

**ASSESSMENT GRIDS AS QUALITY MECHANISMS 2016-2017 2019-2020**

St. Xavier's College, Autonomous, Mumbai

ASSESSMENT OF WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Dept. of PSYCHOLOGY Course Code APSY0401

DATE: 08/02/2020

NAMES OF STUDENTS and UIDs and Roll Nos.

FRANCINE CARVALHO - 181184, 225 ; SHALIN DESAI - 181342, 259

VAIDEHI ENGINEER - 181070, 197 ; SHRISHTI RUIA - 181251, 236

SRUSHTI RUPAREL - 181306, 250

AASHYA ABUBAKER<sup>KAR</sup> - 181147, 216

NEEV JAIN - 181309, 251

*Handwritten note:*  
Dhunde  
29/11/19

ASSIGNMENT  
TITLE OF WRITTEN PRESENTATION: INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION

100 %	ASSIGNMENT	80-100% (17-20Marks)	60-80% (13- 16 Marks)	40- 60% (9-12Marks)	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. <b>(12) / (11) / (10)</b>	Good <b>(9) / (8)</b>	Satisfactory <b>(7) / (6)</b>	Poor <b>(5) / (4)</b>	Very Poor <b>(3) / (2) / (1)</b>
30 %	ORGANISATION	Effective Presentation, Logical Format, Clear Statement of Ideas, Relevant Details, sequence of information and ideas could be easily followed <b>(6)</b>	Few Problems <b>(5)</b>	Many problems <b>(4)</b>	Inadequate presentation, Ineffective format, Ineffective Communication of Ideas, Lack Relevant Details – But an attempt <b>(3)</b>	No Attempt to organize <b>(2)</b>
5 %	VOCABULARY	Richness of Vocabulary <b>(1)</b>	Very good range of vocabulary with some errors <b>(1)</b>	Good range of vocabulary with some errors <b>(0.5)</b>	Small range of vocabulary with errors <b>(0.5)</b>	Little or no effort to demonstrate vocabulary knowledge <b>(0.5)</b>
5%	GRAMMAR, SPELLINGS, MECHANICS	Grammar, Spellings, Punctuations Correct. <b>(1)</b>	Very Few Errors <b>(1)</b>	Some Errors <b>(0.5)</b>	Many Errors <b>(0.5)</b>	No effort <b>(0.5)</b>

TOTAL MARKS FOR WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT: 19 OUT OF 20

NAME OF FACULTY MEMBER: Dean Fernandes SJ

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten note:* Good analysis



## Introduction

There are several factors which influence interpersonal relationships - from physical attractiveness to more personal characteristics like a sense of humour or confidence, there is a lot that goes into liking another person. This paper seeks to explore the impact of one's socioeconomic status (SES) as an overarching factor, which could affect multiple aspects of a relationship, right from partner selection (Townsend et al,1990) to even how long the relationship lasts.

## Review of Literature

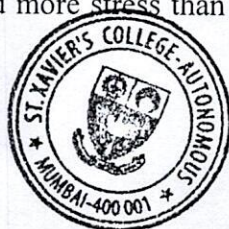
As mentioned, socioeconomic status plays a big role in interpersonal relationships and may also even impact the perception of love and romance in a relationship thereby affecting the relationship as a whole as well (Paterson, & L., J, 2008). A study by Sprecher and Toro-Morn (2002), which primarily looked into the gender differences that emerge in terms of romantic beliefs and love styles, actually found that SES had a significant main effect for all four of the relationship beliefs examined. Results hinted at the fact that the middle- and upper-class respondents were more likely than the lower-class respondents to have a stronger passionate love-marriage connection. This also suggests that financial stability contributes to the freedom to focus on love, particularly passionate love, in marriage choices.

A study by Lydia Emery and Eli Finkel of Northwestern University looked into the link between social class and romantic relationships from the risk regulation perspective. Through a series of three studies, they found that low SES individuals were more likely to report self-protection goals (e.g., focusing on the bad things that may lie ahead in their relationship) compared to high SES individuals and they display self-protective cognitive biases when thinking about their relationships. However, these effects only emerge when lower-SES individuals are feeling vulnerable in their relationships.

A large part of one's SES is also determined by their access to resources, particularly financial resources. According to the study by Ming Li, Chan and Zhang, it was concluded that the difference in financial status caused significant changes in the mating strategies of individuals. The finding was consistent with the evolutionary proposition that individuals adopt conditional mating strategies in response to environmental conditions, such as resource cues. To come to these conclusions, the researchers used the scale of satisfaction with a romantic partner, which consists of two dimensions: physical attractiveness and resources, which were adapted from the short version of Fletcher et al. 's (1999) ideal partner scales. Final results showed that individuals were far more concerned about the financial status of the partner rather than their physical attractiveness.

Along similar lines, the Ascent Team also conducted a survey of 1,012 couples to find the role of finance in their relationships. Participants were required to currently be in a relationship (casual or serious) or married and whose relationship length did not exceed more than 30 years together.

About 70% of the respondents hoped that their partner had set finance goals and had full-time employment, out of which the majority of these respondents were women. It was also found that it is after about 9 months into a relationship that most people reveal to their partners their actual salary and by the 10th month share their debts, that is, they say 'I love you' (by about the 6th month of the relationship) before disclosing their financial position to their partner as about a third of the couples said that finances caused more stress than anything else in their relationship.



*D. J.*

