

## CHAPTER 41

### PUNJABI

#### Doctoral Theses

01. GAURAV  
**Socio-Cultural and Political Study of Punjabi Cinema in the Context of Films from 2000 to 2018.**

Supervisor: Prof. Ravinder Singh

Th 27758

#### *Abstract*

There was a time that when man first saw the moving train on the screen, he could not believe how it could be possible, but then gradually scientific inventions happened and the size of cameras decreased and it became financially affordable to the new and various filmmakers. After that the film developed both in its theme and its technique perspective, which we can see in today's Cinema. Cinema and Society are complementary to each other as cinema takes raw material from the society for its works and also, it is capable of changing the society, keeping these two apart from each other, cinema studies cannot be thought of. While defining the film, we came to realize that the word 'film' has different meaning and contexts when it comes to film as an art or as a commercial product or as an industry which gives employment to many persons. So, we can't see this word through one meaning. While studying it through a cultural perspective, we can't do it with the help of any one single theory. We have to get help from any multi-disciplinary research approach and in this research work, we have done the same. To achieve our conclusions, we have divided this research work into 6 chapters. We have studied about 350 films, which include different genres or themes like immigration, history, heritage, politics and contemporary youth problems. So, in the process of studying and analyzing these films, we have tried to understand the Punjabi society in socio-cultural and political context

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1. Introduction to research work 2. Cinema: Concept form and theory 3. Socio cultural studies: Meaning and definition 4. Socio\_cultural and political study of Punjabi society 5. Punjabi cinema: Historical Perspective Bibliography.

02. KAUR (Hardeep)  
**A Comparative Study of Feministic Issues in Punjabi Drama (With Special Reference to the Plays of Balwant Gargi, Kapur Singh Ghuman, Atamjit and Pali Bhupinder).**

Supervisor: Dr. Beant Kaur

Th 27759

#### *Abstract*

The main purpose of the thesis is to present study and analyze women's concerns in Punjabi drama. Modern Punjabi drama started in the early decades of the last century, that's why we have selected representative Punjabi dramatists Balwant

Gargi, Kapur Singh Ghuman, Atmjit and Pali Bhupinder Singh. Balwant Gargi entered in the field of Punjabi drama in 1944 with his play *Loha kutt*. In his early plays, he adopts a romantic approach by portraying the family relationships of rural women in emotional form. Under the influence of the socialist movement, he sees the contemporary woman as connected with the educational movement. Influenced by foreign and western experiences, he explores the evolving image of historical and modern womanhood by linking muliebrity to various passages. Kapur Singh Ghuman is a dramatist of the post-colonial period, who has made the tragic events of Indo-Pak partition and the unbearable events a part of sensation in his early plays. Later, he became a unique kind of dramatist by portraying the inner or mental conflicts and mental complexities of the female characters under the modern thought and experimentalist movement in a psychological/psychoanalytical perspective and presenting the existential tragedy of women. Atamjit is one of a such Punjabi dramatist who has made an effort to understand all the ideological movements that have come to since 1985 till date in the context of women. He is a realist dramatist with a critical attitude who looks at the tragedy of women and their role in contemporary situations from a positive and negative point of view through modern insights and vision. Pali Bhupinder Singh is a promising dramatist who has presented the female character in every play. He is not firmly attached to any ideology, but his genius fact that he has deal with contemporary women`s problems like feticide, dowry, abusive relationships and especially war and racial or communal discrimination/riots. The humiliating condition of women is depicted realistically with boldness and courage. With this Thesis we have seen the changing image of women for almost a century. There has been a lot of changes in the image and the status of the women but the situation is not satisfactory as compared to the developed countries. Because the Indian man is still somehow connected with the traditional beliefs and cultural values. Viewing from the educational perspective big changes can be expected in the future. A woman needs to be aware of herself to get her rights. Today`s dramatic literature exerts its influence significantly on the society.

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1. Introduction 2. Drama Genre, Feminism and Comparative Study: Theoretical Perspective 3. Reieved On Women`s Concerna In the Plays of Balwant Gargi, Kapur Singh Ghuman, Atamjit an Dpali Bhupinder Singh: Survey and Evaluation 4. Women`s Concerns in The Plays of Balwant Gargi 5. Atamjit`s plays women`s concerns in 6. Looking at the afterword Bibliography
03. KAUR (Manpreet)  
**Ikkiveen Sadi Da Punjabi Novel birtant Shastari Adhyaan (Harmahinder Chahal De Novel 'Bali', Harjit Atwal De Novel 'Zethu', Nachattar De Novel 'Cancer Train', Avtaar Billing De Novel 'Rizk', Baljinder Nasrali De Novel 'Amber Paryan' De Vishesh Sandarbh Vich).**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Gurjit Kaur  
Th 27760

#### *Abstract*

My research topic is" 21st century punjabi novel- Narrative study (in special context of harmahinder chahal`s novel bali, harjit atwal`s novel `zethu`, nachattar`s novel cancer train, avtaar biling`s novel `rizk`, baljinder nasrali`s novel `amber paryan`)". the first chapter is assessment and survey of previous research on the topic in which the work done before my research work has been studied. my research work is completely differed from all. the second chapter narratology is a

theoretical perspective. in this chapter i have presented the origin of the term narrative. among the scholars who first study narratology, the name of vladimir propp. he has study more than 100 fairy tales in his book morphology of folktales. the five novels represent the narrative structure of novel. they narrate the economic, political, social and moral structure of punjabies who lives in other countries and punjab. the reason of migration, disease, poor economic condition describes in this novel. they describe the historic condition of punjab 1984, when many punjabies go other countries through the agents. that the starting point of migration. all the novels describe different situation of twenty first century. Bali novel describe the historic condition of punjab. rizk novel, written by Avtaar billing describe the migration of punjabies, who lived in England, Canada and other countries. harjit atwal novel zethu present dual character of zethu and kundun are the character of kundun. The narrator has presented kundun's life through flashback. a contemporary crisis is represented by the novel cancer train. this terrible disease spread in Malwa region. the narrative is created through techniques such as fantasy and magical realism in the novel amber paryan, written by baljinder nasrali. the author has also made the historical background of different areas the subject of his novel.

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1. Introduction 2. Previous research on the topic: Survey and evaluation 3. Narrative: Theoretical perspective 4. Conclusion and Bibliography.

04. SIDHU (Rajdeep Singh)

**Punjabi Social Media te Pesh Parvachanan da Rajasi-Sabhyachark Avchetan.**

Supervisor: Prof. Anjan Sen

Th 27763

### Abstract

समाज और संस्कृति में सोशल मीडिया के महत्व को देखते हुए इसे अध्ययन का क्षेत्र बनाया गया है। सोशल मीडिया पर आने वाले विमर्शों के आधार पर पंजाबी समाज, संस्कृति, राजनीति, धर्म और साहित्य के राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक अवचेतन को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है। हमने अपने शोध को कुल नौ खंडों में विभाजित किया है। पहला अध्याय इस शोध व्यवस्था से पहले इस विषय से संबंधित शोध कार्य पर चर्चा करता है। दूसरा अध्याय 'प्रवचन: परिभाषा, स्वरूप और कार्य' है। जिसमें विमर्श को पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी विचारकों के दृष्टिकोण से परिभाषित करते हुए उसके स्वरूप एवं कार्य को समझा गया है। तीसरा अध्याय 'राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक अवचेतन: एक सैद्धांतिक अवलोकन' है। यह अध्याय मुख्यतः तीन भागों में विभाजित है। चौथा अध्याय 'मीडिया की उत्पत्ति और विकास' है। जिसमें मीडिया के जन्म और विकास के बारे में बात की गई है। पांचवां अध्याय 'पंजाबी सोशल मीडिया पर प्रस्तुत साहित्यिक विमर्शों की राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक अवचेतनता' है। इस अध्याय में पंजाबी सोशल मीडिया पर दिखाई देने वाली साहित्यिक (चयनात्मक) सामग्री को एकत्र करके और उस सामग्री को आधार बनाकर राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक अवचेतन का पता लगाया गया है। छठा अध्याय 'पंजाबी सोशल मीडिया पर प्रस्तुत सामाजिक विमर्शों की राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक अवचेतनता' है जिसके माध्यम से पंजाबी समाज से संबंधित सामग्री के माध्यम से पंजाबी समाज की राजनीतिक-अवचेतना को पहचानने का प्रयास किया गया है। अगले अध्याय में सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से निर्मित हो रहे राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक अवचेतन का विषयवस्तु अध्ययन किया गया। अगले अध्याय में संस्कृति को परिभाषित करने, समाज में इसकी भूमिका और सोशल मीडिया पर प्रस्तुत पंजाबी संस्कृति के विभिन्न पहलुओं को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है। इस अध्याय में धार्मिक प्रवचनों के माध्यम से राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक अवचेतन को समझा गया है।

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1. Introduction 2. Research finding critical study 3. Discourse: definition form a function 4. Political-cultural unconsciousness: theoretical perspective 5. Origin and development of media 6. Political-cultural unconsciousness of social discourses presented on Punjabi social media 7. The political-cultural subconscious of political discourses presented on Punjabi social media 8. The political-cultural subconscious of cultural discourses presented on Punjabi social media 9. The political-cultural subconscious of religious discourses presented on Punjabi social media

05. SINGH (Daya)  
**Tarn-Taran Zilhe Dian Allan da Smaj Manovigayanik Adhayan. Socio-Psychological Analysis of Sobriquets in Tarn-Taran District)**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Baljinder Singh  
Th 27770

*Abstract*

Punjabi `Allan` are the adornment of Punjabi villages. Ten `Allan` of a village make a picture of the village. The nature of the entire family can be guessed through the Allan. Allan is a part of Punjabi folklore. Even today, Allan is being used in villages without any doubt. Allan can be divided on the basis of discrimination, meritorious, ironic, positive, negative and miscellaneous. The creation of these Allan is done by taking the special emerging qualities of the individual/family as the basis. Allan is functional at the practical level in Punjabi society. The trend of Allan is decreasing in the era of individualization and urbanization from joint families but it has not ended yet. Allan is an institution that performs a fundamental function in society. Allan presents the historical background of the individual/family in a suggestive and spiritual way. Allan punishes and honors the family. There are many types of crimes and sins in the society, which are not punished by the judicial system or are not even approached, so even in such a situation, the Allas act as a judicial system. Such as 'chirdi maar', 'juan waale', 'khabar' etc. Along with this, where punishment is given by the Allas. There, a person who is conscious of good and virtuous deeds is also given respect by the Allas. The person/family who does socially favorable or unfavorable deeds in the society, the Allas of that person/family are formed according to their behavior.

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1. Introduction 2. Research Materials Obtained: Survey and Evaluation 3. Socio-Psychology: Theoretical Perspective 4. Alla: Collection and Creation Process 5. Supporting Bibliography

06. SINGH (Jagjit)  
**A Meta Study of Formalist and Structuralist Criticism of Punjabi Poetry.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Kulvir Gojra  
Th 27764

*Abstract*

Meta Criticism is related to the critical examination of criticism. It has been recognized after a thoroughly evaluation that creating a space of nurturing dialogue within the domain of criticism is the one of the fundamental elements of meta criticism. Taking this as our vantage point we choose Formalist and

Structuralist criticism of Punjabi poetry to bring forth the important underpinnings of these criticisms. To reach out the very possible, dialogue encapsulating the inner structure of criticism of Punjabi poetry must be unravelled and this will be our Research's objective. Formalist-Structuralist criticism is related to third phase in the history of Punjabi criticism. These School of criticism occupy distinctive place in Punjabi literary criticism. In earlier Punjabi Criticism a work of art is judged by its social and political message. Their tilt of investigation towards Marxist-aesthetics blurred the economy of a literary text to a certain extent. In the light of this assumption these approaches refer to those critical approaches that analyse or evaluate the inherent features of a text. By reducing the importance of text's historical, biographical, and cultural context; These approaches denied the earlier method of criticism and try to establish the 'Literary Science' as a purely autonomous existence. This research mainly focuses on the formalist and Structuralist criticism of Punjabi poetry, in the light of theoretical and historical perspective of meta criticism. The basic task is to analyse the Western and Punjabi form of formalist and structuralist approaches. Then we examine the critical vision of Punjabi scholars', how they analysed the poetry by this method. Their theoretical understanding and its practical implication in terms of analysing the Punjabi Poetry remain in-tuned or Is there a certain loophole resonating within their writing? To trace out this possibility of their criticism is also a part of this research.

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1.Introduction 2. Meta-Study: Theoretical and historical Perspective 3. Formalist and structuralist review: Theoretical Basis 4. Formalist and structuralist Punjabi poetry criticism: Survey and Evaluation 5. Formalist Punjabi poetry criticism: A Meta- study 6. Structuralist Punjabi Poetry Criticism: A meta-study Supporting Bibliography.

07. SINGH (Jaspal)

**Historical Drama in Punjabi and Hindi (1920-1975): A Comparative Perspectiva.**

Supervisor: Prof. Gurjit Kaur

Th 27771

#### *Abstract*

The tradition of historical plays is very wide in Hindi and Punjabi literature.of course, the creation of historical plays in Hindi began almost four decades before the Punjab drama scene, but we have chosen only historical plays written after 1920 to compare the process of synchronization of historical material.Similarly, the period up to 1975 has been a period of turmoil in Indian history.From independence till 1975, all Indians had to struggle with almost the same issues.Since then, after the imposition of emergency, the situation in many parts of India, especially in Punjab, has changed dramatically.

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1.Introduction 2. Drama and Historical Drama: Theoretical Perspective 3. Survey of Research Works on Punjabi And Hindi Historical Drama 4. Comparative Studies: Theoretical Perspective 5. the Construction of History in Punjabi Historical Dramas (1920-1975) 6. The Construction of History in Hindi Historical Dramas (1920-1975) 7. Punjabi And Hindi Historical (1920-1975): A Comparative Study Summary and Bibliography.

08. SINGH (Jaspal)  
**21vin Sadi De Pehle Dahake Dian Punjabi Akhbaraan Dian Sampadakian Vich Punjab De Sahitak, Samajik, Sabhyacharak ate Rajnitak Sarokar: Tulnatmak Adhyain (Ajit ate Punjabi Tribune Akhbaraan de Vishesh Sandarabh Vich).**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Prithvi Raj Thapar  
Th 27765

*Abstract*

LITERARY, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL CONCERNS OF PUNJAB IN THE EDITORIALS OF PUNJABI NEWSPAPERS OF THE FIRST DECADE OF 21ST CENTURY: COMPARATIVE STUDY (IN THE SPECIAL CONTEXT OF AJIT AND PUNJABI TRIBUNE NEWSPAPERS)' AVAILABLE RESEARCH CONTENT (TOPIC RELATED): CRITICAL STUDY- In this Chapter, A Critical study of books and Dissertations/research works on the study of Journalism, as well as their similarities and differences with our work, are discussed. JOURNALISM AND PUNJABI JOURNALISM: THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE- Definition of Journalism, Concept, Function, Purpose, Types, Mediums of Journalism, Freedom of expression, editorials etc. The Beginning and development of Punjabi Journalism has also been described in detail. COMPARATIVE STUDY: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE- In this chapter, The Definition, concept, form, area, directions, types, importance, needs, problems, schools and Indian Perspective of Comparative study have been studied. It has also been compared to National, World and General Literature. LITERARY CONCERNS OF PUNJAB IN THE EDITORIALS OF 'AJIT' AND 'PUNJABI TRIBUNE' NEWSPAPERS: COMPARATIVE STUDY-Comparative Study of Literary activities in both Newspapers, Life and Personality of writers, the status of Punjabi Literature and the Presentation of issues expresses through Literary Forms. SOCIAL CONCERNS OF PUNJAB IN THE EDITORIALS OF 'AJIT' AND 'PUNJABI TRIBUNE' NEWSPAPERS: COMPARATIVE STUDY- A Comparative study the aspects (Ideology and Artistic Techniques) related to the Progress and Backwardness of the society has been done. CULTURAL CONCERNS OF PUNJAB IN THE EDITORIALS OF 'AJIT' AND 'PUNJABI TRIBUNE' NEWSPAPERS: COMPARATIVE STUDY-Newspapers editorials have been examined from a comparative perspective on the bases of Cultural content. POLITICAL CONCERNS OF PUNJAB IN THE EDITORIALS OF 'AJIT' AND 'PUNJABI TRIBUNE' NEWSPAPERS: COMPARATIVE STUDY- In this Chapter, A comparative study of editorials has been done on the basis of Government activities, decisions, Personality of leaders, visits, Role of opposition party etc. Finally, CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS and SUPPORTING BIBLIOGRAPHY are Given.

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1.Introduction 2. Research Materials Obtained: A Critical Study 3. Journalism and Punjabi Journalism: Theoretical and Historical Perspective 4. Comparative Study: Theoretical Perspective 5. Punjabi Literary Concerns in The Editorials of Ajit And Punjabi Tribune Newspaper: A Comparative Study 6. Cultural Concerns of Punjab In the Editorial of Ajit And Punjabi Tribune Newspaper 7. Cultural Concerns of Punjab In the Editorials f Ajit And Punjabi Tribune Newspaper: A Comparative Study 8. Political Bibliography

09. SINGH (Kuljeet)  
**Punjabi Novel Vich Punjab Te Kashmir Sankat Di Peshkari: Tulnatmak Adhiyan: A Comparative Study of Punjab And Kashmir Crisis in Punjabi Novel.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Iqbal Kaur  
Th 27766

*Abstract*

The thesis namely “a comparative study of Punjab and Kashmir crisis in Punjabi novel” by kuljeet singh deals with the burning crisis of punjab and kashmir as described in punjabi novel by different novelists. after deeply going into the theory of the comparative literature the novels pertaining to punjab crisis by ram sarup ankhi, om parkash gaso, jaswant singh kanwal, ninder gill, mittar sain meet, raj gill, harminder chahal, talvinder singh, baljinder nasrali and jasbir mand have been discussed in details. similarly, the novel of kashmir’s crisis by surinder neer, gurlshan gurcharan singh have been discussed. while finding out the similarities and dissimilarities in the novels pertaining to both the crisis a few points have been discussed like exploitation of woman and their plight, violence and controversies, migration, struggle for freedom and presentation of hero/anti-hero in both the streams. it has been found that terrorism has no distinctive face and has similar impact upon the society, wherever it is happening. similarly, the wishes of people facing the crisis at ground level is similar in nature, though the mode may be different.

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1. Introduction 2. Comparative Study: Theoretical Perspective 3. Punjabi Novels Related to The Punjab Crisis: A Study 4. Punjabi novels Related to The Punjab Crisis: A Study 5. Punjabi Novels Related to The Kashmir Crisis: A Study 6. A Comparative Study of Ninety-Four Novels on The Punjab And Kashmir Crisis Bibliography.

10. SINGH (Mandeep)

**Naat-Rupantran Parkirrya Ate Manch Peshkari: Vichardharak Paripekh (Gursharan Singh, Kewal Dhaliwal Te Neelam Maan Chowdhry Diaan Naat Peshkariyan De Vishesh Sandarbh Vich).**

Supervisor: Dr. Barjinder Chowhan

Th 27767

*सारांश*

मेरे द्वारा प्रस्तुत खोज-कार्य का शीर्षक ‘नाट्य रूपांतरण प्रक्रिया एवं मंच पेशकारी: विचारधारात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य (गुरशरण सिंह, केवल धालीवाल एवं नीलम मान चौधरी की नाट्य प्रस्तुतियों के विशेष सन्दर्भ में) है। इस शोध कार्य में छह अध्याय हैं: अध्याय एक विचारधारा: सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य: यहन अध्याय में विचारधारा का शाब्दिक अर्थ, इसकी परिभाषा (पूर्वी और पश्चिमी परिप्रेक्ष्य के अनुसार), विचारधारा आदि पहलुओं के विकास के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी गई है। अध्याय 2 नेट-रूपांतरण प्रक्रियाआरआईचलो भी: सैद्धांतिक और ऐतिहासिक: इस अध्याय में कविता, उपन्यास और कहानी के परिवर्तन के इतिहास को आकर्षित करने का प्रयास किया गया है यहन इसके अलावा लाख. फिल. और पीएच.डी की खोज कार्यो शामिल किया गया है। अध्याय 3: गुरशरण सिंह का नाटक-रूपांतरण प्रक्रियाआरआईचलो भी: वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण यहन अध्याय निम्नलिखित गुरशरण सिंह के नाटकों को वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण से परखने का प्रयास है। जिसमें उनके लगभग 70 रूपांतरित नाटक शामिल हैं। अध्याय चार: केवल धालीवाल का नाटक-रूपांतरण प्रक्रियाआरआईचलो भी: वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण इस अध्याय में केवल धालीवाल द्वारा वैचारिक दृष्टि से रचित नाटकों और रंगमंच प्रदर्शनों की जांच करने का प्रयास किया गया है। अध्याय पांच: नीलम मान चौधरी का नाटक-रूपांतरण प्रक्रियाआरआईचलो भी: वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण इस अध्याय में नीलम मान चौधरी सुरजीत पातर द्वारा अभिनीत, और रूपांतरित नाटकों शोध का आधार बनाया गया है। जिसमें उसकी 25 का के निकट नाट्य रचनाओं की प्रस्तुति अतिरिक्त किया गया है। इस शोध कार्य का छठा अध्याय: नेट-रूपांतरण प्रक्रियाआरआईएए का एक वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण है जो उपरोक्त नाटककारों द्वारा लिखे गए नाटकों के वैचारिक परिप्रेक्ष्य का निर्माण करने का प्रयास करता है। सार और स्थापना इन तीनों नाटककारों के मध्यस्थ परिप्रेक्ष्य के बारे में बात करने के बाद प्राप्त बिंदुओं को सारांश और स्थापना में शामिल किया गया है। जिसमें वैचारिक पक्ष के इन नाटककारों के मतभेद और समानता पर भी चर्चा की गई है।

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1. Introduction 2. Ideology: theoretical perspective 3. The process of drama transformation: Theorizing and historiography 4. The process of drama transformation of Gur Sharan Singh Ideology perspective 5. The process of drama transformation of Kewal Dhaliwal: Ideology perspective 6. The process of drama transformation of Neelam Mann Chaudhary: Ideology perspective 7. The ideological perspective of the process of transformation Summary and premises Bibliography.

11. SINGH (Shalinder)  
**Socio-cultural study of 21st century Punjabi drama (2000-2015).**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Nirmal Shahid  
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*Abstract*

The subject of this research is a socio-cultural study of 21st-century Punjabi plays (2000–2015) (with special reference to social, historical, religious, and political plays). It was imperative for me to take up the literary drama genre for my research work for several reasons. Choosing plays from the 21st century for research ensures even more research. The reason for this can be seen in the past of literature. As the overall effect of globalization hit the world, it took over our lives completely. At that time, concepts like globalization started to come into existence, and liberal policies like privatization started creating their influence. This influence was visible in the field of drama, like in other forms of literature. Within the framework of socio-cultural studies, work has been done on several genres in the field of Punjabi literature. From a social and cultural point of view, there are many researches works in different genres of Punjabi literature in which the socio-cultural method has been made the subject of study. In which society, culture, literature, religion, politics, etc. have been brought forward from the subject of cultural studies. The books written in Punjabi in socio-cultural studies are not directly available to us; the books we get are either about the society alone or else they give a lot of knowledge about the culture. Studying them reveals that these cultures are connected to the study in one way or another. Before mentioning the socio-cultural method of studying literature, it is very important to know about literature, society, and culture. I tried to get knowledge on every aspect of society and culture. If we look at literature, socio-culture is seen to have a profound influence on literature. Literature originates from society itself. That is why it is said that the way our society and culture will be, the way our literature will grow. Also, there is a popular saying that literature is the mirror of society. The modern Punjabi drama has been brought into the socio-cultural discussion. The existence and development of the play itself have described the happenings in society through plays. An attempt has been made to understand the mutual proximity of Punjabi drama and theatre. Culture changes slowly. After a long time, we see a changing culture. We have analysed this through Punjabi society and culture from a historical perspective. Due to continuous changes in culture, the economic system of our country is deteriorating nowadays, and the culture is also continuously changing in the fields of education and technology. With which the dignity of Punjabi people is also changing day by day. In this way, social and cultural studies of the first century social drama, historical drama, religious drama, and political drama (2000–2015) have been discussed through this research work.



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