

The integrity club is designed as a community group for cultivating human values among students and to sensitise students. The club works on inculcating basic values, such as honesty, brotherhood, integrity, co-operation, compassion, tolerance, secularism and simplicity. The club will work on spreading values through various activities.

Xavier's Daily



Xavier's Paily

Challenge yourself!

I'm tall when I'm young and short when I'm old. Who am I?

Answer - Candle/Pencil



Thought of the Day

"When you talk, you are only repeating something you know, But if you listen, you may learn something new."

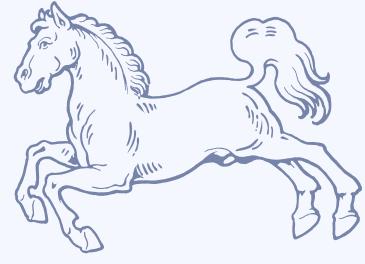
Word of the Day

Ajar: slightly open

eg. "Mr.Ram went out, leaving the gate of his home ajar.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Pygmalion effect, or Rosenthal effect, is a psychological phenomenon wherein high expectations lead to improved performance in a given area. The effect is named after the Greek myth of Pygmalion, a sculptor who fell in love with a statue he had carved, or alternately, after the psychologist Robert Rosenthal.



PYGMALION EFFECT

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Do you know what is Pygmalion Effect? In simple words, it means positive expectations influence performance positively, and negative expectations influence performance negatively.

Many people believe that their pets are of unusual intelligence and can understand everything they say, often with abnormal behaviour stories to back it up. In the 19th century, a man named Wilhelm Von Osten had a horse (Clever Hans), who he claimed to be able to solve arithmetic and other intellectual tasks with 90 per cent accuracy by tapping his hoof.

The horse could answer questions asked by anyone, even if Von Osten was absent. After a formal investigation done by psychologist Oskar Pfungst, he uncovered the act. Although there was no trickery involved, the act was false. He deduced that horse was neither making any mental calculations nor did he understand numbers or language. Instead, he had learned to detect consistent nonverbal cues.

Clever Hans responded to people's body language. When someone asked him to make a calculation, he would begin tapping his hoof. Once he reached the correct answer, the questioner posture and facial expression would change. Clever Hans would recognize this behaviour and stop. When he couldn't see the cues, he had no answer like when he was blinkered or when the questioner did not know the answer.

People believed the horse understood them, so they effectively made it possible. Subtle cues in our behaviour influence what other people are capable of. The horse was obviously unusually smart, but no one would have known if he hadn't been given the opportunity to display it. Which raises the question: what unimagined things could we all be capable of if someone simply expected them?