed any friendship on the above apps and 15.5% have recorded their response as maybe. This pie diagram indicates how such virtual platforms have become a space for forming connections and friendships for today's youth.

Q.11 Why do you like using these Apps?

40 responses
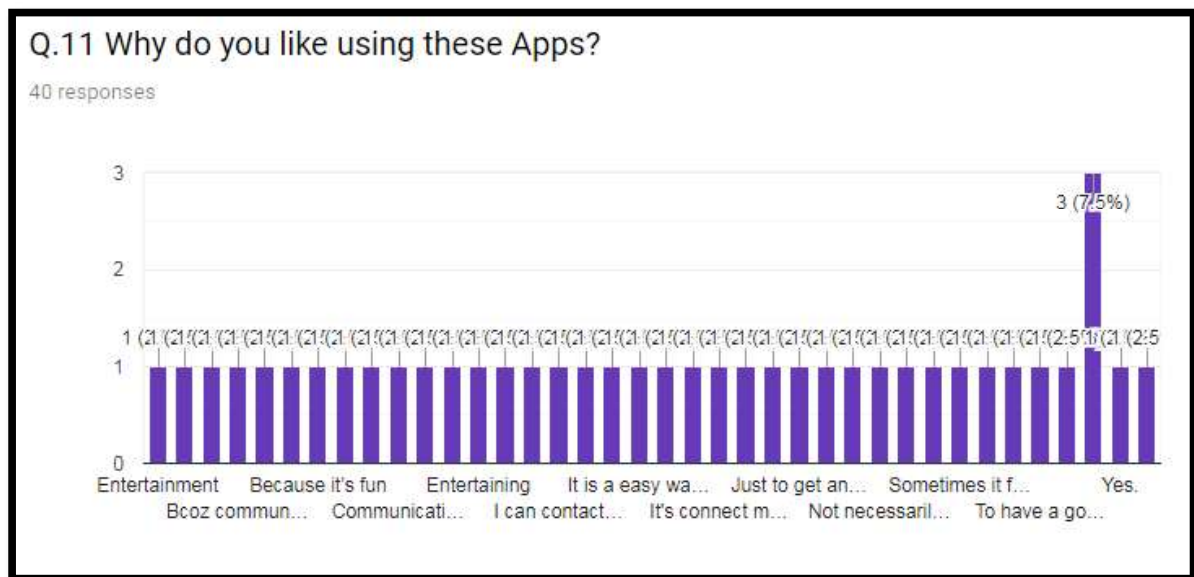
In the above question 11, entertainment, fun, enjoyment, etc. are the answers given by the youth. Youth feel it also connects them with people. This graph shows the reasons why the youth like using these apps.

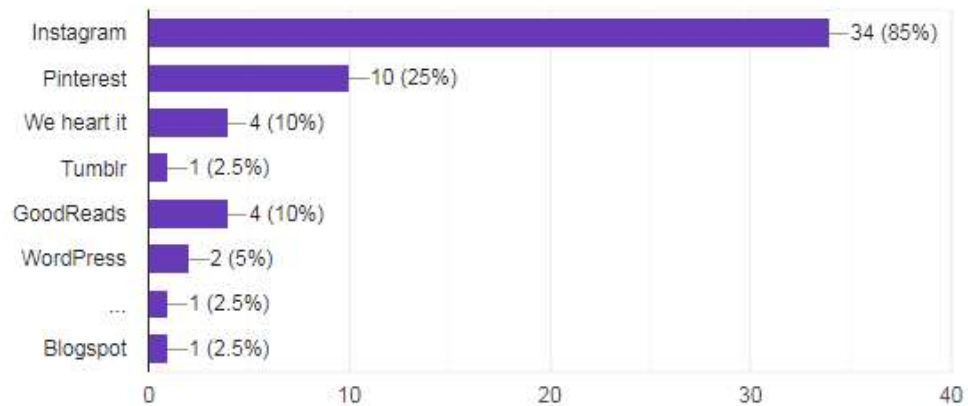**Q.12 Have you ever experienced any of the following on these Apps?**

40 responses

| Category	Value
Bullying	2 (5%)
Trolling	2 (5%)
Stalking	5 (12.5%)
Hacking	1 (2.5%)
Not experienced any	30 (75%)

In the above question 12, 75% haven't experience any of these things whereas 12% youth experience stalking. Some youth also experience bullying, trolling, and hacking. But the graph shows the experienced safety of safe social media apps among this sample and therefore creates a positive and familiar perception about such platforms among this section of the youth

Q.13 Which Blogging Apps do you use the most?

40 responses

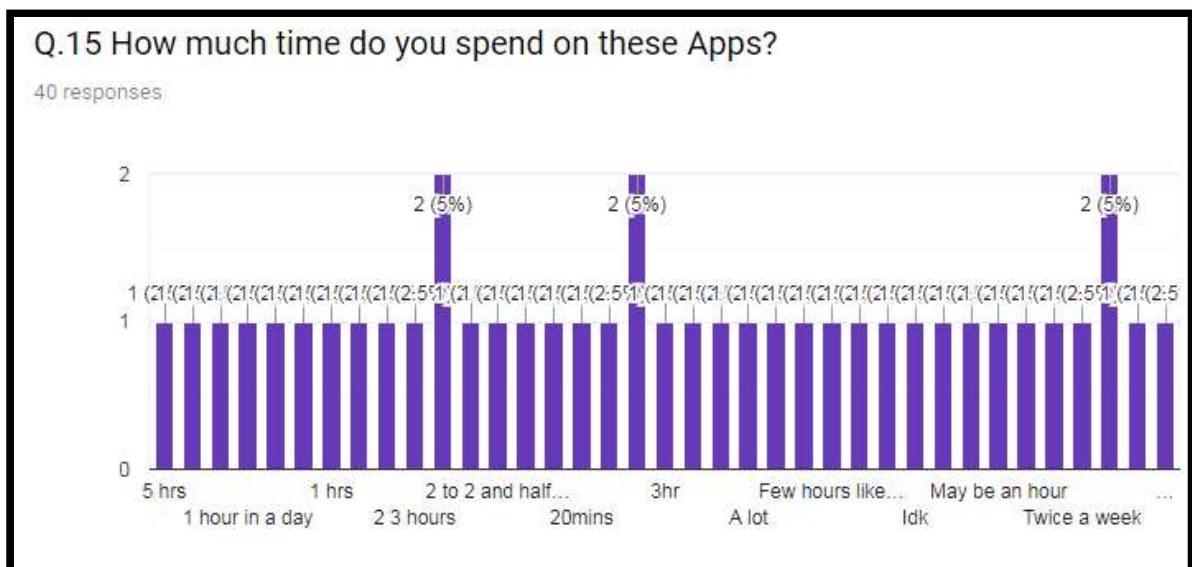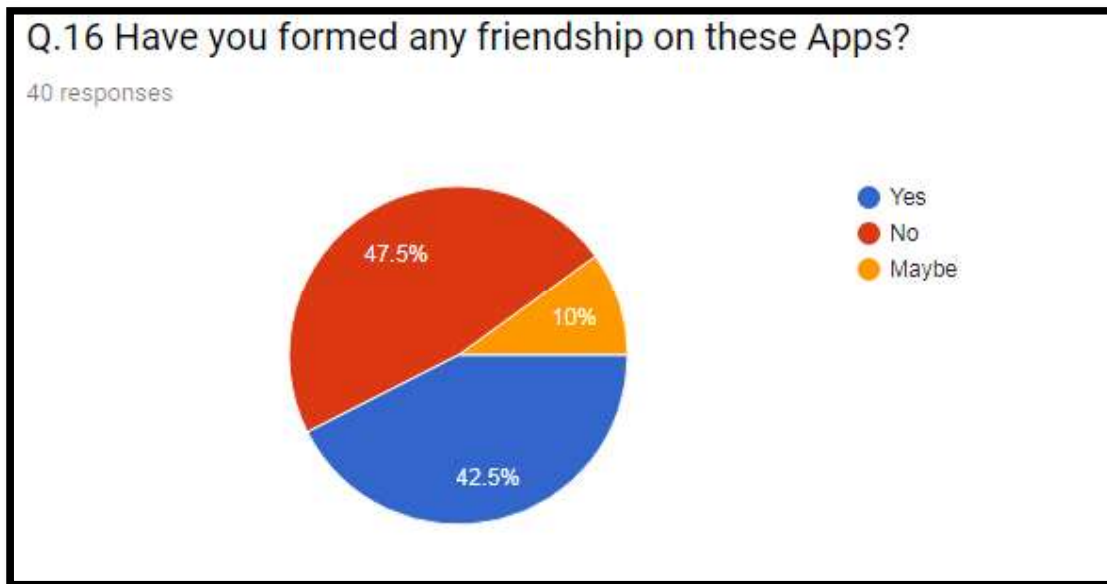| App	Value
Instagram	34 (85%)
Pinterest	10 (25%)
We heart it	4 (10%)
Tumblr	1 (2.5%)
GoodReads	4 (10%)
WordPress	2 (5%)
...	1 (2.5%)
Blogspot	1 (2.5%)

In the above question 13, 85% youth uses Instagram 25% of youth uses Pinterest the most whereas 2.5% youth uses Tumblr and BlogSpot. This shows Instagram is the most used blogging app.

Q.14 Do you enjoy using the above Apps.

40 responses

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

10%
15%
75%
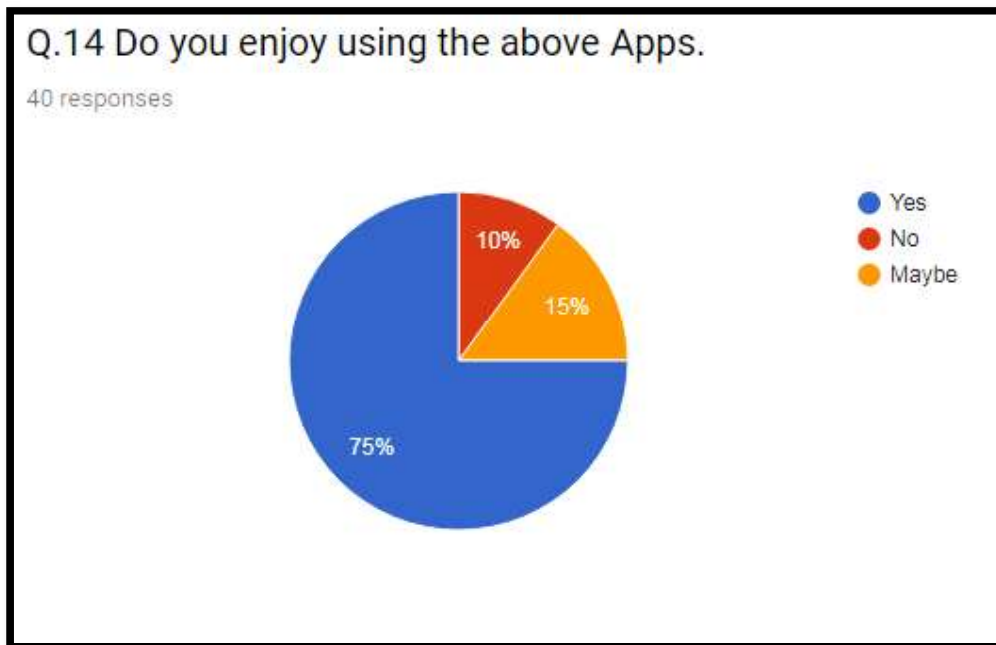
In the above question 14, 75% youth enjoy the blogging apps listed above whereas 10% youth said "NO" and 15% youth said "maybe" according to them they use this app when they have spare time. The ratio shows how much youth enjoy the above apps for their enjoyment.

Q.15 How much time do you spend on these Apps?

40 responses

2 (5%)   2 (5%)   2 (5%)

5 hrs   1 hrs   2 to 2 and half...   3hr   Few hours like...   May be an hour
        1 hour in a day   2 3 hours   20mins   A lot   Idk   Twice a week

In the above question 15, the maximum time youths spend on social media apps is 5 hours in a day whereas the minimum time youth spend on social media apps is 1 hour in a day. This shows how much youth like to spend their time on these.

Q.16 Have you formed any friendship on these Apps?

40 responses

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

47.5%
10%
42.5%

In the above question 16, 47.5% youth haven't formed any friendship on the above blogging apps whereas 42.5% youth have formed friendship on the above apps and 10% of the sample is undecided. This pie diagram in comparison to messenger apps shows the youth is less likely to form any friendship on such apps which seem to be mainly dedicated to personal expression.

Q.17 Why do you like using these Apps?

40 responses
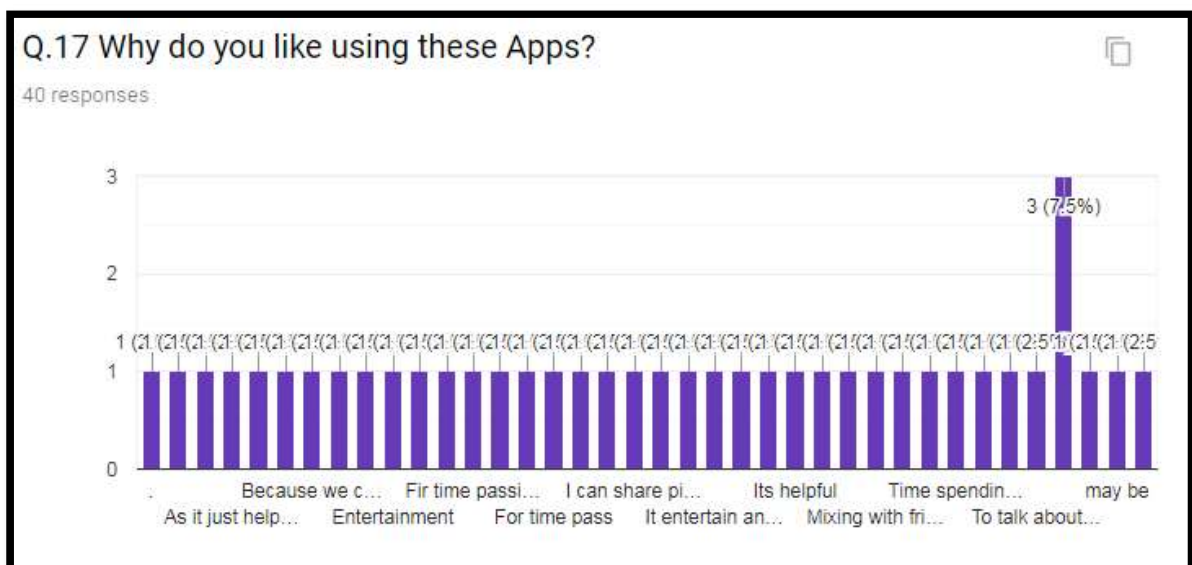
In the above question 17, entertainment, fun, enjoyment, time pass, etc are the answers given by youth. Youth also feel it connect them with their friends. This graph shows how much youth like using these apps.

Q.18 Have you ever experienced any of the following on these Apps?

40 responses
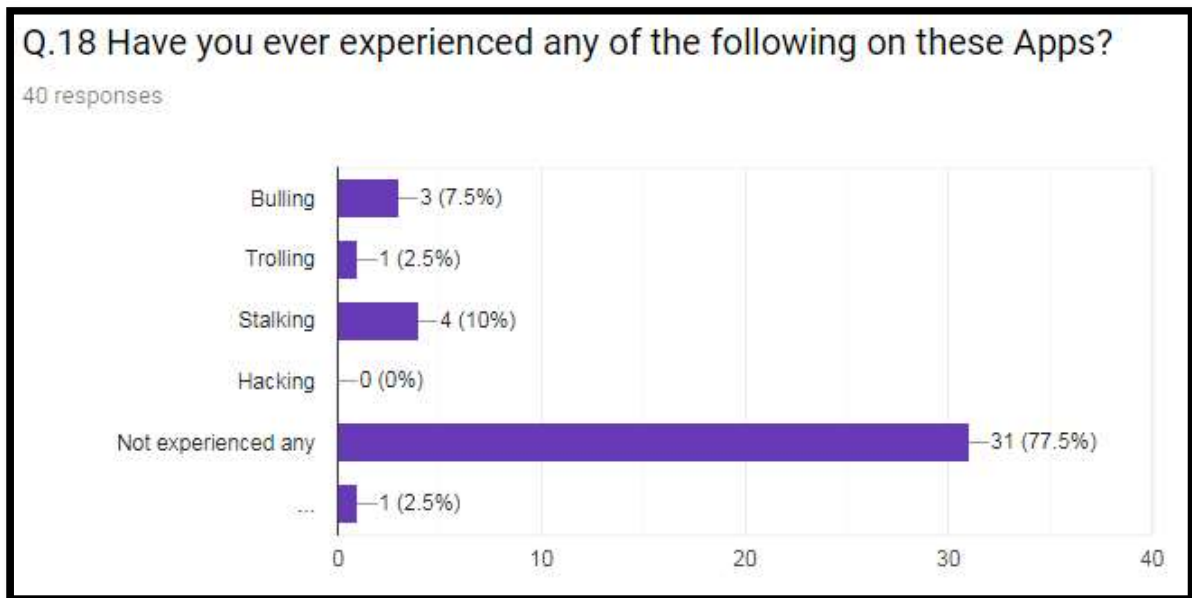
In the above question 18, 77.5% haven't experience any of these things whereas 10% youth experience stalking. Some youth also experience bullying, trolling. But no one has experienced any hacking. This graph shows how safe social media's apps are for this sample.

Q.19 Give three advantages of communicating on social media.

In our survey we got many good reviews from our youth about communication and social media. There were many advantages on social media such as it connects you to your friends, good for introverts who feel anxious meeting new people in person. It also help us to reach the end of the world at the click of a button, it helps to overcome your stress by messaging without feeling shy, social media provide a faster and cheaper way of communication without travelling. Because of social media people are raising awareness and learning about what is going on around the world. Social media always helps in making more friends who are far away from us and become more aware about things. Some people also think it's enjoyable.

Q.20 Give three disadvantages of communicating on social media.

In our survey we got many reviews from our youth about communication on social media which also shows the disadvantages of communicating on social media, such as people tend to share too much private information about themselves that it can be harmful for themselves, there is also increase in cyber-crimes due to cyber bullying and stalking, it is also time consuming and young children get addicted to social media for hours. There is also a lot of unhealthy material available to the young that can spoil them. Many innocent people fall prey to victimization. For e.g. the blue whale challenge. There are also instances of bullying, trolling and hacking happening which always leads youth to the wrong path. On social media you can also find many fake people who influence us for wrong things.

Conclusion

Though this survey we came to know about communication and social media.There were many advantages and disadvantages. Some people fond enjoyment in them whereas some people found themselves in the wrong thing. After the survey we came to know this that WhatsApp and Instagram is the most famous networking site which youth like the most. Many people found social media helpful in expressing their thoughts/ feelings. Many people also experience bad influence of social media whereas many people are fond of communicating on social media. At last this paper would like to conclude it that social media offers the youth an opportunity to enjoy an encouraging, open virtual community and can be liberating for many yet excessive and naïve use of it can hinder also.

Creating Relationship Value at College / Institute

by Nilesh G. Gupta

M.A.T.K. M. Patel Sr. College of Commerce & Science, Thakurli

ABSTRACT

Basically, a relationship is a connection between two or more people. In our lives, we have many different kinds of relationships with our family, our friends, our teachers and our neighbours. And relationships and it can be wonderful, fulfilling and fun, but it can also be stressful or complicated.

Creating positive or negative relationship value at workplace can be impactful for career opportunities.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the **Positive and Negative**, relationship between junior and senior employees is harmful or helpful for the organization or institute. Develop positive relationship with the individuals you interact with at work to make your job more enjoyable and productive. People you have a working relationship with include co-workers, supervisors and people you manage, as well as clients, service providers and professional colleagues. Making relationship at workplace institute help to achieve the mission, goal, vision, etc.

Taken the survey information around near college's to know the current relationship value at institute is good or bad. Creating relationship value at college institute was founded to be good with the higher responses and communication is the most important key of aspect to build the workplace relationship.

Futher investigation is needed to determine the causes of negative relationship at workplace.

Keywords:- Positive, Negative, Unhealthy relationship, importance, relation.

INTRODUCTION

Creating relationship at workplace encourage the development of positive relationships between managers and employees as well as amongst student's. All institute can foster positive workplace relationships by creating a strong mission statement and an upbeat team-based environment. Strengthen workplace relationships by setting clear expectations, practicing constant communication and offering timely responses to both positive workplace behavior and employee issues or concerns.

A vast majority of full-time employees spend more of their waking hours with their colleagues as opposed to families and spouses. With such a large amount of time being spent at work with co-workers, it seems only fitting that a good relationship with the team would be advantageous to all involved. I want to discuss why it is so important to have effective working relationships with colleagues.

According to Small Business, there are 4 main benefits that can be reaped from effective working relationships:

- **Improved teamwork:** It is common knowledge that people who get on well with each other are more likely to work well together.aa

- **Improved employee morale:** The development of good relationships in the workplace have the potential to improve the mood of employees, making them subsequently more productive.

- **Higher employee retention rate:** Employees may feel more connected to a company if they develop close relationships with their co-workers. The friendly relationships between colleagues may make them feel more like a family, further decreasing the likelihood of them searching elsewhere for employment. This is good for both employees and employers. The employees have the opportunity to work within a positive team in a suitable environment, whereas employers retain more employees who have more experience to help with the company's growth.

- **Increased productivity:** By feeling more connected to their place of employment, staff are more likely to try harder to help keep their position within the team to help with business development.

How can I have a healthy relationship?

Your relationships will be influenced by many different things, but there are a few things that are common to all good relationships.

- **Respect:** Your partner treats you the way you like to be treated and listens to you. They take you seriously and don't put you down or tell you how to live your life.

- **Communication**: If your partner has something to say, they tell you kindly and with respect. If they have an issue with you or the relationship, they bring it up early instead of letting it boil inside them. They don't judge you and they are open to working through disagreements. (Remember, people in relationships may disagree and it's fine to have arguments, even heated ones, but you need to make sure you take the time to communicate and resolve things.)

- **Trust:** Your partner understands that you have separate relationships with yours friends and family. They don't try to make you feel guilty for hanging out with other people or accuse you of cheating if you talk to another person.

- **Equity**: You and your partner treat each other with the same level of respect. You are both are happy to do your part in maintaining the relationship, whether it's supporting each other when one of you is having a bad day or sharing the cost of birth control.

How do I know if I'm in an unhealthy relationship?

Sometimes it's hard to tell if your relationship is unhealthy. Any relationship can be unhealthy for you if you are not happy in it, even if your partner treats you well.

Here are some signs that your relationship may not be healthy:

- Your partner tries to keep you from spending time with other friends or family members.

- Your partner tries to force you to do things you don't want to do, or tries to make you feel guilty about not wanting to try something.

- Your partner calls you names, puts you down, or tries to make you feel bad about yourself.

- Your partner is physically intimidating. They may throw things, shove you, or hit you. Abuse can start small, but it can escalate.

Difficult Relationships

Occasionally, you"ll have to work with someone you don't like, or someone that you simply can't relate to.But, for the sake of your work, it's essential that you maintain a professional relationship with him.

When this happens, make an effort to get to know the person. It's likely that she knows full well that the two of you aren't on the best terms, so make the first move to improve the relationship by engaging him in a genuine conversation, or by inviting him out to lunch.

While you're talking, try not to be too guarded. Ask him about his background, interests and past successes. Instead of putting energy into your differences, focus on finding things that you have in common.

Just remember- not all relationship will be great; but you can make sure that they are, at least, workable!

Objective of the study:

1. To analyze the relationship between senior and employees..
2. To gain relationship communication is familiar or friendly.
3. To suggest the importance of relationship value workplace in day to day life.

Scope of the study:

This research will be helpful for the College and educational institutions who really want know the importance of relationship in institute communication between senior and junior employees.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

1. The main objective behind the selection of this topic is to analyze the effects of

   Creating relationship value at College Institue is Good or Bad on employee and

   Student's.

2. To provide information about important things which need in relationships Trust,

   honesty, Communication, Connection.

3. Fostering positive interpersonal relationship.
4. To increase the good relationship at workplace and college institute.

LIMITATIONS

1. The research study has limitation of time.
2. Due to time issues cannot covers the whole area.
3. Due to the vastness of the topic it is not possible to cover all the aspect within a
   limited time period.
4. Becoming best friends, not just romantic partners.
5. Being able to properly communicate.
6. Getting on the same page about your future.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In any research work both the primary as well as secondary data are needed. This research paper is based on **Primary as well as secondary data**. The Primary data is collected through survey method from college institute near dombivli. The purpose was to understand the impact of creating relationship on college institute.

Through Google form questionnaires were carried out, allowing open-ended responses to questions such as:

- Does employees treat each other with respect ?
- What's the most important or key aspect of building workplace relationship ?
- What do you like most about working in your organization ?
- Is communication between senior leaders & employees good in your organization ?
- Does your supervisor & you have a good working relationship ?

Secondary data are collected through the Published some online research papers, reference books, magazines, newspapers & websites.

Creating relationship is helpful for :

Improved teamwork: It is common knowledge that people who get on well with each other are more likely to **work** well together. Improved employee morale: The development of **good relationships** in the workplace have the potential to improve the mood of employees, making them subsequently more productive.

BUILDING GREAT WORK RELATIONSHIP
(MAKE WORK ENJOYABLE AND PRODUCTIVE)
How good are the relationship that you have with your colleagues ?

According to the Gallup Organization, people who have a best friend at work are seven times more likely to be engaged in their jobs. And itb doesn't have to be a best friend: Gallup found that people who simply had a good friend in the workplace are more likely to be satisfied.

How to Build Good Work Relationships
So, what can you do to build relationship at work ?

- **Focus on Your EI**
  Also, spend time developing your emotional intelligence (EI). Among other things, this is your ability to recognize your own emotions, and clearly understand what they're telling you. High EI also helps you to understand the emotions and needs of others.
- **Appreciate Others**
  Show your appreciation whenever someone helps you. Everyone, from your boss to the office cleaner, wants to feel that their work is appreciated. So, genuinely compliment the people around you when they do something well. This will open the door to great work relationships.
- **Be Positive**
  Focus on being positive- Positivity is attractive and contagious, and it will help strengthen your relationship with your colleagues. No one wants to be around someone who's negative all the time.
- **Avoid Gossiping**
  Don't gossip – office politics and "gossip" are major relationship killers at work. If you're experiencing conflict with someone in your group, talk to them directly about the problem.Gossiping about the situation with other colleagues will only exacerbate the situation, and will cause mistrust and animosity between you.
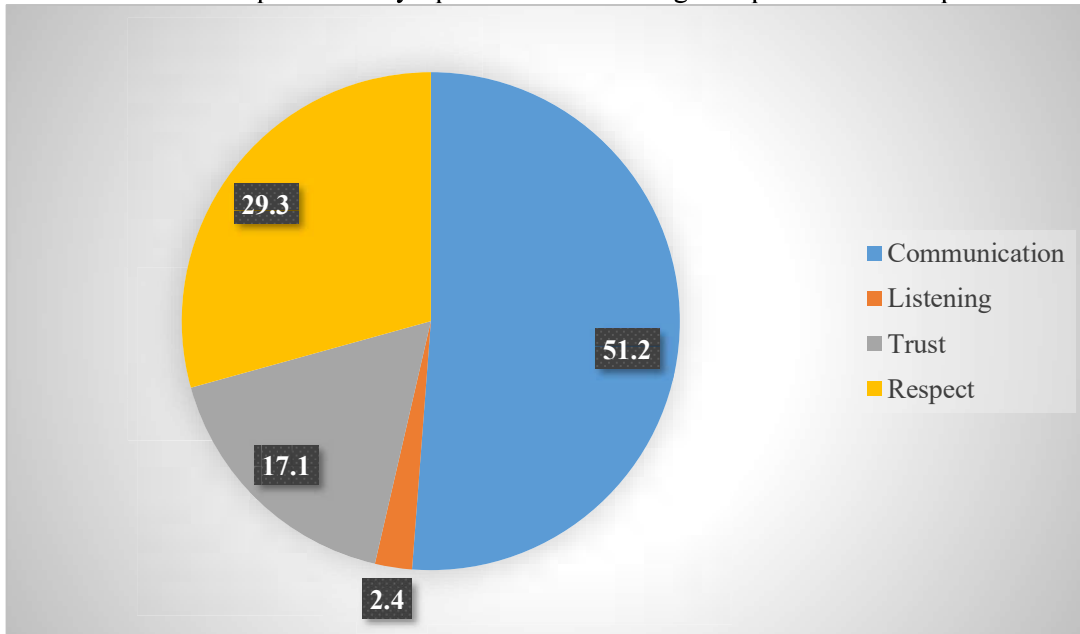
DATA ANALYSIS & FINDINGS

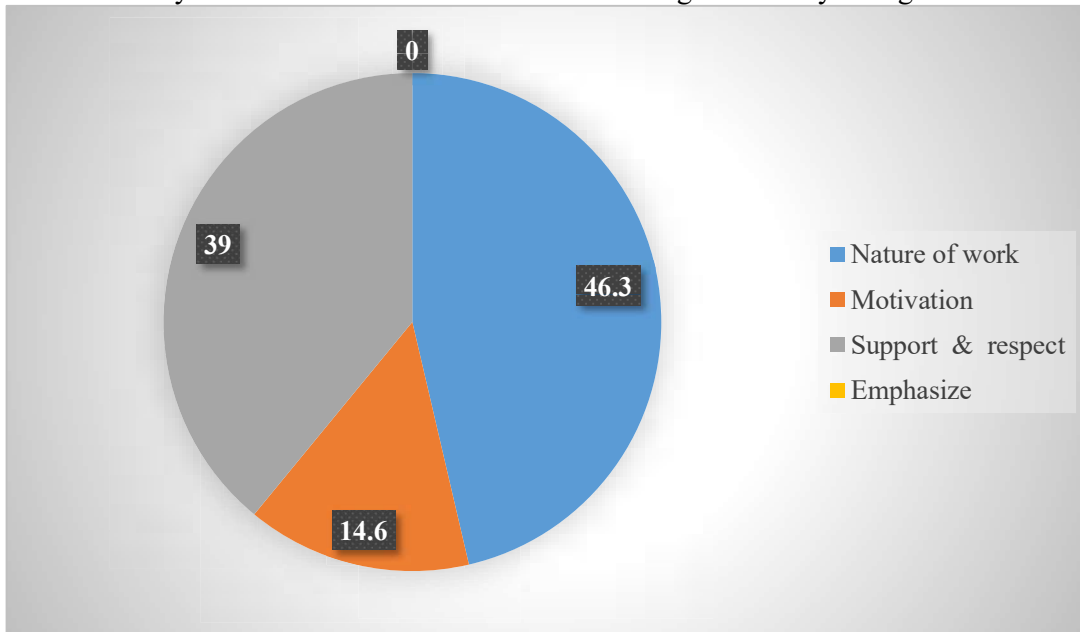Following are the interpreted responses from College's institute by teacher's

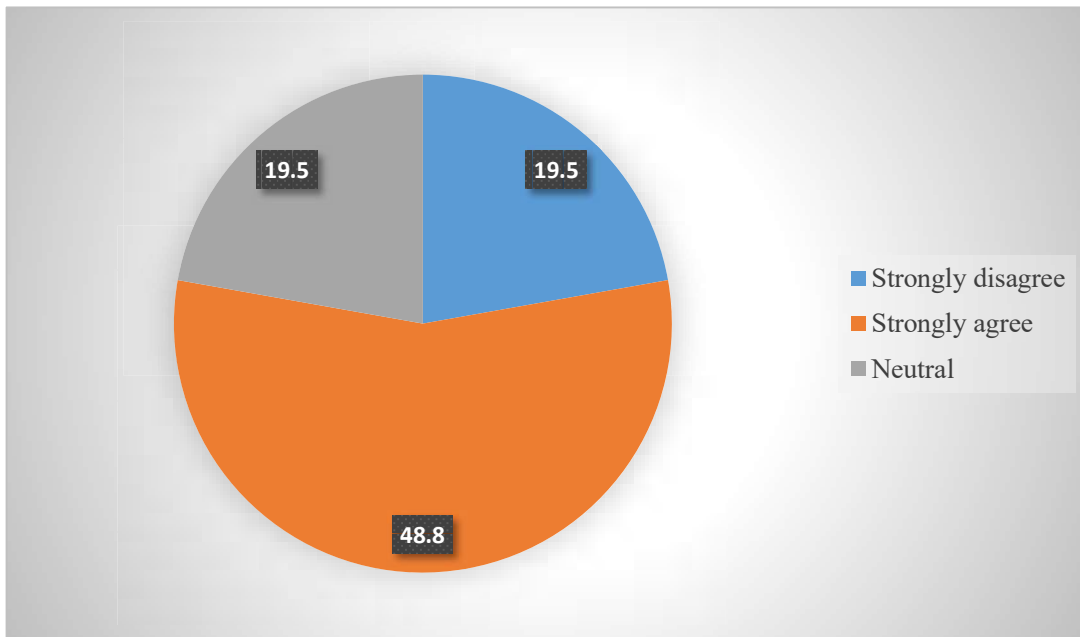1. Does employees treat each other with respect ?
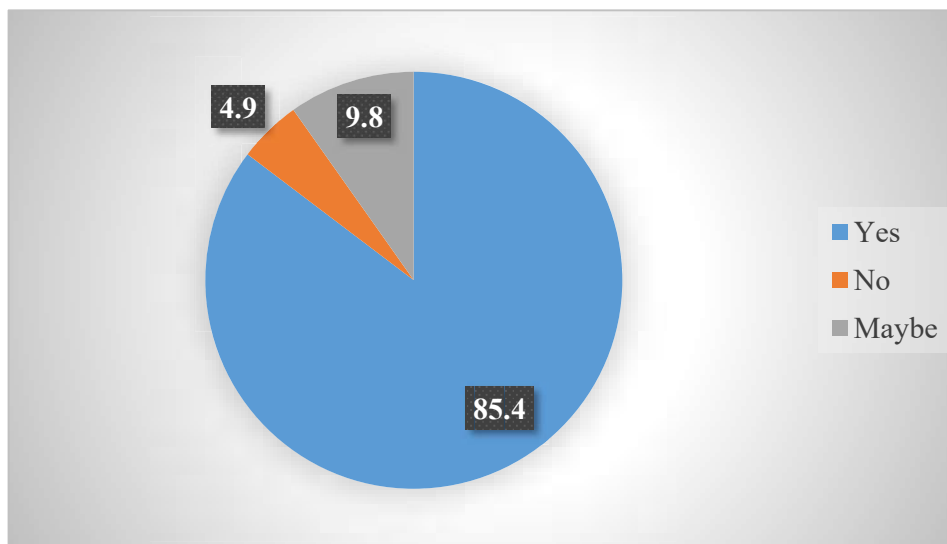
2. What's the most important or key aspect of building workplace relationship? ?

3. What do you like most about working in your organization ?

4. Is communication between senior leaders & employees good in your organization ?

5. Does your supervisor & you have a good working relationship ?
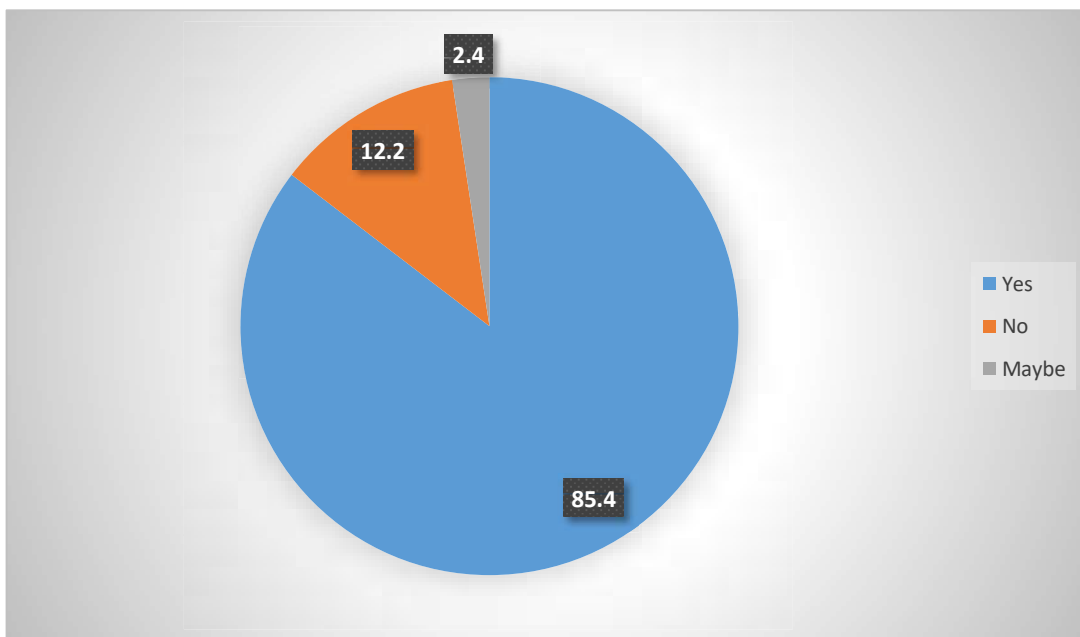
- From the above interpretation it is found that Creating the good relationship with senior help to complete the mission, vision and improve the teamwok to complete the task. It also help to know each other properly and emotionally and developing trust on each other and confidence as self confidence, effective communication, problem solving communication etc.

SUGGESTION & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Creating good relationship value at college institute is good if both have the Positive attitude towards himself.
- Creating bad relationship value at college institute is bad if any of them have the

  Negative attitude towards themselves.
- Relationship should be use positive purpose.
- A strong recommendation for positive relationship between junior and senior and

  with other employees.
- Creating negative relationship at workplace decrease the chances of good career.
- The negative relationship between senior and junior employees is harmful for institute.

CONCLUSIONS

- There are many types of relationship including friendship,love,family and community.
- Any relationship involves many qualities including trust,positive communication,respect,,etc.
- We all have different relationship and based upon what we value plays a strong roles in what we want or except in our relationships.
- Having relationship is something we need.

Relationships: The Four Pillars of a Successful One

The first pillar holding up a good, healthy relationship is verbal communication. All relationships depend on it. Everyone has needs and concerns – and people in good relationships lessen those burdens and problems. Relationships are based on love, and when it comes down to it, love is something that is communicated among people. Information, such as one's needs, concerns, and frustrations, is transmitted through people, mostly through verbal communication. This includes the successful conveying or sharing of ideas, feelings, expectations, too, among people in relationships.

Relationships are based on love, and when it comes down to it, love is something that is communicated among people. Information, such as one's needs, concerns, and frustrations, is transmitted through people, mostly through verbal communication. This includes the successful conveying or sharing of ideas, feelings, expectations, too, among people in relationships.

The second pillar of a great relationship is the people involved having **similar objectives**. A family co-exists peacefully when each family member wants peace and happiness. Two young people who envision a future together both want the same thing; therefore their relationship is based on, among other things, their goal to live together throughout life on a romantic and intimate basis.

Similarities tend to bring together seemingly different people. When people can work together toward a common goal, whatever it may be, they can be looked at as essentially being part of a relationship – because they were brought together, and connected, by a common task.

Respect and trust, the last two pillars of a good relationship, go hand in hand. People have good relationships with people they respect and trust. Respect, in this case, indicates to a deep

admiration for another person elicited by their abilities, qualities or achievement. Many relationships are formed out of respect, at least in non-familial situations. The same goes for trust, the firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability or strength of someone, or the absence of the truth of a statement without evidence or investigation.

In conclusion, a good relationship isn't simply supported by just one thing, but supported by a number of things. A good relationship where two or more people are connected through something, whether blood, marriage or mutual affection, needs a steady dose of communication, similar objectives, respect, and trust – the four pillars for any successful relationship.

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YOUTH AND RELATIONALVALUES

by Nikhat Ansari
Patuck- Gala College of Commerce & Management

Youth are the individuals from the age group of 14 to 24.Youth is the time of life when one is young and it often means the time between childhood to adulthood. Today's youth are decisive, engaging, fearless, goal oriented. Youth of today have more freedom to think what they feel and can express their thoughts and ideas without any mental and social constraints. Relational values, simply put is the extent to which we feel valued and are given importance by others .We must understand the importance of values as we live in this multicultural world, where we have a combination of different religions, castes, cultures , languages and belief system.

We as youth are much open minded, globally interactive, social and intrepid etc. The building blocks for values in youth are for example: our ideas about us about others and the different environment in which we act and live. We as a race are never alone, we love linkages which help us discover our inner self and realise our unrealised potential. We all are interconnected to one another for example family, friends, peer groups, teachers, relatives, colleagues etc.

In this ever changing and globalizing society capacity to understand and cope with diversified social cultural environment, adapt to reality and construct one's own identify and values related world view are pivotal for young people .In the globalizing world young people are seeking their identities and values within a jungle of cultural approaches ideologies, and philosophies .Thinking is the foundation of all our actions .We are valued by the important people we are inextricably associated with, we understand their sacrifice for us and give the respect due to them, as they reciprocate the same. If we fell valued in all these relationships ,we are experiencing a state of high psychological well-being .If we are feeling depressed we almost breeding self-contempt are sitting at lower level of relation values. Relational values are an intrinsic element of our behaviour and attitudes. It guides us in relationships. What we give is what we get back as the old adage goes, 'Give respect and get returned in the same coin'.

We can maintain our relational values by giving our time to our loved ones, respecting them, appreciating them, showing concern. We humans are full of emotions because of our emotional experiential system carefully tracks our response to changes in the experience of relational values. Joy, delight, pride, excitement, love are all responses to positive changes in relational values. Frustration, dejection, hurt, shame and anger are elicited reaction to perceived negative changes. Youth achieve relational values by giving, loving, self-sacrifice and compassionate understanding. We are wired to share and pass on our experiences rather than nurturing low self-esteem in isolation, especially when we feel socially ostracized. Anything which is shared is more enjoyable than having alone. The famous proverb goes, 'shared joy multiplies and shared sorrow divides'. Materialistic satisfaction satiates the hunger of body whereas emotional contentment brings peace and brings the soul in a blissful state of absolute harmony. We preserve things which are valuable to our existence; which are given by our loved ones, friends, family members etc. Youth are more connected to their friends and families. They treasure things given by them example friendship band, cards, photographs, t-shirts with signature of friends etc. Students after being awarded for their work with certificates and awards discover their innate talents realizing

self-worth, at this time they develop good relations with their teachers and treasure the advice given by them.

Education has changed the mind-set of people educated people do understand the importance of relations and value them. They understand the importance of being loved. You may have luxurious things to satisfy your wants, but what if you have no one to share your feelings with, what if you have no one to hug etc. Relations are precious .If the society is good tribute on the welfare of the future generation, the future of our world will be better. It is important to instil moral values among youth. There are lot of advantages of maintaining good value system among teenagers such as to develop good friendship and relationships ensuring peaceful country in future, representing who we are and keeping a positive attitude.

Parents play an important role in teaching values to their children what the child learns is the action, not words as youth has no time to listen. They always in a hurry and want everything fast. If they see their parents behaving good with their grandparents they will too behave the same with their parents once they reach that stage.Nature itself teaches a lot. .
I would like to share an example from the movie 'Baghban' where one side the youth or the children have no relational values and other side the foster child displays unquestioning love and compassion to his non biological parent considering their vital role in his life. Parental factors play a major role here. At the end they realize that relations are important to us.

The movie 'Tare Zameen Par' itself tells us about the child who was being ignored by everyone, recognises his inherent talent and strength with the guidance of his teacher who carefully mentors him to excellence. Man if left alone is impaired of his true abilities; it is relationships that help him evolve into a something beautiful and eternally recognised for his faculties.

Impact of Self Concept on College Student Performance

Kunal Nathwani, Priya Gupta and Ashutosh Tiwari
The S.I.A. College of Higher Education

INTRODUCTION:-
A great deal of research work on self-concept has been done in India and abroad but the work on the academic self-concept is very less. Academic self-concept refers students' attitude, perception, and enjoyment of subject or class lecture in school. Students' self-perception plays an important role to adjust themselves in school during childhood and adolescence and directing the students' efforts towards their academic works. A great deal of research work on self-concept has been done in India and abroad but the work on the academic self-concept is very less. Academic self-concept refers students' attitude, perception, and enjoyment of subject or class lecture in school. Students' self-perception plays an important role to adjust themselves in school during childhood and adolescence and directing the students' efforts towards their academic works. A great deal of research work on self-concept has been done in India and abroad but the work on the academic self-concept is very less. Academic self-concept refers students' attitude, perception, and enjoyment of subject or class lecture in school. Students' self-perception plays an important role to adjust themselves in school during childhood and adolescence and directing the students' efforts towards their academic works

A great deal of research work on self-concept has been done in India and abroad but the work on the academic self-concept is very less. Academic self-concept refers students' attitude, perception, and enjoyment of subject or class lecture in school. Students' self-perception plays an important role to adjust themselves in college directing the students' efforts towards their academic works.The multi-dimensional model of self-concept show that an academic self is one of the important facets of self that contribute to an individuals' global self-concept, together with social, emotional, and physical self-concept.The construct of self-concept is derived from self-worth theory [4]. Self-concept is generally defined as an individual's perception based on self-knowledge or experience and formed through interaction with environment and attributes of his or her behavior.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:-
 1. To study the academic self-concept of Mumbai college students.
 2. To study the impact ofstudents self-concept on their academic performance.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-
The aim of the current literature review is to focus on individualsself-individual self-concept. The results of the present study reveal that self-concept assumed as an important factor for each and can change his or her belief, attitude, and reaction toward personal and social life. This study likewise explained the beginning of self-concept, different views toward this vital factor, the role of introspection, and multicultural. Furthermore, this paper supported the imperative of self-concept; additionally, it has an essential role in individual advance.Based on social identity theory, self- concept is composed of two key parts: personal identity and social identity. Our personal identity includes such things as personality traits and other characteristics that make each person unique.Regarding Markus (1986), the self-concept refers to a person's total collection of cognitions about the self-including self-schemas, possible selves, and other less full elaborated self-images.

METHODOLOGY:-

Sources:-
Primary Sources:- Survey Method.
Secondary Sources:-Internet.

Design:- Descriptive Research Design.

Sampling:-
Sample Unit:- Dombivli.
Sample size:- 60 respondents.

Tools for research paper:- Questionnaire.

Data Analysis:

Age

86 responses

- 18-25
- 26-35
- 36-45

10.5%

83.7%
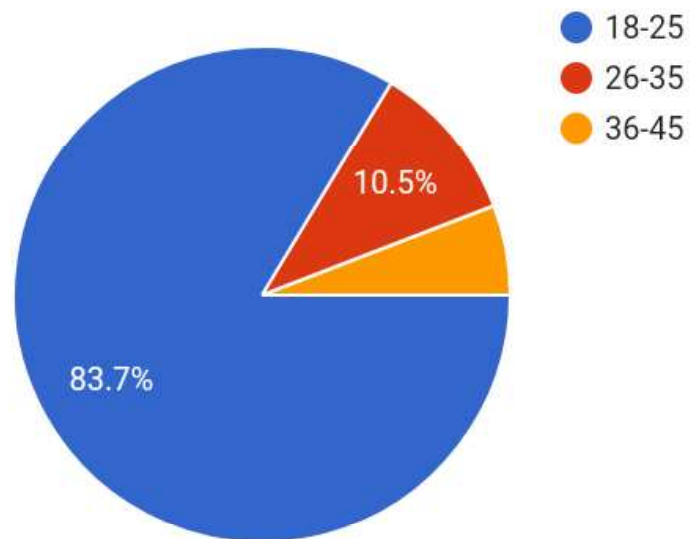
From above dig. We can see that the 87.7% people are between 18-25 age is more active than other age groups.

Gender

86 responses

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say

62.8%

37.2%
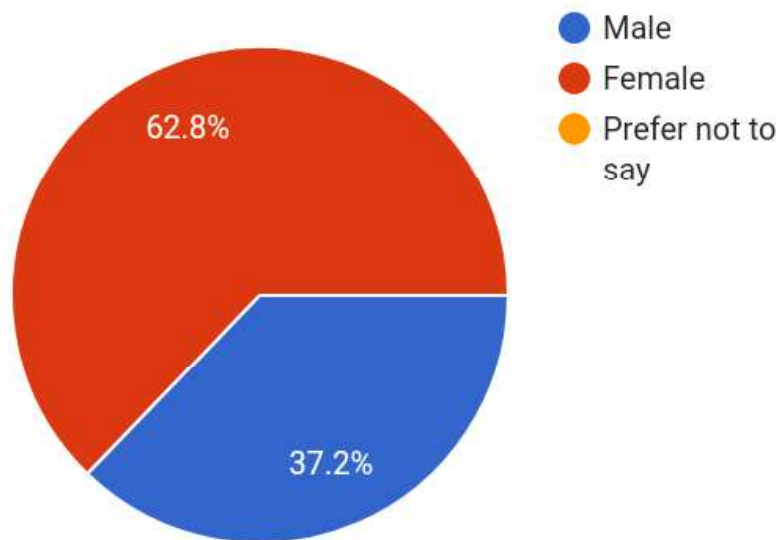
From above information we understand that female has given more interest in the survey compared to male.

Do you find yourself taking leads on things?

85 responses

- Less often
- No change
- More Often

32.9%

25.9%

41.2%
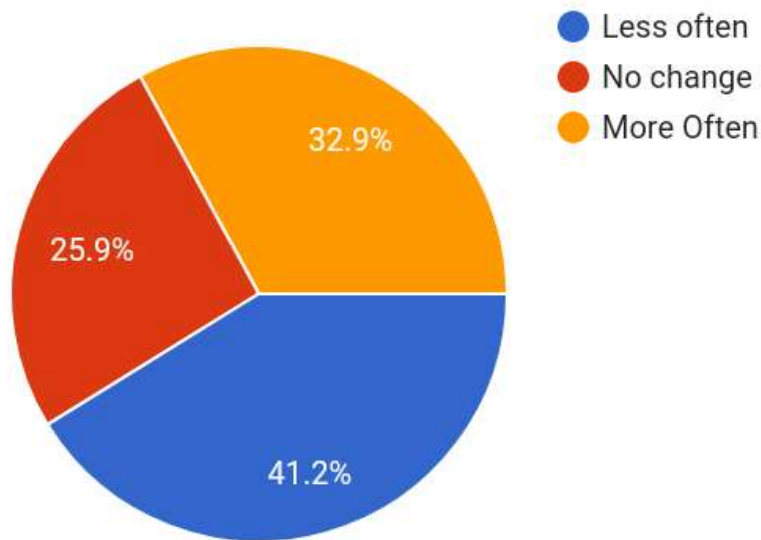
From above dig. We came to know that the people who don't get taking leads on thing is more i.e. 41.2% and next the 32.9%are taking more leads on thing and other 25.9% they don't had any changes.

Do you always manage to solve difficult problems if you try hard enough?

86 responses

- ● Not at all
- ● Hardly
- ● Moderately
- ● Exactly

43%
15.1%
8.1%
33.7%
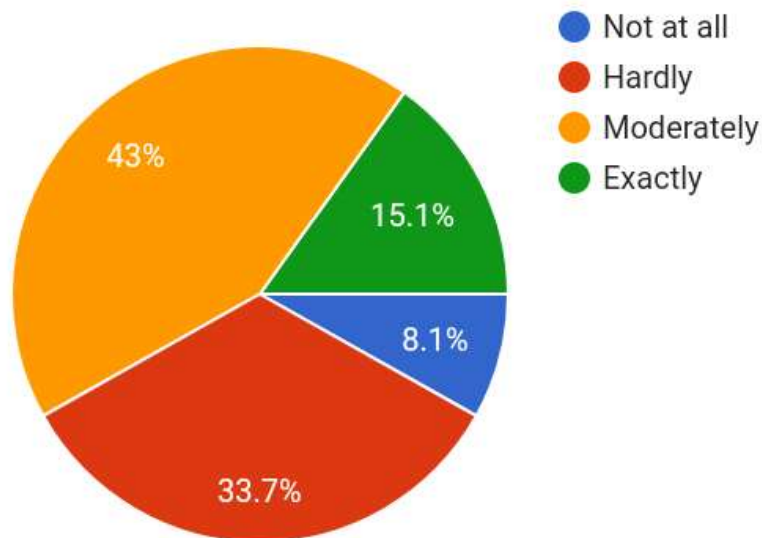
From above dig. We can see that the 43% people are moderate if they try hard enough and below that 33 people are hardly enough to solve difficult problems if they try hard enough and 15.1% people are able to solve problems easily and 8.1% people not at all enough to solve problems.

Do you remain Calm while facing difficulties?

86 responses

Less often
Sometimes
More often

31.4%

54.7%

14%
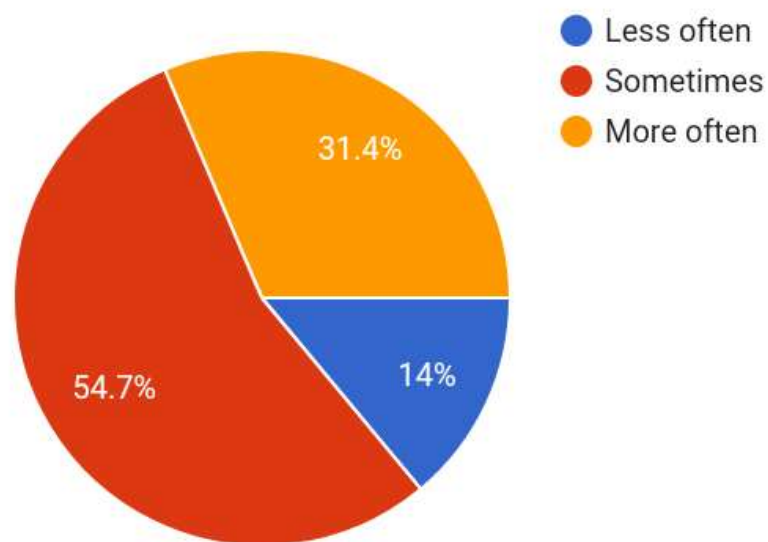
By observing above pie chart we can say that 54.7% people calm sometime while facing difficulties and other31.4% people are more often while having difficulties 14% are less often in the problematic situation.

Do you take positive attitude towards yourself?

86 responses

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

41.9%

15.1%

37.2%
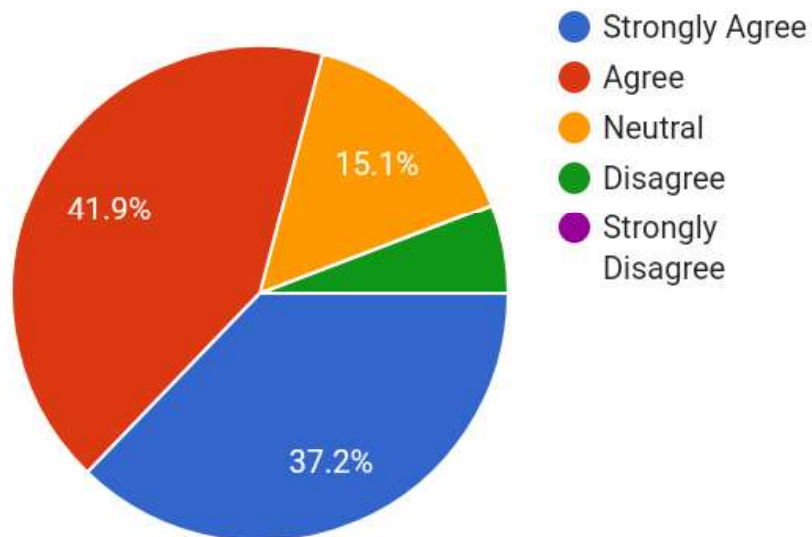
From above fig. we can conclude that 41.9% are agree that they take positive attitude towards himself/herself and next 37.2% are strongly agree and other 15.1% are neutral in their nature towards their attitude.

Do you express your ideas frankly in presence of others?

86 responses

- Always
- Mostly
- Sometimes
- Never
- Option 3

36%
10.5%
27.9%
25.6%
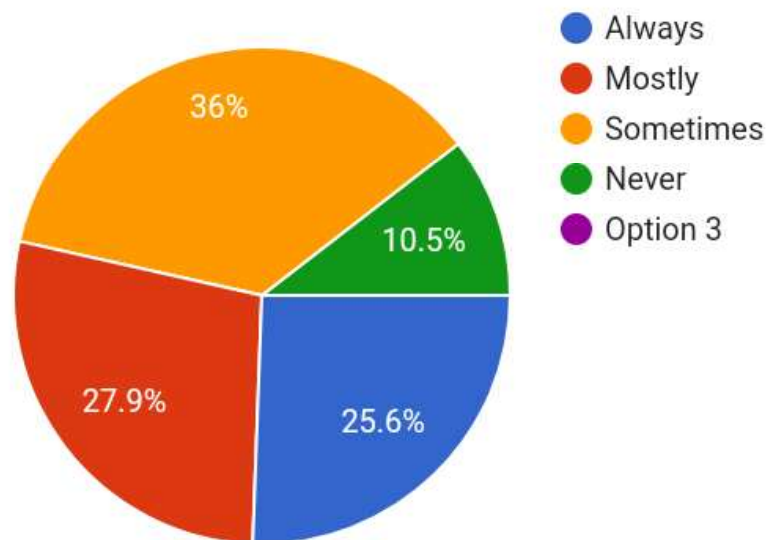
from above information we came to know that 36% people express their ideas frankly sometimes and 27.9% people mostly express their views in presence of other and 25.6% are always express their views and remaining 10.5% never gives their ideas in presence of others.

Does you teachers motivates you for participating in extracurricular activities?

86 responses

Legend:
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

27.9%
32.6%
27.9%
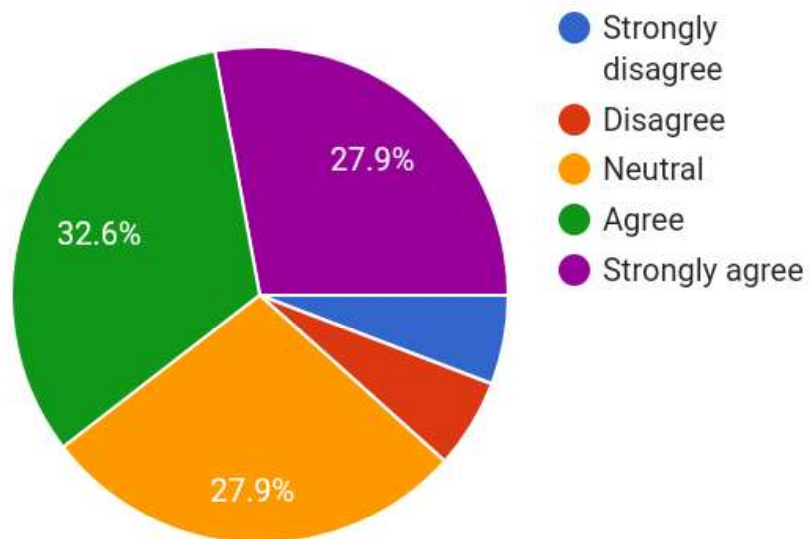
From above dig we understood that the32.6% student agrees that their teachers motivates them to participate in extracurricular activities and 27.9% students were neutral in the extracurricular activitys.

Does your parents looks on yours studies daily?

85 responses

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

35.3%

36.5%

24.7%
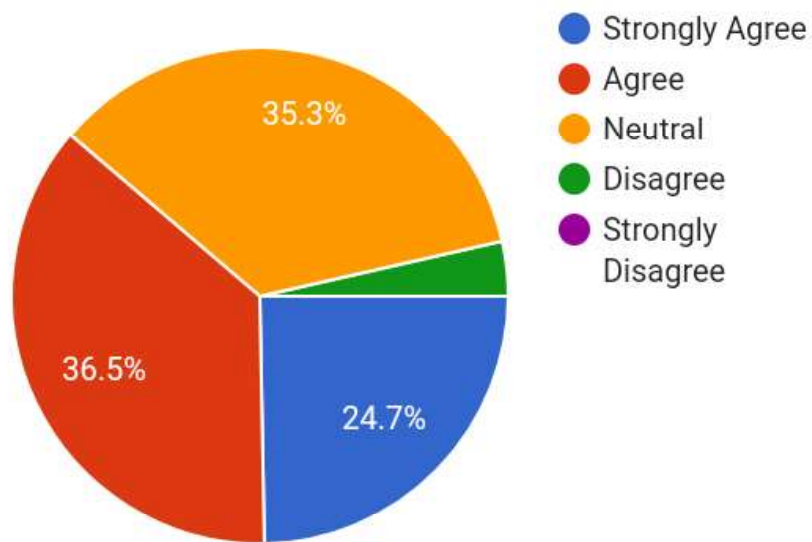
from above dig we can say that the 36.5% students are agree that their parents looks their studies daily and other 35.3% are neutral in their studies and 24.7% strongly agree that they

always looks their studies daily.

How well do you perform in your examination?

86 responses

Legend:
- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Average
- Poor

33.7%
12.8%
16.3%
36%
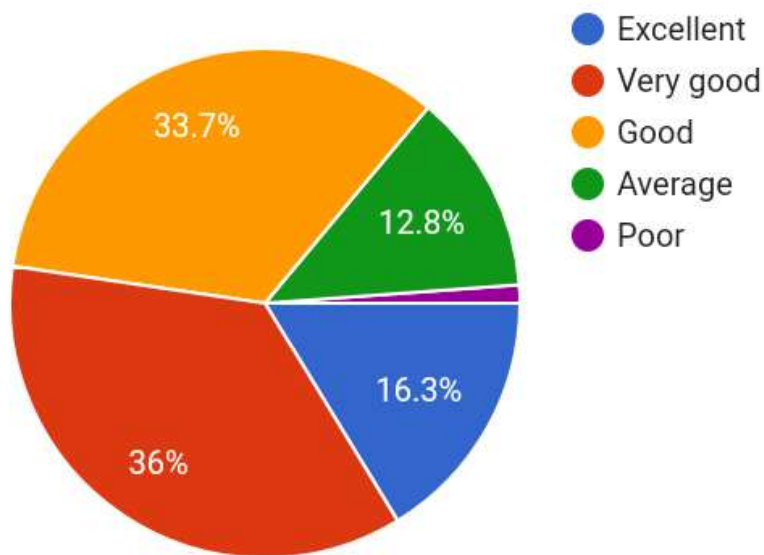
From above nformation that 36% people performed very good in their examination and 33.7% are good and other 16% were excellent and 12.8%are average performed in their examination.

Does your peer group supports you to achieve your goals?

86 responses

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

39.5%

55.8%
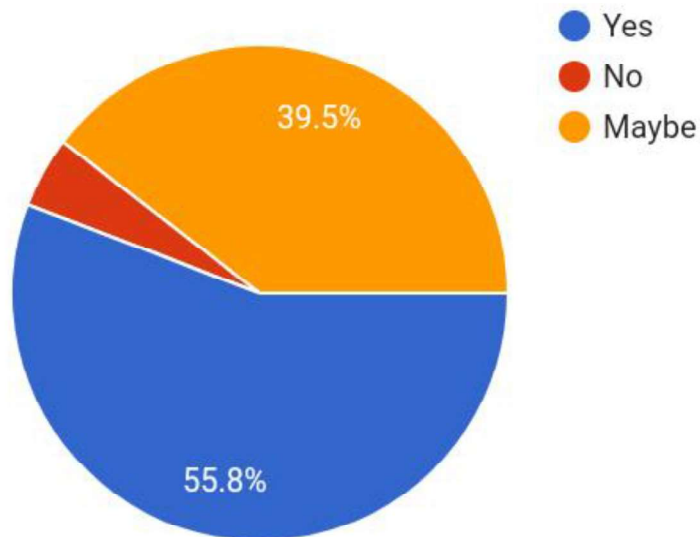
From above pie chart we can say that 55.8% peer group help him/her in their goals 39.5% they don't support to achieve their goals.

CONCLUSION:-
Self-concept is one of the principle factors amongst individuals. Furthermore, itshould be considered as a critical issue that can impact on individuals´ attitudes toward their life and society; and also, in some cases, it changes the way of their behavior and relationship with others in various cultures and societies. Overall, knowing self by each and develop it correctly can be valuable and necessary for humanity; additionally, provide a convenient condition for individuals' advancement.

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The Relationship in the LGBT – The Transgender

by Mihir Sodawalla
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Abstract

In this paper, we will try to find common ground for a topic that is fought between Right Wing and Left Wing, The Transgender Sex. The LGBT is just one of the initial groups other groups like LGBTQAI+ which accommodates more genders than we usually think that exist and gives them a platform and brings these similar types of individual together. We will talk about Genders and Sex its evolution since the 90's as we evolve the Genders and Sex are also evolving with it. Now we have Communities that are based on Genders and Sex. We will get into how transgender works its definition and its evolution and its rise or gaining of its popularity lately. We will mainly focus into transgenderism and we will find out what exactly is the T in the LGBT and its chance of being a mental illness.

Introduction

If we ask people as how many genders there exist, the instant answer would be two genders namely male and female and if you hear this as a answer to this question you would agree too as that's what we have been thought since our childhood and we believe in it as it is what we see in our society and of course there are the people who attracted towards the similar gender or sex (gender and sex are not the same we will look that in the paper further but for layman explanation we use 'or') but if we see the definition of gender it is stated as "the range of characteristic pertaining to, and differentiating between masculinity and femininity" according to Wikipedia and Sex is defined as "Organism of many species are specialized" and now-a-days we see people coming out of closet and telling their sexuality as "gay" who are male but they prefer male partner and "lesbian" who are female but prefer female partner and a society we accept these changes and it's a welcoming one. And we are also introduced to a another gender as Bi-Sexual the are the people who prefer male and female and both as their partners that is if a male is a bi-sexual he can be interested in another male or interested in a female and he is considered as a bi-sexual male and is if a female is a bi-sexual she can be interested in another male or interested in a female and she is considered as a bi-sexual female. As we live in a society where we accept all types of people rather it be a different gender, race, caste, etc. but there is a group of people who are left out called as the transgender this gender is for the people who think their current gender is not what they really are and transform into the other gender that is a transgender who was a male before he realised he was a transgender now follows a lifestyle of a female and would like a pronoun of she and would be like to treated as a female.

Objective of the study

In this paper I will explain the position of the human on the topic of transgender, and we will look into about the procedure and the pros and cons of the transgender.Most accurately I will try to find a common grounds between both the Left wing and Right wing argument.

Findings

First we will take a look at the definition of Gender as it is stated **Gender** is the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity. Depending on the context, these characteristics may include biological sex. The genders we normally will come across will be Male, Female or Intersex.

These genders are assigned using the information we have in the field of biology and we considered them as a standard. These genders are according to the two pair of chromosomes making a set of chromosomes found in a human body. Human males have a XY set of chromosomes. So that means the human with a XY chromosome it means that human will be male sexually and Human females have a XX set of chromosomes. So that means the human with a XX chromosome it means that human will he female sexually and then there is a exception as there is in everything the exception here is the intersex, Intersex do not fall in male or female side as one would think but the intersex may have one ovary or one testes it does not fall into the normal genotype and phenotype other than of XY male or XX female.

So now the transgender are the people that have a gender identity or gender expression that differs from the sex that is assigned to them on their birth that is either male or female. Basically transgender is when you identify with a gender different than that you were assigned at birth, and then there is transsexual which is when you get a gender re-assignment surgery to change the organs one was born with. (Asterisk after trans i.e. trans* means that text applies to both the transgender and the transsexual)

Before we head into the bit about transgenderism here is the descriptions for the genders and sex that have been arises after the thinkers from the LGBT and similar communities. These definitions are been taken from the PHBS Closet website.

Heterosexual – The attraction to a gender different from their own (commonly used to describe someone who is gender binary [female or male] attracted to the other binary gender).

Homosexual- The attraction to a gender the same as their own (commonly used to describe someone who is gender binary [female or male] attracted to the same binary gender). Sometimes referred to as gay.

Lesbian- Women who are attracted only to other women

Bisexual- When you are attracted to two or more genders. This term is generally used to describe being attracted to men and women, but can apply to being attracted to any two or more genders. Note that you do not have to be equally attracted to each gender.

Pansexual- When you are attracted to all genders and/or do not concern gender when you are attracted towards someone

Bicurious- People who are open to experiment with genders that are not only their own, but do not know if they are open to forming any sort of relationship with multiple genders.

Polysexual- When you are attracted to many genders

Monosexual- Being attracted to only one gender

Allosexual- When you are not asexual (attracted to at least one gender)

Androsexual- Being attracted to masculine gender presentation

Gynosexual- Being attracted to feminine gender presentation

Questioning- People who are debating their own sexuality/gender

Asexual- Not experiencing sexual attraction (note that you can also be aromantic and you do not necessarily have to be asexual and aromantic at the same time). Sometimes the term, ace, is used to describe asexuals.

Demisexual- When you only experience sexual attraction after forming a strong emotional bond first or a romantic bond

Grey Asexual- When you only experience attraction rarely, on a very low scale, or only under certain circumstances

Perioriented- When your sexual and romantic orientation targets the same gender (for example being heteromantic and heterosexual or being biromantic and bisexual)

Varioriented- When your sexual and romantic orientations do not target the same set of genders (for example being heteromantic and bisexual or being homoromantic and pansexual)

Heteronormative- The belief that hetersexuality is the norm and that sex, gender, sexuality, and gender roles all align

Erasure- Ignoring the existance of genders and sexualities in the middle of the spectrum

Cishet- Someone who is both cisgendered and heterosexual. This is sometimes used as a slur.

Polyamorous- An umbrella term referring to people who have or are open to have consensually have relationships with multiple people at the same time

Monoamorous- People who have or or open to have relationships with only one other person at a time. The term, monogamous, is also sometimes used.

Queer- A reclaimed slur for anybody in the LGBT+ community or who do not identify as cisgender and/or hetersexual/heteromantic

Ally- A supporter of the LGBT+ community that does not identify as LGBT+

Here are the Genders and Sex

Binary- The genders at each end of the gender spectrum (male and female)

Non-Binary- An umbrella term for genders that fall somewhere in the middle of the gender spectrum and are neither strictly male or female. This can be used as a gender identification without further explanation. Sometimes the term, genderqueer, is used.

Genderfluid- Moving between genders or having a fluctuating gender identity

Agender- Not identifying with any gender. Sometimes referred to as being genderless or gendervoid

Bigender- Identifying as two genders, commonly (but not exclusively) male and female. Sometimes you feel like both genders at the same time and sometimes you fluctuate.

Polygender- When you identify with multiple genders at once. Sometimes referred to as multigender.

Neutrois- When you identify as agender, neither male nor female, and/or genderless

Gender Apathetic- When you really do not identify nor care about any particular gender. You are fine passing off as whatever and you really do not have an opinion towards your own gender.

Androgyne- This term overlaps a lot between gender identification and presentation. It can be used to describe others and as an identification. This term is used to describe people who are neither male nor female or are both male and female. Basically anyone who does not fit into a binary gender category.

Intergender- Somebody who's gender is somewhere between male and female

Demigender- When you feel as if you are one part a defined gender and one or more parts an undefined gender. Terms can include demigirl, demiboy, demiagender, ect.

Greygender- Somebody with a weak gender identification of themselves

Gender roles- Certain behaviors an activities expected/considered acceptable of people in a particular society based upon their designated gender

Gender Presentation- The gender you present yourself to others. This is sometimes referred to as gender expression

Transitioning- The process of using medical means to change your sex

Intersex - A biological difference in sex that is when people are born with genitals, gonads, and/or chromosomes that do not match up exactly with male or female. Intersex individuals can have any romantic/sexual orientation and can have any gender identification. Intersex individuals are about as common as redheads.

Trans Woman- Someone who is assigned as a male at birth, but identifies as a woman

Trans Man- Someone who is assigned as a female at birth, but identifies as a man

Trans Feminine- Someone who identifies as feminine, but identifies as neither a man nor a woman. They must also be assigned male at birth.

Trans Masculine- Someone who identifies as masculine, but identifies as neither a man nor a woman. They must also be assigned female at birth.

Binarism- Putting gender strictly into two categories (male and female) and refusing to acknowledge genders outside of male and female.

There are more on the website of PHBS closet http://thepbhscloset.weebly.com/a-list-of-genders--sexualities-and-their-definitions.html for your further references and this takes me to the point that the transgender could be a very stupid idea as it doesn't seem to be natural for someone to just declare themselves as an opposite sex because it is not a choice (here it is refer to the sex) and it disapproves what is the way of nature that is been working since the birth of the earth and we flipping it on its back is not correct

According to a survey done by Human right Campaign that more than 50% that is more than the half of the male transgender community commits suicide or have at least considered it once while 29.9% of transgender female teens have attempted to suicide and 41.8% of non-

binary tried to commit suicide and this leads to my point that these may be a sign of a mental illness that may be should be taken care of rather than just treating it like a child and giving it a state of normality by ignoring the numbers. Recently transgender soldiers have been checked for mental illness in the United states of America. The idea of people considering themselves as of opposite gender is not a problem but the problem is that we make it a coercion to make it a base line for others because that just proves years of science wrong.

Conclusions

As it dramatically pursue competitive testing procedures of the people in the community we as a society should not let the topic of gender sexuality orientation. One hypothesis, the social stress model — which posits that stigma, prejudice, and discrimination are the primary causes of higher rates of poor mental health outcomes for these subpopulations — is frequently cited as a way to explain this disparity.

Recommendations

We should take mental illness into consideration as it may be the real problem and we shouldn't just meander around this concept and take serious actions as the problems like suicide rate are increasing day by day and it shouldn't go under the radar.

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Internet and Its Effects on Social Relationship in India

by Gupta Neha, Vishwakarma Nikita and Kamble Jhanvhi
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Abstract

Social media is a platform for people to discuss their issues and opinions. Before knowing the aspects of social media people must have to know what is social media? Social media are a computer tool that allows people to share or exchange information's, ideas, images, videos and even more with each other through a particular network. In this paper we cover all aspects of social media with its positive and negative effect. Focus is on the particular field like business, education, society and youth. During this paper we describe how these media will affect society in a broad way. The Internet has become the fastest growing electronic technology in world history. The rapid evolution of any technology naturally raises questions about both its potential benefits and possible negative consequences. One of the main issues of concern is the effect Internet is having on interpersonal relationships. This paper investigates the influence of the Internet on social connections among Internet users in Iran. The results show that the Internet has not decreased users' social contacts. Principal components analysis and the k- means clustering technique are applied to unearth the common patterns that exist in the dataset. Our findings show that gender is one of the main factors in distinguishing among users based on the type of their social contacts.

The research was designed to explore if the internet was perceived by respondents as having an impact due to time displacement (i.e. time spent on line was reducing face to face interaction) or in terms of any perceived changes of underlying attitudes towards the norms of Saudi society. Broadly, the findings were that there was evidence that the internet was perceived as having led to significant changes in social relations due to time displacement. However, from the interviews, it was clear that to many women in the KSA the internet offered the means to sidestep traditional restrictions on social interaction. While most reported no change in social attitudes, those with relatively heavy usage did report an impact on both acceptance of existing cultural norms and social relationship.

Keywords: social media, business, society, youngsters, education.

Objectives:
- To investigate how people actually use social media today.
- To Analyzing the growth impact of Internet in India.
- To study the Positive Effect of Social Media on Education.
- To study the Negative effects of Social Media on Education.
- To study the impact of social media on children.

INTRODUCTION
The nature of communication has changed significantly over the last few decades with the advent of the Internet and mobile communications. These communications technologies (CTs) are becoming increasingly popular with recent surveys showing that 91% of British households have mobile phones (Dutton & Blank, 2013), 83% of UK adults use the internet (Occam, 2014), and 73% do so every day (Office of National Statistics, 2013). As these forms of communication become increasingly ubiquitous, it is important to examine their impact on

people's lives, well-being and relationships. They have many potential benefits, enabling people to stay in touch with friends and family members across the world more easily and quickly. In line with this, several studies have indicated a positive association between the use of these technologies and well-being and relationships (e.g. Grieve et al., 2013; Kraut et al., 2002; Wang & Wang, 2011). However, other studies have indicated detrimental effects, particularly on the strength and nature of relationships (e.g. Kraut et al., 1998; Cross et al., 2013; Shklovski et al., 2004). There is debate about the reasons for these contradictory findings, but one possibility is that the effect of communications technologies is not uniform (c.f. Best et al., 2014). The aim of the current research was to explore whether the effects vary depending on the type of communications technology, and the nature of the personal relationship

INTERNET USE BY AGE GROUPS:

Age	Number of Individuals	Users (%)
16 and younger	207	32.9
16-24	914	52.4
25-34	631	32.0
35-44	367	19.6
45-54	235	11.5
55-64	116	7.8
65 and older	108	0.9

Source:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/4315022_The_Effect_of_Internet_Usage_on_Interpersonal_Relationships_A_Case_Study

FINDING

Analyzing the growth impact of Internet in India
India's teledensity has shown extraordinary growth since private participation was allowed in the sector, rising from less than 1 per cent in 1998 to 61 per cent on September 3, 2010. Several studies have found that the telecommunications infrastructure is one of the significant factors in economic growth, alongside others such as overall investment, education, energy and transportation networks. Despite the rapid growth in mobile penetration rate – an acknowledged driver of growth – India lags behind other countries in Internet and broadband penetration. Based on TRAI data, while there were 687.71 million mobile subscribers as of June 2010, the corresponding numbers for Internet and broadband were 17.9 million and 10.31 million respectively. Net additions in broadband subscribers are merely 0.2 to 0.3 million per month compared to around 15-18 million mobile connections.

Positive Effect of Social Media on Education
• Social media gives a way to the students to effectively reach each other in regards to class ventures, bunch assignments or for help on homework assignments
• Many of the students who do not take an interest consistently in class might feel that they can express their thoughts easily on social media

• Teachers may post on social media about class activities, school events, homework assignments which   will be very useful to them

•It is seen that social media marketing has been emerging in career option. Social media marketing prepares young workers to become successful marketers.

•The access of social media provides the opportunity for educators to teach good digital citizenship and the use of Internet for productivity

Negative effects of Social Media on Education

•The first concern about the negative effect comes to mind is the kind of distraction to the students present in the class. As teachers were not able to recognize who is paying attention in the classroom

One of the biggest breakdowns of social media in education is the privacy issues like posting personal information on online sites.

• In some of the scenario there were many in appropriate information posted which may lead the students to the wrong side. Because of social media students lose their ability to engage themselves for face to face communication.

•Many of the bloggers and writers posts wrong information on social sites which leads the education system to failure

The impact on children

➢ Researchers have investigated the use of technology (as opposed to the Internet) by children and how it can be used excessively, where it can cause medical health and psychological issues.
➢ The use of technological devices by children can cause them to become addicted to them and can lead them to experience negative effects such as depression, attention problems, loneliness, anxiety , aggression and solitude.
➢ Children constantly playing video games or taking part in internet activities correlates with "ill-being".
➢ Studies conducted on the use of television by children have also shown negative affects it has on them, such as causing them to have an unhealthier sleeping quality or for them to have a decrease in their ability to pay attention.
➢ There are educational shows children can watch, but the ones that stand out the most to them are the ones that contain inappropriate actions or words and that are where children begin to develop behavioral issues if they decide to mimic what they see or hear.
➢ Some video games contain violent elements, which cause children to partake in aggressive actions if they imitate what they see.
➢ Technology has changed over the years and it not only includes the use of television, but now comprises the use of iPads and cell phones due to modernization occurring worldwide.
➢ Obesity is another result from the use of technology by children, due to how children may prefer to use their technological devices rather than doing any form of physical activity.
➢ Children can use technology to enhance their learning skills - for example: using online programs to improve the way they learn how to read or do math.

CHATING

➢ The Internet archives the world's knowledge. Students can find essays or test answers for any subject imaginable. Knowing that the correct answers are readily available online can

prove far too tempting for some students, which leads to academic fraud, plagiarism, and rampant cheating. Educators have taken steps to counter such practices. They have developed sites that check essays and research papers against published content to detect pilfered material. Determined students may attempt to circumvent such safeguards by using social media and message boards to share class information. This contributes to culture of cheating that didn't exist on such a scale before the Internet.

The impact of online communication on relationships with family and friends

% of internet users who report this effect
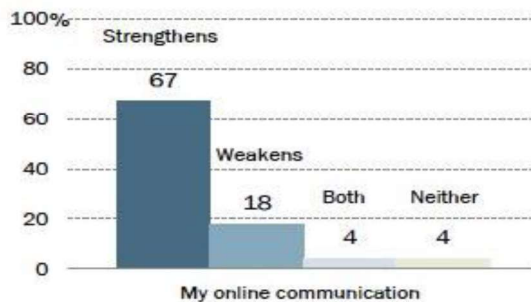
Source, Pew Research Center Internet Project Survey, January 9-12, 201. N=857 internet users

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CONCLUSTION

As the technology is growing the social media has become the routine for each and every person, peoples are seen addicted with these technology every day. With different fields its impact is different on people. Social media has increased the quality and rate of collaboration for students. Business uses social media to enhance an organization's performance in various ways such as to accomplish business objectives, increasing annual sales of the organization. Youngsters are seen in contact with these media daily .Social media has various merits but it also has some demerits which affect people negatively. False information can lead the education system to failure, in an organization wrong advertisement will affect the productivity, social media can abuse the society by invading on people's privacy, some useless blogs can influence youth that can become violent and can take some inappropriate actions. Use of social media is beneficial but should be used in a limited way without getting addicted.

On balance, the evidence of the impact of the internet on intra-family relationships and social isolation is confusing (Hughes and Hans, 2004; Kessler, 2014; Nye, 2002; Zhou, 2011). Some studies indicate there are negative impacts, others point to the ways that the internet opens the door to different and additional forms of socialization, and others suggest that the main beneficiaries are those who are already well connected. There is evidence that links the internet with addiction and mental health difficulties, but in the main this indicates that it is those who are already vulnerable may use the internet as the focus of addictive behavior. There are other real problems to the existing literature. The great majority of studies uses relatively small non-random samples (Hlebec et al., 2006) rather than controlled large scale samples. This is a useful research design, especially where the goal is to study a particular issue in context. However, what is vital is not to

forget that generalizing from such studies is not easy, nor is it an automatic process (Yin, 2009). In effect, much of the apparent contradiction may come from variations in research design not from underlying variations in actual activity. On the other hand, the few large scale 49 studies are hampered by the time-lags (Zhao, 2006). In this case, for example, Zhao's study published in 2006 relies on a survey conducted in 2000.

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Social Obligation in Cyberspace: Addressing the Problem of Cyberbullying in India

by Erem Shaikh
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1. Abstract

The internet has become the omnipresent entity in human lives today that has facilitated connecting with the world in just one click. With progression, came unexpected blights of cyber offenses. Digital stalking, digital tormenting, cyber grooming are a couple to name from the list of conceivable cyber offenses. Cyberbullying is a type of electronic communication which hurts the reputation or defames an individual and compromises his/her privacy. Cyberbullying has a detrimental impact on the mental health of the victim. The social media penetration has given a platform to openly bully people, wielding the right to speak carelessly and irresponsibly. While understanding cyberbullying it is crucial to understand the nature of cyberbullying different from traditional bullying, its far-reaching impacts, the long-term ramifications and the types of cyber harassment involved. The paper conceptualizes cyberbullying in India, its effects on society, provides recommendations to stop cyberbullying and reflects the radical change that can be brought in our society.

2. Keywords

1. Bullying   2. Offenders   3. Relationship   4. Society   5. Victimization   3. Adolescents

3. Objectives of the study

To understand the concept of cyberbullying.

To highlight the growing concern with the increase in cyberbullying cases.

To understand the types of cyberbullying.

To understand the psychological aspects of bullying and victimization.

To highlight the social impact of cyberbullying in India.

To understand the role and responsibility of youth in cyberbullying.

4. Methodology

This research is based on an objective and non-empirical perspective of cyberbullying. The data used is secondary and reliable sources such as journals, books and online articles are used. Both quantitative and qualitative data has been accreted to support and justify the objectives of the study. The study covers areas all over India especially the metropolitan cities such as Mumbai, Delhi and cases of cyberbullying in these cities. The population this study focuses on is, aged between 10-35 years and are active internet users in India.

5. Introduction

In Indian culture, bullying is neither a new-fangled concept nor a contemporary word. It is normally seen between friends, family or relatives. In anthropological jargon, a relationship is known as "joking relationship" exists, where people throw abuse at one another showing

inconsideration to the other person's sentiments, completely disregarding the meaning of the word 'relationship' itself. Bullying is mentioned in religious scriptures such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata as well. At the dawn of 21st Century, adolescents and even the school-going kids consider mobile phones and technology as an indispensable part of their lives. It has brought with itself, a plethora of problems. It started off as a means of sharing personal lives but also gave a platform for human judgemental tendencies to manifest themselves. Jaishankar aptly says "Cyber Bullying is abuse/harassment by teasing or insulting victim's body shape, intellect, family background, dressing-sense, mother tongue, place of origin, attitude, race, caste, class, calling names using modern telecommunication networks such as mobile phones and Internet. "

5.1. Conceptualizing Cyberbullying

To understand the concept of cyberbullying better it is important to understand the meaning of bullying in general. Bullying can be defined as acts of hostility or viciousness which are repeatedly and intentionally carried out by the perpetrator against the prey characterised by an imbalance of power between the two parties.

Cyberbullying comprises of various means and methods of harassing the victim and the inclusion of certain aspects such as repetition or imbalance in power make the definition unspecific. It ceases to express the extent of damage it may cause to the other person. Therefore, an adequate fundamental definition is that 'acts of aggression that are carried out by an individual or group, through the use of information and communication technologies, towards someone with limited ability to defend themselves' is known as cyberbullying.

In traditional bullying, power imbalance usually refers to the difference in social status and physical strength but in the case of cyberbullying it is appropriate to say that the difference lies in the technological proficiencies of both the parties as well as lack of mental strength in the victim to stand up against bullying. Boys are most likely to upload hurtful pictures online whereas girls are most likely to post mean comments.

The dysphoric outcomes of cyberbullying are potentially more than traditional bullying due to various reasons such as permanence, the anonymity of the offender, victimization that reaches beyond the social circle of a person, have long term ramifications for the victim. Kids that are bullied show a higher rate of depression, anxiety, declining academic performance, isolation and are reported to be more prone to headaches, stomach aches, bedwetting and other psychosomatic ailments.

5.3. Types of Bullying through Internet

Harassment: When offensive or malicious messages are sent to an individual or a group more than once or repeatedly by the bully, it can be termed as harassment. Cyberstalking is another form of harassment which involves continuous threat messages which may later lead to physical harassment.

Flaming : Online fights via emails, instant messages or chat rooms is a type of public bullying where harsh language is used for the other person.

Exclusion: Singling out of a particular person intentionally from an online group and commenting rudely on the singled out person.

Outing: When a bully shares some kind of personal information, pictures or videos of someone publicly, the person is "outed" since information is circulated through the internet.

Masquerading: Creating fake identities to harass someone anonymously or impersonation of someone else to manipulate the victim, all lies under masquerading.
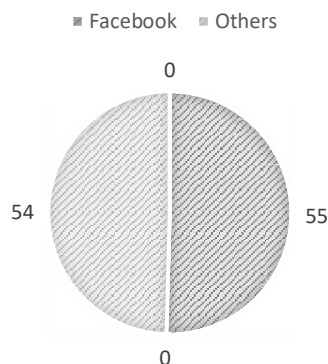
6. Findings

6.1. Frequency of Cyberbullying in India

The number of social media users has been on the rise. Most of the cyberbullying occurs on these websites. The usage statistics of these social media websites is accreted below.

Social media	Users in Millions	Social media	Users in Millions
Facebook	242.53	Instagram	75
YouTube	245	Twitter	34.4
WhatsApp	200	Snapchat	11.15
Pinterest	188	Linked In	50

In India, the most commonly used means of cyberbullying are social networking sites like Facebook, Instagram which accounted for 55 percent and online chat rooms contributed 54 percent to the overall means of cyberbullying.

CYBERBULLYING

■ Facebook ■ Others

It is quite surprising to find that cyberbullying is such a prevalent issue in India. According to a research by Ipsos, in 2016, the number of parents reporting cyberbullying cases was estimated to be around 32 percent and in 2018, that percentage rose to 37 percent which is higher than most of the western countries.

In the Indian milieu, due to the growing access to technology, low-priced internet plans, and politicians fervidly following the dream of "Digital India," the risk of cyberbullying is distressing and its assessment and inhibition become matters of pressing concern. As per Intel Security Teens, Tweens and Technology Study carried out over a period of 5 years in India,

the results released in 2015 stated that 81% of the children aged 8 to 16 years are already active on social media. Almost about 77% of these children had a Facebook account even before they were 13 years of age. Closely 22% of these children, that is, one out of five children, faced online exploitation.

6.2. Selected Cases of Cyber bullying in India

One of the earliest and most typical cyber bullying cases reported involved a Delhi school girl whose malicious profile was uploaded on Orkut. The mischief mongers posted obscene photographs of the girl, with her home address, phone number using suggestive names for her. The girl's father contacted Cyber Cell of Delhi's Police's Economic Offences Wing. This was the second case in Delhi reported demonstrating misuse of Orkut, the first one was reported by an airhostess who alleged that someone faked her profile and added lewd details.

In 2014, another shocking case was known of a 17-years-old girl from Kolkata who hanged herself due to defamation on public website. In her note, she wrote about the fake profile with morphed obscene photographs of her, created by the friend she had befriended online just few months ago. The offenders were caught and penalized by the police.

Another case of cyber bullying occurred in Mumbai where a few students from Bombay Scottish School, who were angered about certain things, started a discussion against the Principal named "All those who hate DPN". It was noticed and reported to the authorities and the students were made to delete all those uncharitable comments, close the discussion and apologize for their indiscipline. A similar incident followed heel where few students from MMK College started a forum named, "Give your opinion about the principal". In 2007, some students from Hiranandani Foundation School, Powai posted derogatory remarks on some teachers and on the Principal and comments were posted on the school's community group.

In 2018, the 21-years old Hanan Hamid of Kerala, was trolled on Facebook for selling fish after college-hours to support her education while a section of users termed her story as 'fake'. The Chief Minister directed police to act against those behind the foul propaganda. Hanan was supported by her college Principal, neighbours, and the Chief Minister and was also offered a role in an upcoming movie by Arun Gopy, touched by her inspirational story.

6.3. Cyber Bullying among Young Adults: Significance of the Present Study

Curiosity of children and adolescents and their comparatively higher competency with technology catapults them into the cyberspace early on, even before they are able to detect and understand the risks online and the consequences of their own behaviour. Social networking websites do not have stringent guidelines for age restrictions and hence many kids join them even before they are 13.

Analysis of data compiled by Ipsos International under the survey called 'Global Advisor Study' to find the incidences of cyber bullying , suggests that there is a globally upward trend towards greater awareness and recognition of cyber-bullying, where more parents are acknowledging cyberbullying in the lives of their children.

The rise in awareness can be attributed to various factors. One factor could be the need for attention. Cyber bullies tend to thrive on attention. What they do is probably out of deep-seated insecurities that often require an audience. Another big factor is the anonymity of the offender. Anonymity makes the cyber bullies feel progressively engaged through the disinhibition of assumptions regarding worthy social conduct and by not being in contact

with the victim. Other factors can be the sense of invisibility, asynchronous times of action and reaction, solipsistic introjection about the other person, dissociative imagination of the cyberspace and minimization of authority on social platforms.
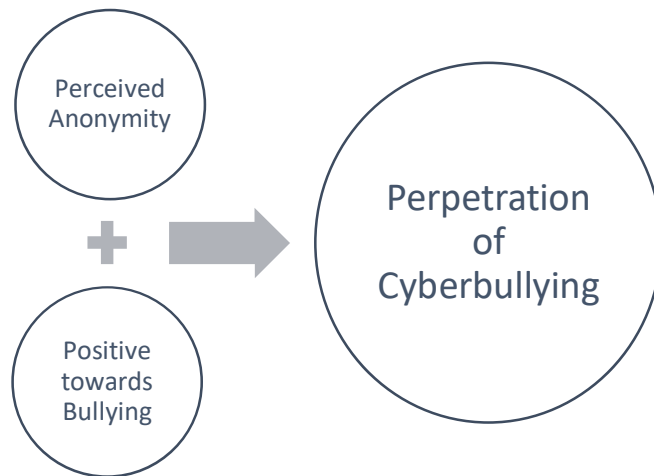
On one end, with the swiftly increasing number of harrowing headlines about cyber bullying gripping teenagers, suicide and self-harm, cyberbullying has become an active discussion between policy makers and the parliament. On the other end of the spectrum, cyber-psychologists and researchers have described a phenomena called "Diffusion of Responsibility" which means that as the scale of cyberbullying witnessed by people increases they become less likely to feel responsible to respond, also known as The Bystander Effect.

In the Indian Penal Code, Section 66A of the amended IT Act deals with these crimes. Sending any message through a computer or a communication device that is unacceptably belligerent or has threatening temperament, any communication which is known to be false, but done with the intention of causing abuse, under the current Indian IT laws, is punishable up to 3 years of imprisonment with a fine. Despite the severity and the prompt dispensation of the cyber law, it ceases to deal with the intricacies of cyberbullying.

7. Recommendations

The following recommendations can be considered while approaching cyber-bullying on individual and social level.

While developing strategies to tackle cyberbullying, incorporation of positive ethos with 'whole-school anti-bullying policy ' must be done in order to fight against all sorts of online abuse.

School must educate children about cyber-ethics and cyber laws and develop programs that prioritize individual psychotherapy to help children outgrow the ramifications of cyberbullying.

Conciliation between the victims and the bullies must be promoted with emphasis on cultivating better relationships with each other.

Investing in collaborative and integrative approaches and future researches in interdisciplinary and longitudinal studies, with more focus on comparative analysis would help in analysing various perspectives on cyberbullying.

Multidisciplinary research that brings together Internet studies and culture studies will shed additional light on directing vulnerable populations (youth with health problems, different sexual orientations, minorities).

The scope of cyberbullying will be significantly reduced and lot of human lives will be spared if the stakeholders take responsibility of their actions.

As an individual we must all strive to understand each other better, be empathetic and more open-minded towards universal differences between people, their colour, creed, religion, sexual orientation, their beliefs and life.

Discourage cyberbullying and stand-up for people who suffer through this, striving for justice and eliminating these impediments of our society.

Running campaigns against cyberbullying and spreading awareness about cyberbullying will thwart a lot of people from becoming victims.

8. Conclusion

Cyberbullying is a rising apprehension that should not be overlooked. Ethical use of information and developing sustainable information society, requires a benign public infosphere for all. Society needs to create satisfactory tools to teach and bring to light the harsh outcomes that may result from cyberbullying. Merely acknowledging cyberbullying is not enough. Mental health professionals must implement their imperative expertise in devising school- and community-based tactics against online exploitation. As a society, we are struggling to establish an online community in which people have mutual respect for one another but we shall surely reach there if we remain intolerant towards cyberbullying. A world with no cyberbullying would have kids growing up without depression, anxiety or fear, will have a sense of belonging in the world and would deal with all their problems confidently. We all, including the young adults have a mutual obligation to shape a safe and, if possible, better world for our youngsters.

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Role of Teachers in Building Academic And Socialwell-Being of Students.

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ABSTRACT
The aim of this research is to to know the role of teachers in building academic and social well-being and to study how a supportive relationship between teachers and students in the classroom can improve the learning process i.e academic wise and also at social level. By having a good relationship with students, teachers can offer to students chances to be motivated and feel engaged in the learning process. Students will be engaged actively in the learning instead of being passive learners. I really wish to investigate how using communicative approach and cooperative learning strategies while teaching do affect and improve students' learning performance. The results show that teachers and students value a supportive and caring relationship between them and that interaction is essential to the teacher-student relationship. A positive relationship between student & teacher can really bring a academic & social wellbeing of the student. And also the methods and strategies teachers uses, makes students feel engaged and stimulated to participate in the learning process. The students have in their mind that a positive relationship with their teachers positively impacts their interest and motivation which contributes to the wellbeing of the student.

KEYWORDS- Student-Teacher Relationship, Positive Engagement, Motivation.

INTRODUCTION
Receiving a quality education is an important cornerstone in the lives of every individual. It is imperative that students have the tools they need to be successful—tools that include motivation and engagement. For some students, however, motivation is not always intrinsic. It therefore falls to others to guide students along the path to their own education. As teachers spend an incredible amount of time with their students over the course of the year, it is a teacher's responsibility to foster an inclination for learning. Research has indicated that the relationship between teachers and students is an important predictor of academic engagement and achievement. In fact, the most powerful weapon teachers have, when trying to foster a favorable learning climate, is positive relationships with their students. Students who perceive their teachers as more supportive have better achievement outcomes The researcher's interest in this topic has grown from years of personal experiences, observations of others, and both teacher and student testimonials. It was her experiences that indicated students who have positive and meaningful relationships with their teachers are more motived to succeed in school, specifically in the classes in which they have a positive relationship with the teacher.

Student-teacher interpersonal relationships are key to students' academic, social and emotional development, and consequently may affect the social and learning environments. Negative aspects of teacher-student relationships correspond to worse student outcomes across achievement and motivational domains. Student–faculty interactions can be crucial in developing students' academic self-concept and enhancing their motivation and achievement.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Marshall (1999) stated: Teaching nowadays is filled with challenges and opportunities, but also with changes. What it is to be a teacher is changing, and being

English as a Second Language (ESL) teacher involves and demands new teaching methods, strategies, and activities, new attitudes, values and perspectives for the classroom. Teacher-student relationships can be the key to whether positive or negative motivations exist in students' attitude toward learning, and relationships can have a deep effect on someone's life style. By having a supportive relationship with teachers, students will be motivated, will feel protected and this sense of security and friendship will create an empathy which is important to get students interested and desirable to succeed.

2. Hargreaves (1994) stated: Good teaching is charged with positive emotion. It is not just a matter of knowing one's subject, being efficient, having correct competencies, or learning all the right techniques. Good teachers are not just well oiled machines. They are emotional, passionate beings who connect with their students and fill their work and classes with pleasure, creativity, challenge and joy.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will give some insight to the impact of positive relationship between student and teacher. This study will examine and give us some important input on this sensitive and important topic. This study will actually explained us about the important role of teacher in the life of students both academic and social wise.

OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the role of teacher in building academic and social well- being of the student.
2. To study the impact of student - teacher relationship on academic & social wellbeing of the student.
3. To study the perception of teachers of teachers regarding student & their issues.

METHODOLOGY

Data was collected through both primary and secondary method. Typically, the population is very large, making a census or a complete enumeration of all the values in the population Impractical or impossible. The sample usually represents a subset of manageable size. Samples are collected and statistics are calculated from the samples so that one can make inferences or extrapolations from the sample to the population. The technique use for the sampling is non –probability convenient technique. The validity of any research is based on the systematic method of data collection and analysis of the data collected. The study is based on the data collected from youth's from DAHISAR TO ANDHERI region. Accordingly the researcher has selected students in the study area. Data was collected through Questionnaire method and 10 questions were asked all were close ended questions. Sample size was- 55.10 teachers were been interviewed personally.Various statistical tools are used in analyzing the primary and secondary data the following statistical tools is used to analyze and interpret the data collected. Data representation was done through-

- Table
- Pie Diagram

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

☐ The sample was taken from DAHISAR TO ANDHERI region only hence, the findings of the study may not be applicable to the entire population of other areas.

☐ The region is very vast and it was not possible to cover each and every unit in the sample in the available short span of time.

☐ As the study was to be completed in a short time, the time factor acted as a significant limit on the scope and extensiveness of the study.

☐ The information provided by respondents may not be fully accurate due to unavoidable biases.

☐ The sample size is quite small and may not be a true pointer of the entire universe.

DATA INTERPRETATION

1) Gender

Table no 1- Gender

GENDER	MALE	FEMALE
% OF RESPONDENTS	40	60

Chart no-1-Gender
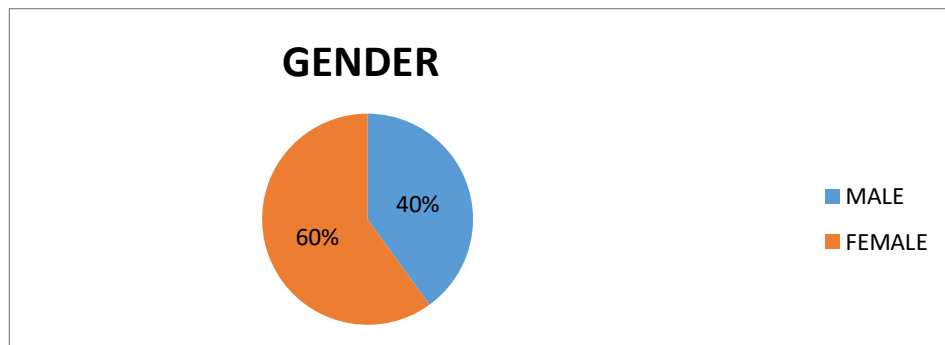
2. How often you interact with your teachers?

➢ **Rarely**
➢ **Sometimes**
➢ **Frequently**

Table no -2

INTERACTION	RARELY	SOMETIMES	FREQUENTLY
% OF STUDENTS	5	20	75

Chart no- 2

INTERACTION

- RARELY
- SOMETIMES
- FREQUENTLY

5%
20%
75%
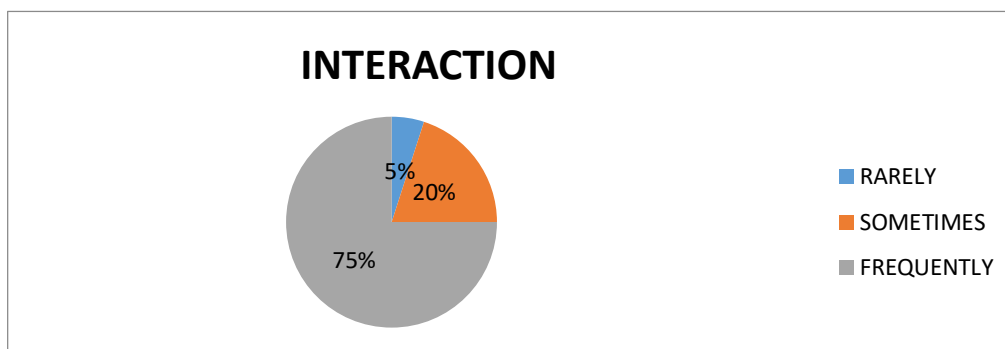
3. If your interactions are rarely with your teacher then what is the reason for same?

- ➢ **Fear- Pressure**
- ➢ **Non- Acceptance**
- ➢ **Other**

Table no -3

REASONS	FEAR- PRESSURE	NON-ACCEPTANCE	OTHER
% OF STUDENTS	65	30	5

Chart no- 3

REASONS

- FEAR-PRESSURE
- NON-ACCEPTAMCE
- OTHER

5%
30%
65%
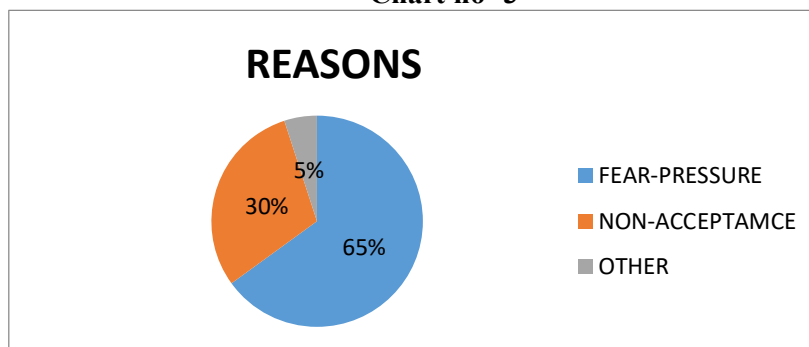
Q.4. According to you is there any impact of your student-teacher relationship on your Academic & Social well-being?

- ➢ Yes
- ➢ No

Table no. 4

OPTION	% OF STUDENTS
Yes	98%
No	2%

Chart no -4
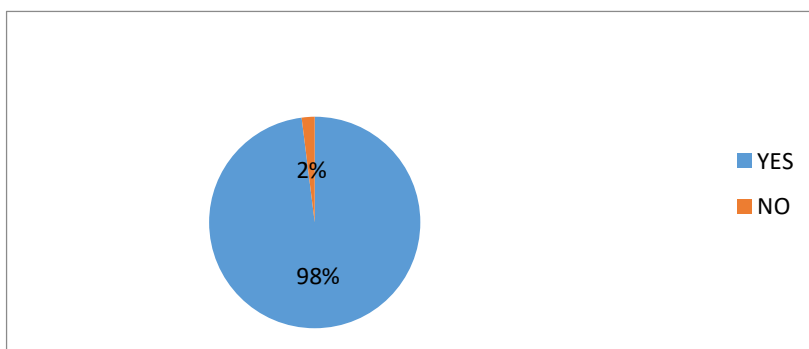
Interpretation

98% that is maximum students feel the student-teacher relationship does have an impact on Social and Academic well-being while rest 2% don't think their relationship with teacher have nothing to do any with the Academic performance.

Q.5. According to you which is the best way your teacher can contribute towards positive relationship?

- ➢ High degree of closeness and supportive
- ➢ Behaviour of togetherness
- ➢ Equal chance/respect
- ➢ Motivation and feedback

Table no. 5

BEST WAY	Responses
High degree of closeness and supportive	10%
Behaviour of togetherness	10%
Equal chance/respect	55%
Motivation and feedback	25%

Chart no- 5
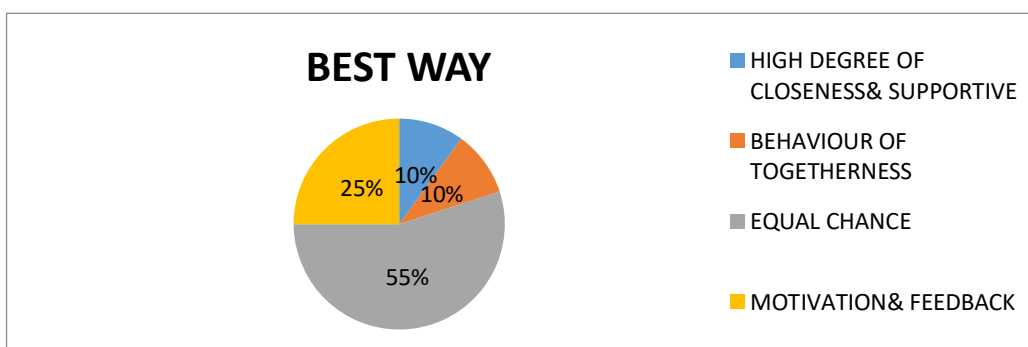
Interpretation

10% of the students feel that there is high degree of closeness and supportive in contributing positive relation also 10% of the students think that teachers are sometimes get partial towards behaviour of togetherness, while 55% of the students say that teachers give equal chance to all with respect and the rest 25% says that teachers create positive relationship because of motivation and feedback from there's side.

Q.6. When do you feel a sense of negative relationship or poor environment?

- ➢ Excessive strict rules and regulations
- ➢ No interactive session (one way communication)
- ➢ Inequality (biases)

Table no. 6

SENSE OF NEGATIVE	Responses
Excessive strict rules and regulations	10%
No interactive session (one way communication)	60%
Inequality (biases)	30%

Chart no- 6
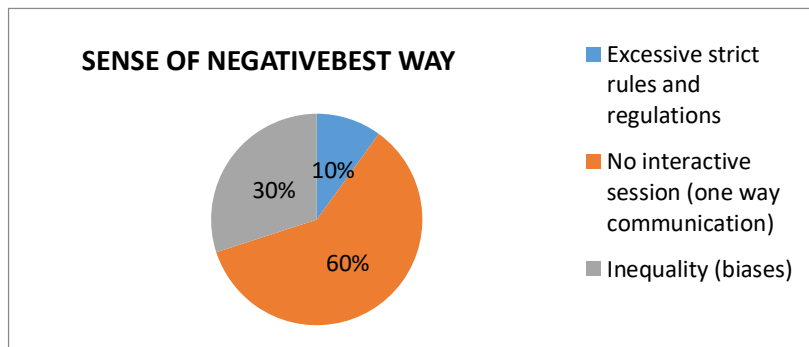
Interpretation

Students do feel negative relationship or poor environment 10% responded says its because of excessive strict rules and regulations, 60% responded says because of no interactive session in the classroom they only feel one way communication from teachers side only, and rest 30% says because of inequality i.e. biases happening for some reasons.

Q.7. Do you a social interaction with your teachers?

- ➢ Yes
- ➢ No

If your answer is YES then on which topic

- ➢ Family issues
- ➢ Fear pressure
- ➢ Financial matters
- ➢ Others.

Table no 7.

If Yes,		95%
Family issues	40%	
Fear pressure	30%	
Financial matters	10%	
Others	15%	
No		5%

Chart no-7
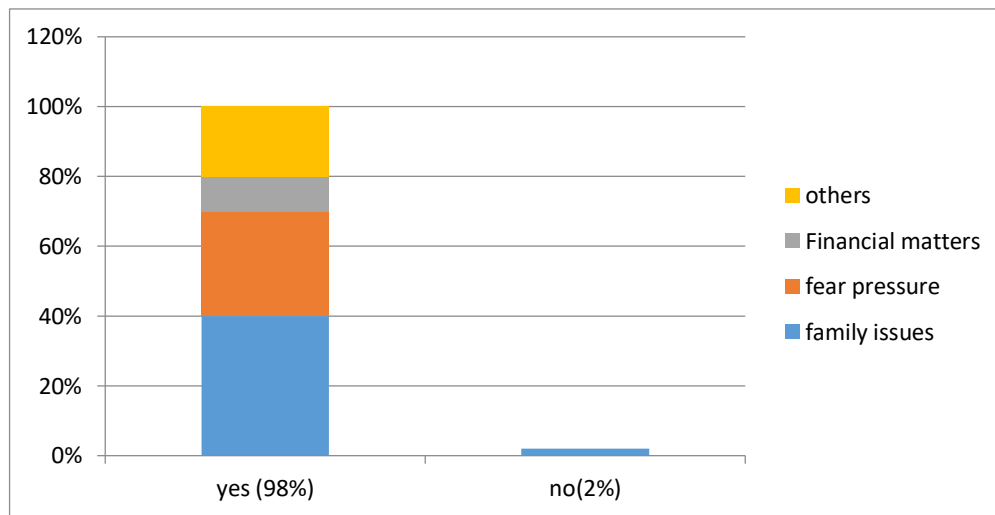
Interpretation

Students were asked if they have any social interaction with their teacher if yes 98% says , then on which topic among them 40% said family issues, 30% said fear pressure, 10% said financial matters, 15% said others. While 2% says No they don't have any social interaction.

Q.8. What are the factors which is driving you to have a social conversation with your teacher?

➢ Open to talk
➢ Easy reach
➢ Free acceptance
➢ Other

Table no. 8.

	Responses
Open to talk	20%
Easy reach	50%
Free acceptance	20%
Other	10%

chart no-8

FACTORS

- OPEN TO TALK
- EASY REACH
- FREE ACCEPTANCE
- OTHER
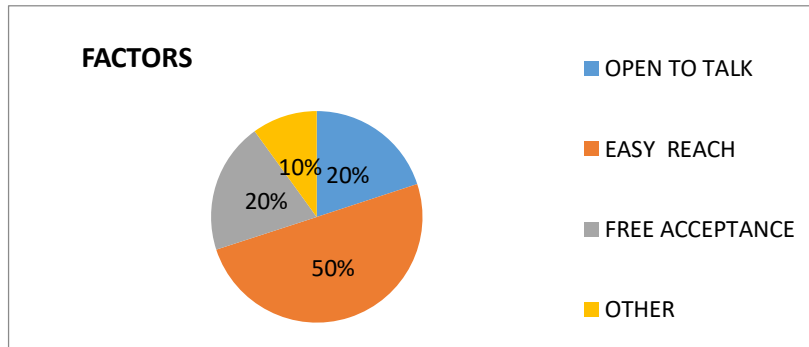
Interpretation

20% of the respondent says they are open to talk to their teachers while they are driving social conversations, again 20% says free acceptance helps them to have social conversations with teachers and the remaining 10% says others.

Q.9. What kind of relationship you and your teacher started?

➢ Supportive
➢ Friendly
➢ Formal

Table no. 9.

	Responses
Supportive	60%
Friendly	20%
Formal	20%

Chart no-9

KIND OF RELATIONSHIP

- SUPPORTIVE
- FRIENDLY
- FORMAL
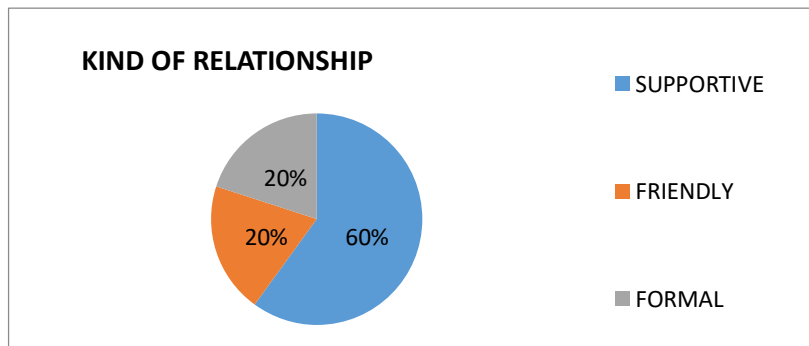
Interpretation

Students started their relationship with teacher because of teachers supportive nature, friendly nature, and formal nature. So the research says 60% due to their supportive nature, 20% due to their friendly nature, again 20% due to their formal nature.

Q.10. What role do your teacher play in your academic and social well -being?

➢ Positive
➢ Negative
➢ Neutral
    Table no. 10.

	Responses
Positive	95%
Negative	2%
Neutral	3%

Chart no-10
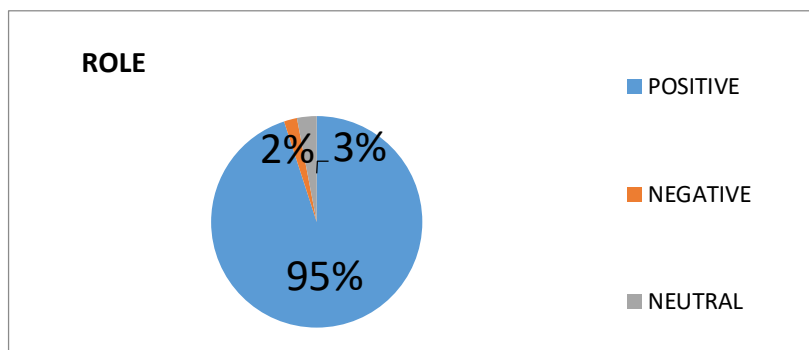
Through teachers perspective

1. When ask about how do they cope up with difficult students. Majority of them said-
    They,   make some extra efforts
            have positive discussion
            Interaction and understanding
2. When ask about the major factor that gives them a sense of positive environment they said-
        Greeting & Respect
        Two-Way Communication

3. When ask about the best strategy they use to engage students they said-
            Teach with enthusiasm and passion
            Incorporate storytelling into lessons
            Show on interest in their problems
            Make learning fun and interactive

CONCLUSION

With the help of data we can easily conclude that yes there is a major role of teacher in building student's academic and social well-being. If there exist a positive relationship between student and teacher then surely it will benefit student to be more interested and genuinely study. Also, it will bring some more positivity to the whole overall environment. Thus teachers are always striking to have a positive and supportive relationship and are

always trying to balance both academic and social issues of students. Thus, we can say teachers are a major part of students life and well-being.

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A Study on Sibling as an Important Person in Life

by Arunadevi Nadar
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Abstract :-

This study is on Sibling relationship in today's life and it helps to know how people are giving importance to the sibling relationship and the maintaining of sibling relationship throughout their lives. Those with positive sibling relationships report higher life satisfaction and lower rates of depression later in life. Also in times of illness and traumatic events, siblings provide emotional, social, and psychological support to each other. Research shows that this support is common regardless of whether they live next to or far away from each other.

Some positive and negative thoughts are also in sibling relationships. Siblings and the other members of the family are part of a system in which one person's behavior affects everyone else. Likewise, relationships between some family members can influence relationships between other members.The ways in which parents handle their children's disagreements and quarrels is an important means through which they help siblings form positive relationships with one another. Most of the parents want nothing more than their children to get along. Siblings are essential to child development. The benefits of a healthy sibling relationship can last a lifetime. Throughout the years they can become supportive friends. Besides, other than your parents,' who else knows you better than your brother or sister, So, to maintain sibling relationship is important in our entire lives.

Methodology

The Study is done by Primary and secondary data. A questionnaire is prepared for get information about the sibling relationship. A primary survey of respondents was undertaken on Google docs. A structured questionnaire was designed to collect the primary data from the respondents. The questionnaire was developed for identifying the sibling relationship. Also the study is based on the analysis of secondary data collected from the published sources like journals and websites. This study provides qualitative, quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of people towards relationship with their sibling. The data was collected by means of a questionnaire containing Value of having siblings and maintaining relationship. The survey was conducted using simple random sampling method of size consisting of 65 participants. The survey was completely optional and all participants were asked to virtually give their consent. Participants were approached online by posting the survey in the Google Form using Google Docs.

Objectives

 To promote Sibling relationship and values for the same.

To understand the Sibling relationship in today's life.

To encourage and support the Sibling relationship.

To Maintain Healthy Sibling relationship.

Introduction

Sibling relationship is an authentic relationship, maintain this relationship provide a lifelong better support of every one life.

Siblings play a unique role in one another's lives that simulates the companionship of parents as well as the influence and assistance of friends. Because siblings often grow up in the same household, they have a large amount of exposure to one another, like other members of the immediate family. However, though a sibling relationship can have both hierarchical and reciprocal elements this relationship tends to be more egalitarian and symmetrical than with family members of other generations. Furthermore, sibling relationships often reflect the overall condition of cohesiveness within a family. Siblings generally spend more time with each other during childhood than they do with parents or anyone else, and sibling relationships are often the longest-lasting relationship in individuals' lives

In today's world there are many types of families. Besides the traditional mother-and-father family, children are being raised by grandparents, other relatives, foster parents, single parents, or same-sex parents. As a result, brothers and sisters come in many forms.

- Traditional siblings are brothers and sisters with the same mother and father.
- Half siblings share either the same mother or the same father.
- Stepsiblings are brothers and sisters who are not related biologically, but whose parents are married to each other. No matter what type of siblings they are, their relationships with each other are important.

Friendships may come and go, but you're stuck with your sibling. This relationship is oftentimes one of the longest relationships in a person's life. Sibling relationships are authentic. Often siblings grow up in the same environment, share the same parents, and share common memories and similar experiences our siblings are our family tree. They are a part of who we are and that relationship is a shared history that makes this unique relationship invaluable. Start early. Parents encourage respect among siblings from the get go. Don't tolerate negative and harmful behaviours in the sibling relationship.

Provide your children with opportunities to share time and activities with you. Be wary of sibling rivalry and try to "nip it in the bud" if you see it beginning to occur.

Avoid showing favouritism. This is probably the most common reason for sibling resentment. Let your children know that you value each and every one of them by making one-on-one time for each child. Set aside some time to spend with your children. This will help them feel special and appreciated.

Set a time for family meetings (weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly). Get together with all of the family to talk freely about grievances, issues, and celebrations. Give each person a chance to speak about what's on his/her plate and then focus on finding solutions to the problems.

Encourage healthy communication between siblings. If they have disagreements allow them to work it out in a healthy way. Teach them how to negotiate and compromise (give and take) and how to look for win-win solutions. You may have to help them establish the rules and guide them at first, but once they are able to do it on their own, stand back.As children get older, encourage them to maintain a relationship or to do things together. This can become more of a task when they are teens and have

independent lives, but a little family time built into each month is a great way to encourage this relationship.

The quality of sibling relationships is one of the most important predictors of mental health in old age, according to The American Journal of Psychiatry. Research shows that people who are emotionally close to their siblings have higher life satisfaction and lower rates of depression later in life. In times of stress or trauma, siblings can provide essential emotional and monetary support.

Findings

The primary survey of 16 respondents undertaken on Google docs and a structured questionnaire was administered among age group below 18, 18-30, 31-50

Age	Do you have Sibling?	Is it good to have a sibling?	In which age group your sibling relationship is strong, You feel?	Are you like have a Brother or Sister Sibling ?	Does having siblings affect your personality?
18 - 30	Yes	Yes	1-15	Both	No
18 - 30	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No
18 - 30	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No
18 - 30	Yes	Maybe	16-30	Both	Maybe
18 - 30	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No
18 - 30	Yes	Yes	16-30	Sister	No
18 – 30	Yes	Yes	16-30	Sister	No
18 – 30	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No
18 – 30	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No
31 – 50	Yes	Yes	31-45	Both	No
31 – 50	Yes	Yes	31-45	Both	No
31 – 50	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No
31 – 50	Yes	Yes	31-45	Sister	No
31 – 50	Yes	Yes	31-45	Both	No
Below 18	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No
Below 18	Yes	Yes	16-30	Both	No

As per research by primary data, it is found that the people 90% like their sibling relationship of their age group only, and they want to have Sibling in their lives, having Sibling doesn't affect their personality .

Age	Do you ever feel inferiority complex with your Siblings?	Do you feel after Marriage Sibling relationship gets weak?	What are the factors find in your Sibling relationship?	Do you think Sibling relationship reduce terrorism?
18 - 30	Maybe	No	All of the Above	Agree
18 - 30	No	Maybe	All of the Above	Agree
18 - 30	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
18 - 30	Maybe	Maybe	Confidence	Agree
18 - 30	No	No	All of the Above	Strongly Agree
18 - 30	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
18 - 30	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
18 - 30	No	No	Encouragement	Agree
18 - 30	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
31 - 50	No	No	Support	Agree
31 - 50	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
31 - 50	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
31 - 50	No	No	Support	Agree
31 - 50	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
Below 18	No	No	All of the Above	Agree
Below 18	No	Maybe	All of the Above	Agree

Under age group 18-30 80 % people feel having sibling is not affect their personality, rest are neutral in their opinion. Under 31-50 and Below 18 age group people have their opinion of having sibling doesn't affect their Personality.

Under all types of Age group agree the think; having sibling will reduce the terrorism.

What are the factors find in your Sibling relationship ?

16 responses
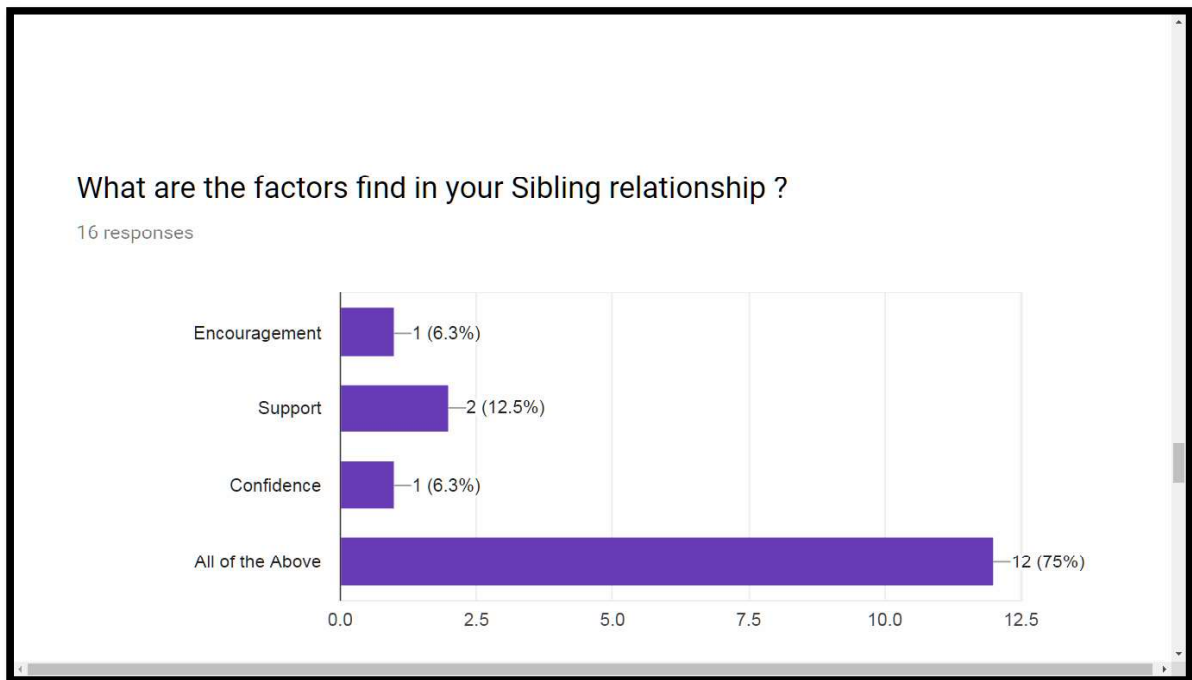
In Sibling relationship 75% people feel Encouragement, Support and Confidence with their Siblings. It provides a positive result among the sibling relationship in today's life.

Out of the all the data it would be conclude the Sibling relationship helps to improve our personality, and give support to our entire life. People feel having sibling gives them a big support after their parents.

Conclusion

Sibling relationships are emotionally powerful and critically important not only in childhood but over the course of a lifetime. Siblings form a child's first peer group, and children learn social skills, particularly in managing conflict, from negotiating with brothers and sisters. Sibling relationships can provide a significant source of continuity throughout a child's lifetime and are likely to be the longest relationships that most people experience

"From the time they are born, our brothers and sisters are our collaborators and co-conspirators, our role models and cautionary tales. They are our scolds, protectors, goads, tormentors, playmates, counselors, sources of envy, objects of pride. They teach us how to resolve conflicts and how not to; how to conduct friendships and when to walk away from them. Sisters teach brothers about the mysteries of girls; brothers teach sisters about the puzzle of boys. Our spouses arrive comparatively late in our lives; our parents eventually leave us. Our siblings may be the only people we'll ever know who truly qualify as partners for life."

Almost 80% of children grow up with at least one brother or sister. Brothers and sisters teach each other how to get along with others. Even if they do not always get along with each other, siblings play very positive roles in each other's lives.

At the end the research conclude that Sibling relationship provides the Stress less life and life-long support after the parents and the main thing is to get from primary data is Sibling

will reduce the terrorism. It means having a Sibling relationship may help children develop sympathy. Researchers examined the relationship between siblings in more than 300 families and found having a quality relationship with a brother or sister may promote altruism in teens, especially boys

"In our study, most relationships were not as important for boys as they were for girls," study co-author Laura Padilla-Walker said in a university release. "But the sibling relationship was different—they seemed to report relying on sibling affection just as much as girls do. It's an area where parents and therapists could really help boys."

Having Sibling bond it gives an emotional support, a close friendship and it will make us happier,Siblings keep us physically fit and Siblings keep us physically fit. Not only can siblings boost mental health and physical fitness, but strong social ties may help you live longer. On average, those with poor social connections died about 7.5 years earlier than those with solid bonds to friends and family. That's about the same difference in length of life as the gap between smokers and non-smokers. This may be because caring about our friends and family inspires us to take better care of ourselves or it may be because we turn to loved ones to provide us with support when we're sick or stressed Time reports. No matter the reason, keeping that strong connection with our siblings could help us live a longer, happier, and healthier life.

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Cyber Bullying in School and College in India

by Ankit Pathak & Felix Dias

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Abstract :-

This study on the topic ,Cyber bullying Among School Students in India The paper aims at introducing the concept of cyber bullying and how it is different from cyber stalking, effects and consequences, remedies available under Criminal Laws and Information Technology Act, and its prevention. I determines the activities of the bullies in children's life effects them throughout their life in the form of fear. Students under 18 seem to be the main target group for the cyber bullies as their maturity is lower compared to the adults. The adolescent age gets effected as it is the growing age. This paper details about the impacts of traditional bullying compared with Cyber bullying. About twenty years from now, we were unaware of the term called Cyber bullying. This term has come into existence with the development of the technology. It will also deal about the awareness program for school students in the form of education by parents and as well as teachers Internet has touched every aspect of human life, bringing ease in connecting people around the globe and has also made information available to huge strata of the society on a click of a button. The objective of the paper is to discuss international laws prevailing and provision of cyber bullying in India while highlighting the need for defining cyber bullying from Indian perspective, making specific regulations against it, and the experts needed in making for such law. The study, which saw data collected from over 2,000 pupils in India and other countries is also touted as India's first multilateral social science research collaboration. Another survey done by McAfee in 2014 found 50 percent of Indian youth having some experience with cyber bullying as witnesses or victims, while 36 percent said they had been directly cyber bullied.

KEYWORD :-

Cyber bullying, Internet, students, technology, India, rules and regulations.

Introduction :-

Cyber bullying has been a serious issue for the past two decades in India. This issue kept increasing due to the increased development of technology and their impacts on the teenager Electronic communication allows cyber bullying perpetrators to maintain anonymity and give them the capacity to post texts to a wide audience Cyber bullying activities can be subcategorized into text messages, bullying, pictures, videos clips and phone calls The main advantage bullies take in cyber bullying is that they cannot be identified as compared to traditional bullying Cyber bullying is defined in legal glossaries as actions that use information and communication technologies to support deliberate, repeated, and hostile behavior by an individual or group, that is intended to harm another or others. Cyber bullying can be seen as being distinct from other forms of online behavior. Internet trolling. Examples of what constitutes cyber bullying include communications that seek to intimidate, control, manipulate, put down, falsely discredit, or humiliate the recipient study recently revealed that "1 in 3 high school students have been subjected to some form of bullying or cyber bullying." Bullying can manifest itself in various forms. It can be: verbal, social or physical abuse, and ranges from one-to-one bullying to more complex forms where a primary bully is assisted by one or more accomplices or secondary bullies. Criminals ingeniously adapt new technologies to commit regular, newer forms, and variants of old crimes. Cyber World technologies serve as new outlets for criminals to commit crimes. It simplifies and eases the process of

committing crimes, changes the face of the crime drastically, and helps criminals hide anonymously. The strategies that adults may perceive to be effective for the strategies that adults may perceive to be effective for stagiest .Most harmful cyber bullying incidents occur away from campus because technology use is often not supervised

METHODOLOGY :-

The definition of cyber bullying was given to the respondents of the survey, as follows: Cyber bullying refers to the activities of using technology to bully others. Examples of cyber bullying adapted from (Willard, 2007b) were given in the survey to help students identify online bullying, such as:

1. Sending mean or threatening e-mails, instant messages, or cell phone text messages.

2. Tricking someone into telling personal information in an e-mail. The email with the personal information is forwarded to others.

3. Creating a profile of someone at an online social networking site such as Myspace.com or Facebook.com without their permission.

4. Using someone else's IM screen name or e-mail account to bully others.

5. Making postings to a website saying mean things about teenager or teacher online.

6. Creating or voting in online polls with hurtful questions such as "Who's the ugliest girl in 9th grade?"

7. Posting embarrassing pictures of another person online.

8. Making harassing or threatening phone calls with a cell phone.

Qualitative data was generated to test the research hypothesis. In order to collect data on the dimensions of the study, a research instrument was designed. The study was conducted on secondary source of dealing. It also deals with the activities of the school students and the amount of time they spend on social media. The second set of questions deal about the affected group and their friends being the victim of any cyber bullying books incident.The sections below will report these findings including sample, the most common form of cyberbullying, the overall impact of cyberbullying on high school students, and the impact of Cyber bullying on suicidal thoughts.

There is also sometimes confusion over what happens when bullying behaviors cross a legal line. Some bullying behaviors may also meet the legal definition of harassment or assault. Remember though, not all incidents of harassment or assault are bullying, and not all bullying involves harassment or assault. The US Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights issued a Dear Colleague (DCL) letter on harassment and bullying in late October 2010. You can access the full letter on StopBullying.gov. We will discuss this issue more in-depth later in the presentation. Now let's take a close look at some cases of harassment that are illegal under federal law. The DCL highlights that discriminatory harassment may include harassment or bullying that is grounded in race, color, national origin, sex, or disabilities. Current laws do not protect against harassment based on religion or sexual orientation, but they do include protection against harassment of members of religious groups based on shared ethnic characteristics as well as sexual harassment of LGBT individuals. The message to school personnel is that they must carefully consider whether bullying behavior is discriminatory harassment that violates students' federal civil rights. Under federal law,

school personnel have very clear obligations to investigate immediately in such circumstances and to take prompt steps to end the harassment if it occurred.

Sample:-

The survey was distributed to all of the students enrolled in the University of St. Thomas and St. Catherine University Bachelors of Social Work program. There were 28 respondent showever, two surveys were removed due to invalid and incomplete information, leaving a sample of 26 respondents. The age of the respondents ranged from 18-22 years old, with majority of respondents age 20 (43%). Majority of respondents were female (93%) and in their junior year of school (42%). Table 1 displays demographic results of age, gender, and year in school.

| Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
18	3	12%
19	4	15%
20	11	43%
21	4	15%
22	4	15%
Total	26	100%
Gender		
Male	1	4%
Female	24	93%
Transgender	0	0%
Other	1	4%
Total	26	100%
Year in School		
Freshman	3	12%
Sophomore	6	23%
Junior	11	42%
Senior	6	23%
Total	26	100%

Most Common Method of Cyberbullying:-

The survey asked respondents if they were ever victims of bullying through seven different methods including: traditional bullying (face to face, in person bullying), text messaging, someone creating a website about them, someone sending embarrassing photos of them, repeated phone calls, masquerading, and social networking sites.

As seen in Figure 1, the findings showed that the most common method of bullying was through text messaging, with 15 participants reporting having been bullied through text messaging. The next most common were those who reported being bullied through traditional

bullying (14) followed by participants who reported being bullied through social networking sites (11).

Figure 1. Methods of Bullying

Figure 1. *Methods of Bullying*
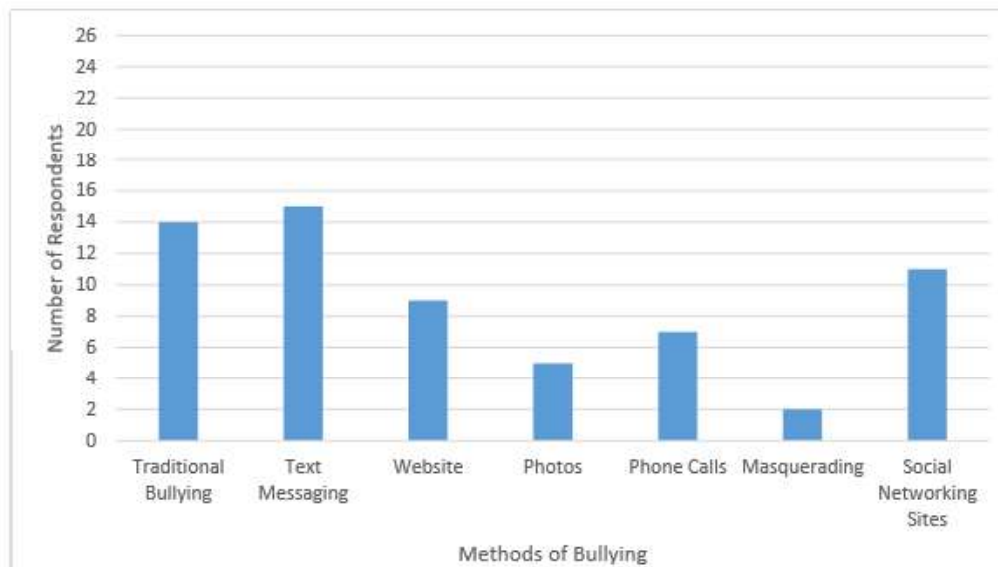
Others countries also suffering from the same problems these are show in the figure below

Conclusion:-

Cyberbullying means a behavior to cause harm or discomfort to other through the internet. Cyberbullying in our society has been performed in many forms:- flaming, harassment, cyberstalking, impersonation, outing, exclusion, trickery and denigration. Thus,
  these impacts differ from the traditional bullying which discloses the cyberbullies identity. Engaging to social network is not dangerous unless we are aware of our activity on internet and do not perform any negative activity. As many students do not report about their cyberbullying incidents, a kids helpline must be located in every locality where the identity of the victim must be unknown. Parents must educate their children about the awareness of cyberbullying and there should be a separate legislation passed to govern cyberbullying incidents.

Indian laws are competent and well drafted to punish traditional offences on the physical space. Some laws to punish offences on cyberspace are well drafted to meet the ends of justice. The interesting aspect of cyber space is that it is growing and evolving unlike physical space. Due to the same reason, what shape the crimes might take place is still not fully foreseen; cyber bullying is one such crime. It can take place in many forms and can be tried under different provisions of existing laws but doing so will affect evolution of cyber laws in India. There is a need for defining separate laws for the purpose of cyber-crime offences since the mode, consequences, gravity and probable targets are different. Cyber bullying is one of the offences which can take an ugly shape in the future and needs to be addressed soon. In making of the cyberbullying law, lawmakers should take opinion of the psychiatrist since such offence affects the psyche of a child very much. The law should be made considering the psychology of people involved and the legal expertise of law enforcements. If law is not made, many cyberbullies will be left open and victims will have to suffer the consequences and defeating the concept of justice.

Result :-

The results of the study revealed that 63% of students aged between 16-18 years responded the survey studying in grades 10th -12th where 60.5% were female and 39.5% were male respondents. Whereas the other 27% were aged 14-16 years old. According to the study, 58% students report that cyberbullying happens when a student bullies another student on internet; 55% believe that it happens when a person threatens or embarrasses another on internet 63.2% respondents believe that cyberbullying happens too often and 44.7%% have been cyber-bullied. 36.8% teenagers spend 4-8 hours ago day on internet where 68.4% view Facebook through smartphones (97.4%). 63.2% spend their online time in texting and chatting with friends and 15.8% meeting new people online. Out of those who were cyberbullied, 60.6% did not report the reason being 34.8% embarrassment and 26.1% as fear. They believe the impact of cyberbullying as depression and fear, 26% each.

They have experienced cyberbullying incidents at school (50%) and 57.9% have had their friends being cyber-bullied. If there was any cyberbullying incidents at school, 31.6% students reported to inform school authorities to help them and 31.6% involved themselves for help. 55.6% are aware about what to do during any incident of cyberbullying. 51.4% suggest that parents must communicate more often with their children to understand their issues and 50% suggest that there must be moral education by schools. According to the report, 52.6% suggest that teachers at school are the best to get help from. The sections below will report these findings including sample, the most common form of cyberbullying, the overall impact of cyberbullying on high school students, and the impact of cyberbullying on suicidal thoughts.

Suggestion for Parents:-

- As with other parts of your child's life, the golden rule about digital technology is simply to talk about it with your child. Talking about what they're doing online, what digital activities they enjoy, and what (if any) problems they're having will help your child learn to think about their digital activities and to communicate with you for any support or help they may need.

- Don't be afraid to ask your child to explain or demonstrate some digital activity. Kids often enjoy showing their skills to their parents (as we all know!). You're not necessarily bringing computer expertise to this conversation — you're bringing your life experience.

- When there is a social problem online, you may not always need to take direct action. Research shows that just listening and being supportive, and sometimes providing a different perspective, is among the most helpful things that adults do, according to youth who are being bullied.

- If a social problem persists, work with your child to notify the website or app maker about the problem. Even when the problem is only happening online, it can be a good idea to notify your child's school, where the adults can keep an eye on interactions, support your child, and make sure that there's no "spill-over" into school.

- If your child appears to be struggling emotionally, seek help from your pediatrician or the school counsellor.

- Encourage your child's school to use programs and curricula designed to increase internet safety and reduce cyber bullying and online social conflict. There are many resources for schools.

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Cyber Bullying in India

byAmit Kumar Pathak & Shubham Sharma
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Abstract:-

The cyberbullying is becoming more prevalent as students spend an increasing amount of time using technology that keeps them connected to people at all hours of the day. There are many different ways in which cyberbullies reach their victims, including instant messaging over the Internet, social networking web sites, text messaging and phone calls to cell phones. There are different forms of cyberbullying including, but not limited to, harassment, impersonation, and cyberstalking. It has been found that there are differences between not only the prevalence of cyberbullying between males and females but also the ways in which males and females cyberbully. Like bullying, cyberbullying is a serious problem which can cause the victim to feel insufficient and overly self-conscious, along with the possibility of committing suicide due to being cyber bullied. In these research paper we also mention the prevention of cyber bullying and their laws .

Keyword :- cyberbullying , prevalent ,harassment .

Introduction:-

Cyber bullying is the harassment or bullying executed through digital devices like computers, laptops, smartphones, and tablets. The platforms where cyber bullying can occur include social media, chat rooms, and gaming platforms where people can view and participate in the sharing of content. The different types of cyber bullying involve causing humiliation through hateful comments on online platforms/apps, or through SMS or messaging. It comprises posting, sending or sharing negative, nasty or false information about another individual for causing disgrace and character elimination.

The knowledge of the different types of cyber bullying is necessary. This enables parents and young adults to report cyber bullying and adopt measures to prevent cyber bullying. Following are some of the common types of cyber bullying:

- Posting hurtful, nasty or humiliating rumors or comments about an individual online.
- Publishing an embarrassing or nasty photo or video.
- Creating a fake or nasty webpage about another individual.
- Issuing online threats provoking an individual to kill themselves or hurt someone else.
- Triggering religious, racial, ethnic or political vitriol online by posting hate comments or content.
- Faking an identity online to ask for or post personal or fake information about someone.

When any one obtains information from the person's social media accounts and other online profiles. It's used for online harassment, online defamation and other forms of cyber bullying.
While cyberbullying has been going on through text messages, emails, and chat rooms for quite some time, the number of case have begun to rise as the use of social networking sites by adolescent become more prevalent (Sengupta & Chaudhuri, 2001). Studies have shown that 90% of adolescent report using internet on a regular

basis and about 70% report having at least one user profiles on social networking site (patton et al,2014). The use of social networking sites, such as chat rooms, Facebook, or Twitter, gives adolescent full opportunity to be in contact with one another. It has been reported that social media and social networking sites are a common way for youth to perpetuate violent acts, including bullying and harassment against there peers.Cyberbullying, just like bullying face-to-face has many negative impacts. The US Department of Health and Human Services found that kids who are cyberbullied are more likely to use drugs and alcohol, skip school, receive poor grades, have lower self-esteem, and have more health problems than those who have not been cyberbullied (US Department of Health and Human Services, n d). Teens who are victimized often hide these negative feelings from adults because they feel embarrassed that they are being bullied. Victims of cyberbullying can feel lonely and unsafe (Lenhart et al., 2011). While face-to-face bullying happens the majority of the time at school, often in front of witnesses, cyberbullying happens while the victim is in their own home, making a space that may have been safe for the victim suddenly unsafe (Lenhart et al., 2011).

Methodology:-

The Cyber Bullying in India:-

The increasing availability of affordable data services and social media presence, cyber bullying in India has witnessed an alarming rise. According to research conducted by Symantec, nearly 8 out of 10 individuals are subject to the different types of cyber bullying in India. Out of these around 63% faced online abuses and insults, and 59% were subject to false rumors and gossips for degrading their image. The same study ranks India as the country facing the highest cyber bullying in the Asia Pacific region, more than Australia and Japan.

In fact, 50% of women residing in prime Indian cities are a victim of online abuse, according to a survey by Feminism. Spurred by the increasing cases of cyber bullying in India, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched a distinct helplineto report cyber bullying, online harassment, and cyber defamation, particularly against women and children.

This country has recorded the highest rate of children falling victim to cyberbullying in 2018 so far, a survey conducted in 28 countries by the UK-based consumer tech review firm Comparitech showed.

Instances of cyberbullying in India have accelerated this year with over 37% of parents admitting that their children have become victims at least once, which is 15% more than in 2016.

"Indian parents remained among the highest to express confidence that their children were cyberbullied at least sometimes, a number that only grew from 2011 to 2018," the report said. "Across Europe and the Americas, it also appears more parents are either becoming aware of their children's negative experiences with cyberbullying, or their children are increasingly experiencing such attacks online. Comparitech based

its findings on a total of 20,793 interviews conducted among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries. The interviews were done between March 23, 2018, and April 06, 2018. The US appears to be staving off cyberbullies, with 26% respondents saying their child has suffered bullying online in 2018, compared with 34% in 2016.
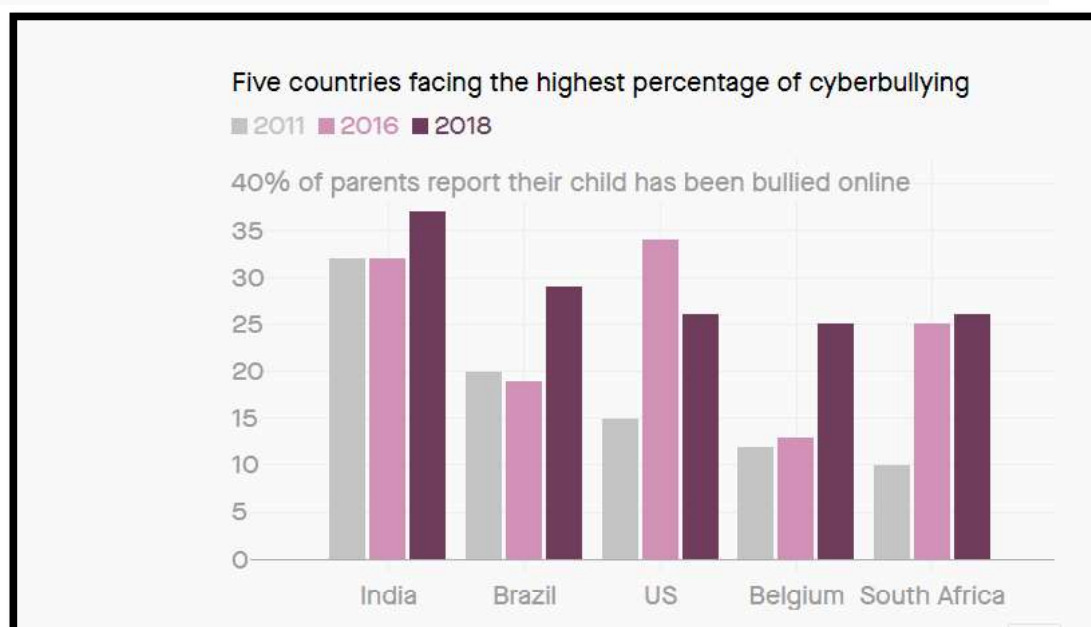
(Source- Data Comparitech)

The Some Shocking Incidents of Cyber Bullying in India

In November 2017 , an MBBS student in Kerala jumped to her death from the highest floor of her college building. An examination of her Facebook profile showed her displeasure over the nasty comments made one of her peers. Police suspect that cyber bullying provoked her to take this extreme step.

In February 2017, the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) attacked students at a literary event in Delhi's Ramjas College.At that time, little did a 20-year-old student from Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi, imagine that her online campaign against the violence would change her life forever? The student, Gurmehar Kaur, has ever since been trolled and abused extensively on social media platforms. Worse still, she has even been receiving death and rape threats!

This is just another example of the awful state of cyber bullying in India. Sadly, each day yet another innocent life is subject to online torments and cyber bullying in India.

Preventive Measures of Cyber Bullying :-

1. **To Prevent Cyber Bullying – Be Wary of Your Child's Online Activities:-**

In this digital era, children are growing up with technology at their fingertips. Thus, different types of cyber bullying have become a household occurrence. Teenagers and youths are more helpless to cyber bullying as they have limited understanding of the good and the bad. As a parent, it is your responsibility to be aware of your child's online activities in order to prevent cyber bullying. Be knowing of the apps and digital media that your child is using. It is imperative that you ensure that your child engages more in offline activities than an addiction to computers, online gaming, and smartphones.

2. **The following are some warning signs that your child is being cyber bullied or is cyber bullying others:-**

- Considerable increase or decrease in your child's usage of a mobile, laptop or tablet
- Display of emotional responses such as sadness, anger or happiness to the activities on their device
- The tendency to avoid discussion on their online activities
- Hiding of the device screen when others are close by
- Indifference to social activities and gatherings, and outdoor activities
- Sudden deactivation of their social media accounts or opening of new ones
- Becoming depressed and withdrawn

The Anti-Cyber Bullying Laws in India:-

Cyber bullying in India has reared its ugly head in more ways than one and it is only getting poorer with every passing day. However, it is shocking that there are no special Anti-Cyber Bullying Laws in India yet. Following are some cyber laws though that cover some of the acts classified as cyber bullying in India.

Sec.66A – Sending offensive messages through communication service, etc.

Sec.66C – Identity Theft

Sec.66D – Cheating by personation by using the computer resource

Sec.66E – Violation of privacy

Sec.67B – Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in any sexually explicit act, etc. in electronic form

Sec.72 – Breach of confidentiality and privacy

Sec.503 Indian Penal Code (IPC) – Sending threatening messages through email

Sec.509 IPC – Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman

Sec.499 IPC – Sending defamatory messages through email

Sec .500 IPC – Email Abuse

Conclusion:-

The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of adolescents who have been victimized by cyber bullying. This study found that adolescents who have been victimized by cyber bullying report experiencing negative emotional impacts.

The findings of this study are important and useful for social workers to gain insight into the experiences that adolescents who have been victimized by cyberbullying have had begin.Now in these world we have found many of the people are using fake id for social media and communicate around the world and now we can see as many people are busy with phone all the time these is the biggest disadvantage or basic information about cyber bullying we also have now dating application available in smartphones we should tell or encourage children that cyber bullying is dangerous and not misuse with the picture .

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Quality of Online Friendships among Young Persons in Dombivli

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Abstract

With thedevelopmentandwidespreaduseoftheInternet,moreandmorepeoplemakefriends online.Anonlinefriendshipbeginswhentwopeoplebondandhavethingsincommon,justlike an offline relationship. The friendship can become a source of support and provide emotional benefits even though the friends will never meet in person. The research paper aimed to study and analyse the need, importance and quality of online friendship/relationship among youth. Primary data was collected in Dombivlicity.

Introduction

Friendship is one of the most common types of interpersonal relationship. Recently, a new form of friendship, which we call online friendship, has emerged. This type of friendship initiates and develops through computer mediated communication (CMC) in online social settings. In recent years interest has grown in the extent to which Internet is used in social relationships. The most frequent use of the Internet is for communication purposes and that computer-mediated communication facilitates not only the maintenance of social ties but also the formation of new relationships among individuals. The use of the Internet for relationship formation is of particular interest among teenagers and youths. Forming online relationships might be one of the most appealing aspects of Internet use among young people, given that forming social relationships is virtually a developmental imperative among youth and teenagers.Onlinerelationshipsarebecomingapartofthesocialworld.Oneofthekeyfeatures of friendships is their quality. The quality of friendships refers to the experienced closeness, trust, and understanding between friends. Several studies have investigated and compared the quality of online friendship. Friendships originated in the Internet are perceived as less close and supportive because they are relatively new and online friends are involved in fewer joint activities and fewer topics of discussion.

Review of literature

GUSTAVOSMESCH,ILANTALMUND,inhispaperentitled"OnlineFriendship,formation and communication channels and social closeness"(2006) concluded that "while youth people usedtheirinternetforcommunicationpurposes,onlyfewpercentageofthemsaidthattheymet their first friend through internet. The finding indicating that online social friendship are weaker than offline social friendship is an importantcontribution."

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Objectives of the research

The study has taken overall objective of quality of online friendships:

- Generalobjective-
    o To study the nature of communication with online friends.

- Specificobjective-
    o To find out the pattern of online friendships amongyouth.
    o To explore the comfort level of interaction with online friends on social media.
    o To analyse the relational value of onlinefriendships.

Research methodology

The research is descriptive and analytical in nature. The study comprised of Primary data and Secondary Data. For primary data, a structured questionnaire consisting of 20 questions was prepared and floated among respondents belonging to 3 Age Groups between 16 and 24 years since they represent young persons. 132 responses were collected from the specified Age Groups in Dombivli City. Random Sampling Method was used for the study. Secondary data

was referred from published articles and research papers. Simple percentage tool was used for analysis of the collected data.

Data analysis

Table: 1.1- Demographic profile of Respondents (N=132)

Gender	Age group
▪ Male 65(49.2%) ▪ Female67(50.8%)	▪ 16-18 years 35(26.5%) ▪ 19-21 years 61(46.2%) ▪ 22-24 years 36(27.3%)

TheaboveTable1.1showsthat51%werefemalerespondentsand49% were male respondents. The majority of the respondents belonged to the 19-21 years age group (46.2%), followed by 16-18 years age group (26.5%) and the remaining were in the 22-24 years age group(27.3%).

Table 1.2 Nature And Pattern of Online Friendships

1. <u>Do you like to make online friends?</u> Yes No	111(84.1%) 21(15.9%)	6. <u>Gender of online friends:</u>Male Female Both	16(12.1%) 20(15.2%) 96(72.7%)
2. <u>Most used Social Media:</u> Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram and others	19(14.4%) 41(31.1%) 59(44.7%) 6(4.5%) 7(5.3%)	7. <u>Age of your online friends:</u>Your sameage Younger than you Older thanyou	83(63%) 31(24%) 18(14%)
3. <u>Most preferred to make online Friends on SM:</u> Facebook, Snapchat,	52(39.4%) 51(38.65%) 5(3.8%)	8. <u>Have you met your online friend in person?</u> Yes	70(53%)

Instagram and others	24(18.2%)	No		62(47%)
4. <u>No. of Online friends do you have</u>:None 1 – 4 5 – 8 More than 8	8(6.1%) 68(51.5%) 15(11.4%) 41(31.1%)	9. <u>Avg Time spent with your online friend per day:</u> Less than 30 minutes 30 minutes – 1 hour 1 hour – 2 hours More than 2 hours		67(50.8%) 30(23%) 20(15.2%) 15(11.4%)
5. <u>What kind of relationship do you have with your online friend(s)?</u> Friendship	107(81.10%)	10. <u>Frequency of interacting with Online friends:</u> Less than 3 months		25(19%)
Brother/siste r Love	15(11.40%) 10(7.60%)	3 – 6 months 6 – 1 year More than 1 year	21(16%) 31(23.5%) 55(41.7%)	

Itwasfoundthatmajorityoftherespondents(84%)liketomakeonlinefriendswhileonly 16% dislike of making online friends in social media. It was found that majority of the respondents are using Whatsapp (45%) followed by Instagram (31.1%), then Facebook (14.4%) andothers (5.3%), while only 4.5% are using snapchat. With reference to the most preferred of making online friend on social media, majority of respondents are using Facebook (39.4%) followed by Instagram (38.6%) and Others (18.2%), whereas only 4% of the respondents are using snapchat.

WithrespecttotheNo.ofonlinefriends,majorityoftherespondentshave1 – 4onlinefriends (52%), followed by More than 8 (31.1%) and 5 – 8 (11.4%), while only 6.1% does not have online friends on social media. It was found that majority of respondents are friends (81.10%) followed by 11.40% are Brother/sisters, whereas only 7.60% are in Love. With respect to the Gender of Online friends, majority of the respondents (72.7%) are in friendship with both, followed by 15.2% who have only female friends and 12.1% has malefriends.

Intermsofageoftheonlinefriend63%respondentshavementionedthattheyareofthesame age,whereas24%respondentshavefriendsyoungerthanthemandonly14%respondent shave friends older than them. With respect to meeting online friends in person, majority of the respondents expressed that they have met their online friends in person (53%) while only47% expressed that they have not met their online friends in person. In terms of frequency of interacting with Online friends, majority of the respondents interacts for More than 1 year (41.7%), followed by 6 months – 1 year (24%) and Less than 3 months (19%), whereas only few respondents interacts with online friends for 3-6 months (16%). With respect to spending time with online friends per day, majority of the respondents spent for Less than 30 minutes (50.8%)followedby30 minutes–1hour(23%)and1– 2hours(15.2%),whereasonly11.4% spent for More than 2 hours with OnlineFriends.

Table 1.3 Relational values

1. What topics do you share/chat with your online friends?		6. How would you feel if there is a break up in the relationship with your online friends?	
Family related matters Personal Matters	7(5.3%)	Not so bad Disappointme nt	64(48.50%)
	37(28%)		53(40.20%)
Education and Career related topics			
Matters of social interest	38(28.8%)	Frustration	15 (11.40%)
	50(37.9%)		
2. How often do you seek help from your online friends?		7. Have you faced any trust / stress issues with your online friend?	
Always Sometimes Rarely Never	17(12.9%)	Yes No	50 (37.9%)
	58(43.9%)		82 (62.1%)
	38(28.8%)		
	19(14.4%)		

3. I prefer to maintain a healthy relationship with my online friends Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree	37 (28%) 87 (65.9%) 5(3.8%) 3(2.3%)	8. Comfortable while communicating on the online platform with your online friend. Always Sometimes Rarely Never	39(29.5%) 60(45.5%) 18(13.6%) 15(11.4%)
4. Will your relationship last long? Yes No Not sure	53(40.2%) 19(14.4%) 60(45.5%)	9. Generally speaking, which type of friends do you prefer Online friends Offline friends Both	21(15.9%) 38(28.8%) 73(55.3%)
5. How often do you agree with the opinions given by your online friends? Always Sometimes Rarely Never	19(14.40%) 75(56.80%) 24(18.20%) 14(10.60%)	10. Any values you have imbibed from your online friends To be confident To be loyal To be supportive To be helpful Did not imbibe any value	37 (28%) 41(31.10%) 43(32.60%) 47 (35%) 30 (22.70%)

With reference to the topics shared with online friends, it was found that Majority of the respondent share their social interest(37.9%), followed by Education and Career relatedtopics (28.8%) and personal matters (28%), whereas only 5.3% of respondents share their Family related matters. With reference to seeking help from your online friends, it was

found that 43.9% of the respondents stated "Sometimes", 28.8% stated "Rarely", and 14.4% stated "Never", while only 12.9% stated "Always". With reference to the preference of maintaining a healthy relationship with online friends, it was found that 65.9% of the respondents Agreed, 28% "Strongly Agreed", 3.8% "Disagree", while only 2.3% StronglyDisagreed.

In terms of long lasting relationship, 45.5% respondents are not sure, whereas 40.2% respondentsaresureaboutthat,whileonly14.4%respondentsexpressedthattheirrelationship will not last long. It was found that 56.80% of the respondents stated "Sometimes", 18.20% stated"Rarely",14.40%stated"Always"whileonly10.60%stated"Never". Withreference

to break up in the relationship 48.50% of the respondents feel not so bad followed by Disappointment (40.20%) whereas 11.40% feels frustrated.

WithrespecttotheTrustissuesfacedwithonlinefriends,itwasfoundthat62.1%didnotface any trust issues with online friends, while only 37.9% have faced trust issues with online friends. Majority of the respondents feel free sometimes while communicating with online friends(45.5%),followedby29.5%ofrespondentswhoalwaysfeelcomfortableand13.6%of respondents are quite free rarely, while only 11.4% does not feel comfortable. With respect to the preference of types of friends, it was found that 55.3% respondents agreed to have online as well as offline friends, followed by28.8%.

itwasfoundthat35%oftherespondentshaveimbibedtobehelpful,followedby32.60%have learnttobesupportivethen31.10%havegainedthevalueoftobeloyaland28%respondedto   be confident, whereas 22.70% respondents did not imbibe anyvalue.

General findings

The following main findings emerged from the study. It was found that :

- ❖ Majority of the respondents (84.1%) like to make onlinefriends.
- ❖ Compared to Facebook (39.4%) and Instagram (38.65%), Whatsapp (44.7%) was the most used social media to make onlinefriends.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents expressed (72.7%) that their online friends were both male and female and were of their same age(63%).
- ❖ Majority of the respondents (51.5%) expressed that they have 1 – 4 Online friends with whom they have been interacting for More than 1 year(41.7%).
- ❖ Morethanhalf(53%)oftherespondentshavemettheironlinefriendsinpersonand   a large majority of them treat them as friends (81.10%) than siblings orlovers.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents prefer to share matters of social interest (37.9%) and sometimes (43.9%) they seek theirhelp.
- ❖ Trust plays an important role in a relationship so it was found that (62.1%) of the respondents did not face any trust issues with their onlinefriends
- ❖ Majority of the respondents expressed that they don't feel bad (48.50%) if there is a breakup in theirrelationship.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents (45.5%) feel free and comfortable while communicating with their online friends and also sometimes (56.80%) agree with their opinion.

- ❖ Majority of the respondents (65.9%) prefer to maintain a healthy relationship and (126.7%) of the respondents has gained certain values such as to be helpful, to be supportive, to be loyal, to be confident whereas (22.70%) respondents did not imbibe anyvalue.
- ❖ Intermsoflonglastingrelationship(40.2%)oftherespondentsrespondedthattheir relationshipwilllastlongwhile(45.5%)werenotsureaboutit.Amajority(55.3%) of the respondents preferred to make both Online as well as offlinefriends

Conclusion

Thepurposeofthisstudywastoinvestigatethenatureofonlinesocialfriendships.Thefindings show that while youths increasingly used the Internet for making online friends, only a relatively small percentage of them reported that they did not like to make online friends. It wasalsofoundthattheygetinfluencedandhavealsoimbibedmanyvaluesthroughtheironline friends.Evenifmanyonlinefriendsdidn'tmeeteachotherinpersontheydidn'tfaceanytrust issues between them. It can be concluded that online friendships influences behaviour among the youth.

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1. Darius K.-S. Chan & Grand H.-L. Cheng, , Journal of Social and Personal Relationships Copyright2004
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3. Website:https://www.liveabout.com/what-really-constitutes-an-online-friend-1385663

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Table 1.2 Nature And Pattern of Online Friendships

1. Do you like to make online friends? Yes No		6. Gender of online friends:Male Female Both	
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2. Most used Social Media: Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Snapchat Others	19(14.4%) 41(31.1%) 59(44.7%) 6(4.5%) 7(5.3%)	7. Age of your online friends:Your sameage Younger than you Older thanyou	83(63% 31(24% 18(14%
3. Most preferred to make online Friends on SM: Facebook Instagram Snapchat	52(39.4%) 51(38.65%)	8. Have you met your online friend in person? Yes No	70(53%) 62(47%)

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	24(18.2%)		
4. <u>No. of Online friends do you have:</u>None 1 – 4 5 – 8 More than 8	8(6.1%) 68(51.5%) 15(11.4%) 41(31.1%)	9. <u>Avg Time spent with your online friend per day:</u> Less than 30 minutes 30 minutes – 1 hour 1 hour – 2 hours More than 2 hours	67(50.8% 30(23% 20(15.2% 15(11.4%
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- ❖ Trust plays an important role in a relationship so it was found that (62.1%) of the respondents did not face any trust issues with their onlinefriends
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References

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5. Marjolijn L. Antheunis, Patti M. Valkenburg, Jochen Peter, Cyberpsychology: Journal of psychosocial Research onCyberspace.(2013)
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Sibling Relationship Today

by Juilee Sawant
Nirmala Memorial Foundation

ABSTRACT: The focus of this study involved the study of sibling relationship today. Sibling relationship are authentic. The main objective behind the research was to understand their bond , to know how they treat each other and to know which sibling relationship combination(two brothers, two sisters, one brother and one sister, or a single child) they think are the best in a family. The research is done in a descriptive and correlational manner by using snowball method. A set of 12 question were made and were asked to approx 20 adults having siblings. The questionnaires were regarding their age gap, fights, number of times they contact their siblings and so on. The result of the research were adult siblings do have a strong bond in spite of having to many distraction in their life.

INTRODUCTION : Each of two or more children having one or both parents in common are stated to siblings. Then they can in any term like two brothers, two sisters or a brother or a sister. Sibling relationships are authentic. As suggested by Voorpostel and Vander Lippe (2007), sibling relationships can be one of the most long lasting and enduring relationships of an individual. Often siblings grow up in the same environment, they share the same parents andalso share common memories and similar experience. At very intial stage of their life ie.during their childhood they are guided and guarded by their parents and so most of the parents want nothing more than their children to get along and have a securelife.

As they spend too much time with each other throughout their childhood, it helps in the child's development, it also benefits them in having healthy sibling relationship which then makes them first supportive friend to each other. The relationship or bond between siblings is different during

different stages of their life (ie.different in childhood different among adults, different among teenage, etc).They might get too close to each other by sharing their private life, helping each other in solving the problems and motivating each other to do better. They might have clashes, disagreement or arguements with each other due to difference in opinion, perspective, standard of living of each other.

Their relationship also gets different when they have their partner, their own house, their children or sometimes due to transfer due to job. So let us see how an adult in todays world handles his/her sibling relationship.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:
1. Sociologists Dr. Lynn K. White and Dr. Agnes Riedman found that two-thirds of the adults claim that one of their siblings is their closest friend. But it isn't always easy to be friends with our siblings. Siblings can be a source of conflict as they are often people we compare ourselves with and rivalries from childhood die hard. We can fall out of touch with our siblings. Especially, during middle adulthood when both parties are busy, often with their own kids and career.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:
1. To know the relationship between siblings from adult.
2. To take suggestion from the adults about their sibling relationship.
3. To know how their siblings treat each other.
4. To understand their bond with their siblings

HYPOTHESES:

Siblings relationship among adults is not that strong.
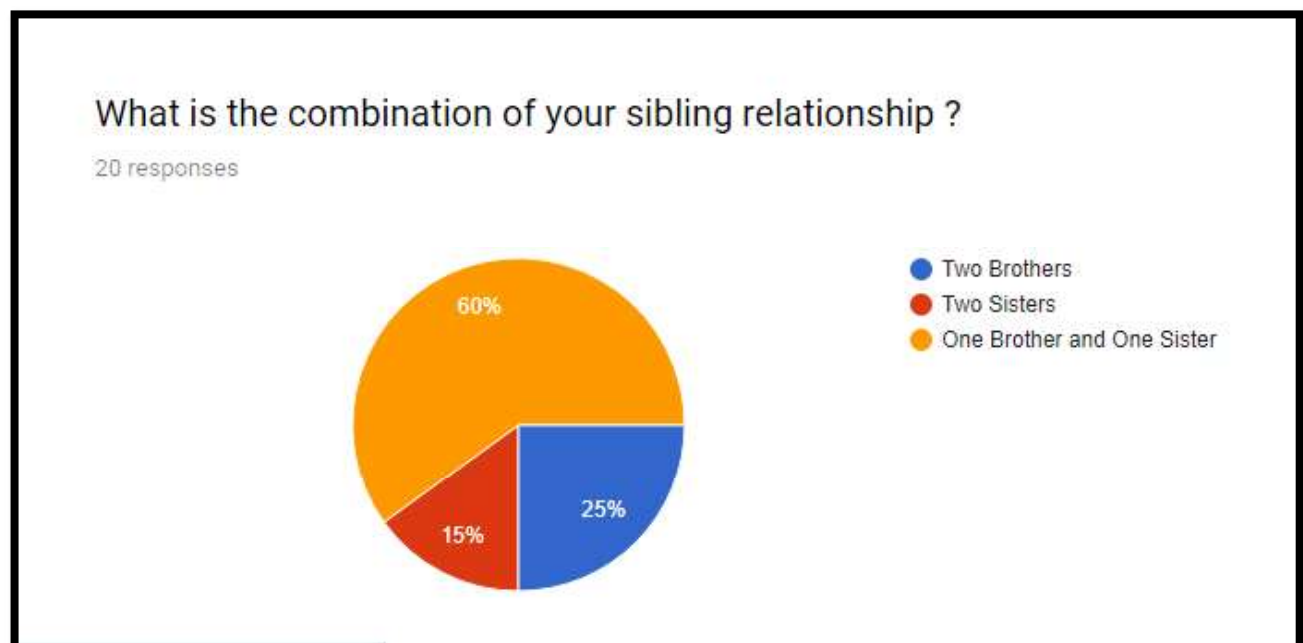
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:
The research done is descriptive and correlational. The researcher has used the questionaire method to collect the information. A set of 12 questions were asked to a sample of approx 20 relatable people. Both primary as well as secondary form of data is used for collection of information. The information was obtained using the snowball method from different adults having different types of opinions about their sibling

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

What is the age gap between you and your sibling ?
20 responses
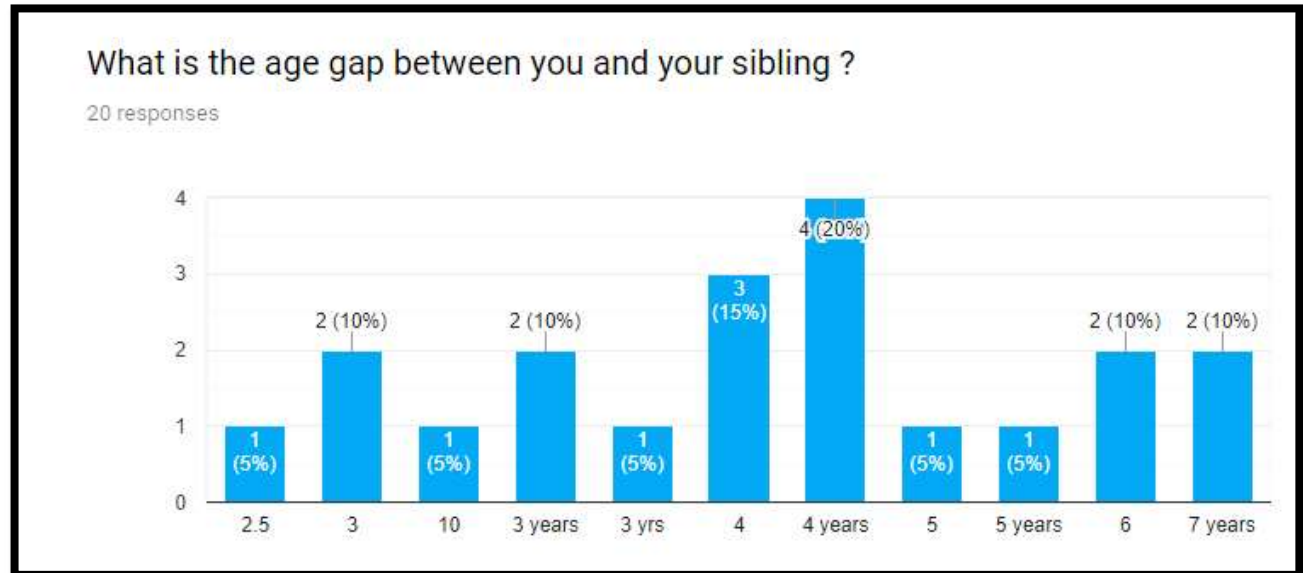
The above chart describe the age gap between the respondents and their siblings. Around 35% respondents have 4 years age gap, 25% respondents have 3 years age gap, 5% respondents have

2.5 years age gap, 5% respondent have 10 years age gap, 10% respondent have 5 years age gap, 10% respondents have 6 years age gap and 10% respondent have 7 years age gap with their siblings.

What is the combination of your sibling relationship ?
20 responses

- Two Brothers
- Two Sisters
- One Brother and One Sister

The above chart describe the combination respondent have with their siblings. Around 60% respondents are one brother and one sister , 25% respondents are two brothers and 15% respondent are two sister.

Do you stay/live with any of your sibling ?

20 responses
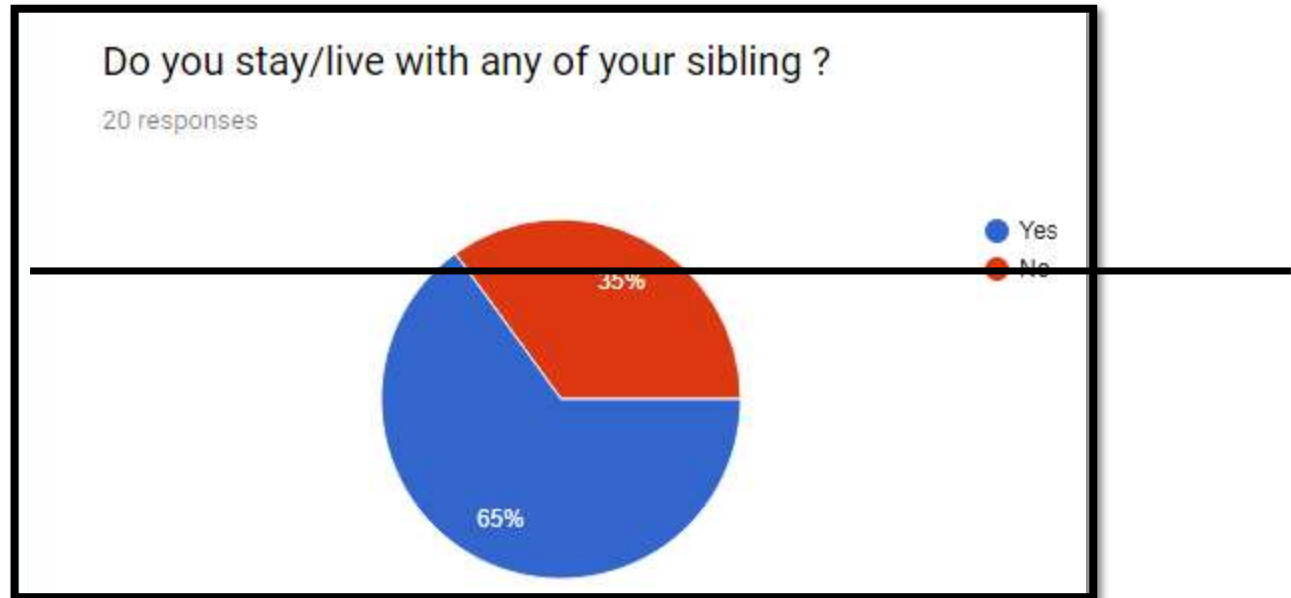
The above chart describe do the respondent stay/live with any of their sibling? So around 65% respondents do stay/live with their sibing, and 35% respondents do not stay with their sibling.

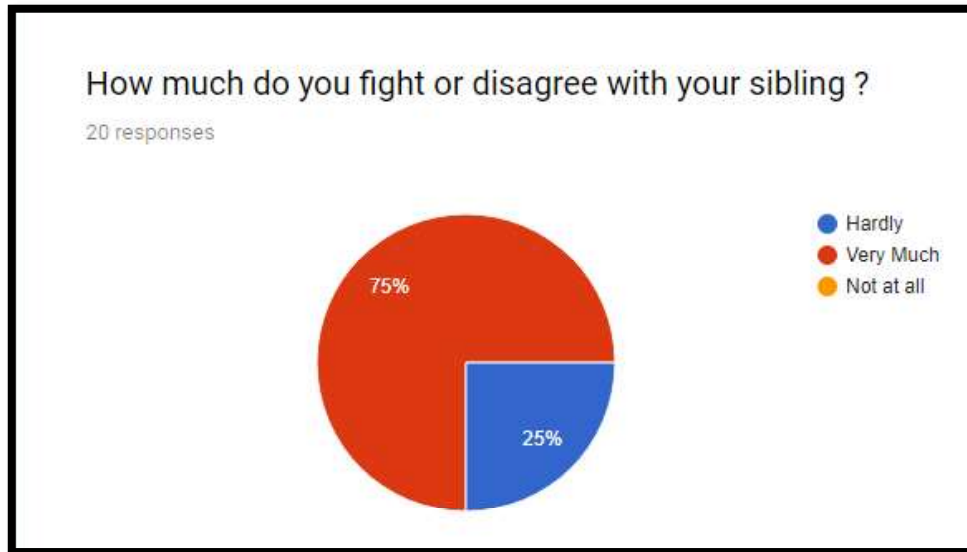## What does your sibling treat you like ?

20 responses
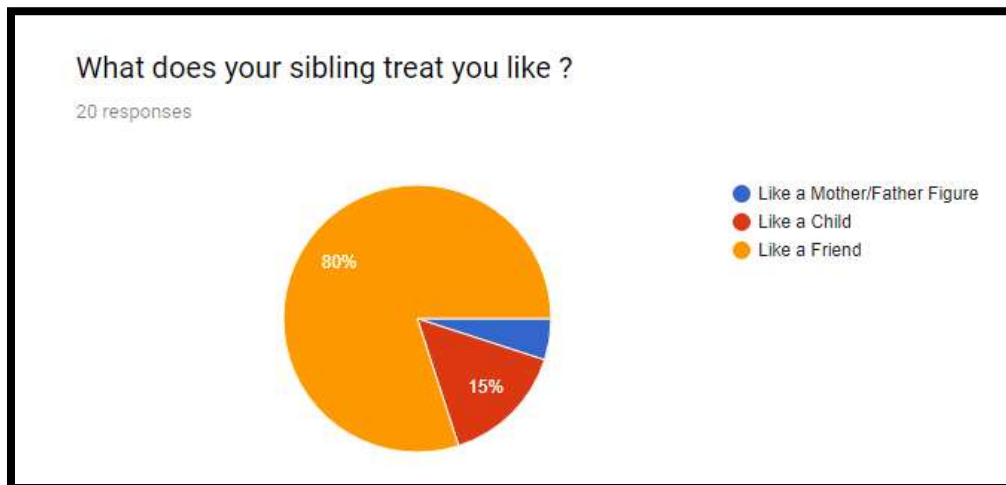
The above chart describe how the respondents siblings treat them? So around 80% respondent are treated like a friend, 15% respondent are treated like a child, and 5% respondent are treated like a mother/father figure by their sibling.
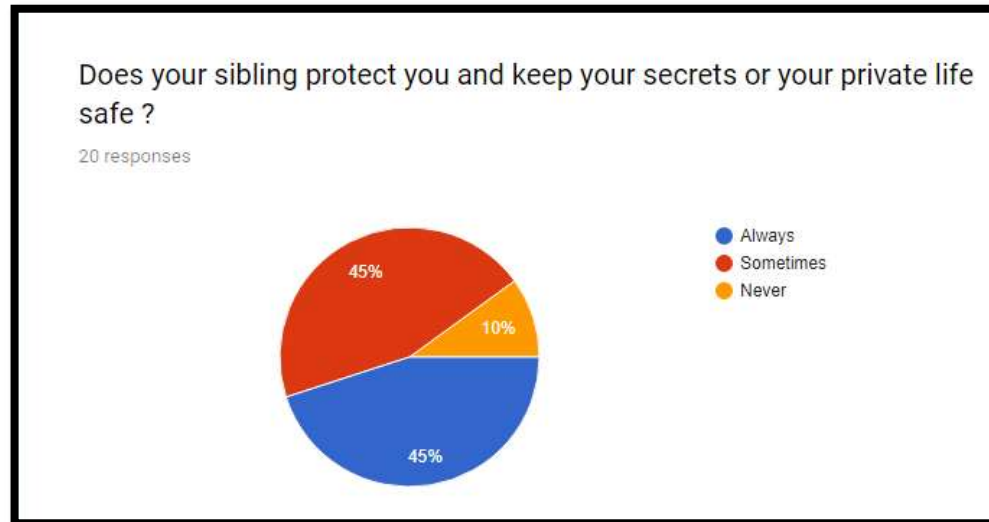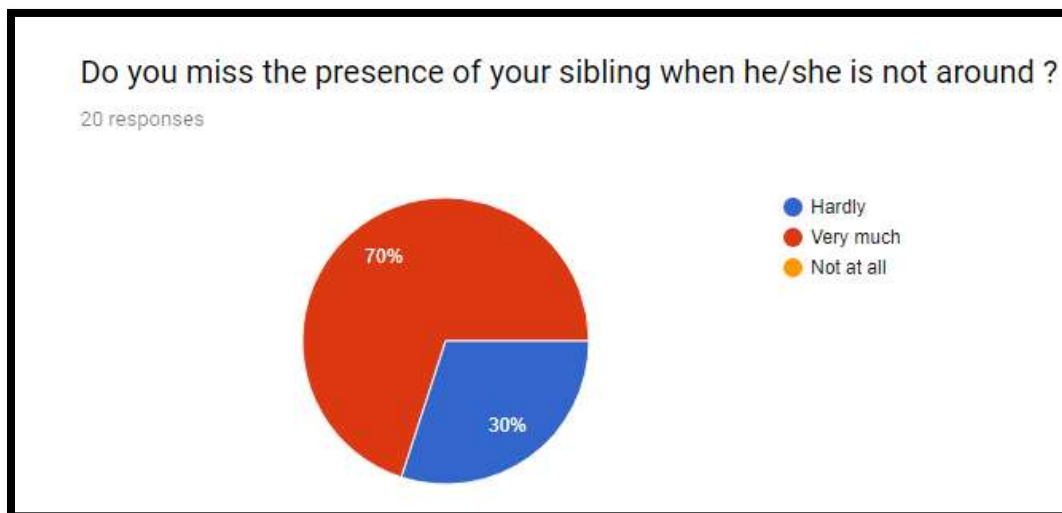
The above chart describe does respondent sibling protect them and keep their secrets or private life . So around 45% respondent sibling always protect and keep their secrets or private life safe, 45% respondent s sibling sometimes protect and keep their secret or private life safe, and 10% respondents sibling never protect and keep their secret or private life safe.
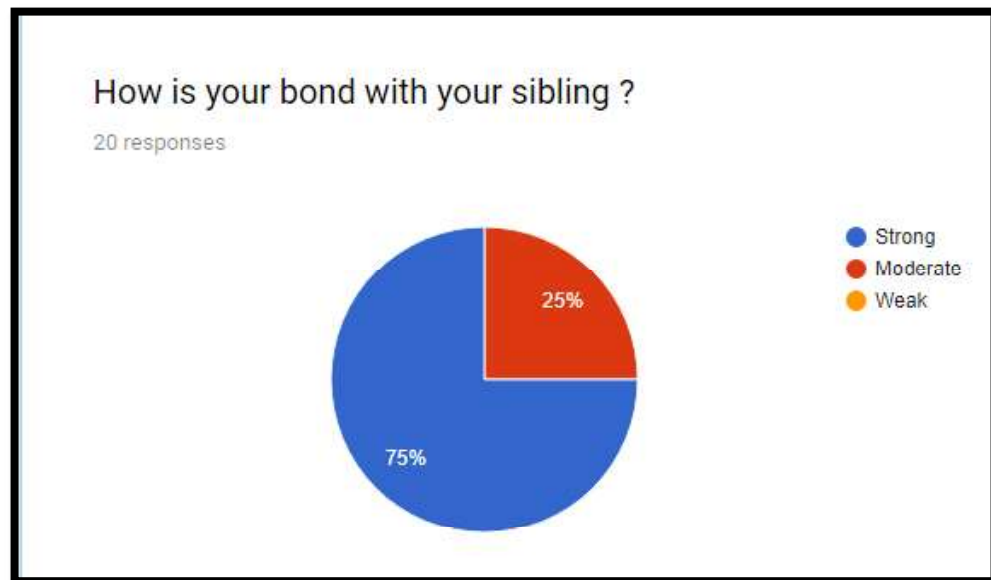

The above chart describe the amount of time the respondent contact their sibling. So around 55% respondent do contact their sibling daily, 25% respondent rarely/occasionally contact their sibling, 10% respondent contact their sibling once a week, and 10% respondent contact their sibling once/twice a month.

How much do you fight or disagree with your sibling ?

20 responses

- ● Hardly
- ● Very Much
- ● Not at all

75%

25%

The above chart describe the amount of respondent fight/disagree with their siblings. And around 75% respondent fight or disagree with their sibling very much, and 25% respondent hardly fight or disagree with their siblings.

Do you miss the presence of your sibling when he/she is not around ?

20 responses

- ● Hardly
- ● Very much
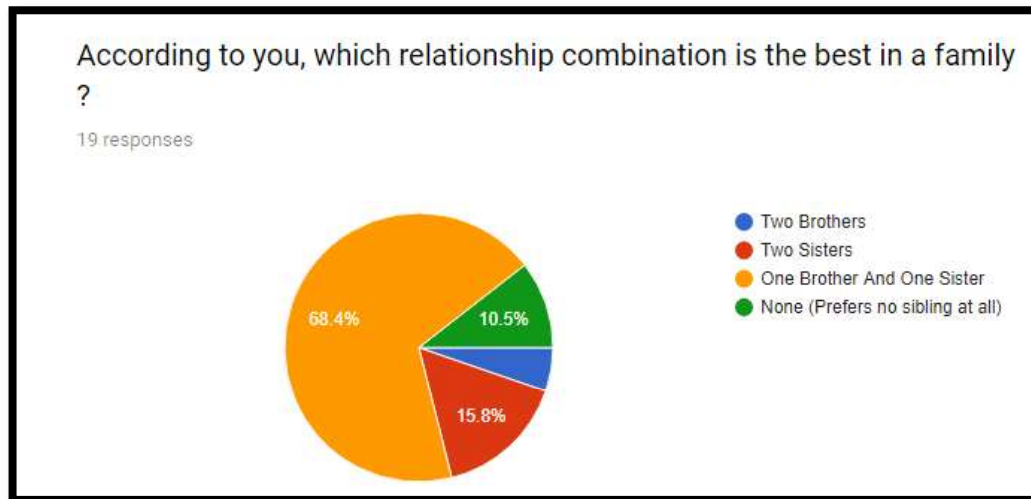- ● Not at all

70%

30%

The above chart describe the amount of respondent do miss the presence of their sibling when he/she is not around. So around 70% of respondent miss the presence of their sibling very much when he/she is not around, and 30% of respondent hardly mis the presence of their sibling when he/she is not around.

How is your bond with your sibling?
20 responses

- Strong
- Moderate
- Weak

25%
75%

The above chart describe the bond between the siblings. And around 75% respondents have strong bond with their sibling, and 25% respondents have moderate bond with their sibllings.

Do you get the amount of respect from the sibling you deserve?
20 responses

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

15%
20%
65%
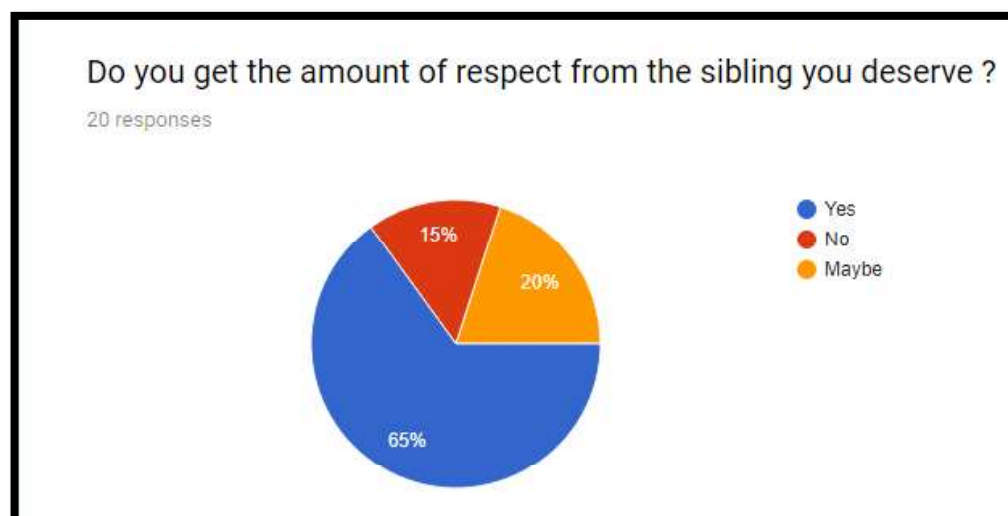
The above chart describe whether the respondents get the amount of respect they deserve from their siblings. So around 65% respondent do get respect they deserve, 20% respondent think that they might be getting the amount of respect they deserve, while 15% respondent do not get the amount of respect they deserve from their siblings.

According to you, which relationship combination is the best in a family ?

19 responses

- Two Brothers
- Two Sisters
- One Brother And One Sister
- None (Prefers no sibling at all)

68.4% 10.5% 15.8%

The above chart describe according to the respondents which siblings relationship combination are best in a family. So around 68.4% respondents feels that one brother and one sister sibling relationship are best combination in a family, 15.8% respondents feel that two sisters sibling relationship are best combination in a family, 10.5% respondents feel that single child are more preferable in a family and only 5.3% respondents feel that two brothers sibling relationship are best combination in a family.

CONCLUSION:-

1. As the respondents are adults and the age gap between them is maximum 4 years. Out of the total respondents the combination of one brother and one sister sibling relationship is higher as compare to other two combination.
2. It is been observed through the study that 65% of the respondents stay with their siblings and 80% of the respondents are been treated like a friend by their siblings.
3. Through the sources it is been observed that 45% respondent siblings always protect them and keep their secrets or private life safe and 50% of the respondents do contact their siblings daily.
4. It is been revealed that 75% of the respondents fight a lot with their siblings and still 75% of the respondents have a strong bond with their siblings. Around 70% of the respondents miss the presence if their siblings very much when their sibling(he/she) is not around.
5. The study indicates that 65% of the respondents get the amount of respect they deserve from their siblings. In spite of having fight or disagreement adults still manages to stay together, respect each other, have a daily conversation and maintain their bond strongly.

SUGGESTION:-
1. The first step to establish a healthy sibling relationship is to heal the past or to release the baggage from childhood.
2. Have a discussion regarding the problems or difficult of day to day life.
3. Share your goals with your siblings.
4. Avoid contentious issue.
5. Appreciate each other performance.

REFERENCE:-

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