



The realization that multiple relations may co-exist among the same set of nodes has led to a boost in the activities of real world modeling as multiplex networks. In this framework, the nodes are distributed in different layers according to the type of the association they share. The prime objective of multiplex networks is to study multiple levels of interactions where functions of one layer get affected by the properties of other layers. Recently, the emergence of Chimeras has been demonstrated for multiplex networks. The Chimera state represents a hybrid dynamical state with co-existing coherence and incoherence in an identical network with symmetric coupling environment. We have shown that by tuning the coupling density or connection architecture or introducing a delay in one layer, we can enhance or suppress the chimera states in another layer. This finding is helpful to enhancing our understanding of many biological functions known to show chimera-like state like uni-hemispheric sleep in humans and certain mammals.