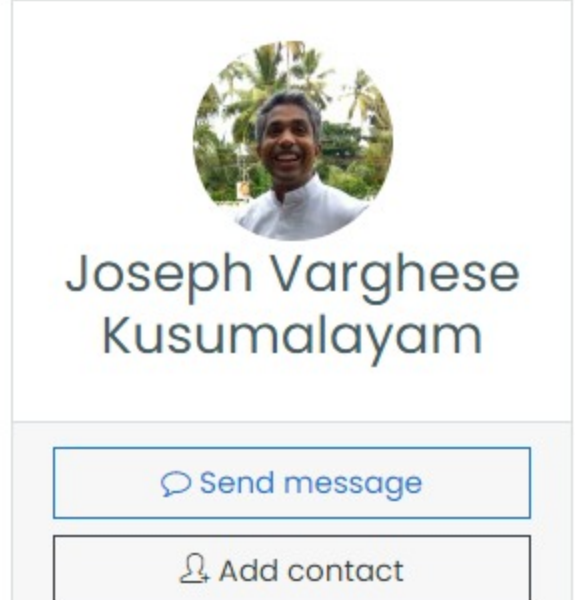


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Joseph Varghese Kusumalayam

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- | Courses | Details | |
|---------|---|----|
| | <p>AMERICAN LITERATURE</p> <p>Started on: Wednesday, 3 June 2020</p> <p>The often-idiosyncratic strength, boldness, and ambition of American poetry derive from two interrelated factors: its problematic and often marginalised relation to American society, and the lack of a defined and established literary class, culture, and audience. The resistance has been visible in the poetry of some of the greatest of American poets. An introduction to modern and contemporary American poets, with an emphasis on experimental verse, from Edgar Allan Poe, Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman etc. Participants (who need no prior experience with poetry) will learn how to read from a critique point of view.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>BA English - JK - Homo Loquens: Effective Listening and Speaking</p> <p>Started on: Saturday, 10 October 2020</p> <p>IntroductionIn the current practice of language teaching, listening is probably the most neglected of the four language outcomes. Yet most students spend more time on it than in any of the other three skills such as reading, writing and speaking. Michael Rost, in <i>Introducing Listening</i> (Penguin English Applied Linguistics Series, 1994) says, 'When we need to understand and integrate complex information, reading may be superior. However, for emotional impact, persuasion, accentuation of salient points, attitude shifts, a sense of sharing of communication events and long-term memory formation, listening may be a superior learning mode for most pupils.'In the context of communication, listening is as important as speaking itself. In fact, listening is the very basis of speaking. Children learn their mother tongue by listening to the elders in the family. Hence the role of listening starts at a very early age. As the child grows older, the nature of listening also changes. From learning the language for communicating the basic needs the child begins to learn to express opinions and communicate complex ideas through language. As we know, higher levels of learning correspond to higher levels of listening skills.Listening is different from hearing. Hearing is an involuntary sensory experience like feeling hot or cold. We hear a lot of sounds around us, like the sound of the vehicles pass, birds chirping, or the dog barking. We don't usually take any effort to notice it. If such sounds, in some ways, disturb the activity we are involved in, we call it "noise". Listening, on the contrary, is a voluntary act. It involves the deliberate effort on the part of the listener to focus the attention on the sound for its message or quality.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>Chemistry - JK - Homo Loquens: Effective Listening and Speaking</p> <p>Started on: Saturday, 10 October 2020</p> <p>IntroductionIn the current practice of language teaching, listening is probably the most neglected of the four language outcomes. Yet most students spend more time on it than in any of the other three skills such as reading, writing and speaking. Michael Rost, in <i>Introducing Listening</i> (Penguin English Applied Linguistics Series, 1994) says, 'When we need to understand and integrate complex information, reading may be superior. However, for emotional impact, persuasion, accentuation of salient points, attitude shifts, a sense of sharing of communication events and long-term memory formation, listening may be a superior learning mode for most pupils.'In the context of communication, listening is as important as speaking itself. In fact, listening is the very basis of speaking. Children learn their mother tongue by listening to the elders in the family. Hence the role of listening starts at a very early age. As the child grows older, the nature of listening also changes. From learning the language for communicating the basic needs the child begins to learn to express opinions and communicate complex ideas through language. As we know, higher levels of learning correspond to higher levels of listening skills.Listening is different from hearing. Hearing is an involuntary sensory experience like feeling hot or cold. We hear a lot of sounds around us, like the sound of the vehicles pass, birds chirping, or the dog barking. We don't usually take any effort to notice it. If such sounds, in some ways, disturb the activity we are involved in, we call it "noise". Listening, on the contrary, is a voluntary act. It involves the deliberate effort on the part of the listener to focus the attention on the sound for its message or quality.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>English Literature in Context - Romantic Literature</p> <p>Started on: Monday, 1 June 2020</p> <p>This course is intended to familiarize the students with the social and historical context of English Literature.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>ENGLISH LITERATURE IN CONTEXT - THE TWENTIETH CENTURY 1901- 1939</p> <p>Started on: Tuesday, 10 November 2020</p> <p>Course DescriptionThis course is intended to familiarize the students with the social and historical context of English Literature. This includes a detailed chronology giving a quick reference guide to each period. The course provides thorough historical and literary overviews. In depth readings of key literary texts and structured and annotated suggestions for further reading and research are also incorporated in the course. Module 1 focus on the background of the medieval period; Module 2 focuses on the significance of Renaissance; Module 3 gives a historical and literary overview of the Restoration and Eighteenth century literature; Module 4 discusses the Romantic age.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>GENDER STUDIES</p> <p>Started on: Monday, 1 June 2020</p> <p>What is the relationship between sex and gender? How does the gendering of bodies shift across disciplinary and cultural contexts? How did the theorizing of gender performativity in the 1990s by Judith Butler open up intellectual trajectories for queer and transgender studies? What is the future of gender as an organizing rubric for social life and as a mode of intellectual inquiry?</p> | 0% |
| | <p>INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE</p> <p>Started on: Thursday, 1 October 2020</p> <p>The student has to be made conscious of the colonial context in which Indian English developed as a language and literature. Nineteenth century attempts at poetry, the emergence of Indian English fiction and drama, the differences in the thematic and stylistic aspects between the pre independence and post-independence periods, the impact of historical situations like the Emergency, and the influence of western modernism and postmodernism on Indian writing are to receive central focus. Issues relating to the use of the coloniser's language, the diverse ramifications of power in the Indian subcontinent, features of Diaspora writing, the nature of the Indian reality reflected in a non-Indian tongue, the socio-cultural economic, and gender concerns addressed in these texts etc. Have to be broached in the pedagogical context. Some major works of Indian literature translated into English also are to be introduced to give a smack of Indianness.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>LEARNING TO LIVE TOGETHER</p> <p>Started on: Tuesday, 25 August 2020</p> <p>Equality and Equity - Social Stratification & InequalitiesAnish K Joy is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.Topic: Anish K Joy's Zoom MeetingTime: Aug 25, 2020 11:30 AM Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhihttps://us02web.zoom.us/j/2310966408Meeting ID: 231 096 6408</p> | 0% |
| | <p>PG4 - LITERATURE AND THE EMPIRE- JK</p> <p>Started on: Monday, 2 November 2020</p> <p>Throughout the nineteenth century, periodicals published both in Britain and in the colonies featured aspects of the imperial experience. The course attempts to cover through representative texts the writing, reading and critical-theoretical practices based on the colonial experience. Postcolonial literature reveals the motives and limitations of what it means to write from a place and in a language moulded by colonial history at a time, when the writers concerned are not free from the forces of colonial domination. The students are expected to acquire familiarity with -- and the ability to define and use -- the terminology specific to colonial and post-colonial discourses. The introductory and reference volumes in the reading list will be helpful in this respect (Key Concepts in Postcolonial Studies, Beginning Postcolonialism).An attempt is made in this paper to acquaint the students with the diverse genres of postcolonial literature.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>Physics - JK - Homo Loquens: Effective Listening and Speaking</p> <p>Started on: Saturday, 10 October 2020</p> <p>IntroductionIn the current practice of language teaching, listening is probably the most neglected of the four language outcomes. Yet most students spend more time on it than in any of the other three skills such as reading, writing and speaking. Michael Rost, in <i>Introducing Listening</i> (Penguin English Applied Linguistics Series, 1994) says, 'When we need to understand and integrate complex information, reading may be superior. However, for emotional impact, persuasion, accentuation of salient points, attitude shifts, a sense of sharing of communication events and long-term memory formation, listening may be a superior learning mode for most pupils.'In the context of communication, listening is as important as speaking itself. In fact, listening is the very basis of speaking. Children learn their mother tongue by listening to the elders in the family. Hence the role of listening starts at a very early age. As the child grows older, the nature of listening also changes. From learning the language for communicating the basic needs the child begins to learn to express opinions and communicate complex ideas through language. As we know, higher levels of learning correspond to higher levels of listening skills.Listening is different from hearing. Hearing is an involuntary sensory experience like feeling hot or cold. We hear a lot of sounds around us, like the sound of the vehicles pass, birds chirping, or the dog barking. We don't usually take any effort to notice it. If such sounds, in some ways, disturb the activity we are involved in, we call it "noise". Listening, on the contrary, is a voluntary act. It involves the deliberate effort on the part of the listener to focus the attention on the sound for its message or quality.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>WRITINGS OF THE RENAISSANCE- CORE COURSE 2 - MODULE 5</p> <p>Started on: Tuesday, 20 October 2020</p> <p>The course covers the period up to the end of the Caroline age. Major genres like tragedy, tragicomedy, epic, romance, ballad, farces etc., concepts like humanism, the new world need to be introduced. The major authors in the course include Shakespeare, Jonson and Marlowe. At the same time care has been taken to place the authors and the texts in the proper historical perspective.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>Zoology- Botany - JK - Homo Loquens: Effective Listening and Speaking</p> <p>Started on: Saturday, 10 October 2020</p> <p>IntroductionIn the current practice of language teaching, listening is probably the most neglected of the four language outcomes. Yet most students spend more time on it than in any of the other three skills such as reading, writing and speaking. Michael Rost, in <i>Introducing Listening</i> (Penguin English Applied Linguistics Series, 1994) says, 'When we need to understand and integrate complex information, reading may be superior. However, for emotional impact, persuasion, accentuation of salient points, attitude shifts, a sense of sharing of communication events and long-term memory formation, listening may be a superior learning mode for most pupils.'</p> | 0% |
| | <p>Evolution of the Philosophy of Science: Literary Perspectives</p> <p>Started on: Thursday, 25 October 2018</p> <p>1. AIM OF THE COURSE To have an understanding of the role and developments of science in everyday life. To help the students to evolve a new way of looking at things and understanding the world. 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE To make the students aware of the philosophy of science. To contextualize science in specific fields of knowledge. To develop science in the social and ethical issues emerging from new scientific discoveries and technological advancement. To introduce some of the values and concerns related to science.</p> | 0% |
| | <p>HOLISTIC EDUCATION</p> <p>Started on: Tuesday, 26 June 2018</p> | 0% |