

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKSHCHANDRA MAHA VIDHAYLAYA

DEPARTMENT OF SANTALI

Course Outcomes of Santali Honours (B.A.) under CBCS

1st SEMESTER

CC-1 : History of Santali Ancient Literature

1. Santali was a mainly oral language until the development of OI Chiki and OI Chiki is alphabetic, sharing none of the syllabic properties of the other Indic scripts, and is now widely used to write Santali in India.
2. The Students will be provided a vast information and knowledge about the history of Santali Literature and its social and geographical variations.
3. The students will be able to know the history of practice of knowledge through literature.

CC-2 : Austric Language Family & Santali

1. The course intends to study of Santali language. Its origin and history.
2. The course is equally endeavours to teach the learner various language aspects its generic characteristic etc. This course has designed to enhance the skills of students.
3. The course is designed to acquire knowledge on theoretical aspects so the learners can inquire the scientific.

2nd SEMESTER

CC-3 : History of Santali Ancient Literature

1. The course is designed to provide the general concept of Santali folk literature.
2. How to develop the folk literature is converted to modern Santali literature.
3. The learner will be acquiring traditional knowledge through study the folklore.

CC-4 : History of Santali Literature (Medieval Period 1855-1947)

1. The course is designed to provide the general concept of Santali folk literature.
2. How to develop the folk literature is converted to modern Santali literature.
3. The learner will be acquiring traditional knowledge through study the folklore.

3rd SEMESTER

CC-5 : Functional Grammar of Santali Language

1. The students will be able to know the grammar of Santali language such as -Parts of speech, Tense, Number, Gender etc.
2. The students will be able to learn about brief grammar of Santali language.

CC-6 : Santali Folk Literature & Culture -2

1. This course is designed to provide the theoretical concept of Santali folk culture.
2. The learner will be able to acquire traditional knowledge through study the folklore.
3. The course intends to study the folk culture and society to gain a vast knowledge about santal people.
4. The students will learn various kind of from the folk literature.

CC-7 : History of Santali Modern Literature

1. The students will be provided a vast information and knowledge about the history of Santali modern literature along with its social and geographical variations.
2. The students will be able to know the history of practice of knowledge through literature.
3. The students will be able to learn about brief history and development of Santali modern literature trend of Santali literature.

SEC-1 : Art of Translation

1. The students will be able to know the definition of translation. The students will be able to learn about different types of translation such as - Semantic/Literal Translation, Free/Sense/Literary translation, Functional/communicative translation, technical/official translation, translation-creation, and audio-translation.
2. The goal of translation practice for non-specialists is to found the language skills of the learner, to refine their thematic and cultural knowledge and to encourage them to think and to react.
3. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.
4. The students will be able to learn Translation, composition of interviews, reports and newspaper articles.

OR

SEC-1 : Creative Writing

1. Students will identify, analyze, and use the elements of literary craft appropriate for their chosen writing genre. Students will develop a personal style, apply craft techniques that they learn during workshops, and choose from several strategies to revise written work.
2. Creative writing encourages student to exercise their creative minds and practice using their imaginations. It improves their ability to come up with alternatives. This broadens their thought processes, which can lead to success in many areas, including problem solving and analysis.
3. Through knowledge acquired about the growth of the Printing press and development of a global platform for Santali speaking people; the growth of new genres and publications; development of mass culture and activism through public theatre; the profound impact of social identity and mass protests as published in various journals, periodicals and weekly magazines; news data of theatre and staged dramas.
4. Skills for working in a publishing media and other publishing houses.

4th SEMESTER

CC-8 : Language & Santali Linguistic

1. This paper focus to learn the basic of linguistic knowledge through historical study of Santali language. To make a theoretical knowledge on Santali linguistic aspects – phonetic, morphology, syntax etc.
2. The students will make and insight knowledge for scientific operation the Santali language.

CC-9 : Comparative Study of Tribal Literature

1. Comparative Literature is traditionally known as the study of two or more literatures in comparison and their multi-dimensional components which may encompass aspects such as the historical, gender, economic, cultural, social, philosophical, religious, and linguistic factors of the distinct cultures being analyzed.
2. The students will be able to learn to comparative study tribal literature.

3. The students will be able to know and brief to tribal species such as - Munda , Ho, Kharia, Mahali.

CC-10 : Theory of Literature

1. This is course will attempt to study the literature theories such as -definition, objectives, forms and new criticism of theory of literature.
2. This course is intended to provide brief knowledge on literary theories. The learner will engage on theoretical knowledge areas and analytical tools of the field of literary world.
3. Literary theory enables a broad appreciation of global literature. Reading a text through the lens of literary theory provides a new perspective to better understand literature, learn more about different authors' intentions, and generally improve the quality of literature for both authors and readers.

SEC-2 : Santali Language Teaching

1. Learning outcomes are measurable statements that articulate at the beginning what students should know, be able to do, or value as a result of taking a course or completing a program.
2. Learning outcomes are the cornerstones of course design and assessment, and help students focus on what is important. Learning outcomes can also be considered an inclusive teaching practice as they can help clarify expectations for all students.
3. Teaching methods are an important aspect of teaching and learning: determine the activities of teachers and students, the quality of the teaching process, implicitly sending a message about what teaching is, how student learn, what is knowledge.

OR

SEC-2 : Writing Skill

1. Documentation is any communication material that is used to describe, explain or instruct regarding some attributes of an object, system or procedure.
2. Report writing is essentially, a report is short, sharp, concise document which is written for particular purpose.
3. Making notes are organised into key ideas and supporting ideas use main points by various techniques.
4. Letter writing is the exchange of written or printed messages. Distinctions are commonly drawn between personal letters sent between family member, friends, and business letters or government organizations.

5th SEMESTER

CC-11 : Novel & Short Story

1. The course is intended to provide knowledge on Santali novels.
2. The learner enhanced the knowledge on resent trend of Santali novel. The learners will be enriched how human life is expressed in an artistic way in the world through novel.

CC-12 : Poetry Literature

1. This course is intended to provide brief knowledge on Santali poetry.
2. The learner enhanced the knowledge on resent trend of Santali poetry. The learners will be enriched how human life is expressed in an artistic way in the word through poetry.
3. The students will gain texts base knowledge on Santali poetry.

DSE-1 : Directive study of Santali Language

1. This paper focus to learn the basic of linguistic knowledge through historical study of Santali language.
2. To make a theoretical knowledge on Santali linguistic aspects – phonetic, morphology, syntax etc.
3. The students will make and insight knowledge for scientific operation the Santali language.

OR

DSE-1 : Poem & Poetry of Missionary period, Starting Period Poem & Poetry

1. Following are the specific aims of poem: To communicate to pupils the exclusive message of the poem. To appreciate the poem. To enable students to capture the central idea of the poem. To enable students to read the poem with correct rhyme and rhythm.
2. Poetry, the highest form of literature, influences us because it shows different shades of human beings. In fact, poetry is one of the most ancient arts and also the product of human imagination. It expresses different feelings such as friendship, love, death and other human emotions.
3. Poetry, like any other form of artistic creation, is one of the pillars of the humanities. By following the paths of emotion, sensitivity and the imagination, the poem transmits knowledge and human values. Better still, it shapes the human being, body and soul.

DSE-2 : Poem & Poetry Literature (from 1950 to till now)

1. The students will gain texts base knowledge on Santali poem & poetry literature, from 1950 to till now. This course is intended to provide brief knowledge on Santali poem & poetry literature.
2. The learner enhanced the knowledge on resent trend of Santali poem.
3. The learners will be enriched how human life is expressed in an artistic way in the word through poetry literature.

OR

DSE-2 : Prose Literature (from starting period to 1980)

1. The main aim of teaching prose is to develop the language ability of the learners. It is the intensive study of a language. The language ability helps the learners to use the Santali language without any problem. A textbook is a major tool in the hands of a language teacher to teach prose and poetry.
2. In literature, the basic purpose of prose in writing is to convey an idea, deliver information, or tell a story.
3. The learners will be enriched how human life is expressed in an artistic way in the word through poetry literature.

6th SEMESTER

CC-13 : Drama & Essay Literature

1. This course is intended to provide knowledge on Santali drama.
2. The learner enhanced the knowledge on resent trend of Santali in drama.
3. The learners will be enriched how human life is expressed in an artistic way in the world through drama literature. This course is intended to provide brief knowledge on Santali essay.
4. The learner enhanced the knowledge on resent trend of Santali essay.
5. The students will gain text base knowledge on Santali essay.

CC-14: Santali Magazine & Journal, Bengali Literature

1. The following are the brief profiles of some of the outstanding Santal writers, poets and storytellers. As songs and dances are part and parcel of Santal life, naturally, sandals inherited the poetry writing skills as the way they learn to speak and walk.

2. This has led to nurturing of plenty of them remained unknown to the outside world owing to non-publication of their work. It is our effort to make them known to the outside world and throw some light on their outstanding works.
3. Magazine articles may be written by journalists or professional writers. Journal articles are written by subject experts. Magazines are edited by journalists. Journals are peer reviewed by experts or scholars in the field.

DSE-3 : Prose Literature (From 1981 to till now)

1. This course is generic base introduction to prose fiction in English. Presenting important Santali language literary texts, the course explores a range of novels and short stories so as to illuminate the different forms and techniques found within these generic categories.
2. The course also provides a short introduction to diverse literary. Students, who passed this course, can write a text which analyzes literary work in correct Santali language and can able to read literary prose texts critically and independently.

OR

DSE-3 : Drama Literature (from starting period to 1980)

Drama Literature from starting period to 1980 given below-

- i. Kherwal Bir (1952) - Pandit Raghunath Murmu.
- ii. Kajol Sanatan (1958) - Kaliram Saren.
- iii. Juri Khatir (1971) - Krishnachandra Tudu.
- iv. Mit Bitra Hasa - Jotilal Hansda.

1. It develops an attitude of understanding others also a warm and sympathetic attitude towards them. Play helps in breaking down tension and releasing unexpressed steam. Thus, along with the motivation to student the importance of play is in every aspect of their development also.
2. Drama and theatre classes not only teach creativity through hands-on activities like crafts but also how to think out of the box. Student will learn to tap on their own emotions and experiences to create stories.
3. It encourages them to think and act creatively, thus developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills that can be applied in all areas of learning. Through drama, students are encouraged to take responsible roles and make choices – to participate in and guide their own learning.

DSE-4 : Drama Literature (from 1980 to till now)

Drama Literature from 1981 to till now, given below-

- i. Khijlaw (1986) - Saradaprasad Kisku.
- ii. Dharma ayo Baba (1990) - Badal Hembram.
- iii. Ulgolan (1991) - Swapan Promanik.
- iv. Chedre Chikayena (2003) - Kherwal Soren.

1. It develops an attitude of understanding others also a warm and sympathetic attitude towards them. Play helps in breaking down tension and releasing unexpressed steam. Thus, along with the motivation to student the importance of play is in every aspect of their development also.
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OR

DSE-4 : Theory of Literature

1. The learners will be engage on theoretical knowledge of the field of literary. Literary theories allow students the chance to bring their own understanding to the texts they read, giving them a way to talk about they read.
2. This course is intended to provide brief knowledge on literary theories. The learner will be enriched on various linguistics aspects –classicism, romanticism, naturalism, realism, symbolism, comedy etc.

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