

***S.U.S. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE SUNAM
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES, COURSE OUTCOMES***

***MA Punjabi
Programme Outcomes***

Punjabi is very important as it increases knowledge human thinking develops the good and bad deeds. Prevalent in the society are revealed which helps in inculcating good moral values among the students and make them responsible and honorable citizens of the country. Scope of Punjabi Literature: Students can do Punjabi TGT, PGT, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D. There is a scope of college and university Teachers.

Course Outcomes

Course Name	Course Out Comes
SEM-I&II Modern poetry	Modernist poetry refers to poetry written mainly in Europe and North America between 1890 and 1950 in the tradition of modernist literature. A new generation of poets sought to revoke the effort of their predecessors towards impersonality and objectivity. Modern poetry includes poets like Amrita Pritam, Shiv Kumar Batalvi, Avtar Singh Paash, Surjit Pattar, Baba Balwant and many more.
Aadhunik Punjabi Galp-1	In this paper we discuss the 21 essays which are based on Novels and Stories. We also discuss the Punjabi Noval Adh-Chanani Raat, Langh Gaye Dariya, Girvi Hoye Mann, Bhubbhal. Through this paper, students get the ability to understand the social, religious, economic and political aspects of Punjab and Punjabi Society.
Sahit Alochna de sidhant	It includes how principles of criticism related with Indian and west literature. This subject area is so wider .research field of this subject is related with our literature roots. On the other hand this subject tell us about literature journey from the ancient period to present time. literature students know about basics of our culture, our civilization, our behavior etc.

<p>Punjabi Drama</p>	<p>Dramatic literature is the record of the attempts of playwright to express and communicate their ideas, feelings, thoughts and experience .drama deals with the life of man in moments of crisis and anguish , with the most intimate relationships, with the innermost thoughts and his deepest love and hate, with his courage however hope, pride, pity and sacrifices. It is related with performance of actors on the stage with authentic expression and dialogue.</p>
<p>History of Punjabi literature (Punjabi Sahit Da Itihas)</p>	<p>The main objective of literature is to teach the students appropriate living and to aware them about their social, literature and historical Heritage. Through history a student learn about the doings or achievements of people of society. History of literature makes a student to understand the literature by imagining it. In the Ist semester Punjabi literature history teaches the students about time period and nomenclature, importance, Punjabi literature History gained time period and nomenclature base, suggestions , ancient and mediaeval , Punjabi literatures, political, social, cultural, linguistics and literatures past related main literate holdings ,Naath Jogi literature, Spiritual literature, Folk literature, Veer Rasi Poetry, Suffi Poetry, Gurmat Poetry, Kissa Kaav,Vartak Sahit and Shri Guru Granth Sahib literature, Cultural and Historical facts.</p> <p>In the second semester Punjabi literature and history capable the students to understand modern literature after capturing of Punjab by British in 1849. Historical background of modern literature, religious, social and political waves, contribution of Singh Sabha leher to Punjabi language and literature, modern time and traditional, Kavi Darbari Poetry, Natak, the raise of Punjabi Ikangi (One Act Play) and main facts of Modern Punjabi literature, language development, Galap Sahit, Nikki Kahani (short story), Natak, PunjabiRangmanch, Vartak Jivani Sahit,</p>

	Pakistani Punjabi Sahit, Videshi Punjabi Sahit. The students gain knowledge about these.
Aadhunik Punjabi Galp-2	<p>In this paper we discuss the Punjabi Stories Books, Merian Shresth Khaniyan (Kulwant Singh Virk), Chadar Hethla Banda, Chauthi-Kut, Ikvhi sdi di Chonvi punjabi Kahani.</p> <p>In these stories we discuss the 1947 riots and the condition of the farmers. The social, political, economic, geographical, romantic and cultural issues of Punjab are also explained through this paper. Which is based on these books.</p>
SEM-III&IV Sufi, Kissa, Veer, Kaav	<p>Sufi kaav -Sufi poetry in Punjab Sindh and other provinces of Pakistan and India have played a singular role in maintaining communal harmony in turbulent times.</p> <p>Kissa kaav -Kissa kaav is a tradition of oral story telling in punjabi language that come to south Asia with the fusion of local people and migrants from the Arabian peninsula and contemporary Iran.</p> <p>Veer kaav -Veer kaav is generally a form of poetry where courage, confidence and bravery are transmitted to weaker communities in terms of poems. So these three Sufi kaav, qissa kav ,veer kaav are an excellent way of teaching amity, historical stories and bravery respectively.</p>
Punjabi Bhasha Ate Bhasha vigyan	Linguistics involves a systematic study of language. Linguistics is descriptive study and not a prescriptive. This subject search about our language that is how our language change time to time. The base of the subject is Punjabi language and indo European languages. Also tells about the progressive journey of Punjabi language.
Sabhyachaar Ate Punjabi	In this paper we discuss the Culture theoretical aspects. Through this paper, many aspects related to culture are discussed, including literature, language, geography, media, as well as

Sabhyachaar	various aspects of the historical perspective of Punjabi culture, such as the geographical profile of Punjabi culture, ancient, middle and Origins and characteristics of Punjabi culture in the modern era. Here we also teach the concept of Punjabi, Punjabi and Punjabiyat as a structure of Punjabi culture, dress, family, marriage and relationship management, and the relation of Punjabi culture and globalization.
Punjabi prose	Most powerful and live literally device,prose refers to writting in paragraph with grammatical ways.it features language that flows in natural pattern of ever day speech.it is the most common and popular form of writing in fiction and non-fiction work.it allows writers to communicate with the readers in straight forward and conversational manner and tone with familiarity.well crafted prose evokes readers. Writers use various that recounts a true story ,heroic prose that cover legands ,fiction used in novels, essay that bring biography that discloses his own life by himself
Gurmaat kaav	Gurmat Kaav is an important Kaav Dhara of Mediaeval Punjabi literature. It is filled with literature, religion, philosophy and contemplation.This kaav is present in Guru Granth Sahib Ji.Students learn moral values from it and gain high characteran moral values. In session 2019 -20 There is GurmatKaav Sidhant part 1 SalokSheikh Farid ji (Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji),,Japji Sahib (Guru Nanak Dev Ji), Anand Sahib Ji(Guru Amardas Ji),Pehli Vaar (Bhai Gurdas Ji) and in session 2020-21 Gurmat Kaav Sidhant part 1, Japji Sahib (Guru Nanak Dev Ji),Gaurhi Ki Vaar (Guru Ramdass Ji),Sukhmani Sahib(Guru Arjan Dev Ji),Shabad and Shalok(Guru Teg Bahadur Ji). In the fourth semester during session 2019 -20 Gurmat Kaav Sidhant part 2, Bhagat Kabir Ji (Selected Bani) Gaurhi Ki Vaar Mahalla-4, Sukhmani Sahib(Guru Arjan Dev Ji), Salok (Guru Teg Bahadur Ji) and in session 2020-21 Gurmat Kaav Sidhant part 2, Sheikh

	Farid Ji, Bhagat Kabir ji, Bhagat Ravidas Ji, Bhagat Nam Dev ji's selected Bani.
Folklore and Punjabi Folklore (PBR-2100)	Through this paper, we will introduce the students to the theoretical aspects of folk stream, its mythology and classification, survey of Punjabi folk current studies, differences between folk stream and culture as well as Punjabi folklore, folk poetry under folklore and literature, adaptive structure, socio-cultural differences and genres, folk-tales, folk riddles and sayings, while the main features and socio-cultural importance of folk-dance under Punjabi folk-art, folk-naat (dance), media and folk-Studies. And under the folk belief and custom, the social and cultural importance of folk-belief, birth, marriage and death, and fairs and festivals etc. are highlighted prominently and important work is done to connect the interest of the students with their culture.

MA History

Programme Out Comes

History is a great domain to pursue and gradually it is becoming quite popular subject MA History is a post graduates History programme which includes a comprehensive and thorough study of specialization in history of some certain time period of particular culture. The Programme also cover the study of major historical events that took place both in India as well as across the world.

Program specific Outcome

Students will have the ability to apply historical methods to evaluate critically the past and how historians and others have interpreted it.

Course Outcomes

Course Name	Course Out Comes
MA-I History of the World (1500-1815)	The Course will impart knowledge to the students about the political history of the world from this paper students will learn about the modern era, Renaissance, Reformation industrial revolution and American war of Independence. Students also come to know about the French Revolution in 1789, emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte in Europe and his expansion. Consolidation and downfall, and congress of vienna. They will get knowledge of all these important issues which are incorporated in this paper.
MA-I History of Punjab (1469-1675)	The course inculcates the knowledge of traditions in Punjabi society and guides the students to analyze it with reasons and logics.
MA-I	This course will impart knowledge to the students regarding the political transformations of the modern world that took place from the sixteenth century till the 1919. This paper include knowledge Austro-German Alliance, International Alliance,

History of World 1871-1919	Bismarckian diplomacy. The Course teaches the students about the new imperialism, imperialism in east Asia, Russo Japanese War, First world war.
MA-I History of Punjab (1675-1799)	The course inculcates the knowledge of traditions in Punjabi society and guides the students to analyze it with reasons and logics.
MA-I Research theory and methodology	<p>The syllabus of research theory and methodology contains the various method of research. In this we introduce an introductions, presenting and overview of the research methodology. In this we explain the technique of defining a research problems.</p> <p>We also explain and discus about the relation between social sciences and history. Discussion about the different theories likes (Marx, Hegauval) etc.</p> <p>In this we explain different types of methods of research values of sources, how we collect sources, facts, bias, collection of sample, types of samples etc. Collections of data for successful interviewing as well as for the constructing questionnaire/schedules with the processing and analysis of data, sampling fundamentals, along with the theory of estimation, constitutes the subject matter.</p> <p>In the syllabus we discus about the new arrival techniques of research. Problems in research and solutions for scholars.</p>
MA-I History of world 1919-1991	The course imparted knowledge to the students about the political history of the world since the end of the First world war focusing on the change and continuity over time and space. The course also inculcate the knowledge about the topic of Great Economic depression, rise of fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany, The second world war and aims, Objective and work of UNO. Impact of second world war on the international

	<p>system, Political basic of the cold war, causes of Chinese revolution of 1949 Rule of Kamal pasha in the Arab Nationalism and process of disintegration of the U.S.S.R. The course will also impart knowledge on economic development of the said period in an analytical way.</p>
<p>MA-I History of the world 1815 To 1870</p>	<p>With an emphasis on Europe the course will impart knowledge to the students regarding the political transformation of the modern world that took place from the sixteenth century till the end of 1870. In this paper students learn about some significant events such as Metternich system. Policy of Napoleon. the growth of parliamentary system in England spread of Industrial Revolution in Europe Social and Labour movement Modern Europe Growth of nation Nationalism and greek war of Independence</p>
<p>MA-II Social and Economic History Modern India (1818-1947)</p>	<p>The students will be able to understand the significance of 1818 in modern Indian history. During this course they become aware of the process and phases of modernization in Indian history.</p>
<p>MA-II History of India (1818-1947)</p>	<p>The students will gain the knowledge of British Educational policies, socio-religious reforms movement, the condition of depressed class and role of reformers to improve their position in society.</p>
<p>MA-II History of Indian From 1707-1772</p>	<p>The students will gain the knowledge regarding the historiography of the Mughal decline and get information regarding parties and politics at the Mughal Court, Rise and Expansion of Maratha Power, Beginning of British rule in Bengal Presidency and Administration and Reform of Robert clive.</p>
<p>MA-II History of Punjab (1799-1849).</p>	<p>This course aims to familiar the students with the history of Punjab during the period of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and educate them how Ranjit Singh established a strong empire and what kind of major changes in political, social, religious, economic</p>

	and cultural fields occurred during his rule. This course also familiarize students with the Ranjit Singh relation with Britishers, causes of the first and second Anglo wars and how the Britishers annexed punjab after his reign
MA-II History of Punjab 1849-1947.	The students will understand the importance of the punjab under the colonial rule . They will also known about important agitation and their outcomes on the polity, society, economy and culture in the punjab. It also describe about the socio religious reform movements ,British government policies, contribution of Punjabis in the freedom struggle and partition of Punjab in 1947.through this course the students will be enable analyze the study of Punjab
MA-II History of India 1772-1818	Through this paper students will able to understand the agrarian politics and constitutional development under British rule with special emphasis on lord Hasting wellslay and lord corn wallis. Students will also get knowledge about the Remergence and fall of marathas and Maysore power in India .After study all these aspects student will be able to demonstrate broad knowledge of history event period and their significance in Indian History.
MA-II National Movement and Constitutional Development in India (1858-1930)	<p>In this paper the students know about the freedom struggle, different phrase of Indian freedom struggle. The role of Gandhi's leadership in the national movement.</p> <p>Students studies about British reactions and response, factors leading to the rise of Indian national movement. Controversy about the genesis of the Indian national congress, aim and objectives of congress. Demands of congress up to 1905.</p> <p>Extremists and revolutionaries in India and abroad. In this we also touch the different movements in India, pacts and act also like as. Rowlatt bills, Puna pact, Khilaf t and act also Non-Cooperation movement, Simon commission, Civil</p>

Disobedience movement, Round table conferences. Government India act 1858, Minto-Morley reforms 1909, India act 1919,1935

We also studies about Muslim League politics up to 1940, Cripps mission, quit India and Individual Satyagrah. Wavell plan, Cabinet mission, Mountbatten plan and about the factors of positions of India reasons and effects also.

When the students read about this they feel and know how we reach at present the struggle of our leaders, revolutionaries.