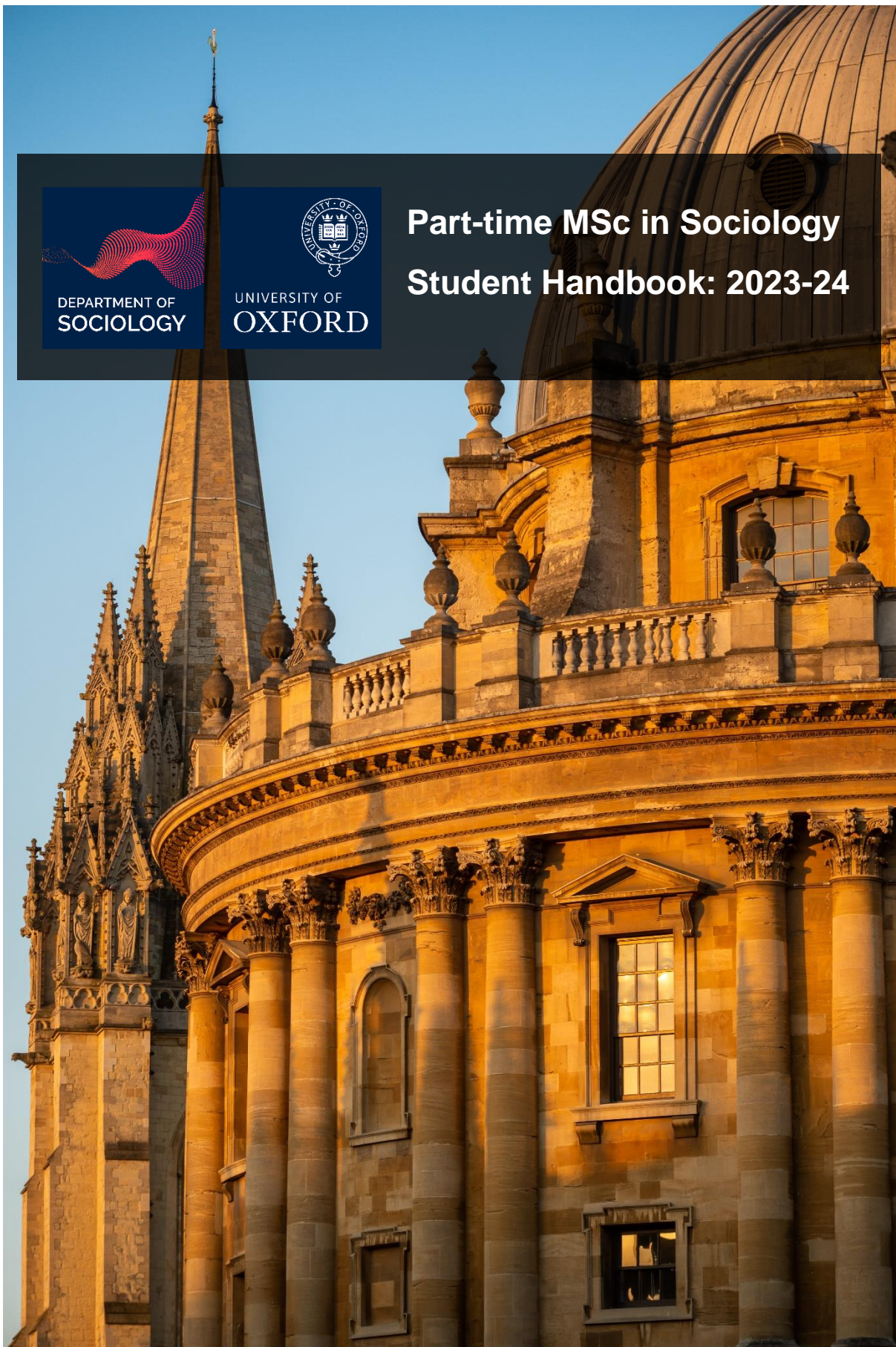


DEPARTMENT OF  
SOCIOLOGY



UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD

## Part-time MSc in Sociology Student Handbook: 2023-24



# About this student handbook

This handbook applies to students starting the Part-time MSc in Sociology in Michaelmas Term 2023 and the information within may be different for students starting the course in other years.

Please note that your degree is formally governed by the Examination Decrees and Regulations. This is published in September each year, and can be found online. The Part-time MSc in Sociology handbook contains informal descriptions and interpretations of some of the most relevant rules, but any formal question must be settled primarily by reference to the Examination Decrees and Regulations.

The Examination Regulations relating to this course are available [here](#). If there is a conflict between information in this handbook and the Examination Regulations, then you should follow the Examination Regulations. If you have any concerns, please contact the Graduate Studies Officer at [graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk](mailto:graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk).

The information in this handbook is accurate as of October 1<sup>st</sup> 2023. However, it may be necessary for changes to be made in certain circumstances, as explained [here](#) on the University's Graduate website. If such changes are made, the department will publish a new version of this handbook together with a list of the changes and students will be informed.

This is **version 1.0** and no changes have currently been made.

## **Other key sources of information for students on the 2023-24 Part-time MSc in Sociology include:**

- The '[Department of Sociology Student Information 2023-24](#)' Canvas page (SSO required). Canvas is Oxford's Virtual Learning Environment, where the Department and many courses have pages with further information, course assignments, etc.;
- the Examination Conventions, which will be made available on the above Canvas site;
- the course timetable, distributed by email and available on Canvas in advance of the start of each term;
- the [Inspira submissions website](#) for the submission of all summative work, along with the university Inspira [guidance pages for coursework submissions and examinations](#);
- the [University's website for students](#);
- the [University Student Handbook 2023/24](#);
- the handbooks provided by Oxford colleges, normally available on their websites.

## **Finally...**

We welcome any feedback, concerns or suggestions received in connection to the handbook content. These should be sent to the Graduate Studies Officer, at [graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk](mailto:graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

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# Overview of the MSc

The Part-time Master of Science in Sociology is a 24-month course at FHEQ Level 7. Its aim is to prepare students for doctoral work in Sociology and for research careers in government and in the private sector. To achieve this, it aims to give students high quality graduate level research training in sociology. This includes:

- Knowledge of the key theoretical approaches that are relevant to empirical investigations.
- An understanding of their application to substantive problems.
- Skills in the use of major research techniques.

The degree and expectations for both part-time and full-time modes of study are equally rigorous: part-time students take their classes with the full-time students, but spread their study over two years to accommodate work and personal circumstances. Regardless of whether you choose to apply for the part-time or full-time programme, you will be part of a close-knit cohort of students from diverse backgrounds.

By the end of the course students should be able to understand, and to evaluate critically, research monographs and papers at the forefront of academic development within sociology, enabling them to apply these ideas and techniques to their own research work.

Students that successfully complete the course should have acquired a solid basis for further, independent research and should have the relevant research training necessary for a doctoral degree. It is intended that students who wish to work towards a doctoral degree will, through the MSc, have acquired a thorough knowledge

of the discipline and an understanding of, and competence in the application of, the principal research techniques likely to be employed in their doctoral research. In addition the course enables students, through their optional papers, to acquire a more detailed knowledge of the substantive literature in the field of the proposed doctoral research, and, through their thesis, to undertake preparatory work, theoretical and methodological, towards the doctoral dissertation.

It is also intended that students who have completed the course should have developed a solid basis for research work of other kinds, e.g. in government or private administration, in market research, and in international agencies.

## Assessment Components

**Teaching for the Part-time MSc Sociology will be delivered in-person.** The course consists of the following components, each of which are described in further detail in the '*Core Papers*' and '*Option Papers*' sections of this handbook:

- A compulsory core paper, Sociological Analysis, for which students sit an examination at the end of Trinity Term.
- A compulsory Methods of Social Research paper, for which students are examined by a combination of a formal examination and take-home assignments.
- Two optional papers, for which students either sit an examination at the end of Trinity Term, or complete appropriate coursework. Part-time MSc students take one optional paper in the second term of each year. **Students should note that the options available may**

vary each year and there may be timetable constraints on the choice of options that may be combined.

- A 10,000-word MSc thesis comprising original sociological research. The thesis must be the student's own work; and analyse a sociological problem agreed jointly by Supervisor and student.

The components of the course are weighted as follows:

Methods of Social Research <sup>1</sup>	25%
Sociological Analysis	25%
MSc Thesis	25%
Optional Paper (1)	12.5%
Optional Paper (2)	12.5%

## Schedule of Teaching for Years 1 and 2

Year 1	Michaelmas Term	Hilary Term	Trinity Term
	Statistical Methods	Research Design	Public Examinations (Depending on Option)
	Qualitative Methods	One Optional Paper	Departmental Seminar
	Departmental Seminar	Departmental Seminar	

Year 2	Michaelmas Term	Hilary Term	Trinity Term
	Sociological Analysis	One Optional Paper	Public Examinations
	Departmental Seminar	Departmental Seminar	MSc Thesis Workshop
			Departmental Seminar

## Term Dates 2023/24

Oxford term dates for the 2023-24 academic year:

**Michaelmas Term 2023:** Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> October to Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> December

**Hilary Term 2024:** Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> January to Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> March

**Trinity Term 2024:** Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> April to Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> June

The dates of term for future academic years can be found [here](#).

<sup>1</sup> Methods of Social Research consists of three equally weighted components: Statistical Methods (assignment plus unseen examination),

Qualitative Methods (assignments), and Research Design (take home essay).

# Required Course Work and Attendance

Class essays, seminar presentations and other assignments form the basis for much of the student's learning and progress throughout the course, as well as being the main way in which we can offer flexibility in meeting individual students' special interests. This work is compulsory; and termly Supervisor reports on individual progress are required by the student's college. Student progress and attendance will also be discussed at the meetings of the departmental Graduate Studies Committee.

Negative reports or non-attendance at tutorials or classes are taken seriously by colleges and the Graduate Studies Committee, but do not form part of the formal assessment for the degree.

All assessed coursework is retained in an anonymised form by the department for one year. Retained work is kept for inspection by course providers and external teaching quality inspectors. Samples of non-assessed coursework will also be retained.

# Assessment Submission and Examinations

Summative submissions are assessment components that contribute to the final grade and classification of the MSc Sociology. All summative work must be submitted online via [Inspira](#) and will be run through 'Turnitin' plagiarism detection software. All students should ensure that they are familiar with the online submission process in advance of any deadline. Full information is provided on the relevant page of the [Oxford students website](#).

There are a number of University processes in place to help you if you find that illness or other personal circumstances are affecting your assessments, or if you experience technical difficulties with an online exam or submission. Full information is available on the relevant page of the [Oxford students website](#).

## In-person Examinations

Practical information and support for sitting in-person exams is provided on the [Oxford students website](#).

## Online Examinations

Online exams are taken in Inspira and students should familiarise themselves with the system and guidance prior to taking an online examination. There are a wide range of resources to help you on the [Oxford Students website](#).

Online exams require you to adhere to the [University's Honour Code](#) and students should read this in advance of any online examinations.

# Departmental Seminars

Departmental Seminars are held during term throughout the year at 12.45 on Mondays. See the [Events' page on the departmental website](#) for further details. **Attendance is compulsory for all students enrolled on taught courses,**

**including the part-time MSc Sociology.** Students are also highly encouraged to attend the Nuffield College Sociology Seminars. Details are available on the [Nuffield College website](#).

# Core Papers

## Sociological Analysis

**Course provider: Dr Lindsay Richards**

### Aims:

This course develops intellectual skills in explaining social phenomena: identifying puzzles, developing theoretical explanations, and evaluating empirical evidence.

### Topic and structure:

Each week a lecture introduces one type of explanation, while a seminar that discusses empirical research on a related topic. The topic illustrates this type of explanation in practice, revealing its strengths and weaknesses. The lectures and seminars are complementary but distinct.

### Lecture Topics:

- Week 1 - Instrumental rationality
- Week 2 – Signalling
- Week 3 - Values and norms
- Week 4 - Social networks
- Week 5 - Contextual effects and social integration
- Week 6 – Diffusion
- Week 7 - Social change
- Week 8 – Review

### Seminar Topics:

- Week 1 - Educational inequalities
- Week 2 - Interpersonal violence
- Week 3 - Political preferences
- Week 4 - Getting ahead in the labour market
- Week 5 - Recidivism and neighbourhoods
- Week 6 - Protest movements
- Week 7 - Attitudes to homosexuality
- Week 8 - Explanations in practice

### Learning Outcomes:

On completing the course, students will understand some of the main theoretical tools used to explain social phenomena. They will also be familiar with current debates in various substantive areas of sociology.

### Teaching arrangement:

One lecture (90 minutes) and one seminar (one hour) per week in Michaelmas Term.

### Requirements:

- Eight short essays (1000 -1200 words each) on the seminar readings.
- One long essay (2500 words) at the end of term.

### Course Assessment:

One 3-hour examination in Trinity Term.

### Key references:

The key readings for each week will be provided at the start of term. A general text that provides a complementary perspective is:

- Elster, J. (2015) *Explaining Social Behavior: More Nuts and Bolts for the Social Sciences*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Cambridge University Press.

Useful introductory texts:

- Van Tubergen, F. (2020) *Introduction to Sociology*, Routledge
- Collins, R. (1994) *Four Sociological Traditions*, Oxford University Press.



# Methods of Social Research

'Methods of Social Research' consists of three equally weighted components, each of which is listed below.

## Qualitative Methods

**Course Provider:**  
**Professor Heather Hamill**

**Aims:**

To introduce students to the basic issues in the collection of qualitative data.

**Topics covered by this course include:**

Students will gain practical experience in study design, the application of the major research methods and the analysis of qualitative data. By the end of this course, participants should be able to: appreciate the importance of qualitative methods in sociological research; decide when a research topic requires qualitative research methods and select the most appropriate qualitative format to address the research question; begin to develop skills required to conduct interviews, facilitate focus groups and undertake ethnographic research; begin to understand how to analyse qualitative data; start to understand how to employ qualitative methods alongside other methods in sociological research; appreciate the ethical dilemmas of qualitative research.

**Content and Structure:**

A course on qualitative methods taught by Prof Heather Hamill (8 classes in Michaelmas Term). The course is intended to give an introduction to qualitative research methods.

**Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of this course, students should:

- understand the basic principles of qualitative data collection;

- have practical experience in conducting qualitative research and analysing qualitative data;

**Teaching Arrangements:**

Eight lectures/classes on qualitative methods in Michaelmas Term.

**Course Assessment:**

Students will be required to complete a series of practical assignments in data collection, and in coding and reporting the results. The summative assessment is an assignment due no later than noon on Friday of Week 0 of Hilary Term.

**Key Texts:**

- Arnskey, H & P. Knight (1996) *Interviewing for Social Scientists*, Sage.
- Burgess, R. (1984) *In the Field*, Routledge.
- King, G., R.O. Keohane and S. Verba (1994) *Designing Social Inquiry: scientific inference in qualitative research*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Krippendorff, K. (2004) *Content Analysis*, second ed. Sage.
- Whyte, W. F. ([1943]1993) *Street corner society: the social structure of an Italian slum*. 4th Edition Chicago; London: University of Chicago Press.

## Statistical Methods

**Course Provider: Professor Colin Mills**

**Aims:**

The course aims to develop the foundations of statistical thinking and to introduce the most important basic statistical models used in social science research. The problem classes will give feedback on the weekly problem sets.

### **Content and Structure:**

This course is taught through a series of lectures and classes. The course is vertically structured: later lectures assume knowledge of the foundational material covered earlier in the course. Topics covered include ideas of sampling and probability models, basic methods for inference about a population from a sample, and the use and interpretation of some common types of statistical models, including linear regression.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

On successfully completing this course, students should:

- understand the basic principles of statistical thinking;
- be familiar with the most commonly used elementary statistical models;
- be able to implement simple statistical procedures using R.

### **Teaching Arrangement:**

Eight two-hour lectures plus eight problem classes in Michaelmas Term.

### **Course Assessment:**

Students will be given weekly problem sets. These will involve a mixture of pen and paper problems and small pieces of data analysis to be carried out using R. The weekly problem sets are formative and ungraded but to benefit from the course you will need to complete them. The answers will be discussed in the problem classes so that you get a weekly picture of your progress.

Summative assessment: A take home practical data analysis problem at the end of Michaelmas Term and a formal two-hour exam in Week 0 of Hilary Term that will each be worth 50%. The data analysis problem assignment will be made available on Monday of Week 9 of Michaelmas Term and due no later than noon on Monday of Week 10 of Michaelmas Term.

Candidates are permitted to take the specified textbook for the course into the formal examination. Any candidate that is unable to purchase the course textbook for reasons relating to hardship should contact the Graduate Studies Officer.

### **Key Text:**

Agresti, A. (2017) *Statistical Methods for the Social Sciences*, Pearson (5th edition).

### *Research Design*

**Course Providers: Dr Jonathan Lusthaus and Dr Dirk Witteveen**

### **Aims:**

The course is concerned with the nature of empirical investigation in the social sciences. It deals with the question of how we establish systematic knowledge about the social world. The course will consider in turn the various stages of the research process, the different types of research strategies that are in use, and some general methodological problems about the conduct of inquiry.

### **Topics covered by this course include:**

The research process; aims of enquiry; research ethics; principles of open science and reproducibility; measurement; sampling; causality and experiments; survey design; field research.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of this course, students should:

- appreciate the strength and limits of different research strategies,
- understand how research design considerations should be linked to substantive sociological concerns

### **Teaching Arrangement:**

Eight classes in Hilary Term.

**Course Assessment:**

One “critical essay” of up to 2,500 words evaluating a piece of published research.

**Key Texts:**

- King, G., R. Keohane, and S. Verba. 1994. *Designing Social Inquiry*. Princeton University Press.
- Straits, B.C. and R. A. Singleton, Jr. 2017. *Social Research: Approaches and Fundamentals*. Oxford University Press.

# Option Papers

Option papers will be presented by the relevant course provider during Induction Week at the start of Michaelmas Term. Course Providers will describe the papers they teach in detail and be available to answer any questions students may have. Students will then have until the end of Week 6 of Michaelmas Term to select their options. Instructions on how to submit option paper choices will be provided by the Graduate Studies Officer via email. Three students must choose to take a course for credit for the course to run and individual course providers may place a cap on the number of students.

## Advanced Quantitative Methods

**Course Provider: Professor Christiaan Monden**

### Aims:

The application of advanced statistical models to social science data and their interpretation.

### Topics covered by this course include:

The precise topics covered will vary from year to year depending on the expertise and interests of the staff giving the lectures. In 2023/2024, topics will include but are not limited to: regression for categorical dependent variables, fixed and random effects for panel data, hierarchical/multilevel models, and instrumental variable estimation.

### Content and structure:

This course follows on from Statistical Methods in Michaelmas Term and introduces a number of more advanced techniques that are particularly relevant for

sociologists. It is primarily an “applied” course and emphasises the application of advanced statistical models to typical social science data and the interpretation of parameter estimates.

### Learning Outcomes:

On successfully completing this course, students should have an appreciation of the advantages and pitfalls of different methods and experience of the practical use of the methods taught. To gain any benefit from this course, it is necessary to have demonstrated mastery of the material taught in the Statistical Methods course in Michaelmas Term. A poor or even average performance in that course should suggest to you that you are unprepared for this course.

### Teaching Arrangement:

Eight two-hour lectures (weeks 1–8) and three practical classes (weeks 3–8) in which students are introduced to and gain hands-on experience with software for estimating and testing the statistical models introduced in the lectures.

### Course Assessment:

The course is assessed by a take home exam. The candidates will analyse data using some of the methods covered and write a short report on their analyses. The exam will be made available at noon Monday 1st week of Trinity Term and the deadline for submission will be noon Monday 2nd week of Trinity Term.

### Software:

AQM is exclusively taught in R. All examples in the lectures and all lab exercises use R. Code for the assessment has to be written in R as well. This is a substantive course and not a coding course. Students are strongly encouraged to complete the *Learn R*

sequence on Codecademy (<https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-r>; free course), which should take about 15-20 hours, before the start of Hillary Term.

### Key Texts:

The following texts are indicative. Students will receive a reading list and suggestions for readings in the lectures.

- Firebaugh, G. (2008) *Seven Rules for Social Research*. Princeton University Press.
- Allison, P. (2009) *Fixed Effect Regression Models*. Sage [e-book, available from Bodleian through SOLO].
- Snijders, T. & R. Bosker (2011) *Multilevel analysis: an introduction to basic and advanced multilevel modeling. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. Sage.
- Huntington-Klein, N (2022) *The Effect*. <https://theeffectbook.net/>
- Cunningham, S (2022). *Causal Inference: The Mixtape*. <https://mixtape.scunning.com/>
- Breen R, A. Holm & K. Karlson (2014). Correlations and Nonlinear Probability Models. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 43: 571-605.
- Bryan, M. & S. Jenkins (2016). Multilevel Modelling of Country Effects: A Cautionary Tale. *European Sociological Review*, 32(1): 3–22
- Felton, C & B. Stewart (2022) *Handle with Care: A Sociologist's Guide to Causal Inference with Instrumental Variables*. Pre-print September 2022. <https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/3ua7q/>

## Critical Social Theory and Its Impact

**Course Provider: Dr Michael Biggs**

### Aims:

Social theories such as critical race theory and queer theory have escaped the confines of academia: they have become institutionalized in Anglophone societies and embedded in the worldview of the professional-managerial class. Arguably these theories have had comparable impact to the economic theories that forged neoliberalism in the previous generation. This paper seeks to understand these theories and their intellectual origins, and to explore their social impact.

### Topics covered by this course include:

What is queer theory? What is critical race theory? What do these theories borrow from Marxism and how do they differ? How have they influenced law and institutions? How have they affected culture? Is it coincidental that their social impact has coincided with increasing economic inequality? What lessons can be drawn from studies of the influence of economics?

### Content and Structure:

There will be eight seminars:

1. Introduction
2. Race
3. Patriarchy
4. Gender
5. Neoclassical economics as precedent
6. Impact on law and institutions
7. Impact on culture
8. Materialist explanations

### Learning Outcomes:

On completing the course, students will understand critical social theories of race and gender, along with their similarities and differences from Marxism. They will be able to delineate the potential impact of these theories on contemporary Western



societies, and to appreciate the explanatory challenges of linking intellectual with social trends.

### **Teaching Arrangement:**

There is a weekly seminar in Hilary Term. Each student will contribute an essay (about 2000 words) on two weekly topics, one of which will be accompanied by a 10-minute presentation.

### **Course Assessment:**

One three-hour unseen examination in Trinity Term.

### **Key Texts:**

- Mary Romero, 'Sociology Engaged in Social Justice' *American Sociological Review*, vol. 85, 2020, pp. 1–30
- Kimberlé Crenshaw, 'Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color', *Stanford Law Review*, vol. 43, 1991, pp. 1241–99
- Judith Butler, *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*, Routledge, 1990
- Donald MacKenzie, *An Engine, Not a Camera: How Financial Models Shape Markets*, MIT Press, 2006
- R. Shep Melnick, *The Transformation of Title IX: Regulating Gender Equality in Education*, Brookings Institution Press, 2018

## **Political and Civil Conflict**

**Course Provider: Professor Heather Hamill**

### **Aims:**

To introduce students to current social science debates on the causes and consequences of political and civil conflict.

### **Topics covered by this course include:**

This course is designed for students interested in aspects of political and civil conflict. The course introduces students to changes in the type and nature of conflict; the motivations of actors; the strategic use of violence and the end of violence and its consequences.

### **Content and Structure:**

This course will begin by examining changes in violent political and civil conflict over time. It will then focus on civil wars and the role of ethnicity in violent conflict; recruitment into violent political organisations; how rebel groups are organised and the impact this has on their behaviour; the strategic use of violence against civilians including the use of suicide attacks; and the end of violence and its legacy.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

On successfully completing this course, students should:

- Have acquired knowledge of the key theoretical debates on the causes and consequences of political and civil conflict and the motivations of actors
- Become familiar with a range of different case studies and issues arising from the comparative method of investigating this topic
- To be prepared for advanced doctoral research on violent political conflict

### **Teaching Arrangement:**

Eight seminars in Hilary Term. Each student is expected to write three essays (1500-2000 words) and participate actively in seminars.

### **Course Assessment:**

The course will be assessed by an examination in Trinity term.

### Key Texts:

- Kalyvas, Stathis (2006) *The Logic of Violence in Civil War*. Cambridge University Press
- Kapuściński, Ryszard *Another Day of Life* London: Penguin Classics; New edition (2001)
- Petersen, Roger D. (2002) *Understanding Ethnic Violence: Fear, Hatred, and Resentment in Twentieth Century Eastern Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Tilly, Charles (2003) *The Politics of Collective Violence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Weinstein Jeremy (2006). *Inside Rebellion: The Politics of Insurgent Violence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

## Political Sociology

### Course Provider: Professor Stephen Fisher

#### Aims:

To introduce students to advanced research in political sociology and to prepare students for doctoral research in this area. The course encourages students to become familiar with and capable of engaging with the current research issues and debates in the field. Therefore the reading list is designed to include a selection of the most important texts and a more comprehensive list of the most recent research from the top journals and publishers. The reading list is available from the course provider on request.

#### Content and Structure:

The paper covers research on the social bases of politics, such as the roles of class, religion, gender and ethnicity; the factors affecting political behaviour such as protest participation, electoral turnout and vote

choice; how citizens relate to the political process; how social and political identities and attitudes are formed and how they change.

### Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

- be familiar with empirical research in political sociology, the technical tools used, and the empirical results obtained;
- be skilled in critiquing research in the area on both theoretical and empirical grounds;
- be prepared to undertake doctoral research in this area.

### Teaching Arrangement:

There will be eight classes in Hilary term. Students are expected to write either an essay or a short memo in advance of each class in response to questions set by the course provider. Essays and memos are shared between students and the course provider for collective consideration and discussion in class. Classes thus provide opportunities to receive feedback from the course provider and other students. Over the course of the term students are expected to write three essays and five short memos. Students have a free choice over which topics to write their three essays on. Students are expected to engage constructively in the discussions on all the topics covered in classes. The course is only open to those doing the formal exam.

### Course Assessment:

The formal assessment is by an examination for which candidates have to answer three previously unseen questions.

### Class Topics:

The classes will cover the following eight topics.

1. Social Class
2. Ethnicity

3. Anti-immigrant sentiment and populist-right parties
4. Religion
5. Gender
6. Nationalism
7. Political participation and turnout
8. Social attitudes and value change

### Background Reading:

There are no core texts for the course. Readings overlap very little between topics. However, the following provide some helpful background reading.

- Crouch, Colin (1999) *Social Change in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dalton, Russell (2018). *Citizen Politics: Public Opinion and Political Parties in Advanced Industrial Democracies* (7th edition). Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.
- Orum, Anthony, and John G. Dale (2009) *Political sociology: Power and participation in the modern world*. 5th ed. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Norris, Pippa and Ronald Inglehart (2019) *Cultural Backlash: Trump, Brexit, and Authoritarian Populism*. Cambridge University Press.

## Social Movements

**Course Provider: Dr Michael Biggs**

### Aims:

This option introduces the sociological literature on social movements and collective protest, including theoretical approaches and empirical methods.

### Topics covered by this course include:

Black Lives Matter as a case study. How to conceptualize social movements and collective protest. Movements since the 1960s draw disproportionately on university graduates. Participants are typically mobilized through social networks.

Movements are intimately connected to institutionalized politics. Movement organizations face problems of democratic representation. Protest fluctuates dramatically over time. How to measure whether movements and protest make a difference.

### Content and Structure:

There will be eight seminars:

- Black Lives Matter
- conceptualizing movements and protest
- class bases
- social networks
- political linkages
- movement organization
- protest volatility
- measuring outcomes

### Learning Outcomes:

On completing the course, students will be familiar with a range of social movements and episodes of protest and will understand the major theoretical approaches and the various empirical methods used by sociologists. Most importantly, they will be able to formulate a research project that can contribute to the sociological literature.

### Teaching Arrangement:

There is a weekly seminar in Hilary Term. Each student will contribute an essay (about 2000 words) on two weekly topics, one of which will be accompanied by a 10-minute presentation.

### Course Assessment:

One three-hour unseen examination in Trinity Term.

### Key Texts:

- Tilly, C and S Tarrow. (2015) *Contentious Politics*, 2nd ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cobbina, J. (2019) *Hands Up, Don't Shoot: Why the Protests in Ferguson and*

*Baltimore Matter, and How They Changed America*, New York: New York University Press.

- Opp, K-D. (2022) *Advanced Introduction to Social Movements and Political Protests*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

## Social Stratification

**Course Provider: Professor Colin Mills**

### Aims:

The paper introduces students to contemporary research on social stratification, so that they are able to apply advanced concepts and techniques to their own research problems.

### Topics covered by this course include:

The major forms of social stratification; their relation to economic and political institutions. The course will concentrate mainly on industrial societies; the structure of social inequality; prestige hierarchies and status structures; class formation; social mobility; processes of 'social selection' and status attainment; social stratification and sub-cultural variations. Social stratification in relation to social integration, conflict and change, with special reference to industry and politics.

### Content and Structure:

This course examines the central debates about stratification and social mobility in contemporary societies. For example, what explains the sharp rise in income inequality in recent decades? Why has the gender gap in educational attainment disappeared? How much inequality is there between countries, and is global income inequality growing or shrinking? Are social classes becoming less relevant in modern societies? How do class advantages and disadvantages get passed from parents to children? In what sense can Britain be said to be a meritocracy? How does cultural inequality map onto social inequality? Students are

introduced to the central concepts and theories, the key methodological issues in stratification research, and the main empirical results.

### Learning Outcomes:

On completing this course satisfactorily, students should:

- have a thorough understanding of the empirical results in contemporary stratification research;
- understand how methodological issues in stratification research are related to theoretical concepts and substantive questions;

### Teaching Arrangement:

Eight classes in Hilary Term. Students are expected to write three formative essays.

### Course Assessment:

A formal examination in Trinity Term.

### Key Texts:

- Arrow, K., S. Bowles, and S. Darlauf, eds. (2000) *Meritocracy and Economic Inequality*, Princeton University Press.
- Bowles, S., H. Gintis and M. Osborne Groves, eds. (2005) *Unequal Chances: Family Background and Economic Success*, Princeton University Press.
- Wright, E.O. ed. (2005) *Approaches to Class Analysis*, Cambridge University Press.
- Devlin, B. et al. eds. (1997) *Intelligence, Genes and Success*, Copernicus.
- Grusky, D.B. ed. (2008) *Social Stratification*, 3rd ed, Westview Press.
- Goldthorpe, J.H. (1987) *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain*, 2nd ed, Clarendon Press.
- Marshall, G., A. Swift and S. Roberts (1997) *Against the Odds?* Oxford University Press.
- Firebaugh, G. (2003) *The New Geography of Global Income Inequality*, Harvard University Press.

# Sociology of Cybersecurity

**Course Provider: Dr Jonathan Lusthaus**

## Aims:

This option paper introduces students to key concepts in cybersecurity, from a sociological rather than technical perspective. This course is global and comparative in its approach, drawing on examples from a range of countries/areas.

## Topics covered by this course include:

Cybersecurity is often seen as a technical discipline, but it also contains a vital human component. People carry out cyber-attacks; people are victims of these attacks; people seek to defend against these attacks. The focus of this course is the social analysis of cybersecurity. While some broad technical terms will be covered, the emphasis will be on the nature, behaviour and organisation of attackers, defenders, and victims.

## Content and Structure:

This course will cover cybercrime, hacking and hacktivism, insiders, proxies, and nation state threats, along with cyber policing and the cybersecurity industry, and the users and organisations who fall victim to cyber-attacks.

## Learning Outcomes:

On completing the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the core concepts of cybersecurity.
- Understand the range of common attackers (cybercriminals, hackers, insiders, nation states), along with their behaviour and organisation.
- Understand the behaviour and organisation of victims, along with the cybersecurity industry and police.
- Be able to apply sociological approaches and theory to key aspects of cybersecurity.

- Determine the importance of local context in relation to cybersecurity issues.

## Teaching Arrangement:

There will be eight classes in Hilary Term. Students will choose one topic within weeks 1-4, and another in weeks 5-8. They will submit one 1500-word essay at the end of week 4, and the other at the end of week 8. Feedback will be provided one week later in each case. Each student will also give one in class presentation.

## Course Assessment:

One three-hour examination in Trinity Term. Candidates will answer 3 essay questions from a list.

## Key Texts:

There is no one textbook suited to this course. A range of readings will be assigned for each topic, including:

- Levi, M., and Williams, M., (2013) 'Multi-agency partnerships in cybercrime reduction: Mapping the UK information assurance network cooperation space,' *Information Management & Computer Security*, 21 (5) pp. 420-443.
- Levy, S. (2010) *Hackers: Heroes of the Computer Revolution*, Sebastopol, CA, O'Reilly Media.
- Lusthaus, J. (2018) *Industry of Anonymity: Inside the Business of Cybercrime*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press.
- Shapiro, S. (2023) *Fancy Bear Goes Phishing: The Dark History of the Information Age, in Five Extraordinary Hacks*, Allen Lane.
- Steinmetz, K. (2015) 'Craft(y)ness: An ethnographic study of hacking,' *British Journal of Criminology*, 55 (1) pp. 125-145.



# Sociology of the Family

## Course Provider:

Professor Christiaan Monden

## Aims:

The course will introduce students to theories and research on the family – with a strong emphasis on marriage, partnership formation, and divorce in industrialised and post-industrialised societies in particular.

## Topics covered by this course include:

Recent and long-term trends in marriage, partnership, and divorce; Partner selection; Causes and consequences of divorce; Intergenerational solidarity and exchange; Same-sex marriage; Family forms and children's well-being; Diversity in family forms.

## Content and Structure:

We begin by considering the trends in marriage, fertility, and divorce, and the decline of the traditional male breadwinner model families in many industrialised societies. We discuss the main drivers shaping trends in marriage and divorce, including women's labour market participation and the domestic division of labour. We start with the long-term view and big changes over the last 200 years. We then take a closer look at more recent developments. We discuss a number of important topics in family sociology: partner selection, support and exchange between family members, diversity in family forms, and implications of family forms for social inequality and child well-being.

## Learning Outcomes:

On successfully completing the course, students should:

- have acquired knowledge of important theoretical ideas in the field;
- understand the major trends in marriage and the family;

- be familiar with recent empirical research in family studies;
- be prepared to undertake doctoral research in a number of specific areas of family sociology.

## Teaching Arrangements:

Eight seminars in Hilary Term where active participation is key, these are not lectures. Students prepare short presentations and discussion points, and write two essays.

## Course Assessment:

Three-hour examination in Trinity Term.

## Key Texts:

Indicative examples. An updated reading list will be provided at the start of term.

- Thomson, E. (2014) Family complexity in Europe. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 654:245-58.
- McLanahan, S. (2004). Diverging destinies: How children are faring under the second demographic transition. *Demography* 41: 607–27.
- Kalmijn, M. (1998). Inter-marriage and Homogamy: Causes, Patterns, Trends. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 24, 395-421.
- Stanfors, M., & Goldscheider, F. (2017). The forest and the trees: Industrialization, demographic change, and the ongoing gender revolution in Sweden and the United States, 1870-2010. *Demographic Research*, 36(6), 173-226.
- Kolk, M., & Andersson, G. (2020). Two Decades of Same-Sex Marriage in Sweden: A Demographic Account of Developments in Marriage, Childbearing, and Divorce. *Demography*, 57, 147–169.

Cohen, P. N. (2019). The Coming Divorce Decline. *Socius* 5:1-6.

## Sociology of Gender

**Course Provider: Professor Man-Yee Kan**

### Aims:

This option aims to introduce candidates to the sociological literature explaining the causes and consequences of gender inequalities. We focus on the state, the educational institution, the labour market, the domestic sphere and women's representations and positions in post-industrialised societies as arenas of gender inequality.

### Topics to be covered in this course will include:

The course focuses on contemporary gender inequalities in post-industrialised societies. Candidates will be familiarised with theories and literature about gender inequalities. The mechanisms and institutions through which gender inequalities are produced and reproduced will be discussed.

### Content and Structure:

There will be eight classes, covering the following topics:

- Gender inequalities: perspectives and trends
- How gender works in the education system
- Occupational gender segregation
- The gender wage gap
- The domestic division of labour
- Gendered consequences of marriage and parenthood
- Welfare states and public policy regimes
- Incomplete revolution? How do we measure progress in gender equality

### Learning Outcomes:

On completing the course, students will be familiar with the contemporary situations and trends concerning gender inequalities in post-industrialised societies. They will understand the theories and mechanisms that explain the processes leading to gender

inequality. They will be capable of embarking on a research project on the subject.

### Teaching Arrangement:

There is a weekly class in Hilary Term. Students will write short memos on the tutorial topics and give one presentation of about 20 minutes summarizing and critically discussing the literature.

### Course Assessment:

An examination in Trinity Term.

### Key Texts:

- Blau, F. D., Brinton, M. C. And Grusky, D. (2008) (eds). *The Declining Significance of Gender?* Russell Sage Foundation
- Crompton, R. Scott, J., and Lyonnette C. (2010) (eds) *Gender Inequalities in the 21st Century*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- Esping-Andersen, Gösta. 2009. *The Incomplete Revolution*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Scott, J., Dex. S. and Plagnol, A. (2012) (eds). *Gendered Lives*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- Treas, J. and Drobic, S (eds) (2010) *Dividing the Domestic: Men, Women, and Household Work in Cross-National Perspective*. Stanford University Press.
- Risman, B. (2018) "Gender as a Social Structure" In Risman, B. J., Froyum, C. M, Scarborough, W. J. (eds) (2018). *Handbook of the Sociology of Gender*. 2nd Edition. Chapter 2.

## Sociology of Latin America

*Oxford School of Global and Area Studies (OSGA)*

**Course Provider: Professor Leigh A. Payne**

### Course Description:

This course reviews the major sociological concepts and theories as applied to Latin America and the contribution of scholarship

on Latin America to the field of sociology. The course covers issues including: sociology of the Latin American state; development; class, poverty and inequality; gender and sexuality; migration; social movements and counter-movements; religion; race and ethnicity; and crime and violence.

### **Course Objectives:**

This course introduces students to advanced research on sociology in Latin America and prepares students for doctoral research in this area.

### **Content and Structure:**

This course consists of eight lectures and eight seminars and tutorials.

### **Course Assessment:**

Unmarked assessments: The following will form part of the overall assessment of the student's progress in the programme, but will not constitute part of the final mark for the course.

- Weekly attendance and participation in lectures and seminars
- Two essays of approximately 2500 words (excluding footnotes and bibliographies), one submitted during term and one before week 10. The essay questions should be selected based on past exam paper questions or in consultation with the course provider
- Short presentation of one essay in tutorial
- One critical written and orally delivered review of another student's essay in tutorial
- Revisions sessions including a mock exam
- Critical review of another student's mock exam question

Marked assessment: The following constitutes one component of the final mark for the MSc and MPhil: a take-home

examination on Sociology of Latin America in Trinity Term.

## **Sociology of Mafias**

### **Course Provider: Dr Zora Hauser**

### **Objectives:**

There is a consensus that organized crime (OC) is harmful and its profits are immense. Yet the concept of OC itself lumps together people engaging in very different activities, from peasants in Colombia to professional enablers in London and mafias in Italy. This option aims to provide clarity and a solid analytical ground on which to base this field of study. Breaking traditional disciplinary boundaries between the social sciences and adopting a global outlook, the course is multidisciplinary and draws upon concepts from political theory, political economy, and social network analysis, as well as on the history and sociology of different countries both in the global South and North.

### **Content:**

We first discuss definitions of OC and mafias (Week 1). We then address the methodological challenges of researching OC and hidden populations more generally (Week 2). The rest of the course unpacks the concept of organised crime in three types of activity: Production (Week 3), Trade (Week 4-5) and Governance (Week 6-7). We will discuss a broad range of organised crime in depth: from cybercrime to the international trade of drugs, illegal money flows, piracy, gangs and mafias, including the Sicilian Cosa Nostra, the Japanese *yakuza* and the Russian *vory*. The last class will address the question of how organised crime "ends". Key contents will be revised, and open questions discussed.

**Structure:**

- 1 Organised Crime and Mafias Defined
- 2 Researching Organised Crime (Methods and Data)
- 3 Production
- 4 Trade (Goods)
- 5 Trade (Money)
- 6 Governance (Mafias)
- 7 Governance (Beyond Mafias)
- 8 Death of Organised Crime and Revision

**Learning Outcomes:**

On successfully completing course, students should be familiar with:

- Key issues related to OC and how criminal organisations produce, trade, and govern in a variety of settings;
- Key theories and concepts discussed in the course, including from sociology, political theory and political economy;
- Key insights into comparative and analytical sociology applied to the study of OC as a hard-to-reach population.

Students should be able to apply key insights to cases not specifically covered in the course.

**Teaching Arrangement:**

Teaching will be through 8 weekly seminars. Students are expected to study the required readings and engage in class discussion each week.

**Formative Course Assessment:**

Production of one "Reading Response" (RR) during the course of the Term, to be submitted by noon on Friday of Week 6 by email to the course provider. The RR should not exceed three A4 pages (font 12). The course provider will supply the title of the RR the week before, during class time. The work will be graded on a pass/fail basis. In case of fail, the candidate is allowed to re-

submit once. If the candidate fails twice, or fails to submit the RR, they will have failed the course. Late submission will lead to penalisation in the final grade.

**Summative Course Assessment:**

Production of one assessed essay written unsupervised and unaided. The course provider will publish three Exam Questions on Friday of Week 8 at noon. Candidates will answer ONE of these questions and submit their essay via Inspira by noon on Friday of Week 11. This assignment must be no less than 3,500 words and no more than 5,000 words (inclusive of footnotes but excluding bibliography and appendices). An accurate word count must be declared on the first page of the essay. Students may not approach the course provider for clarification on essay questions or help with or feedback on the essay. Students are expected to draw on course readings; whilst they may be rewarded for drawing upon additional works, examiners may reduce the mark of those who fail to cite relevant course readings. Candidates should take seriously the word limits imposed (both upper and lower). If the word limit is exceeded, then the Examiners may decide not to mark the work; and if they do proceed then the mark may be reduced. Similarly, those who write less than the minimum word limit may be penalised.

**Key Texts:**

- Diego Gambetta. *The Sicilian Mafia*. Harvard University Press. 1993.
- Federico Varese, *Mafia Life*. Oxford University Press. 2018.
- Some key papers are collected in: Varese, F. (ed.) 2010. *Organized Crime. Critical Concepts in Criminology*, Routledge, 2010.

Hard-to-find papers and unpublished papers are stored on the Canvas page for Sociology of Mafias. Contact the course provider if you cannot locate a paper or book chapter.

### **Suggested Viewings:**

*Mean Streets; The Godfather: Parts One and Two; Goodfellas; Casino; Donnie Brasco; Narcos TV Series; Cartel Land* (documentary); *The Irishman*.

### **Pre-course Reading (choose at least one):**

- Pistone, J.D. and R. Woodley. *Donnie Brasco: My Undercover Life in the Mafia*, 1988.
- Arlacchi, P. *Men of Dishonor*. 1992.
- Maas, P. *Underboss. Sammy the Bull Gravano's Story of Life in the Mafia*, 1997.
- Escobar, R. *Escobar*. 2009.
- Leeson, *The Invisible Hook*. 2009.
- Poulsen, K. *Kingpin*. 2011.
- Glenny, M. *Nemesis*. 2015.

## **Options Outside Sociology**

Part-time MSc Sociology students may take one of their two option papers outside of the department. Permission must be sought from the Director of Taught Courses, the supervisor, and the department offering the alternative option. The student must complete an application form to be obtained from and submitted to the Graduate Studies Officer by the end of Week 6 of Michaelmas Term of the relevant academic year. The application must be approved by the Graduate Studies Committee and classes for the external option paper must not conflict with timetabled departmental teaching.



# MSc Thesis

Students should aim to write (the equivalent of) a publishable paper for an academic journal. They are discouraged from embarking on extensive data collection of their own for their thesis work as this is not usually practicable within the timescale of the MSc. Students working with data that is not publicly available must ensure that examiners will be able to access data if required. The thesis should contain details of how such access can be obtained. Students who make use of materials in languages other than English must, on request of the examiners, make available English translations (e.g. of transcriptions, code books, etc.) within a time period specified by the examiners, not usually expected to be more than one month. All students must complete a Research Ethics Checklist (see '*Ethical and Practical Considerations for MSc Thesis Research*').

**There is a compulsory Thesis Workshop for MSc students at the beginning of each Trinity Term. Part-time MSc students must attend and present at the MSc Thesis Workshop in their second year. All MSc students should submit a Thesis Research Proposal (single side of A4, 12-point font) to their supervisor and Graduate Studies Officer by the date of the MSc Thesis Workshop.**

Students can work on their thesis throughout July and August of the second year, but must be aware that supervisors may be away for conferences and on leave over the summer period. Students are urged to contact their supervisor well in advance to coordinate dates for meetings and the submissions of drafts for comments over the summer period.

## Formatting

All taught degree theses must:

- Use 12-point font, and preferably a serif font such as Times New Roman;
- Give the length of the text in number of words;
- Present the main text in double spacing with quotations and footnotes in single spacing. Place footnotes, where present, at the bottom of each page;
- Have numbered pages;
- Use referencing that corresponds to one of the established bibliographic conventions: preferably APA style and not Vancouver;
- Be submitted in English; unless for exceptional reasons otherwise determined by a relevant Board, in the term in which the candidate is first admitted.
- Text must be presented on a white background with a margin of 3 to 3.5 centimetres on the left and right sides of the page.
- Have no mention of Supervisor, acknowledgements or any other identifying remarks;
- Be identified by candidate number and not by the candidate's name.

The thesis should be of **no more 10,000 words**, with **footnotes and tables included** in this figure; **references and appendices are not included**. (As a guideline, Appendices should make up no more than 30% of the thesis). The thesis should also include an abstract of no more than 300 words and this should be included in the overall word count.

## Delivery and Examination

**The thesis must be submitted as a PDF document via Inspira.** It must be accompanied by a statement that the thesis is the candidate's own work except where otherwise indicated and this statement will be provided on the Inspira submissions site.

Please also submit the following electronically to the Graduate Studies Officer:

- If applicable, syntax files that were used for quantitative data analysis (for instance the relevant .do-files if Stata was used);
- In case of own data collection, a file (or files in a zip-archive) containing the raw data anonymised in accordance with the terms of the informed consent given by participants (transcripts of interviews, raw data from experiments, other collected material).

The data and syntax files remain the intellectual property of the student. The department will not use the submitted materials for any other purpose and will destroy both syntax files and own data collection after the final exam results for the student have been released.

Please see the relevant Examination Conventions for the course for information about examination of the MSc Thesis.

# Deadlines/Workshops for the Part-time MSc

The main deadlines and workshops for core papers of the Part-time MSc Sociology are listed below. Course providers may request additional coursework with deadlines not included in this list. Further information about assessments and deadlines for optional papers may be found within the paper descriptions in this handbook.

Year 1		
Assessment Item, Task or Workshop	Submission Location	Deadline/Date
Complete the ' <a href="#">Online Avoiding Plagiarism Course</a> '	Graduate Studies Officer	12 noon, Friday, Week 2, MT
Departmental Introduction to Ethics		Week 4, MT
Submit Optional Paper Choice	Graduate Studies Officer	12 noon, Friday, Week 6, MT
Complete Examination Entry	Student Self-Service	Usually before 12 noon, Friday, Week 8, MT
Statistical Methods Assignment	Inspira	12 noon, Monday, Week 10 MT
Statistical Methods Examination	Exam Schools	Week 0, HT
Qualitative Methods Assignment	Inspira	12 noon, Friday, Week 0, HT
Complete the <a href="#">Core Researcher Integrity Training</a>	Upload completion certificate to Canvas	Friday, Week 0, HT
CUREC Writing Workshops 1 and 2		Weeks 1 and 5, HT
Research Design Critical Essay	Inspira	12 noon, Monday, Week 1, TT
Submission of the <a href="#">DREC Ethics Form</a> for the MSc Thesis	Departmental Research Facilitator	12 noon, Wednesday, Week 4, TT of the first year
Submission of the CUREC Form for the MSc Thesis (if applicable)	Departmental Research Facilitator	12 noon, Wednesday, Week 8, TT of the first year
Public Examinations (if applicable)	Inspira	The exams <i>normally</i> take place during Week 8 and/or 9, TT

Year 2		
Assessment Item, Task or Workshop	Submission Location	Deadline/Date
Submit Optional Paper Choice	Graduate Studies Officer	12 noon, Friday, Week 6, MT
Sociological Analysis Term Essay	Specified by Convenor	Specified by Convenor
Complete Examination Entry	Student Self-Service	Usually before 12 noon, Friday, Week 8, MT
MSc Thesis Title Submission	Online Form	Friday, Week 8, HT
MSc Thesis Workshop		Week 3, TT
MSc Thesis Research Proposal	Supervisor and Graduate Studies Officer	Week 3, TT
Public Examinations (Sociological Analysis & Optional Paper if applicable)	Inspira	The exams <i>normally</i> take place during Week 8 and/or 9, TT
MSc Thesis	Inspira	12 noon, the weekday nearest to 1 <sup>st</sup> September

# Examination Criteria and Marking Scale

MSc Sociology candidates are examined on the work they produce. This includes examination scripts, coursework and a thesis. The main criteria applied by the examiners in judging this material are analytical quality, ability to apply the theoretical and methodological approaches that have been taught, critical awareness of alternative approaches and sources of data, and knowledge of the substantive literature.

Candidates should refer to the MSc Sociology Examination Conventions and where applicable, the Examination Regulations, for further information regarding the requirements, examination and penalisation of marks for the course.

The Examination Conventions for the course will be published on the [Department of Sociology Student Information Canvas Page](#) at the beginning of the first term.

Examination conventions are the formal record of the specific assessment standards for the course or courses to which they apply. They set out how your examined work will be marked and how the resulting marks will be used to arrive at a final result and classification of your award. They include information on: marking scales, marking and classification criteria, scaling of marks, resits, penalties for late submission, and penalties for over-length work.

## Marking Scale

The scales of marks used by examiners and assessors for all assessment components of the MSc Sociology examination are shown below. Marks of 70 and above represent distinction grades, marks from 65 to 69 are merit grades, marks from 50 to 64 are pass grades, and marks below 50 represent a fail.

Coursework and Thesis		
80-100	Distinction	<b>Superb work:</b> Work is of exceptional quality based on a comprehensive knowledge of the chosen topic, a sustained high level of critical analysis combined with a genuine originality of approach. The work is tightly argued, meticulously organised, extremely well documented and will be, in principle, of publishable standard (essay/dissertation).
75-79	Distinction	<b>Excellent work:</b> Work displays many of the qualities for work in the 80+ range but falls short on one of the criteria listed above.
70-74	Distinction	<b>Fine work:</b> Work shows evidence of extensive relevant reading, a significant grasp of current major issues in the field and offers an original approach to the chosen topic. This knowledge is reviewed critically and with sufficient insight to challenge received ideas. The arguments are clearly and persuasively put.
65-69	Merit	<b>Strong pass:</b> Work shows consistency and fluency in discussing and evaluating evidence and theories from a wide range of sources. Work demonstrates the ability to relate this reading to their chosen topic and will clearly have understood and assimilated the relevant literature. The arguments are clear and well structured. The examples are pertinent and go well beyond standard or predictable cases.

55-64	Pass	<b>Good pass:</b> Work shows clear evidence of knowledge and understanding but ideas, critical comments or methodology are underdeveloped or oversimplified. Work shows significant room for improvement in the clarity and structure of the argument and although there is appropriate reference to relevant reading, it is not sufficiently extensive. Some irrelevancy may be present.
50-54	Pass	<b>Pass:</b> Work exhibits some knowledge of the chosen topic, but displays weaknesses of understanding and thoroughness. Arguments are weakly structured and important information and references are lacking. A considerable proportion of this work is irrelevant, or otherwise fails to directly address the question.
45-49	Fail	<b>Marginal fail:</b> Work is seriously flawed, displaying a lack of awareness of essential texts and incoherent arguments. The research involved is poorly organised and inadequately discussed, offering a fundamentally inadequate response to the chosen topic. Large parts of the work may be irrelevant.
0-44	Fail	<b>Outright fail:</b> Inadequate coverage and/or analysis, or work not submitted.

Final Exams		
80-100	Distinction	<b>Superb work:</b> Answer to exam question is of exceptional quality based on a comprehensive knowledge of the chosen topic, a sustained high level of critical analysis combined with a genuine originality of approach. The work is tightly argued and meticulously organized.
75-79	Distinction	<b>Excellent work:</b> Answer to exam question displays many of the qualities for work in the 80+ range but falls short on one of the criteria listed above.
70-74	Distinction	<b>Fine work:</b> Answer to exam question shows evidence of extensive relevant reading, a significant grasp of current major issues in the field and offers an original approach to the chosen question. This knowledge is reviewed critically and with sufficient insight to challenge received ideas. The arguments are clearly and persuasively put.
65-69	Merit	<b>Strong pass:</b> Answer to exam question shows consistency and fluency in discussing and evaluating evidence and theories from various sources. Answer demonstrates the ability to relate this reading to their chosen topic. The arguments are clear and well structured. The examples are pertinent and go beyond standard or predictable cases.
55-64	Pass	<b>Good pass:</b> Answer to exam question shows clear evidence of knowledge and understanding but ideas and critical assessment is underdeveloped or oversimplified. Answer shows significant room for improvement in the clarity and structure of the argument and although there is some reference to relevant reading, it is not sufficiently extensive. Some irrelevancy may be present.
50-54	Pass	<b>Pass:</b> Answer to exam question exhibits some knowledge of the chosen topic, but displays weaknesses of understanding and thoroughness. Arguments are weakly structured and important information and



		references are lacking. A considerable proportion of the answer is irrelevant, or otherwise fails to directly address the question.
45-49	Fail	<b>Marginal fail:</b> Answer to exam question is seriously flawed, displaying a lack of awareness of essential texts and incoherent arguments. The discussion involved is poorly organized and offers a fundamentally inadequate response to the chosen question. Large parts of answer may be irrelevant.
0-44	Fail	<b>Outright fail:</b> Inadequate coverage and/or analysis, or no answer(s) at all.

## Marking and MSc Classifications

The Department of Sociology operates a rigorous assessment process which incorporates extensive blind moderated marking according to a system approved by the supervisory body. This process of moderation applies to all assessments for papers for both the MSc and MPhil courses, with the exception of the MSc and MPhil Thesis. Candidates should consult the Examination Conventions for further information.

The final outcomes of the MSc Sociology examination are outlined below:

<b>Distinction classification</b>	The Board of Examiners may award a distinction for excellence in the whole examination. To obtain a distinction, candidates should obtain EITHER an overall average mark of 70 or above OR an overall average mark of 68 and above, with two assessed components at 70 or above. Candidates who have initially failed any element of the examination will not normally be eligible for the award of Distinction unless otherwise decided by the Board of Examiners.
<b>Merit classification</b>	The Board of Examiners may award a merit for strong work in the whole examination. To obtain a merit, candidates should obtain an overall average mark of 65 or above. Candidates who have initially failed any element of the examination will not normally be eligible for the award of Merit unless otherwise decided by the Board of Examiners.
<b>Pass classification</b>	To pass the degree of MSc in Sociology, candidates must achieve 50 or more in all five components. If a candidate fails just one component of the MSc and it is a marginal fail (i.e. not less than 48) they can still be awarded a degree without merit or distinction, unless otherwise decided by the Board of Examiners, if they achieve at least one mark of 64 or above in another component.
<b>Fail classification</b>	Candidates who receive a fail mark (0-49) in any component of the MSc Examination are deemed to have failed the degree of MSc in Sociology. A mark of 64 or above in one component may compensate for a fail mark of 48-49 on another component. Candidates should consult the Examination Conventions and the ' <i>Failing the MSc</i> ' section of this handbook for information about resits/resubmissions.

# Managing Submission Deadlines and Deadline Extensions

Throughout your degree programme you will encounter a series of deadlines which will include formative assessments (work submitted to test and develop your understanding of material and on which you will receive feedback), and summative assessments (those which contribute towards progression and/or your final degree outcome and on which you may receive feedback) such as coursework assignments and/or your final dissertation/thesis or project.

Deadlines are carefully set and optimised to ensure the timely provision of feedback (to support your continued learning) and to help to balance your workload across the degree programme. In particular, care will have been taken as far as possible not to cluster submission deadlines or for these to fall close other modes of assessment such as written examinations. Meeting these your deadlines will enable you to progress through the course with the optimum workload balance, and will ensure your performance on future assessments isn't negatively impacted.

## Plan Ahead

You are strongly encouraged to implement the following steps, which will help you to manage your workload and be able to meet deadlines:

- Always plan ahead and ensure you know the key deadlines for your programme throughout the year.
- When taking on any additional responsibilities, consider the workload of these in relation to your assessment schedule. Don't take on responsibilities which will take significant time away from preparing for assessment.
- Make sure you know both when work will be set and due for submission so you know how much

time you have to complete of each task – it may be helpful to map this out in your diary/calendar.

- Carefully check your understanding of the work required, the resources you may need to access and their availability, and familiarise yourself with the assessment criteria set out in the examination conventions for your programme.
- If in doubt, always discuss requirements with your supervisor and/or Course Director.
- You may also find it helpful to seek informal peer support by talking to current DPhil students who have recently completed your programme.
- Making a start is often the hardest part so try to break down work into smaller sections and set yourself key milestones along the way, build in some contingency time, and always avoid leaving things to the last few weeks or days.
- If preparing written work for assessment (such as a dissertation), start writing as early as possible, don't wait until the reading and thinking is 'done'. Social scientists often write to think, and you need to make sure you leave plenty of time for the thinking, as this is where your original insights will occur.
- Try to also be conscious of when to stop - there will always be something which could be further researched, redrafted or refined, but try to understand when something is good enough.

## Dealing with the Unexpected

Even with the best planning occasionally something unexpected may happen which disrupts your progress. Always be ready to re-prioritise and if you are unsure how to

proceed, discuss with your supervisor and/or Course Directors and they will be able to help you re-plan and decide how best to prioritise – for example, they may be able to offer greater flexibility on formative deadlines to enable you to meet summative deadlines. They may also be able to give further guidance on readings and co-curricular activities to prioritise.

In exceptional circumstances however, it is possible to apply for an extension to summative deadlines, and your college will be able to support you with the process, but always consider this the last resort. Further information about extensions to deadlines for summative assessments can be found on the [Oxford Students Website](#). **Extensions to deadlines for summative work must be made via your college to the Proctors or relevant body. Neither the department nor course convenor are able to grant extensions to summative deadlines.**

While an extension may be necessary in some cases where you have genuinely lost sufficient time that you are unable to complete a piece of work, be cognisant of the potential knock-on effects of extension also. There may include:

- Delays in receiving feedback which will support your further studies.
- Reduced time to complete other work due to clustering of deadlines.
- Delays in receiving marks, and in particular at the end of your programme extensions to the deadline for your dissertation/thesis may mean you receive your degree outcome later.
- Delayed completion of your programme could impact on being able to progress to further study or take up offers of employment and may delay your graduation so you cannot attend a Degree Ceremony with your peers.

If you do think you will need an extension, do consider discussing this with your supervisor and/or Course Director as well as with your college, as they will be well placed to help you to consider the academic impacts, and as noted above, may be able to provide alternative suggestions for how to reprioritise your work to enable you to meet the original deadline.

# Course Evaluation and Student Feedback

The Department of Sociology is concerned that students have the opportunity to comment on the structure, teaching and content of each of the courses. Student feedback will thus be sought through the use of student evaluation forms.

Students on full-time and part-time matriculated courses are surveyed once per year on all aspects of their course (learning, living, pastoral support, college) through the Student Barometer. [Previous results](#) can be viewed by students, staff and the general public.

## Feedback on Formative and Summative Assessments for PGT Programmes

Feedback is an important element of all programmes at Oxford and may be provided informally and/or formally. Formative assessment does not contribute to the overall outcome of your degree and has a developmental purpose designed to help you learn more effectively. Summative assessment contributes to your degree result and is used to evaluate formally the extent to which you have succeeded in meeting the published assessment criteria.

Feedback on formative assessment e.g. course essays or assignments, should provide guidance to those for whom extended pieces of writing are unfamiliar forms of assessment; will indicate areas of strength and weakness in relation to an assessment task; and will provide an

indication of the expectations and standards towards which students should be working. Feedback on summative assessment such as the MSc Thesis should provide a critical review of the work and provide suggestions for improvements and future development of the topic of research, to enable students to develop their work for doctoral study if appropriate. Students can expect to receive informal feedback on their progress and their formatively assessed work.

For Sociological Analysis, students will receive written comments weekly from a teaching assistant. Students will also receive written feedback on components of their Methods of Social Research paper. For Optional Papers, course providers will give students written comments on essays submitted in Hilary Term.

All students on taught master's programmes can expect to receive formal written feedback on at least one designated piece of formative assessment that is normally submitted during the first term (or very early in the second term) of the course.

**Students studying for the MSc will receive formal written feedback on their Sociological Analysis Term Essay which is submitted on a date specified by the course provider.**

**Students will receive formal written feedback on their MSc Thesis. The feedback will be sent via email in due course after the meeting of the Exam Board at which their final results are confirmed.**

# MSc Supervision

All graduate students have a University Supervisor that guides them through their course of study.

The Supervisor reports on the student's progress to the Taught Course Director and will also provide feedback to the student. The advice of the Supervisor will always be sought by the GSC before recommending any change in status, transfer between courses, and so on. It is of great importance for the student to keep in regular contact with their Supervisor and to keep the Supervisor fully informed as to the progress of their studies.

Supervisors are expected to meet with part-time students at least once each term, the type of meeting (face-to-face, Teams, etc.) to be determined by you and your Supervisor. In addition to formal meetings, you are encouraged to maintain email contact with your supervisor, especially for periods (like the Long Vacation) when part-time students do not necessarily come to Oxford on a regular basis.

**Students and Supervisors are required to electronically submit a termly progress report by completing Graduate Supervision Reporting (GSR).**

## Graduate Supervision Reporting (GSR)

Graduate Supervision Reporting (GSR) is used by Supervisors each term to review, monitor and comment on their student's academic progress and performance and to assess skills and training needs. Students are given the opportunity to contribute to their termly supervision reports by reviewing and commenting on their own academic progress. **All students are required to submit a GSR report each term.**

Students will receive a report of their termly supervision from their Supervisor. Divisions, Departments and Colleges use the completion of supervision reports as an essential means of monitoring student progress.

The supervision reporting process is controlled by a structured timetable with automatic notifications and reminders. Once reports are submitted, they are immediately available to the student, Supervisor and DGS for review. Additionally, Subject Administrators, College Advisors, College Administrators and Scholarship and Funding Administrators are able to view reports.

Graduate students will also all have a College Adviser. The role of the College Adviser is to provide pastoral and general academic advice. They can be particularly helpful if the student has any academic or other difficulties that they do not feel able to discuss with their University Supervisor.

## Change of Supervisor

It may be appropriate in some cases to change Supervisor if, for example, the direction of the student's work changes. The Graduate Studies Committee and all university Supervisors also recognise that occasionally there can arise incompatibilities of temperament or approach between Supervisor and student. Because of the central importance Oxford attaches to the relationship between Supervisor and student, students are urged to discuss any problems of this kind freely and in full confidence with the Taught Course Director. Alternatively, a student may wish to approach their College Adviser or College Tutor for Graduates for advice and support.

A change of Supervisor requires the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee.

## Code of Practice for Supervisors of Taught Course Students

Supervisors responsible for oversight of progress of master's students on taught courses are expected to:

- Meet with students (in general once or more per term for part-time MSc students)
- Discuss progress, feed-back comments to course providers, course directors and DGS
- Assist in choice of options papers
- Help in the development of thesis topic
- Write termly reports on the student on GSR

In addition to the above, Supervisors are expected to provide the following with respect to master's theses:

- Frequent meetings with students to discuss progress of thesis (informal

guidelines: for part-time MSc students in general three or more meetings during summer vacation of the second year)

- Timely responses to materials submitted for comment
- In particular, comment on final drafts in good time for students to respond before final submission
- Ask to see transcripts of interviews, or syntax files in data analysis to check that the thesis is indeed the student's own work

This last depends on Supervisors' availability in Oxford during the summer vacation months, and on students' timely submission of drafts. Supervisors should provide a reasonable level of availability during the summer; it is the student's responsibility to arrange dates for submission of work to Supervisors—but it would be helpful if Supervisors could warn students of any extended period of unavailability during the month before the thesis submission date.



# Ethical and Practical Considerations for MSc Research

## Research Ethics Deadlines and Workshops for the Part-time MSc

What?	Deadline/Date
Departmental Introduction to Ethics Session	Week 4, MT
Complete the <a href="#">Core Researcher Integrity Training</a>	Friday, Week 0, HT of the first year
<a href="#">DREC Checklist</a> submission deadline	Noon, Wednesday, Week 4, TT of the first year
CUREC Writing Workshop 1	Week 1, HT
CUREC Writing Workshop 2	Week 5, HT
CUREC application deadline (if applicable)	Noon, Wednesday, Week 8, TT of the first year

The Introductory Ethics Session and CUREC Workshops will be hosted by the departmental Research Facilitator, Agnieszka Swiejkowska. The Introductory Session is compulsory and all Part-time MSc Sociology students must attend at least one of the CUREC Workshops in their first year of study.

All students must submit their DREC Checklist to [DREC@sociology.ox.ac.uk](mailto:DREC@sociology.ox.ac.uk) by the date specified above. Within a week from submission deadline DREC will email you back to confirm whether your research project requires further action (CUREC application) or not. You will also be provided recommendations and advice.

## Researcher Integrity Training

All Part-time MSc Sociology students must successfully complete the [University's introductory research integrity training course](#) by Friday of Week 0 of Hilary Term.

Successful completion of the course requires a mark of 80% in a test and a certificate of completion will be sent via email upon successful completion. This email should be retained as evidence of successful completion of the course and the certificate of completion should be emailed to the Graduate Studies Officer by the deadline.

## Ethical Review Procedures for Research (CUREC Application)

### CUREC Application: Review and Approval

The University's policy and guidance on the ethical review of research undertaken by staff and students which involves human participants or their data is [available on the University website](#).

Why is ethics scrutiny and approval important?

- It is part of the responsible conduct of research.
- It demonstrates that your research has been conducted according to the highest ethical standards. It is important to protect the dignity, rights and welfare of all those involved in the research (whether they are participants, researchers or third parties)
- It is a University requirement.

- It is the expectation - and in some cases formal requirement - of funding bodies.

#### What to do:

- **Check if and how you need to apply for approval:** Following DREC recommendation email, visit the Central University Research Ethics Committee ([CUREC](#)) site for further information.
- **Decide which protocol – CUREC 1B or CUREC 1A – will be required for your project:** This depends on the sort of research you are doing and the information it involves. Both application forms for ethical approval [can be found here](#)<sup>2</sup>.
- **Apply well in advance:** You will not be able to undertake any research until your relevant CUREC application has been approved. Please start the process of completing the form and gather then required material as soon as possible. When writing any CUREC application, assume that you are the expert in your topic area and explain your project methods clearly and simply. This includes giving a clear idea of potential ethical issues and how you propose to address them.

It is likely your application will need documents to support it and help to explain what you are doing. These documents can be broadly split into two categories: for external (participant) or internal (researcher) use. Documents for external use include invitation letters/emails, information sheets, written consent forms, oral consent scripts, project recruitment advertisements, participant-completion surveys or questionnaires (paper or online). Please see CUREC page on [informed consent for more details](#). Documents for internal use include sample research instruments (researcher-completion surveys or questionnaires, semi-structured interview guides), detailed study protocols, oral

consent record forms or evidence of data access arrangements.

In most cases, the Departmental Research Ethics Committee (DREC) will want to see final versions of external use documents in order to check compliance with the relevant University policy. As far as possible the reviewers will also want to see examples of interview schedules and draft questionnaires. We are aware that survey questions and other research instruments might evolve as part of refining project methodology.

- Complete the relevant CUREC form electronically and send it in Word (editable) format from your Oxford email account to [drec@sociology.ox.ac.uk](mailto:drec@sociology.ox.ac.uk). **You must follow the endorsements procedure as explained on the form:** applications are not valid until approvals, training completion certificates and relevant supporting documents have been provided.
- Please note that the anticipated turn around on Ethics applications is between 5 and 30 days for CUREC 1A applications and may be up to 60 days for the more complex CUREC 2 process. Once your research has received ethical approval, you will be notified by DREC on your unique approval reference number.

Approval of research using publicly available data is routine. **Ideally, you should have completed the process of receiving ethical approval by the time you submit your thesis topic to the Graduate Studies Officer.** Please ensure that you leave enough time to complete the forms, collect the requisite signatures, and for the approval process to take place. For projects requiring CUREC 1B or 1A protocol, applications submitted early in Hilary Term should have sufficient time for approval. If you need further guidance or advice, please

<sup>2</sup> Please note CUREC2 protocol is not normally recommended for MSc students.

contact [drec@sociology.ox.ac.uk](mailto:drec@sociology.ox.ac.uk), as soon as possible in Michaelmas Term for advice.

## Other Resources

- Oxford Research Support Service offers several different [training courses](#) for preparing for ethical review.

## Risk Assessment, Insurance and Safety Considerations for Any Travel or Fieldwork

Many students will, as part of their course, be required to undertake fieldwork. Fieldwork is considered as any research activity contributing to your academic studies, and approved by your department, which is carried out away from the University premises. This can be overseas or within the UK. The safety and welfare of its students is of paramount importance to the University. This includes fieldwork and there are a number of procedures that you must follow when preparing for and carrying out fieldwork.

### Preparation

Safe fieldwork is key for successful fieldwork. Thorough preparation can pre-empt many potential problems. When discussing your research with your supervisor please think about the safety implications of where you are going and what you are doing. Following this discussion and before your travel will be approved, you will be required to complete a travel risk assessment form. This requires you to set out the significant safety risks associated with your research, the arrangements in place to mitigate those risks and the contingency plans for if something goes wrong. There is an expectation that you will take out [University travel insurance if travelling to fieldwork outside the UK](#). Your department also needs accurate information on where you are, and when and how to contact you while you are away. The travel risk

assessment process should help to plan your fieldwork by thinking through arrangements and practicalities. The website for the Social Sciences Division provides [videos detailing fieldwork experiences](#) that may be useful for reference.

**It is vital that supervisor-approved risk assessments and travel insurance applications are submitted around one month before planned travel.** Forms for high-risk travel should be submitted even further in advance, to allow the forms to be approved by the Divisional Safety Officer, and possibly by the University Safety Office. You are advised to talk to your Supervisor at the earliest opportunity.

The need to complete a risk assessment should not be seen as an obstacle, but as an integral and fundamental part of travel and fieldwork preparation. Those conducting interviews in **areas of high risk** (e.g. areas of serious political unrest) or in **an environment which poses a higher risk than the normal place of work** (e.g. interviewing street protest participants) must be able to demonstrate that they have thought properly about where risk may be present and describe clearly their proposed actions to mitigate such risk as far as is reasonably possible. CUREC website provides a selection of useful [Best Practice Guidance](#) to support researchers.

As a separate but related matter, you should always provide the department with an itinerary and contact details for your next of kin, in order to meet university regulations.

### Training

Training is a key part of your preparation. Even if you are travelling to a familiar destination (e.g. home) there may be unknown risks arising from the new context the situation of your fieldwork creates.

## Social Sciences Division Research and Skills Training (termly)

Full details and dates [on the Social Sciences Division website](#).

- Preparation for Safe Fieldwork. A half day course for those carrying out social science research in rural and urban contexts
- An Insider's Guide to fieldwork. A student led course on negotiating the practical aspects of fieldwork.
- Vicarious trauma workshops. For research on traumatic or distressing topic areas or contexts.

## Health and Safety

[The Safety Office](#) offers training and guidance including 'Emergency First Aid for Fieldworkers' and 'Fieldwork Safety Overseas: A full day course geared to expedition-based fieldwork'.

## Travel Insurance

A separate online form is needed to apply for the University's travel insurance. Please note that the University's insurance application will not be validated without a risk assessment and completed in good time in advance. There is no cost to students associated with taking out University travel insurance, and the policy offers a good quality of coverage.

More information on the university's scheme is available [online](#).

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office gives up-to-date advice on travel to

anywhere in the world, country by country. You are strongly advised to refer to this in any case. All travel plans to FCO advisory areas must be referred to the Safety Office by the Head of Administration and Finance for approval. To check if your travel plans might be affected by an FCO advisory please [check the website](#).

## Some Key Points

- Allow plenty of time (at least one month) before the start of your trip to do the planning and get any approvals
- The University has a duty of care to you wherever you are - when you are there on what may be perceived as legitimate university business. Research would count as such. Even if your trip is taking you home to your own country (e.g. you are a Turkish national going to do fieldwork in Turkey), you will still need to demonstrate that you have considered the risks and completed a risk assessment.

If your fieldwork involves data collection with no interaction with human participants (e.g. from social media) or use previously collected personal data (not fully anonymised), you will also need to consider the ethical implications of such activity. Please refer to the [university's policy for research ethics](#).

# Regulations Governing Graduate Degree Courses

The most relevant rules are summarised below. In exceptional circumstances, it may be possible to seek dispensation from these rules. Students should consult the [Examination Regulations](#) for the full text and seek further advice from their supervisor.

## Plagiarism

### What is Plagiarism?

The University defines plagiarism as follows:

“Presenting work or ideas from another source as your own, with or without consent of the original author, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition, as is the use of material generated wholly or in part through use of artificial intelligence (save when use of AI for assessment has received prior authorisation e.g. as a reasonable adjustment for a student’s disability). Plagiarism can also include re-using your own work without citation. Under the regulations for examinations, intentional or reckless plagiarism is a disciplinary offence.”

The university approved submission system, Inspira, is integrated with Turnitin. Turnitin may therefore be used to detect instances of poor academic practice and/or plagiarism in coursework submissions and online examination scripts. Where assessment includes open-book examinations, candidates will be required to sign up to the University’s [honour code](#).

You may be found guilty of plagiarism if:

- You are presenting or passing off another person’s work as your own
- You import into your own work ‘more than a single phrase from another person’s work without the use of quotation marks and identification of the source’
- You make ‘extensive use of another person’s work, either by summarising or paraphrasing it merely by changing a few words or altering the order of the presentation, without acknowledgement’
- You use ‘the ideas of another person without acknowledgement of the source’ or submit or present work as your own’ which is substantially the ideas or intellectual data of another’
- You make ‘a deliberate attempt at passing off the ideas or writings of another person as your own’
- You take ‘the words, ideas and labour of other people and give the impression that they are your own.’

[From *Beat the Witch-hunt! Peter Levin’s Guide to Avoiding and Rebutting Accusations of Plagiarism for Conscientious Students*]

### Online Plagiarism Quiz and Resources

**All students are required to complete the [Online Avoiding Plagiarism Course](#) and to email a copy of the certificate of completion to the Graduate Studies Officer by no later than the end of Week 2 of Michaelmas Term.**

Students should carefully read the [Oxford Students website guidance](#) for the avoidance of plagiarism, as well as refer to relevant [study skills and training for good academic practice](#).



In addition, the resources below (available in various libraries across Oxford) will help you identify and avoid plagiarism in your work:

Neville, Colin (2007) *The complete guide to referencing and avoiding plagiarism* Maidenhead; New York: Open University Press [[SOLO link](#)]

Pears, Richard and Graham Shields (2016) *Cite them right : the essential referencing guide [electronic resource]* Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan [[SOLO link](#)]

## Plagiarism and University Policy

Cases of plagiarism are taken extremely seriously and where examiners suspect that this has occurred, they bring the matter to the attention of the Proctors.

If a marker, or a Turnitin report generated in the course of examination procedures, raises concerns about the proper attribution of a passage or piece of submitted work, the matter will be reported to the Chair of Examiners. The Chair will compile and retain any evidence and decide whether or not the case is one which may be dealt with by the Board (poor academic practice) or whether it is one that requires reference to the Proctors for investigation and possible disciplinary action.

Penalties for poor academic practice in submitted work and open-book online examinations are outlined in the [MSc Sociology Examination Conventions](#). Students should refer to the [University Student Handbook](#) for information about the Proctors, Disciplinary Procedures and outcomes in relation to plagiarism.

## Third Party Proof-Readers

Students have authorial responsibility for the written work they produce. Proof-reading represents the final stage of producing a piece of academic writing. Students are strongly encouraged to proof-

read their own work, as this is an essential skill in the academic writing process. However, for longer pieces of work it is considered acceptable for students to seek the help of a third party for proof-reading. Such third parties can be professional proof-readers, fellow students, friends, or family members. This policy does not apply to the supervisory relationship, nor in the case where proof-reading assistance is approved as a reasonable adjustment for disability.

**The use of third-party proof-readers is not permitted for work where the word limit is fewer than 10,000 words.** The guidance below applies to all assessed written work where the word limit is 10,000 words or greater.

## What a proof-reader may and may not do

Within the context of students' written work, to proof-read is to check for, identify and suggest corrections for errors in text. In no cases should a proof-reader make material changes to a student's writing (that is, check or amend ideas, arguments or structure), since to do so is to compromise the authorship of the work.

### A proof-reader may

- Identify typographical, spelling and punctuation errors;
- Identify formatting and layout errors and inconsistencies (e.g. page numbers, font size, line spacing, headers and footers);
- Identify grammatical and syntactical errors and anomalies or ambiguities in phrasing;
- Identify minor formatting errors in referencing (for consistency and order);
- Identify errors in the labelling of diagrams, charts or figures;
- Identify lexical repetition or omissions.

### A proof-reader may not

- Add to content in any way;
- Check or correct facts, data calculations, formulae or equations;
- Rewrite content where meaning is ambiguous;



- Alter argument or logic where faulty;
- Re-arrange or re-order paragraphs to enhance structure or argument;
- Implement or significantly alter a referencing system;
- Re-label diagrams, charts or figures;
- Reduce content so as to comply with a specified word limit;
- Translate any part of the work into English.

### Authorial responsibility

Students have overall authorial responsibility for their work and should choose whether they wish to accept the proof-reader's advice. A third-party proof-reader should mark up the student's work with suggested changes which the student may then choose to accept or reject.

Failure to adhere to these guidelines could constitute a breach of academic integrity and contravene the Regulations for Examinations. It is therefore the student's responsibility to provide the proof-reader with a copy of this [policy statement](#).

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**The use of third-party proof-readers is not permitted for work where the word limit is fewer than 10,000 words.** The guidance below applies to all assessed

written work where the *word limit is 10,000 words or greater*.

### What a proof-reader may and may not do

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## Entering for Examinations

In order to complete your examination entry successfully, you must have completed your University registration within the student registration window. You can check whether your registration is complete by logging in to Student Self Service. A full guide to the examination process is available [here](#) and students are strongly encouraged to read it carefully.

## Applying for Exam Adjustments

Students should apply for exam adjustments after matriculation and no later than Friday of Week 4 of the term before the exam is due to take place. It is the responsibility of the student to request exam adjustments and provide any supporting evidence required. Requests may, for urgent reasons, be considered nearer to the date of your exam. Information about exam adjustments and instructions for the application process can be found on the [Oxford Students Website](#).

## Mitigating Circumstances Notices to Examiners (MCEs)

If you experience problems before or during your exams, or in relation to your submitted work, which you think may have seriously impacted your performance you should contact your college office as soon as

possible, and they will help you submit a mitigating circumstances notice. Further guidance is available [here](#).

A candidate's final outcome will first be considered using the classification rules/final outcome rules as described in the Examination Conventions. The Exam Board will then consider any further information they have on individual circumstances.

Where a candidate or candidates have made a submission, under Part 13 of the Regulations for Conduct of University Examinations, that unforeseen circumstances may have had an impact on their performance in an examination, a subset of the board will meet to discuss the individual applications and band the seriousness of each application on a scale of 1-3 with 1 indicating minor impact, 2 indicating moderate impact, and 3 indicating very serious impact.

The Panel will evaluate, on the basis of the information provided to it, the relevance of the circumstances to examinations and assessment, and the strength of the evidence provided in support. Examiners will also note whether all or a subset of papers were affected, being aware that it is possible for circumstances to have different levels of impact on different papers. The banding information will be used at the final Board of Examiners meeting to decide whether and how to adjust a candidate's results.

## Failing the MSc

Candidates should refer to the Examination Conventions for the course for information on re-sits, resubmissions and implications of the failure of one or more components of the MSc.

Candidates who have previously failed an element of the MSc without extenuating circumstances cannot achieve more than a pass degree unless otherwise decided by the Board of Examiners.

In the event of a failure of a component of the MSc, candidates are allowed to retake/resubmit that component on one further occasion, normally with the next cohort the following academic year unless otherwise specified by the Board of Examiners. Work submitted for a resit should be a completely new submission unless otherwise specified by the Board of Examiners, with the exception of the thesis which may be reworked and resubmitted in the case of a resit owing to an academic failure.

A candidate may only retake/resubmit elements of those components that received a fail mark overall. If a candidate failed a component for which assessment is comprised of one or more parts, only those parts that received a fail mark may be resubmitted/retaken. Any parts for which the candidate achieved a pass mark cannot be resubmitted/retaken. Any parts that contribute to a component that received a pass mark overall cannot be retaken/resubmitted, even if there are particular parts of the component that received a fail mark. Marks for any elements that are not retaken or resubmitted will not change. Resits following non-attendance at examination or non-submission of written work will be capped at the pass mark (50). Resits owing to an academic failure will be marked based on the merits of the work submitted.

If a student does not submit their thesis or another piece of summative work, or fails to attend an examination (whether online or in-person), the student will be deemed to have failed the paper and will be allowed to resubmit the piece or work or resit the exam one time; the mark of this second submission/sitting will be capped at the pass mark. (In most cases, it is better to hand in a bad thesis/complete an exam and fail, than to hand nothing in at all. If you find yourself in this situation, please contact your College as soon as possible to discuss the situation with them, as all extensions or applications for 'mitigating circumstances' must go through the College in the first instance.)

If a candidate fails just one component of the MSc and it is a marginal fail (i.e. not less than 48) they can still be awarded a degree without merit or distinction, unless otherwise decided by the Board of Examiners, if they achieve at least one mark of 64 or above in another component.

Any resubmitted written work (including the thesis) will be examined afresh. While there is no requirement to make substantial changes to written work before resubmission, candidates should note that fail marks are never awarded without careful consideration and minor editing is unlikely to be sufficient to transform even a marginal fail mark into a pass mark.

Candidates that wish to retake any exam or resubmit any assessed component must re-enter and pay the relevant re-entry fee. Candidates are advised to contact their college for assistance with this, and the onus is on the student to arrange their re-entry and any resubmissions.

For students whose thesis fails to attain a pass mark, the Department may provide two Supervisory sessions before resubmission: one at the beginning of the academic year and one when the student has a complete draft of the (revised) thesis. If a student is retaking a component of the MSc that is assessed by unseen examination, the Department may provide a single Supervisory session to review the student's knowledge and understanding of the subject and advise on appropriate further study and revision. If a student is retaking a piece of coursework, arrangements may be made for the student to discuss with the relevant course provider an appropriate course of action to enable the coursework to be completed. Additional provision of assistance may be available to those who failed or could not complete the MSc due to illness or circumstances outside their control.

## Release of Examination Marks

On advice from the University authorities, no marks are released until after the final meeting of the Examination Board for each course (September for the MSc and July for the MPhil). There will be no exceptions to this.

## Details of Examiners and Rules on Communicating with Examiners

The External Examiner for the MSc in Sociology for the 2023-24 academic year is Dr Patrick McGovern, Associate Professor (Reader) in Sociology at the London School of Economics & Political Science. The internal examiners are stated within the Examination Conventions for the course. Students may access the Examiners' reports.

Students are strictly prohibited from contacting the external examiner directly. If you are unhappy with an aspect of your assessment, you may make a complaint or appeal (see the section titled '*Complaints and Academic Appeals within the Department of Sociology*').

## Fees

[Course fees](#) are published on the university website and payable to the student's college at the start of the course. Part-time MSc students pay six terms of fees in total, at 50% of the full time fees. Part-time students therefore pay the equivalent of three terms of full-time fees.

Fees are charged whether or not the student is working in Oxford. Fees are not charged if the student status is formally suspended by the Graduate Studies Committee.

## Residence Requirements

The University of Oxford has [residency requirements for full-time MSc students](#), stipulating that students must be resident in Oxford for a certain period of time and a certain distance away from Carfax Tower. **Such residency requirements do not apply to part-time MSc students or any student on a part-time course. However, part-time MSc students are required to attend weekly seminars and scheduled teaching up to three times per week during term time, which will require in-person attendance.** Therefore, students should live within commutable distance to Oxford.

Additional residence requirements may apply to scholarships or other forms of funding. Overseas students must familiarise themselves and comply with any UK Visa Rules and Regulations.

## Suspension of Status as a Graduate Student

With the support of their supervisor and college, students may apply to the Graduate Studies Committee for suspension of status for a specified period. The Graduate Studies Committee may consider applications for suspension on the following grounds:

- Where the student is prevented from pursuing their course of study in circumstances which are outside their control though there are good grounds for believing that they will be able to resume work within a reasonable period (e.g. medical problems, mental health concerns, maternity leave, paternity leave and unexpected domestic crises).
- To take up temporary work which is likely to be relevant to their subsequent career and the opportunity for which is unlikely to recur.

Candidates are expected to endeavour to complete their studies within the normal time limits for the course in question and the Graduate Studies Committee is not prepared to consider applications for suspension merely on the ground that a candidate wishes to engage, for personal reasons, in some other activity and then return to their postgraduate work at some later date.

**If an application for the suspension of status is granted, Part-time MSc Sociology students are typically permitted to suspend for the duration of 3 or 6 terms on the basis that the MSc is a structured taught course.** Please see '[Graduate Forms for Exceptional Circumstances](#)' for application forms for 'Suspension of Status' and 'Return from Suspension of Status'.

A candidate for the MSc whose illness is not serious enough or of too short duration to justify suspension of status may nevertheless feel that it is likely to have an adverse effect on their academic performance. In this case, they should seek advice from their college, the '*Mitigating Circumstances Notices to Examiners (MCEs)*' section of this handbook and the [Oxford Students website](#).

## Paid Work

Part-time graduate students are not subject to the same restrictions on paid work as full-time students. However, part-time MSc students should ensure that any paid work does not interfere with the commitment of time required for their course. Part-time MSc students wishing to begin or continue with paid work are encouraged to speak to the department, including their Supervisor, in advance about how it can fit with their course. Part-time students are also encouraged to speak to their employer to ensure that any study leave requirements, including time off for fieldwork, may be accommodated.

Both the College and the Department are likely to have a number of small jobs available, some of which can be combined with study. Departmental teaching assistantships and research assistantships are advertised as and when they become available.

Please also consult the [Education Committee's paid work guidelines for Oxford graduate students](#) and consider any visa restrictions that may be associated with paid work.

Students with external funding will need approval from their funding body before accepting employment as college lecturers, Junior Research Fellows or in other similar posts. In all such cases both student and supervisor must act in accordance with the rules of the funding body. Any ESRC-funded students must consult the ESRC Studentship Officer at the Social Sciences Division to check whether the proposed employment contradicts the terms of their ESRC studentship.

## Transferring Between Courses or Modes of Study

Students that wish to apply to transfer between the MSc Sociology and the MPhil Sociology and Demography upon starting their course must apply for this transfer of programme **by no later than the end of Week 3 of Michaelmas Term of their first year of study**. Applications should be made to the Graduate Studies Officer for the consideration of the Graduate Studies Committee.

Students that wish to transfer must be able to complete the course in accordance with the structure outlined in the relevant student handbook. No applications for dispensation for papers to be taken out of the usual order will be made unless the circumstances are exceptional.

Students applying to transfer between programmes should also consider the costs and practical constraints of applying for a new visa (if applicable) for a course of a different duration, particularly if visa re-application requires a return to their home country and resultant inability to fulfil the university residency requirements.

Applications to transfers from part-time to full-time modes of study will normally only be considered in exceptional circumstances and before the course has started. Once the course has started however, it will not normally be possible for part-time students to switch to full-time study.



# Committees and Representation

## Sociology Graduate Studies Committee (GSC)

The members of the Sociology Graduate Studies Committee (GSC) for 2023-24 are:

- Professor Christiaan Monden, Director of Graduate Studies (Chair)
- Dr Michael Biggs, Taught Course Director
- Professor Heather Hamill
- Student representative or representatives (the student reps attend only the unreserved business)

The committee will:

- Consider applications for admission,
- Appoint a University Supervisor for each student,
- Consider applications from students during the course of study (e.g. change of course; Transfer of Status; Confirmation of Status; Extensions of time etc.)
- Appoint examiners for MLitt and DPhil candidates
- Review the programme of teaching and consider changes in regulations etc.

The Committee meets twice a term (normally Tuesdays in weeks 2 and 7). It is important that students submit any applications (and all accompanying material) to the Committee (via the Graduate Studies Officer by Friday of week 1 and Friday of week 6) in good time for its meetings. While some matters may be dealt with under Chair's action during the vacations, this is not the norm and will not always be appropriate. Enquiries about the work of the Graduate Studies Committee should be made to the Graduate Studies Officer.

Academic records of all students are maintained centrally on the University

student database. Each new record is opened on the issue of a formal notice of admission. Further information is added to students' records during their first term from matriculation forms and all records are continually updated as students progress on their course.

## Graduate Joint Consultative Committee (GJCC)

The GJCC exists to provide a forum for graduate students to put forward suggestions, comments and grievances about the courses and facilities provided by the department. It will usually meet once per term. Membership includes student representatives from each degree programme, the Director of Graduate Studies, the Taught Course Director and the Graduate Studies Officer. The Head of the Department and the Head of Administration and Finance may also attend, along with other departmental administrative staff.

All students are welcome to attend and are encouraged to submit items for discussion via their student representatives. Students are encouraged to put themselves forward for this committee and if there are more volunteers than places, an election will be held.

## Divisional and University Representation

Student representatives sitting on the Divisional Board are selected through a process organised by the Oxford University Student Union (Oxford SU). Details can be found on the Oxford SU website along with information about student representation at the University level.

# Supporting You

## Provision for Part-time Students

Providing part-time students with support, both pastoral and intellectual, is a key aspect of administering the course.

Part-time students in their first and second years are encouraged to form their own support or study group away from Oxford, either by holding meetings and/or by establishing networks via social media channels. Facilitation of such groups, which are to be ad hoc in the first instance, have the full support of the Department.

Part-time students are encouraged to use the 'hot-desk' PGT workspace on the days that they are in the Department.

Teaching provision will be concentrated over three days, including Mondays when the Departmental seminars take place, where possible. The timetable for each term is released in advance of the first week to ensure that part-time students have enough time to make suitable arrangements. Part-time students are encouraged to inform the Department of any restrictions in schedule that might interfere with their ability to attend courses on certain days, so reasonable measures can be taken to allow you to attend the course you want at a time they are available.

## Problems and Advice

Students experiencing academic, administrative, or personal problems have several possible courses of action open to them.

Every college has their own system of support for students. Please refer to your College handbook or website for more information on who to contact and what

support is available through your college. Details of the wide range of sources of support available more widely in the University are available from the [Oxford Students website](#), including in relation to mental and physical health and disability. Furthermore, students may:

- Consult their Supervisor or the Graduate Studies Officer in the first instance. The Taught Courses Director, the Director of Graduate Studies or the Head of Department will, if necessary, consult the appropriate authorities on your behalf. For issues about a particular course, please first talk to the course provider in the first instance.
- At your college, consult the Senior Tutor, the Tutor for Graduates or your own College Advisor, who will give similar help.
- Consult the elected graduate representatives in the Department who will give what help and advice they can.
- Consult the Graduate Studies Office in the University Offices or the [Graduate Studies section of the University website](#), which will advise on the obtaining of necessary forms, submission of applications, dates and deadlines, deposit of theses, etc.
- Students who are not satisfied that the Department has addressed their concerns should consider making a formal complaint to the Head of Department, Professor Colin Mills. There are also some issues which the Department cannot address, e.g. complaints relating to exams, and a formal complaint to the Proctors must be made in these circumstances.
- On a more personal level, the [University Counselling Service](#) is able to support students experiencing a range of problems, including those

relating to mental health and academic work. Additionally, [Nightline](#) (01865 270270) is a confidential listening and information service run for students by students and is open from 8pm until 8am from 0th to 9th week each term.

- The Disability Coordinator for the Department is the Graduate Studies Officer.

## Student Welfare and Support Services

The University's unique and close-knit collegiate system provides a wealth of pastoral and welfare services for students to support engagement with studies and University life, promoting student wellbeing by providing opportunities for social interaction and sport and arts. Additionally, the central Student Welfare and Support Services department offers professional support that complements provision in colleges and departments.

The [Disability Advisory Service \(DAS\)](#) can provide information, advice and guidance on reasonable adjustments to teaching and assessment. DAS can also assist with organising disability-related study support, such as a [Student Support Plan \(SSP\)](#).

The [Counselling Service](#) is here to help you address personal or emotional problems that get in the way of having a good experience at Oxford and realising your full academic and personal potential. They offer a free and confidential service and the counselling team are committed to providing culturally sensitive and appropriate psychological services. Students can request to see a male or female therapist, a Counsellor of Colour, or to attend a specialist group such as the LGBTQ+ or Students of Colour Groups. All support is free and confidential.

A range of [peer support services](#) led by students are available to help provide support to other students, including the

peer supporter network, the Oxford SU's Student Advice Service and Nightline.

Students may also take interest in the campaigns and activities of the [Oxford SU](#), as well as the numerous [university clubs and societies](#) covering a wide variety of interests.

## Student Conduct

Students at Oxford are subject to two separate (but complementary) sets of disciplinary regulations: the rules and by-laws of your college provided in your college handbook, or equivalent document, and the University's conduct regulations including the Code of Discipline.

Students should consult the '[Student Conduct](#)' page on the [Oxford Students Website](#) for information about the University conduct regulations and the Proctors' role in enforcing disciplinary regulations under statutes IX and XI.

As a student, it is your responsibility to consult and be familiar with the [Statutes](#) and [Regulations](#), which include rules on non-academic behaviour and academic conduct. Students who intentionally or recklessly breach regulations, or incite or conspire with others to do so, may face disciplinary action.

## Freedom of Speech

The Department is committed to ensuring freedom of speech within the law. The full statement, endorsed by the conference of colleges, can be found on [the university website](#).

## Complaints and Academic Appeals within the Department of Sociology

The University, the Social Sciences Division and the Department of Sociology all hope that provision made for students at all stages of their course of study will result in no need for complaints (about that provision) or appeals (against the outcomes of any form of assessment).

Where such a need arises, an informal discussion with the person immediately responsible for the issue that you wish to complain about (and who may not be one of the individuals identified below) is often the simplest way to achieve a satisfactory resolution.

Many sources of advice are available from colleges, faculties/departments and bodies like the Counselling Service or the Oxford SU Student Advice Service, which have extensive experience in advising students. You may wish to take advice from one of those sources before pursuing your complaint.

General areas of concern about provision affecting students as a whole should be raised through the Graduate Joint Consultative Committee (GJCC) or via student representation on the department's committees.

### Complaints

If your concern or complaint relates to teaching or other provision made by the department, then you should raise it with the Director of Graduate Studies, Professor Christiaan Monden.

Complaints about departmental facilities should be made to the Graduate Studies Officer, Hannah Brawn. If you feel unable to approach one of those individuals, you may contact the Head of Department, Professor Colin Mills. The officer concerned will attempt to resolve your concern/complaint informally.

If you are dissatisfied with the outcome, you may take your concern further by making a formal complaint to the Proctors under the [University Student Complaints Procedure](#).

If your concern or complaint relates to teaching or other provision made by your college, you should raise it either with your tutor or with one of the college officers, Senior Tutor, Tutor for Graduates (as appropriate). Your college will also be able to explain how to take your complaint further if you are dissatisfied with the outcome of its consideration.

### Academic appeals

An academic appeal is an appeal against the decision of an academic body (e.g. boards of examiners, transfer and confirmation decisions etc.), on grounds such as procedural error or evidence of bias. There is no right of appeal against academic judgement.

If you have any concerns about your assessment process or outcome it is advisable to discuss these first informally with your subject or college tutor, Senior Tutor, course director, director of studies, supervisor or college or departmental administrator as appropriate. They will be able to explain the assessment process that was undertaken and may be able to address your concerns. **Queries must not be raised directly with the examiners.**

If you still have concerns, you can make a formal appeal to the Proctors who will consider appeals under the [University Academic Appeals Procedure](#).

## Harassment

The Department is committed to fostering an inclusive culture which promotes equality, values diversity and maintains a working, learning and social environment in which the rights and dignity of all students are respected. Harassment or victimisation is regarded as unacceptable behaviour and is not tolerated in any form. All members of the University are expected to treat each other fairly and with respect, courtesy, and consideration.

Help and advice can be found in the Department by contacting your Supervisor, the DGS, or the Departmental Harassment Advisor (Agnieszka Swiejkowska).

The Equality and Diversity Unit also supports a broad network of harassment advisors in departments/faculties and colleges as part of the Harassment Advisory Service. The University's Harassment and Bullying policy can be found on the [Equality and Diversity Unit website](#), along with information about the support available for students.

## Policies and Regulations

The University has a wide range of policies and regulations that apply to students. These are easily accessible through the A-Z of University regulations, codes of conduct and policies available on the [Oxford Students website](#).

Students' attention is also drawn to the [Policy on recording lectures by students](#).

## Equality and Diversity at Oxford

"The University of Oxford is committed to fostering an inclusive culture which

promotes equality, values diversity and maintains a working, learning and social environment in which the rights and dignity of all its staff and students are respected. We recognise that the broad range of experiences that a diverse staff and student body brings strengthens our research and enhances our teaching, and that in order for Oxford to remain a world-leading institution we must continue to provide a diverse, inclusive, fair and open environment that allows everyone to grow and flourish." - [University of Oxford Equality Policy](#)

As a member of the University you contribute towards making it an inclusive environment and we ask that you treat other members of the University community with respect, courtesy and consideration.

The Equality and Diversity Unit works with all parts of the collegiate University to develop and promote an understanding of equality and diversity and ensure that this is reflected in all its processes. The Unit also supports the University in meeting the legal requirements of the Equality Act 2010, including eliminating unlawful discrimination, promoting equality of opportunity and fostering good relations between people with and without the 'protected characteristics' of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and/or belief, sex and sexual orientation. [Visit our website](#) for further details or contact us directly ([equality@admin.ox.ac.uk](mailto:equality@admin.ox.ac.uk)) for advice.

There are a range of faith societies, belief groups, and religious centres within Oxford University that are open to students. Further details can be found on the [Equality and Diversity Unit website](#).

# Who to Contact for Help

<b>Academic Matters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervisor</li> <li>• Graduate Studies Officer Hannah Brawn, <a href="mailto:graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk">graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> <li>• Taught Course Director Dr Michael Biggs, <a href="mailto:michael.biggs@sociology.ox.ac.uk">michael.biggs@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> <li>• Director of Graduate Studies Professor Christiaan Monden, <a href="mailto:christiaan.monden@sociology.ox.ac.uk">christiaan.monden@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> </ul>
<b>Business of the Graduate Studies Committee (GSC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graduate Studies Officer Hannah Brawn, <a href="mailto:graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk">graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> </ul>
<b>DREC/CUREC Ethics Forms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research Facilitator Agnieszka Swiejowska, <a href="mailto:DREC@sociology.ox.ac.uk">DREC@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> </ul>
<b>Departmental Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graduate Studies Officer Hannah Brawn, <a href="mailto:graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk">graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> </ul>
<b>Computing and IT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Manor Road IT</u> <a href="mailto:itsupport@manor-road.ox.ac.uk">itsupport@manor-road.ox.ac.uk</a></li> </ul>
<b>Change of Supervisor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervisor</li> <li>• Graduate Studies Officer Hannah Brawn <a href="mailto:graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk">graduate-studies@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> <li>• Taught Course Director Dr Michael Biggs, <a href="mailto:michael.biggs@sociology.ox.ac.uk">michael.biggs@sociology.ox.ac.uk</a></li> </ul>
<b>Advice Relating to Harassment, Illness, Disability, or other Personal Matters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See the 'Supporting You' section of this handbook.</li> </ul>

Every college has their own system of support for students. Please refer to your College handbook or website for more information on who to contact and what support is available through your college.

Details of support available more widely within the University are available from the [Oxford Students website](#), including in relation to mental and physical health and disability.



# List of Abbreviations

For any further puzzling Oxford abbreviations and acronyms, visit the [Online Glossary](#).

**CUREC** and **DREC** – University and Department Research Ethics Committees respectively, these terms also used to refer to the Ethics assessment forms

**DAS** – Disability Advisory Service

**DGS** – Director of Graduate Studies

**DPhil** – Doctor of Philosophy

**DTP** – Doctoral Training Partnership. Oxford is part of the Grand Union DTP with Brunel and the Open University. It is funded by the ESRC and it is the means by which several of our doctoral students receive financial support. It is also facilities various training activities open to all Oxford students.

**EPC** – Education Policy Committee

**ESRC** – Economic and Social Research Council

**GJCC** – Graduate Joint Consultative Committee

**Grey Book** – The Exam Regulations (now not produced in hard copy, can only be found online).

**GSC** – Graduate Studies Committee

**GSO** - Graduate Studies Office, part of the central University

**GSR** – Graduate Supervision Reporting

**NCRM** – National Centre for Research Methods. Maintains a UK research training courses database and offers bursaries.

**PGT** – Taught graduate

**PGR** - Research graduate

**Proctors** – The two Proctors (Senior and Junior) have responsibilities under the statutes and regulations for aspects of student discipline, for ensuring the proper conduct of examinations and for dealing with complaints.

**PRS** – Probationer Research Student

**SSD** – Social Sciences Division

**SSP** – Student Support Plan

**TCD** – Taught Courses Director

**TNA** – Training Needs Analysis

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