A STUDY OF VALUE CONFLICT OF UNDER-GRADUATE AND POST- GRADUATE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR FRIENDSHIP

Miss ZamroodPasha Kazi — *Research Scholar, Department of Education, Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapur, Karnataka, India*

Dr. Venkoba Narayanappa — *Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapur, Karnataka, India*

ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS:
Friendship , Value Conflict , PG and UG Students.

In this present study the researcher find that the relation between friendship and value conflict among PG and UG students Value conflict is the moral position of anti-abortion and pro-choice in commensurable. There is a different type of value conflict the relation between value conflict and friendship is positive correlation coefficient between value conflict, friendship scores of under graduate students will be significant . There is a positive correlation between friendship and value conflict.

INTRODUCTION

Value conflict is the moral position of anti- abortion and pro-choice in commensurable. That is the practices not only disagree about substantive moral issues, but also approach moral question in a fundamentally different way. For this reason the abortion debate is a prime example of a moral conflict. Because parties are unlikely to be willing to compromise their most cherished values, such conflicts are likely to be intractable.

TYPES OF CONFLICT

By evaluating a conflict according to the five categories below — relationship, data, interest, structural and value — we can begin to determine the causes of a conflict and design resolution strategies that will have a higher probability of success.

Relationship Conflicts

Relationship conflicts occur because of the presence of strong negative emotions, misperceptions or stereotypes, poor communication or miscommunication, or repetitive negative behaviors. Relationship problems often fuel disputes and lead to an unnecessary escalating spiral of destructive conflict. Supporting the safe and balanced expression of perspectives and emotions for acknowledgment (not agreement) is one effective approach to managing relational conflict.

Data Conflicts

Data conflicts occur when people lack information necessary to make wise decisions, are misinformed, disagree on which data is relevant, interpret information differently, or have competing assessment procedures. Some data conflicts may be unnecessary since they are caused by poor communication between the people in conflict. Other data conflicts may be genuine incompatibilities associated with data collection, interpretation or communication. Most data conflicts will have "data solutions."

Interest Conflicts

Interest conflicts are caused by competition over perceived incompatible needs. Conflicts of interest result when one or more of the parties believe that in order to satisfy his or her needs, the needs and interests of an opponent must be sacrificed. Interest-based conflict will commonly be expressed in positional terms. A variety of interests and intentions underlie and motivate positions in negotiation and must be addressed for maximized resolution. Interest-based conflicts may occur over *substantive issues* (such as money, physical resources, time, etc.); *procedural issues* (the way the dispute is to be resolved); and *psychological issues* (perceptions of trust, fairness, desire for participation, respect, etc.). For an interest-based dispute to be resolved, parties must be assisted to define and express their individual interests so that all of these interests may be jointly addressed. Interest-based conflict is best resolved through the maximizing integration of the parties' respective interests, positive intentions and desired experiential outcomes.

Structural Conflicts

Structural conflicts are caused by forces external to the people in dispute. Limited physical resources or authority, geographic constraints (distance or proximity), time (too little or too much), organizational changes, and so forth can make structural conflict seem like a crisis. It can be helpful to assist parties in conflict to appreciate the external forces and constraints bearing upon them. Structural conflicts will often have structural solutions. Parties' appreciation that a conflict has an external source can have the effect of them coming to jointly address the imposed difficulties.

When you think of the different **types of conflict**, you might instantly think of the ones referred to in literature, especially in fiction. They can be applied to real life, of course. However, there are **types of conflict** which are easily identifiable in our contemporary times.

Before going any further, let us first give a brief description of what conflict is. There are actually a lot of ways to define conflict due to how it is used in many areas. Hence, to keep it simple for the layman, conflict pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, thus resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. Each of us possesses our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; may it involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.

Conflict is classified into the following four types:

- **Interpersonal conflict** refers to a conflict between two individuals. This occurs typically due to how people are different from one another. We have varied personalities which usually results to incompatible choices and opinions. Apparently, it is a natural occurrence which can eventually help in personal growth or developing your relationships with others. In addition, coming up with adjustments is necessary for managing this type of conflict. However, when interpersonal conflict gets too destructive, calling in a mediator would help so as to have it resolved.

- **Intrapersonal conflict** occurs within an individual. The experience takes place in the person's mind. Hence, it is a type of conflict that is psychological involving the individual's thoughts, values, principles and emotions. Interpersonal conflict may come in different scales, from the simpler mundane ones like deciding whether or not to go organic for lunch to ones that can affect major decisions such as choosing a career path. Furthermore, this type of conflict can be quite difficult to handle if you find it hard to decipher your inner struggles. It leads to restlessness and uneasiness, or can even cause depression. In such occasions, it would be best to seek a way to let go of the anxiety through communicating with other people. Eventually, when you find yourself out of the situation, you can become more empowered as a person. Thus, the experience evoked a positive change which will help you in your own personal growth.

- **Intragroup conflict** is a type of conflict that happens among individuals within a team. The incompatibilities and misunderstandings among these individuals lead to an intragroup conflict. It is arises from interpersonal disagreements (e.g. team members have different personalities which may lead to tension) or differences in views and ideas (e.g. in a presentation, members of the team might find the notions presented by the one presiding to be erroneous due to their differences in opinion). Within a team, conflict can be helpful in coming up with decisions which will eventually allow them to reach their objectives as a team. However, if the degree of conflict disrupts harmony among the members, then some serious guidance from a different party will be needed for it to be settled.

- **Intergroup conflict** takes place when a misunderstanding arises among different teams within an organization. For instance, the sales department of an organization can come in conflict with the customer support department. This is due to the varied sets of goals and interests of these different groups. In addition, competition also contributes for intergroup conflict to arise. There are other factors which fuel this type of conflict. Some of these factors may include a rivalry in resources or the boundaries set by a group to others which establishes their own identity as a team.

Conflict may seem to be a problem to some, but this isn't how conflict should be perceived. On the other hand, it is an opportunity for growth and can be an effective means of opening up among groups or individuals.

Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between people.[1] Friendship is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in academic fields such as communication, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and philosophy. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles.When we talk about friendship we are often talking about the value of having friends.

IMPORTANCE OF FRIENDSHIP
*Mutual trust and Respect Between individuals.
*Friendly conduct among individuals.
*Exchange of warm emotions.
*Bond or unity among companions, fellow-mate etc.
"Walking with friends in the dark is better than walking alone in the light."

Our friends also play the role of our guide and mentor. They keep us away from evils,thus we can seek his advice anytime and solve our problems.

Why is Friendship Important for a College Student?

Friendship is important, to one degree or another, for everyone. But when you go through college you not only expand your knowledge on a particular topic, you also expand as a person. When you apply for a job after graduation, you will be asked questions about your skills and knowledge base.

But you will also be asked how well you work with a team, how you collaborate with others, as well as how you get along with managers and supervisors. What does all of this have to do with friendships? Learning to get along with people and work well with them takes many forms, and one of them is friendship. In a sense, your friends help mold who you are and help you interact with people all around you.

What can a Student Gain from Making Friends in College?

Students stand to gain a lot by befriending their classmates. These students can form study groups, discuss ideas for projects, commiserate over mistakes, and celebrate victories and good grades. When you need to talk to someone who gets it, who knows better than someone who attends your school, possibly even a member of your class?

It doesn't sound very friendly or flowery to talk about friendships in terms of what someone can gain from them. But the very nature of the relationship is reciprocal. While a

person is providing you with the support and strength you need, you have to be providing this back to them in equal amounts. Friendship is a two-way street

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY
➤ To identify value conflict among PG and UG students.
➤ To identify relationship between PG and UG students.
➤ To identify relationship between value conflict and friendship.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY
The following null hypotheses were formulated for the purpose of testing and analysis of the data generated.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between under graduate and post graduate students with respect to their value conflict scores.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between Arts, Science and Commerce under graduate students with respect to their value conflict scores.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between male and female under graduate students with respect to their value conflict scores.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant interaction effects of type of students (UG and PG), and types of degree (Arts, Science and Commerce) on friendship scores of students

Hypothesis 5: There is no significant interaction effects of type of students (UG and PG), and Gender (Male and Female) on friendship scores of students

Hypothesis 6: There is no significant interaction effects of type of students (UG and PG), and location (Rural and Urban) on friendship scores of students

Hypothesis 7: There is no significant interaction effects of type of students (UG and PG), and levels of value conflict (Low and High) on friendship scores of students

Hypothesis 8: Value conflict would not be significant predictor of friendship of students

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY
For the present study stratified sample technique will be adopted. Sample size of the study is 720.

METHOD OF STUDY
For the present study an investigator will be adopted the descriptive survey method.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY
For the present study following standardized tools will be used:
Value Conflict scale
Friendship Scale

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY
The research investigator will be adopt the following techniques.
a) T- test
b) Correlation
c) ANOVA Value conflict scale.
d) Coefficient Correlation

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table: Mean and SD of value conflict scores of under graduate and post-graduate students.

Summary	UG students	PG students	Total
N	360	360	720
Mean	77.61	82.18	79.89
SD	9.19	7.62	8.74

The above table represents the Mean and SD of value conflict scores of under graduate and post-graduate students. The total mean of value conflict scores of students is 79.89±8.74, in which, the post-graduate students have higher value conflict scores (82.18±7.62) as compared to graduate students (77.61±9.19). The mean scores are also presented in the following figure.

Figure: Comparison of mean value conflict scores between under graduate and post-graduate students
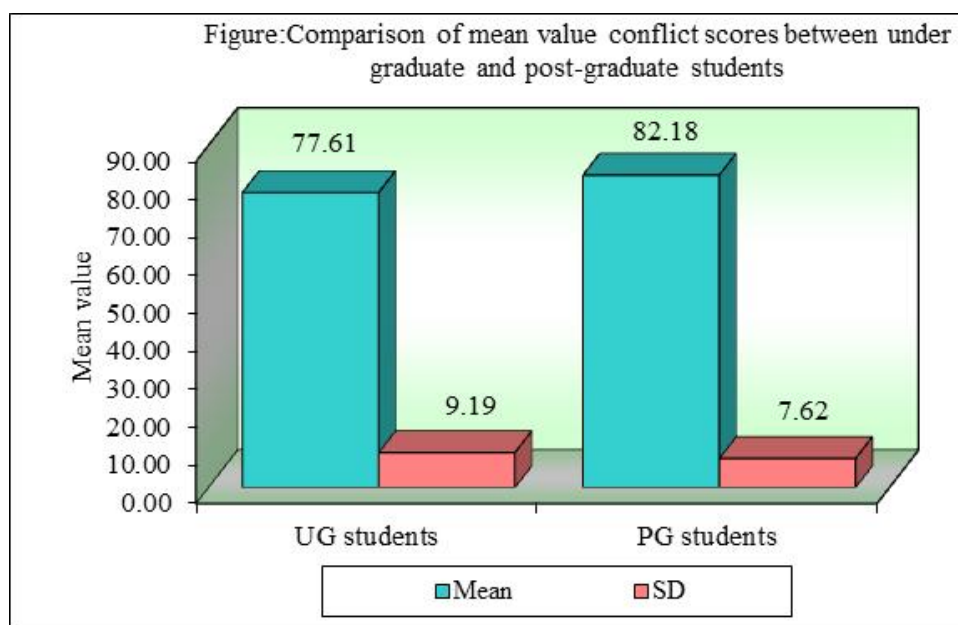
Table: Results of correlation coefficient between value conflict, friendship scores in total students

Variables	Correlation between				
	r-value	r^2	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Value conflict with Friendship	-0.9172	0.8412	-61.6704	0.0001	<0.05, S

Table: Results of correlation coefficient between value conflict, friendship scores of under graduate students

Variables	Correlation between				
	r-value	r^2	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Value conflict with Friendship	-0.9412	0.8858	-52.7008	0.0001	<0.05, S

Table: Results of correlation coefficient between value conflict, friendship scores of post graduate students

Variables	Correlation between				
	r-value	r^2	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Value conflict with Friendship	-0.8800	0.7743	-35.0493	0.0001	<0.05, S

Table: Results of correlation coefficient between value conflict, friendship scores of Arts under graduate students

Variables	Correlation between				
	r-value	r^2	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Value conflict with Friendship	-0.9525	0.9072	-33.9735	0.0001	<0.05, S

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