

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-HINDI

CLASS-VIII

TEACHER NAME- RUBY RATTAN

सीखने के प्रतिफल

पाठ 1: हम वीर बने

1. काव्य सौंदर्य के नियमों से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
2. भाषा के नियमों की उच्च जानकारी छात्रों को प्रदान करना
3. भारत भूमि के प्रति प्रेम उत्पन्न करना
4. देश के तिरंगे के प्रति सम्मान उत्पन्न करना है
5. मातृभूमि की रक्षा हेतु प्राण न्योछावर करने के योग्य बनाना
6. कठिनाइयों का डटकर मुकाबला करने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना

पाठ 2: :शह मे मात

1. छात्रों को कहानी लेखन के योग्य बनाना
2. बुद्धिमता का गुण छात्रों में विकसित करना
3. समाज में गरीब लोगों की अहमियत से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
4. ऊंच-नीच का अंतर समाप्त करने के योग्य बनाना

5. हिंदी भाषा सौंदर्य से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना

पाठ 3: अन्याय का परिमार्जन

1. गांधी जी के सिद्धांतों से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना है
2. घर में आए मेहमानों का आदर करने का गुण विकसित करना
3. शास्त्रों में क्षमा का गुण विकसित करना
4. निर्मल एवं उच्च विचार उत्पन्न करना
5. दया का गुण विकसित करना के योग्य बनाना

पाठ 6: दुख का अधिकार

1. विश्वास तथा रूढ़िवादी सोच से ऊपर उठकर सोच विचार करने का गुण छात्रों में विकसित करना
2. छात्रों को समाज में गरीब लोगों की पीड़ा को समझने के योग्य बनाना
3. समाज की पुरानी एवं रूढ़िवाद सोच को बदलने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना
4. नवयुग निर्माण करने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना
5. अमीर गरीब के भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना

पाठ 7: बात में से बात

1. छात्रों को उचित बातचीत करने के योग्य बनाना
2. ढंग से बातचीत करने की कला का विकास छात्रों में करना
3. प्रश्नों के माध्यम से छात्रों की तर्क शक्ति का विकास करना
4. छात्रों की बुद्धि का उचित विकास करना
5. कक्षा में अध्यापक के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना
6. छात्रों में पहले तोलो फिर बोलो का गुण विकसित करना

पाठ 9: भगत सिंह का पत्र

1. छात्रों को शहीद भगत सिंह के दुर्लभ दस्तावेज से जागरूक करवाना
2. शहीदों ने किस प्रकार अपने प्राणों को देश के लिए समर्पित किया इस बात से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
3. भगत सिंह की शहादत फिर से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
4. किस प्रकार भगत सिंह ने खुद को देश प्रेम के लिए समर्पित किया इस बात से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
5. भगत सिंह के माध्यम से छात्रों के दिल में देश प्रेम उत्पन्न करना
6. देश के लिए मर मिटने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना

पाठ 12: भविष्य का भय

1. पाठ के माध्यम से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना कि समाज में ऊंच-नीच का भेद मिटाया जाए
2. छोटे बच्चों से बाल मजदूरी ना करवाई जाए
3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
4. समाज में निम्न वर्ग का भी कुछ महत्व है इस बात से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
5. क्षमा का गुण छात्रों में विकसित करना
6. समाज में हर व्यक्ति पढ़े-लिखे ऐसी सोच छात्रों में विकसित करना

पाठ 13: गर्दिश में हों तारे

1. व्यक्ति को जीवन में मुसीबतों का सामना करने के योग्य बनाना
2. प्रत्येक परिस्थिति का हंसकर सामना करने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना
3. दुनिया में हंसी खुशी मुसीबतों का सामना करते हुए जीवन जीने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना
4. मनुष्य जीवन में आशा के महत्व से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
5. मुसीबतों में भी खुशियां ढूंढ सके ऐसा विद्यार्थी को बनाना

पाठ 14: नमक का दरोगा

1. पाठ के माध्यम से छात्रों में ईमानदारी का गुण विकसित करना
2. अपने कर्तव्य से कभी ना डोले ऐसा छात्रों को बनाना
3. मनुष्य को अपने भीतर के गुणों को लोभ लालच को नष्ट करके जीवन जीने के योग्य बनाना
4. क्षमा का गुण छात्रों में विकसित करना
5. अपनी हार को हंसी खुशी मानने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना

पाठ 15: मीठे बैन

1. छात्रों को मधुर वाणी बोलने के योग्य बनाना
2. कटु वाणी से दूर रहना ऐसा छात्रों को सिखाना
3. लुकमान के माध्यम से जीभ के गुण और दोषों से छात्रों को अवगत करवाना
4. छात्रों में वाक चातुरी का गुण विकसित करना
5. बुरे लोगों की संगति से बचने के योग्य छात्रों को बनाना

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-PUNAJBI

CLASS-VIII

TEACHER NAME- BIMALJIT KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-I

ਪਾਠ -1: ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਭਰੇ ਕਾਰਨਾਮਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਖ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੰਜੀਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਦਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਸੂਰਬੀਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਵਾਰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਚੇ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਟਦੇ।

ਦੇਸ਼ ਭਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੂਰਬੀਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਘਾਲਣਾ ਘਾਲ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਕਤ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਹੈ ।ਇਸ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਭ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਆਪਣੀ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝੋਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਓ ।

ਪਾਠ -2: ਸੁਭ ਕਰਮਨ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੀਨ ਦੁਖੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ ਰਹਿਣ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੇਕ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ।

ਨਿਰਸਵਾਰਥ ਰੂਪ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਦੀਨ- ਦੁਖੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਫਲ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਬਚਪਨ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਭ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਧਾਰਸ਼ਿਲਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ।

ਆਪਣੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਜਾਂ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਰਬਾਦੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੋ । ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਗਣਾ ਕਰ ਸਕੋ ।

ਪਾਠ -3: ਤੀਆਂ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਮੇਲੇ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੋਹ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਵਧਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ।

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਕਰਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਹੈ ਸਾਡੇ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁਝ ਸਮਝ ਨਾਲ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਬਣਾਏ ਹਨ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝੋ ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਵਿੱਤਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਾਓ ।

ਪਾਠ -4: ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ- ਪਿਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਲਣ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਘਾਲਣਾ ਦਰਸਾ ਕੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਤਾ- ਪਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ।

ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਪਾਲਣ- ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਾਤਾ -ਪਿਤਾ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਦੁੱਖ -ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ਾਂ ਸਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ।

ਮਾਤਾ -ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਆਦਰ -ਮਾਣ ਦੇਣਾ ਹਰ ਬੱਚੇ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਕਰਤੱਵ ਹੈ।

ਬੱਚੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਤਾ- ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਦੇਣਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਝੁਕਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਪਿਆਰ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਚੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ ਬਣੇ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਣ- ਸਨਮਾਨ ਦਿਓ ।

ਪਾਠ -5: ਸਚਾਈ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਸਦਾ ਸੱਚ ਬੋਲਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ ।

ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦੇ ਸਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵੱਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੱਲ ਲੱਭਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਇੱਕ ਝੂਠ ਲੁਕਾਣ ਲਈ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਝੂਠ ਬੋਲਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੇ ਸੋਨਾ ਰਾਮ ਝੂਠ ਬੋਲ ਕੇ ਇਨਾਮ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਵੀ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਆਉਣ ਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਗੈਬੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਫਿਰ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਣਾ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਸੱਚ ਬੋਲ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਬਚ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਇਨਾਮ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸੱਚਾਈ ਦੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਨੂੰ ਪਛਾਣ ਕੇ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਸੱਚ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਉੱਤੇ ਚੱਲੋ ।

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-I

ਪਾਠ -6: ਭਾਈ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੈਦ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਚਪਨ ਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਨਿਮਰਤਾ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਭੰਨ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਲੋੜਵੰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲਈ ਤਤਪਰਤਾ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੈਦ ਦੀ ਮਨੋਹਰ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਗੁਣ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨਗੇ । ਮਹਾਨ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਗੁਣ ਅਪਣਾਓ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਬਣਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰੋ ।

ਪਾਠ -7: ਮਿੱਤਰਤਾ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਚੇ ਮਿੱਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੱਚਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸੱਚਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਹਰ ਦੁੱਖ -ਸੁੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਰੀਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਦਾ ਸਾਥ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡਦਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਵਧਾਨੀ ਵਰਤਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸੂਝ- ਬੂਝ ਨਾਲ ਚੰਗੇ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਹੀ ਬਣਾਉਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ "ਜੈਸੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਵੈਸੀ ਰੰਗਤ " ਜੇ ਸੰਗਤ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੁਰੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਸੰਗ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਉਪਰ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਛੱਡਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਵਧਾਨੀ ਵਰਤਨੀ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੈ ।

ਪਾਠ -8: ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪੇ ਹੀ ਕਾਜ ਸਵਾਰੀਏ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਆਪ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਦਦ ਆਪ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਭਰੋਸੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮ ਦਾ ਬੀੜਾ ਆਪ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਨੇਪਰੇ ਚਾੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉੱਦਮ ਅੱਗੇ

ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਧਨ ਦੌਲਤ ਜਾਂ ਮਨ ਚਾਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਆਲਸ ਤਿਆਗ ਕੇ ਉੱਦਮੀ ਬਣੇ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਓ ।

ਪਾਠ -9: ਮੁੱਦਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀਕਰਨ ਦਾ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਨ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਵਹਿਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਢ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਜਨਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਧਣ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਸਵੈ -ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਮੌਕੇ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹਨ । ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸੋਂ ਵਧਣ ਨਾਲ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ ਪਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਓ । ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਆਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ , ਅਗੋਤਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ , ਨਾਂਵ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ , ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ , ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ।

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-II

ਪਾਠ -11: ਪੱਖੀ ਘੁੰਗਰੂਆਂ ਵਾਲੀ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ।

ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਜੁੜੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਿਆਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੋ ।

ਪਾਠ -12: ਉੱਡਣ ਪਰੀ -ਹਿਮਾ ਦਾਸ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੌੜਾਕ ਹਿਮਾ ਦਾਸ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਖ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਘਬਰਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ।

ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜੇਕਰ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਹੌਸਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਮੋਟੀਆਂ ਰੁਕਾਵਟਾਂ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਰਾਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਟਕਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਰੁਕਾਵਟਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਘਬਰਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰੋ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਅੱਗੇ ਹੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਵਧਦੇ ਜਾਓ ।

ਪਾਠ -13: ਪਾਣੀ ਨਿਰਮਲ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਦੇ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਜਾਗ੍ਰੂਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।

ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਟਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਵਾਧੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਉੱਪਰ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਸੁੱਧਤਾ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਰੱਖੋ ਤੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਲਾ ਦੁਆਲਾ ਸਾਫ਼ -ਸੁਥਰਾ ਤੇ ਹਰਿਆ- ਭਰਿਆ ਰੱਖੋ ।

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-II

ਪਾਠ -15: ਸਖ਼ਤ ਮਿਹਨਤ - ਕਿਸਮਤ ਦੀ ਕੁੰਜੀ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਲਸ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰਕੇ ਉੱਦਮੀ ਬਣਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ।
ਮਿਹਨਤ ਦਾ ਫਲ ਨੂੰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ,ਜੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਦਦ ਆਪ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਦਾ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਅਪਣਾਓ ਤੇ ਆਲਸ ਤੋਂ ਕੇਸਾਂ ਦੂਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰੋ ।

ਪਾਠ -16: ਅਣਜੰਮੀ ਬੱਚੀ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੋ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਧੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ।

ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਂਝ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅੱਜ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੋਈ ਖੇਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਨਾ ਪਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜੀਹ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਸੋਚ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਨ ਸਮਝੋ ।

ਪਾਠ -17: ਦੇਸਤੀ ਦੇ ਮੇਤੀ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਚੀ ਦੇਸਤੀ ਲਈ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੀ ਮਹਾਨਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਜੇਹੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਤਾਂ ਚੰਗੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹੀ ਵਿਖਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਸੋਚ, ਚੰਗੇ ਗੁਣ ਅਪਣਾਓ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਆ ਸਕੋ ।

ਪਾਠ -19: ਆਗਿਆ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਣ

ਇਸ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਣ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ।

ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਸੀਹਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੀ ਹਾਂ ,ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਖੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਅਪਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰੋ ।

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-S.ST

CLASS-VIII

TEACHER NAME- HARPREET KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-I

Ch-1 (His) How, When and Where

1. History is all about changes that occur over a period of time.
2. Dates become important when we focus on particular events.
3. James mill divided Indian history into three periods- Hindu, Muslim and British.
4. The British came to conquer the country and establish their rule subjugating local nawabs and rajas.
5. They believed that the act of writing was important.
6. They believed that country has to be known before it could be effectively administered.
7. Official records do not tell about common people.

Ch 2 (His) From trade to territory

1. Aurangzeb was the last powerful Mughal ruler and established control over large parts of India.
2. The British set up the first English factory on the banks of river hugli in 1651 along with a warehouse and a company office.

3. There was a intense conflict between the company and the nawabs of Bengal.
4. Sirajuddaulah became the nawab of Bengal after the death of Alivardi Khan.
5. The company acquired more power and authority.
6. Residents in Indian states were appointed after the Battle of buxar (1764).
7. Various policies were introduced under various Governor generals.

Ch 1(Geo) Resources

1. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource.
2. People themselves are the most important resources with ideas knowledge and inventions.
3. Types of resources are natural resources human made resources and human resources.
4. We should use the resources carefully and give them time to get renewed.
5. We should minimise the depletion of natural resources.

Ch 2(Geo) Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

1. Degradation of land is due to growing population and increasing demand.
2. Water covers three fourth of Earth's surface.
3. The life supporting system is called ecosystem
4. We should conserve land ,soil and other natural resources.
5. There should be ban on cutting of trees and indiscriminate killings.

Ch 1(civics) The Indian Constitution

1. A society has some fundamental rules that make it what it is and differentiate from other societies.
2. Baba Saheb Ambedkar is known as the father of Indian Constitution.
3. There are three levels of government- Centre, State and Panchayati Raj.
4. Organs of government are legislature, executive and judiciary.
5. The constitution guarantees rights of minorities against the majority.
6. State does not promote any one religion as the state religion.

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-I

Ch 3 (His) Ruling the countryside

1. The Mughal emperor appointed the East India company as the Diwan of Bengal.
2. Cultivators found the Permanent Settlement System oppressive.
3. The British wanted to grow crops that Europe required like opium, indigo, jute, sugarcane, wheat, cotton, rice.
4. India was the biggest supplier of indigo in the world .Company in India wanted to expand the area under indigo cultivation.
5. The two systems were used to grow indigo were nij and ryoti. The problem with nij cultivation was that it could be cultivated only on fertile lands.
6. In March 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo .There was rebel against planters by local zamindars, village headman and cultivators.
7. Mahatma Gandhi also organised movement in 1917 in favour of indigo cultivators in Champaran.

Ch 4(His) Tribals, Dikus and vision of golden age

1. Santhals and Oraons were among the followers of Birsa Munda.
2. Jhum or shifting cultivation was done on small patches of land mostly in forests.
3. Khonds were hunters and gatherers living in the forests of Orissa.
4. The Van Gujjars of Punjab hills and Labadis of Andhra Pradesh, Gaddis of Kulu and Bakarwals of Kashmir reared animals like cattle and goats.
5. The British wanted regular revenue source for state and introduced land settlements.

6. The tribal groups rebelled in different parts of country against the changes in laws, restrictions on their practices ,the new taxes they had to pay and exploitation by traders and money lenders.

7. A movement began under the leadership of Birsa Munda .Its aim was to drive out Hindu landlords ,missionaries, government.

Ch 5 (His) When people rebel 1857 and after

1. Kings ,Queens ,peasants, landlords ,tribals ,soldiers all were affected in different ways by the policies made by the British.

2. People begin to believe that they have a common enemy .People from different sections rose in rebellion.

3. The sepoys reached Delhi and declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

4. Many leaders rose in rebellion with their armies from different places.

5. The British Parliament passed a new act in 1858 and transferred the powers of East India Company to the British crown.

6. Decided to respect customary religious and social practices.

7. Policies made to protect landlords and zamindars and give new rights and securities over their lands.

Ch 3 (Geo) Mineral and Power Resources

1. Minerals are classified into metallic and non-metallic minerals.
2. Minerals are extracted by mining drilling and quarrying processes .Mining is further classified into open cast mining and shaft mining.
3. Different types of minerals are found in different parts of the world and in India.
4. Minerals are used in making gems and jewellery, coins and pipes ,computers, automobiles ,building airplanes etc.
5. We can conserve the minerals by using three R's-reduce, recycle and reuse.
6. Power resources are classified into conventional and non-conventional sources.

Ch 4 (Geo) Agriculture

1. There are three types of economic activities- primary activities ,secondary and tertiary activities.
2. There are many types of farmingactivities like agriculture,sericulture,pisciculture,viticulture,horticulture.
3. Types of farming include subsistence farming and commercial farming.
4. Major crops of the world are classified into food crops, fibre crops and beverage crops.
5. There are several ways to achieve agricultural development like use of fertilizers, HYV seeds etc
6. There exist a lot of difference between a farm in India and USA like 1.5 hectares in

India versus 250 hectares in USA .Wheat ,rice in India versus corn ,wheat in USA.

Ch 2 (Civics) Understanding Secularism

1. The Indian Constitution guarantees right to freedom of religion.
2. All countries have more than one religious group and one group is always in a majority.
3. If a majority group has access to State power it can result in tyranny of majority, discrimination.
4. Indian constitution states that India is secular state giving three objectives.
5. In USA there is a strict separation between religion and the state.

(Project): Ch 3 (Civics) Why do we need a parliament?

1. During India's freedom struggle, people were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision making.
2. The Indian Constitution laid down the principle of universal adult franchise that ensures people's participation in governance.
3. People elect their representatives through elections.
4. Country is divided into several constituencies each of these elects one candidate to the parliament.

Ch 4 (Civics) Understanding Laws

1. Rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.
2. Parliament passes new laws and also modify the existing ones.
3. In democracy ,citizens can protest the unjust laws framed by parliament.
4. The court has the power to modify or cancel laws if it is against the fundamental rights of any citizen.
5. The involvement of people helps Parliament perform its functions properly.

Ch 5 (civics) Judiciary

1. Role of the judiciary includes dispute resolution, judicial review and upholding the law and enforcing fundamental rights.
2. There are three levels of courts -Supreme Court,High Court and Subordinate Court.
3. Branches of the legal system include criminal law and civil law.
4. Access to courts has always been difficult for the poor.
5. The courts interpret the fundamental rights for example right to food and livelihood under right to life.

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-II

Ch 6 (His) Colonialism and the city

1. In the late 18th century , Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rose in importance as
presidency cities
2. Delhi has been the capital for more than 1000 years although with some gaps
3. Modern Delhi developed after 1911 when it became the capital of British India
4. The areas around the Red Fort were cleared of gardens pavilions and mosque for
security reasons
5. The partition of India in 1947 led to a massive transfer of populations on both sides of
the new border
6. The census of 1931 revealed that the walled city area was crowded with as many as 90
persons per acre while New Delhi had only about three persons per acre

Ch7 (His) Weavers, Iron smelters and factory owners

1. The crafts and industries of India during the British rule focused on two industries -
textiles and iron and steel
2. Indian textile was renowned both for its fine quality and exquisite craftsmanship
3. In 1720 the British government enacted legislation banning the use of printed cotton
textiles chintz in England
4. Handloom weaving and the occupations associated with it provided livelihood for

millions of Indians

5. In 1854 the first cotton mill was set up in India as a spinning Mill in Bombay
6. The wootz steel making process which was widely known in South India was completely lost by the mid 19th century

Ch 8 (His) Civilising the native ,Educating the nation

1. The British felt that they had a cultural mission to civilize the natives change their customs and values
2. English man like Henry Thomas colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed were busy discovering the ancient Indian heritage mastering Indian languages and translating Sanskrit and Persian works into English
3. Indian should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that the west had made rather than with the poetry and sacred literature of the Orient
4. It was argued that European learning would improve the moral character of the Indians and make them truthful and honest and thus supply the company with the civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon
5. There were no fixed fee, no printed books ,no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards ,no system of separate classes ,no role call registers ,no annual examinations and no regular time table
6. Regular attendance in the schools barred the poor children from learning

Ch 5 (Geo) Industries

1. Industries can be classified on the basis of raw materials ,size and ownership.
2. There are four types of industries on the basis of raw materials agro based mineral based Marine based and forest based
3. Industrial system consists of inputs processes and outputs
4. Eastern North America ,Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia and major industrial regions of the world
5. Three major industries are iron and steel industry cotton textile industry and information technology industry

(Project): Ch 6(Civics) Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

1. An investigation includes recording statements of witnesses.
2. An FIR is registered by an officer in charge of a police station.
3. Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
4. The Public Prosecutor represents the interests of the State in court.
5. The judge conducts the trial impartially in the court.

Ch 7(Civics) Understanding Marginalization

1. Some people or communities are not the part of mainstream and may have an

experience of being excluded.

2. Marginalization results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and resources.

3. Adivasis also called tribals are communities who live in close association with forests.

4. They are believed to be exotic primitive and backward and therefore discriminated.

5. Minorities refers to communities that are small in number relative to the rest of the society.

6. Muslims are considered to be marginalised community in India because they have been deprived of the benefits of socio economic development.

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-II

Ch 9 (His) Women, caste and reform

1. Nowadays girls have equal rights as boys.
2. Debates and discussions on social customs and practices began.
3. All kinds of social, political, economic and religious issues could now be debated and discussed by men and women.
4. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 and supported widow remarriage.
5. Many reformers felt that to improve the condition of women educating the girls was necessary.
6. Working conditions were hard there but this was an opportunity for the poor to get rid of humiliation they suffered.
7. Efforts were made to create a sense of self esteem among the subordinate castes.

(Project) :Ch 10(His) The changing world of Visual Arts

1. Colonial rule introduced several new art forms, styles ,materials and techniques which were creatively adapted by Indian artists for local patterns and markets in both elite and popular circles.
2. They produced paintings of newly acquired British territories

3. The British and their victories in India served as a rich material for history painters in Britain.
4. Local painters produced a vast number of images of local plants and animals, historical buildings and monuments, festivals etc and these pictures were collected by the East Indian Company officials and known as company paintings.

Ch 11 (His) The making of the national movement 1870s to 1947

1. India was the people of India all the people in irrespective of class, colour, caste, Creed, language or gender for Indians and its resources and systems were for all
2. They worked with the idea that the people should be sovereign a modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism
3. Congress was moderate in its objectives and methods for the first 20 years
4. In Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab leaders such as Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai popularly known as Lal, Bal, Pal strongly criticised the Congress way and policies of the Colonial government
5. Peasants, Tribals, students, women and factory workers in large numbers joined the movement
6. Mahatma Gandhi emerges as a mass leader and spent his initial years in India travelling throughout the country understanding the people, their needs and the overall

situation

7. People thought of Gandhiji as a kind of messiah, someone who could help them overcome their misery and poverty

Ch 12 (His) India after Independence

1. After independence India faced a series of very great challenges
2. Division between high castes and low castes between majority Hindu community and Indians who practiced other faiths were also to be seen
3. The new nation had to lift its masses out of poverty by increasing the productivity of agriculture and by promoting new job creating industries
4. Dr B R Ambedkar, the chairman of the drafting committee under whose supervision the document was finalized played an important role in framing the Indian Constitution
5. In 1920s the Indian National Congress promised that after independence each linguistic group will have its own province
6. Punjab was divided into Punjab and Haryana
7. India celebrated 60 years of its existence as a free Nation on 15 August 2007

Ch 6 (Geo) Human Resources

1. People are a nation's greatest resource
2. The distribution of population in the world is uneven.

3. Density of population is the number of people living in a unit area of the Earth's surface
4. Factors affecting distribution of population are geographical factors and other factors
5. Population change is the change in the number of people during a specific time
6. Population composition refers to the structure of the population

Ch 8 (Civics) Confronting Marginalisation

1. Fundamental rights are available to all Indians equally
2. The constitution grants different forms of cultural rights to ensure cultural justice to minority groups.
3. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Act 1989 was framed in response to demands made by Dalits and tribals for the ill treatment and humiliation they face everyday.
4. C.K.Janu, an adivasi activist also points out that government must draw up policies for the displaced tribals to live and work elsewhere

Ch 9 (Civics) Public Facilities

1. Most areas of the city suffer from water shortage.
2. In India most of the people suffer because of water related diseases.
3. Indian constitution, High Courts and Supreme Court have held that the right to safe

drinking water is a Fundamental Right.

4. Public facilities are essential facilities that need to be provided for everyone.
5. Private companies provide public facilities but at a price that only some people can afford.
6. Middle class can cope up with water shortages through digging borewells and buying water.

Ch 10 (Civics) Law and Social Justice

1. Private companies or business persons in order to earn more profit might not pay workers their wages.
2. Making , enforcing and upholding the laws is important to ensure Social Justice.
3. Right against exploitation guaranteed by the Indian Constitution states that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage.
4. In case of UC plant in Bhopal ,government inspectors continued to approve the procedures in the the plant even when incidents of leaks from the plant it was repeated.
5. The Bhopal disaster made people realise that existing laws only covered the factory workers and not persons who might be injured due to industrial accidents.

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

CLASS-VIII

TEACHER NAME- HARSIMRAN KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-I

Ch-The best Christmas present in the world

- It will enable the students to: imbibe the christmas message of peace.
- Appreciate the plot of heart warming and spine tingling story the best christmas present in the world
- Locate specific information while reading.

Ch-The Tsunami

- Develop an understanding of the causes of a tsunami.
- Understand how tsunami occur.
- Develop an understanding of the impact of tsunami on people and the environment.
- Develop an understanding of how best to prepare for a tsunami event.

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-I

Ch-Bepin Chaudary lapse of memory

1. To create interest of book reading among students.
2. To enable students to read the books with correct pronunciation.
3. To enable students to increase their vocabulary
4. To enable students to solve the comprehension
5. To enable students to solve the Questions.

Ch-The summit within

- A climb to its summit makes one experience physical, emotional and spiritual fulfillments.
- By climbing the 'internal summit' as the author discovers, one can get fuller knowledge of oneself.
- In all, the climber gets the inspiration to face life's ordeals with determination.

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-II

Ch-This is Jody's fawn

- To develop sharing spirit.
- To develop their comprehension skill.
- To develop their vocabulary .
- To develop reading skill.

Ch-A visit to Cambridge

- To aware the students that physical disability is not a hurdle in individual growth.
- To create scientific thinking among the students.
- To introduce about Firdaus kanga and other reputed scientist.
- The name of the lesson is 'A visit to Cambridge' and its writer name is Firdaus Kanga .

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-II

Ch-The great stone face 1

- To enable the pupils to develop the skills of reading, writing, listening and understanding.
- To expose the students to the new terms and their uses.
- To make the students draw comparison between the good and bad persons.
- To allow the students to learn how to become a really great persons.

Ch-The Great stone face

- Ernest Was well known for his goodness and love for mankind.
- He had very Noble and wise thoughts in his mind. But he himself thought that any other person was wiser and better than him.
- That person would have a likeness to the great stone face in the distance.

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-COMPUTER

CLASS-VIII

TEACHER NAME- RAJBIR KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-I

Chapter 1:- Networking concepts

1. From this chapter students will learn about Networking concepts like what is network and

networking system.

2. They will learn about Advantages of using networking, types of networks, networking concepts, networking devices etc.

3. The students would be able to learn networking terminology i.e. Terms or things related to

networking i.e Webpages', websites, Link, Hyperlink etc.

4. Students would be able to learn different protocols i.e. Certain rules and regulations to send

data over the internet.

5. The whole knowledge of networking concepts will be explained to students,

Chapter 2:- Window Movie Maker.

1. Students will learn to make movie using very simple and easy software i.e. Window movie

maker.

2. Students will learn about features of window movie maker, components which helps the

students to familiar with the software or application.

3. Students would be able to learn adding images. Audio's and video's, Transitions and visual

effects that helps the students to make a movie presentable.

4. Students would be able to learn for adding title, captions and credits i.e. Text addition before

movie, after movie and to particular picture.

5. Students would be able to learn how to saving movie and export a movie for the purpose of

showing on Social networking sites or for personal use.

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-I

Chapter 3:- Working with Ms Access 2010.

1. Students would be able to learn how to organize a database by using very familiar application software i.e. Ms Access.
2. This application software will help to students to maintain their daily data in form of table.
3. Students will learn about Ms Access their components that helps to be familiar with the particular software.
4. Students will learn to create blank database, Data types that helps to use type of data in table.
5. Students would be able to learn creation of table, entering data, closing and opening excising documents.

Chapter 9:- App Development

1. In this chapter students would learn how to create their own app which is very interesting by using simple steps.
2. Students will learn the types of Apps, Classifications of Mobile Apps and uses of common Apps.
3. Students would also be able to learn Downloading and Installing an App from the Google play store.

4. Students would also learn that how to developing your own apps.

5. The students would also learn to use particular sites i.e. Appy pie to create an App on their

mobiles.

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-II

Ch-5 Adobe Photoshop cc

1. Students will learn about the features and introduction about the adobe Photoshop ie. a software about the creation and editing the photographs.
2. Students will learn about the starting about the Photoshop.
3. Students would be able to learn about the components of the adobe Photoshop.
4. Students would also be able to learn about the creation about the new file, inserting images
and saving closing and opening a file in adobe Photoshop.
5. Students will learn about the cropping the image and common painting tools of adobe Photoshop.

Ch- 10. Images, links and frames in HTML.

1. In this chapter students will learn about the Insertion of images frames etc on a web page
using the HTML 5
2. Students would also learn about the different tags for inserting images and linking the web
pages.
3. Learning about the Anchor tag to mark the text as hyperlink.
4. Students would also learn about the Css and links, Links as buttons, and images as links.
5. Students would also learn about the audio and videos on the web page using html.

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-II

Ch- 7 Review python

1. Students will learn about the features of python language and what is the use of python.
2. Students would be able to install the python on computer and different modes of python on which a user can work.
3. Data types used in python.
4. Different functions like type(), Input() and output functions in python.
5. Operators and comments used in python.
6. Types of control structures and conditional statements

Ch- 8 Iterative statements in python.

1. Students would learn about the iterative statements in python to solve different problems.
2. Students would learn about the For loop and while loops.
3. Different loops and their syntaxes.
4. Learning about the infinite loop and loop else etc.
5. Students would learn about the range function and in operator in for loop.

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-MATHS

CLASS-VIII

TEACHER NAME- KAWALPREET KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES OF UT-I

Chapter-1:Rational Numbers

Students will be able to

- Define rational number.
- Represent rational numbers on the number line.
- Verify various properties taking different values.
- Demonstrate the ability to order and compare rational numbers.
- Use the basic operations on rational numbers.
- Solve real-world problems based on these concepts.

Chapter-2:Exponents

Students will be able to

- Learn what a base is and what an exponent is.
- Learn that exponents are a shortcut for multiplication.
- Students will learn to evaluate terms with exponents.
- Explain the seven rules that govern exponents.
- Demonstrate understanding of exponents in written and oral work.

Chapter-3:Squares & Square Roots

Students will be able to

- Investigate perfect squares.

- Find squares of numbers by multiplication.
- Find squares from tables.
- Define square roots.
- To find the square roots of perfect squares by prime factorization and by long-division method.
- To make use of square roots in daily life in many places like carpenters, architects and engineers.

Chapter-4:Cubes & Cube Roots

Students will be able to

- Find cube of a given number.
- Identify whether a number is perfect cube or not.
- Find cube roots of perfect cubes by prime factorization method.
- Find cube of a two-digit number by column method.

Chapter-5:Playing with Numbers

Students will be able to

- To understand about the generalized form of a number.
- To play with the factors and multiples of a number.
- To know about the properties of numbers.
- To learn about the various tests of divisibility.
- To replace alphabets by suitable numerals with their logical thinking.

LEARNING OUTCOMES OF TERM-I

Chapter-6: Operations On Algebraic Expressions

Students will be able to

- Recognise technical terms and appreciate some of the uses of Algebra.
- Identify like terms and unlike terms and simplify expressions term by term.
- Multiply out brackets.
- Simplify some formulas.
- Solve simple linear equations.
- Make use of distributive property.

Chapter-7: Factorization

Students will be able to

- Define and explain the process of factoring in Algebra.
- To determine the factors of algebraic forms.
- To factorize the algebraic form into its factors.
- To solve the division of algebraic form.

Chapter-8: Linear Equations

Students will be able to

- Understand the concept of an equation and a linear equation.
- Evaluate a value for a variable.
- Add & subtract equations by combining like terms.
- Solve linear equations by a suitable method.
- Solve linear equations based on real life situations like age related problems, time, speed and distance related problems etc.
- Use it as a tool for mathematical modeling.

Chapter-9: Percentage

Students will be able to

- Understand percent as part of a hundred i.e. to determine the percentage of a given object's presence within a group of 100 objects.

- Convert the percentage into a decimal.
- Convert the percentage into a fraction.
- Convert the given number into percentage.
- Determine how much something will cost if it is discounted by a given number.

Chapter-10: Profit & Loss

Students will be able to

- Understand profit and loss, components of a simple profit and loss and the importance of a profit and loss statement.
- Calculate profits using gross income, total expenses and cost of goods sold.
- Describe how a business can obtain a supernormal profit.
- Discuss how business operate in perfectly competitive markets.

Chapter-11: Compound Interest

Students will be able to

- Explain the difference between Simple Interest and Compound Interest.
- Calculate the amount and compound interest using the multistep method.
- Calculate the compound amount by using the compound interest formula.
- Understand when interest is paid and earned.
- Use the formula for calculating simple interest.
- Understand how to algebraically manipulate the interest formulas to solve for different variables.

Chapter-25: Probability

Students will be able to

- Explain the concept of probability which includes the concepts of event, outcome, trial, simple event, sample space and calculate the probability that an event will occur.
- Calculate the probability of simple events.
- Calculate the probability of compound events.
- Calculate the probability of complementary events.
- Solve applications involving probabilities.

LEARNING OUTCOMES OF UT-II

The students will learn to

1. Define “polygon”.
2. Classify the types of polygons.
3. Differentiate polygons by the number of sides and angles.
4. Describe and classify the properties of, and relationship between plane and solidgeometric figures.

Chapter-Quadrilaterals

The students will learn to

1. Understand ways to describe a quadrilateral.
2. Identify quadrilaterals in their daily lives.
3. Draw and identify quadrilaterals based on descriptions of them.
4. Use the knowledge that the sum of angles of any triangle is 180° and the sum of angles of any quadrilateral is 360° .

Chapter-Parallelograms

The students will learn to

1. Define parallelogram.
2. Distinguish between shapes that are and are not parallelograms.
3. Describe the relationships between opposite sides in a **parallelogram**.
4. Describe the relationship between consecutive angles in a **parallelogram**.
5. Describe the relationship between the two diagonals in a **parallelogram**.

Chapter-Area of a Trapezium and a Polygon

The students will learn to

1. Define trapezium.
2. List the properties of a trapezoid.
3. Understand the concepts of discrete and continuous variables and the best types of graphs used
to represent these data.
4. Analyse, construct and extract information from graphs.

Chapter-Data Handling

The students will learn to

1. Collect, record, and interpret **data**.
2. Construct bar and picture graphs for **data** they collect.
3. Understand the concepts of discrete and continuous variables and the best types of graphs used
to represent these data.
4. Analyse, construct and extract information from graph.

LEARNING OUTCOMES OF TERM-II

Chapter-Direct & Inverse Proportions

The students will be able to

1. Identify direct, inverse, and joint variation.
2. Find the price of more things when price of one thing is given.
3. Find the price of 1 thing if price of more things is given.
4. Find the price of given number of things if the price of other number of same things is given.
5. Find the unknown in a variation problem.
6. Solve application problems involving direct variation.
7. Solve application problems involving inverse variation.

Chapter- Time and Work

The students will learn to

1. Calculate and find the time required to complete a piece of work.
2. Find work done in a given period of time.

Chapter-Volume & Surface Area of Solids

The students will learn to

1. Define surface area and volumes.
2. Outline the various formulas for calculating surface area and volumes.
3. Calculate the surface area and volume of assorted objects.

Chapter-Introduction to Co-ordinate Geometry

The students will learn to

1. Define coordinate geometry.
2. Plot ordered pairs on a coordinate plane.
3. Given an ordered pair, determine its quadrant.
4. Demonstrate understanding of the principles and concepts of coordinate geometry.
5. Use appropriate formulas to solve coordinate geometry equations.

Chapter-Line Graph & Linear Graphs

The students will learn

1. How data can be organized in a **line graph**.
2. Understanding of x axis, y axis, and variables.
3. Understanding of how to interpret data from a **line graph**.

Chapter-Pie Charts

The students will learn

1. A **pie chart** is used to represent a part-to-whole relationship.
2. The size of each segment represents the segment's proportion to the whole set of data.
3. How to critically read **pie charts** and use information to perform calculations and make predictions.

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-Science

CLASS-VIII

TEACHER NAME- KOMALPREET KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-I

Chapter-1:Crop production and Management

Students will be able to-

- Define the term crop production.
- Learn about the terms Rabi and Kharif.
- Learn about the basic practices of crop production.
- Define the traditional and modern methods of irrigation.
- know about animal husbandry.

Chapter-7:Conservation of plants and animals

Students will be able to:

- Learn about the term deforestation and its consequences.
- Learn the conservation of forests and wildlife.
- Learn about biosphere reserve and flora and fauna.
- Know about the difference between extinction and endangered.
- Know about the term Red data book,migration and reforestation.

Chapter-15:Some natural phenomena

Students will be able to:

- Know about some natural phenomena.
- Know about the types of charges and their interaction.
- Learn about the transfer of charge.
- Learn about some lightning safety.
- Learn about the earthquake and its causes and protection.

Chapter-18:Pollution of air and water

Students will be able to:

- Know about some natural phenomena.
- Know about the types of charges and their interaction.
- Learn about the transfer of charge.
- Learn about some lightning safety.
- Learn about the earthquake and its causes and protection.

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-II

CH:12-Friction—

Students will be able to-

- Learn the concept of friction and its nature.
- Different factors affecting friction and know about the term spring balance.
- Learn that friction: A necessary evil.
- Learn about how friction can be reduced.
- Learn the different types of friction and there relationship with each other.
- Learn the concept of fluid friction.

CH:14- Chemical Effects of Electric Current—

Students will be able to-

- Learn about the concept of Good and Poor conductors of Electricity.
- Learn the relation between acids, bases and salts with liquids.
- Learn the concept of Chemical Effects of Electric Current.
- Know the concept of electroplating.

CH:16- Light—

Students will be able to-

- Learn the concept of Light.
- Know about the difference between Regular and Diffused reflection.

- Know about the concept of Dispersion or splitting of white light.
- Know about the Human Eye.
- Get the knowledge about Braille system.

CH:9-Reproduction in Animals—

Students will be able to-

- Learn about the concept of Sexual and Asexual reproduction.
- Learn about the Male and Female reproductive organs.
- Get the knowledge about fertilisation and development of Embryo.
- Know about the viviparous and oviparous animals.
- Learn the concept of Binary fission in Amoeba.

LEARNING OUTCOMES UT-II

Chapter-2:Microorganisms:Friend and Foe

Students will be able to:

- Learn about the term microorganisms.
- Where they live and relationships between microorganisms and us.
- Learn the use of microorganisms in commercial and medical services.
- Learn how it will be able to increase the soil fertility and help in cleaning the environment.

Chapter-Materials :Metals and Non-Metals

Students will be able to:

- Know about metals and non-metals.
- Learn physical properties of metals and non-metals.
- Learn the chemical properties of metals and non-metals.
- Learn the term displacement reactions.
- know about the uses of metals and non-metals in every day life.

Chapter-10:Reaching the age of adolescence

Students will be able:

- Learn about the term Adolescence and Puberty.
- Learn about the changes at puberty.
- Know about secondary sexual characters.

- Role of hormones in initiating reproductive function.
- Different reproductive phase of life in humans
- Know about the concept of balance diet.

Chapter-11:Force and Pressure

Students will be able to:

- Define the term force.
- Know about the forces are possible due to an interaction.
- Learn that force can change the state of motion as well as shape of an object.
- Know the difference between contact and non-contact force.
- Learn the term pressure and atmospheric pressure.

LEARNING OUTCOMES TERM-II

Chapter-3: Synthetic fibres and plastics

Students will be able to learn:

- difference between the synthetic fibres and natural fibres.
- types of synthetic fibres used in our daily life.
- characteristics of synthetic fibres and their uses.
- know about the concept of plastics and learn about the characteristics of plastics.
- learn how the plastic affects the environment and 5R's principles which helps to reduce the uses of plastics

Chapter-5:Coal and petroleum

Students will be able to:

- Some natural resources and minerals.
- Learn the difference between Inexhaustible and Exhaustible natural resources.
- Learn the story behind the formation of coal and fossil fuels.
- Products obtained form coal.
- Learn the difference between coal and petroleum
- Learn about various constituents obtained by refining of petroleum.

Chapter-6:Combustion and Flame

Students will be able to:

- define the term combustion.
- Learn some activities which shows that air is necessary for combustion.
- Learn the term ignition temperature, inflammable substances.
- Learn types of combustion and know about the difference between them.
- Know about flame, fuel and fuel efficiency.

Chapter-8:Cell -Structure and Functions

Students will able to learn:

- Define cell and how it is made up of.
- Able to learn about variety in cell membrane,shape and size
- Learn about cell structure and function.
- Define parts of the cell.
- Differentiated between prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- Learn about the comparison of plants and animal cells.

Chapter-13-Sound

Students will be able to:

- Learn about the concept sound.
- Know about that how sound is produced.
- Learn how sound is produced by humans and how it reached in our ears.
- Learn the terms frequency, amplitude,loudness and pitch.

- Learn the difference between noise and music.

Chapter-17: Stars and solar system

Students will be able to learn:

- The concept of moon and what are the different phases of the moon.
- learn about the stars and constellations.
- learn about the concept of gravitational force in the solar system and know about the characteristics of the nine planets.
- know about some other members of the solar system like asteroids, meteors, meteorites and comets.
- learn about the artificial satellites and their uses.