ASSESSMENT GRIDS AS QUALITY MECHANISMS 2016-2017 2019-2020

St. Xavier's College, Autonomous, Mumbai
ASSESSMENT OF WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Dept. of	Psychology	Course Code A. PSY. 04-01	DATE: DE	02	2020
	0 0				,

NAMES OF STUDENTS and UIDs and Roll Nos.

Kansliki Mitra - 181374	268
Romoji + Bhuyan - 181424	-277
0	
	Khristin Deseri - 181385 Ronogit Bhuyan-181424

Tannelie Kurnger - 181371 - 267

TITLE OF WRITTEN PRESENTATION: non proximity

100 %	ASSIGNMENT	80-100% (17-20Marks)	60-80% (13- 16 Marks)	40- 60% (912Marks)	20-40% (5-8 Marks)	0-20% (0-4 Marks)
60%	CONTENT	Excellent - Impression of wide reading (research), good knowledge and comprehensive understanding. Evidence of thoughtful input. Ability to critique, Bibliography mentioned. (12)/(11)/(10)	Good (9) / (8)	Satisfactor y	Poor (5) / (4)	Very Poor (3) / (2) / (1)
30 %	ORGANISATION	Effective Presentation,	Few Problems	Many	Inadequate	No Attempt
(6)		Logical Format, Clear Statement of Ideas, Relevant Details, sequence of information and ideas could be easily followed	(5)	problems (4)	presentation, Ineffective format, Ineffective Communication of Ideas, Lack Relevant Details – But an attempt (3)	to organize
5 %	VOCABULARY	Richness of Vocabulary	Very good range of vocabulary with some errors	Good range of vocabulary with some errors	Small range of vocabulary with errors	Little or no effort to demonstrate vocabulary knowledge
(1)		(1)	(1)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)
5%	GRAMMAR, SPELLINGS, MECHANICS	Grammar, Spellings, Punctuations Correct (1)	Very Few Errors (1)	Some Errors (0. 5)	Many Errors (0. 5)	No effort (0. 5)

TOTAL MARKS FOR WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT: _____ OUT OF 20

NAME OF FACULTY MEMBER: Dean Fernandes SJ

0/ 11

SIGNATURE:





SYBA A.PSY.04.01 Sarah Carlos-181253-237 Diya Maria Prabhu-181292-244 Ananya Sharma-181300-247 Arushi Singh- 181344-260 Tanushri Murugesh-181371-267 Kaushiki Mitra-181374-268 Khushi Desai-181385-269 Ronojit Bhuyan-181424-277

Social Psychology: CIA 2

Background

The academic essay by Stepan Jakl of the University of Worcester critically examines the evidence that suggests that physical proximity is the main determinant of interpersonal attraction. Several studies and experiments have been instrumental in the understanding of interpersonal attraction.

Finkel and Eastwick (2015) attributes the reason behind attraction and the consequent need to form a relationship, to the motivation to gratify the basic social needs like pleasure, self-esteem or belonging.

The study by Keller, Festinger, Schachter and Back (1952), investigating how people interact and connect with other people within a residential housing unit, provided evidence supporting the fact that individuals who meet each other more often have a tendency to grow stronger relationships or even build a romantic affiliation.

Another study by Allgeier and Byrne indicated how similar attitudes resulted in greater attraction towards a person. Several other concepts demonstrated in studies like the "theory of balance" (Heider, 1958) and the "mere exposure effect" portray how several factors related to proximity like similarity and familiarity are contributing to the attraction developing eventually. Another study also confirms how repeated interaction and resultant relationships formed are a result of the lowcost associated geographical proximity with the person. Research also indicates that people confer to the "what is beautiful is good" stereotype. Thus, attraction also depends on physical attractiveness and inferred characteristics from physical attractiveness. An individual's motivation to form a relationship thus depends on several factors like needs, familiarity, proximity, etc.

According to Sumaya Batool and Najma Iqbal Malik, IACSIT, conducted a study on a sample of 40 couples to find the role of proximity in interpersonal relationships. It was done

