

PHASE 1			
Ch. No.	Chapter Name	Subtopics	PT1 portion Total Marks: 40 Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes
1	Introduction: How, When and Where (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How important are dates? Which dates? How do we periodise? What is colonial? How do we know? Administration produces records Surveys become important What official records do not tell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be considered for notebook completion marks as a part of internal assessment and not to be assessed in pen-paper test.
2	From Trade to Territory the Company Establishes Power (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East India Company comes East East India Company begins trade in Bengal How trade led to battles The Battle of Plassey Company officials become “nabobs” Company rule expands Tipu Sultan – The “Tiger of Mysore” War with the Marathas The claim to paramountcy The Doctrine of Lapse Setting up a new administration The Company army Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East India Company comes East East India Company begins trade in Bengal How trade led to battles The Battle of Plassey Company officials become “nabobs” Company rule expands Tipu Sultan – The “Tiger of Mysore” War with the Marathas The claim to paramountcy The Doctrine of Lapse Setting up a new administration The Company army Conclusion
1	Resources (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Resources Natural resources Human made resources Human resources Conserving resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Resources Natural resources Human made resources Human resources Conserving resources
1	The Indian Constitution (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why does a country need a Constitution? The Indian Constitution: Key features Federalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why does a country need a Constitution? The Indian Constitution: Key features Federalism

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary Form of government ▪ Separation of powers ▪ Fundamental Rights ▪ Secularism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary Form of government ▪ Separation of powers ▪ Fundamental Rights ▪ Secularism
2	Understanding Secularism (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is Secularism? ▪ Why is it important to separate religion from the State? ▪ What is Indian Secularism? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be considered for notebook completion marks as a part of internal assessment and not to be assessed in pen-paper test.

PHASE 2			
Ch. No.	Chapter Name	Subtopics	<div> <div>HYE portion</div> <div> Total Marks: 80 Duration: 3 hours </div> </div>
3	Ruling the Countryside (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company becomes the Diwan Revenue for the Company The need to improve agriculture The problem A new system is devised The Munro system All was not well Crops for Europe Does colour have a history? Why the demand for Indian indigo? Britain turns to India How was indigo cultivated? The problem with nij cultivation Indigo on the land of ryots The “blue rebellion” and after 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be considered for notebook completion marks as a part of internal assessment and not to be assessed in pen-paper test.
4	Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did Tribal people live? Some were jhum cultivators Some were hunters and gatherers Some herded animals Some took to settled cultivation How did colonial rule affect tribal lives? What happened to tribal chiefs? What happened to the shifting cultivators? Forest laws and their impact The problem with trade The search for work A closer look Birsa Munda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did Tribal people live? Some were jhum cultivators Some were hunters and gatherers Some herded animals Some took to settled cultivation How did colonial rule affect tribal lives? What happened to tribal chiefs? What happened to the shifting cultivators? Forest laws and their impact The problem with trade The search for work A closer look Birsa Munda
5	When People Rebel 1857 and after (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies and the people Nawabs lose their power The peasants and the sepoys Responses to reforms Through the eyes of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies and the people Nawabs lose their power The peasants and the sepoys Responses to reforms Through the eyes of the people

Syllabus Indicator and Exam Portion

CBSE – 2023-24

Subject: Social Science

Grade: VIII

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A mutiny becomes a popular rebellion ▪ From Meerut to Delhi ▪ The rebellion spreads ▪ The Company fights back ▪ Aftermath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A mutiny becomes a popular rebellion ▪ From Meerut to Delhi ▪ The rebellion spreads ▪ The Company fights back ▪ Aftermath
2	Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land ▪ Land use ▪ Conservation of land resource ▪ Soil ▪ Factors of soil formation ▪ Degradation of soil and conservation measures ▪ Mulching ▪ Contour barriers ▪ Rock dam ▪ Terrace farming ▪ Intercropping ▪ Contour ploughing ▪ Shelter belts ▪ Water ▪ Problems of water availability ▪ Conservation of water resources ▪ Natural vegetation and wildlife ▪ Distribution of natural vegetation ▪ Conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land ▪ Land use ▪ Conservation of land resource ▪ Soil ▪ Factors of soil formation ▪ Degradation of soil and conservation measures ▪ Mulching ▪ Contour barriers ▪ Rock dam ▪ Terrace farming ▪ Intercropping ▪ Contour ploughing ▪ Shelter belts ▪ Water ▪ Problems of water availability ▪ Conservation of water resources ▪ Natural vegetation and wildlife ▪ Distribution of natural vegetation ▪ Conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife
3	Mineral and Power Resources (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of Minerals ▪ Distribution of minerals ▪ Asia ▪ Europe ▪ North America ▪ South America ▪ Africa ▪ Australia ▪ Antarctica ▪ Distribution in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Iron ○ Bauxite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This chapter is only for teaching and not to be assessed.

Syllabus Indicator and Exam Portion

CBSE – 2023-24

Subject: Social Science

Grade: VIII

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mica ○ Copper ○ Manganese ○ Limestone ○ Gold ○ Salt ▪ Uses of minerals ▪ Conservation of minerals ▪ Power resources ▪ Conventional sources ▪ Non-conventional sources of energy 	
3	Why do we need a Parliament? (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Why should people decide? ▪ People and their representatives ▪ The role of the Parliament ▪ A. To select the national government ▪ B. To control, guide and Inform the government ▪ C. Law-making ▪ Who are the people in Parliament? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be assessed through SEA – 1.
4	Understanding Laws (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do laws apply to all? ▪ How do new laws come about? ▪ Unpopular and controversial laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do laws apply to all? ▪ How do new laws come about? ▪ Unpopular and controversial laws
5	Judiciary (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is the Role of the Judiciary? ▪ Dispute resolution ▪ Judicial Review ▪ Upholding the law and enforcing Fundamental Rights ▪ What is an Independent Judiciary? ▪ What is the structure of courts in India? ▪ What are the different branches of the legal system? ▪ Does everyone have access to the courts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is the Role of the Judiciary? ▪ Dispute resolution ▪ Judicial Review ▪ Upholding the law and enforcing Fundamental Rights ▪ What is an Independent Judiciary? ▪ What is the structure of courts in India? ▪ What are the different branches of the legal system? ▪ Does everyone have access to the courts?

PHASE 3			
Ch. No.	Chapter Name	Subtopics	PT2 portion Total Marks: 40 Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes
6	Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indian textiles and the World market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Words tell us histories ○ Indian textiles in European markets ○ Who were the weavers? ○ The decline of Indian textiles ○ Cotton mills come up ▪ The sword of Tipu Sultan and Wootz steel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abandoned furnaces in villages ○ Iron and steel factories come up in India 	This chapter is only for teaching and not to be assessed.
7	Civilising the “Native”, Educating the Nation (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How the British saw education ▪ The tradition of Orientalism ▪ “Grave errors of the East” ▪ Education for commerce ▪ What happened to the local schools ▪ The report of William Adam ▪ New routines, new rules ▪ The agenda for national education ▪ “English education has enslaved us” ▪ Tagore’s “abode of peace” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How the British saw education ▪ The tradition of Orientalism ▪ “Grave errors of the East” ▪ Education for commerce ▪ What happened to the local schools ▪ The report of William Adam ▪ New routines, new rules ▪ The agenda for national education ▪ “English education has enslaved us” ▪ Tagore’s “abode of peace”
4	Agriculture (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farm System ▪ Types Of Farming ▪ Subsistence Farming ▪ Commercial Farming ▪ Major Crops ▪ Agricultural Development ▪ A Farm in India ▪ A Farm in the USA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farm System ▪ Types Of Farming ▪ Subsistence Farming ▪ Commercial Farming ▪ Major Crops ▪ Agricultural Development ▪ A Farm in India ▪ A Farm in the USA
5	Industries (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classification of Industries ▪ Raw materials ▪ Size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be assessed through SEA – 2.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ownership ▪ Factors Affecting Location of Industries ▪ Industrial System ▪ Industrial Regions ▪ Distribution of Major Industries ▪ Iron and Steel Industry ▪ Jamshedpur ▪ Pittsburgh ▪ Cotton Textile Industry ▪ Ahmedabad ▪ Osaka ▪ Information Technology (IT) 	
6	Understanding Our Criminal Justice System (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is the role of the police in investigating a crime? ▪ What is the role of the public prosecutor? ▪ What is the role of the judge? ▪ What is a fair trial? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This chapter is only for teaching and not to be assessed.
7	Understanding Marginalisation (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What does it mean to be socially marginalised? ▪ Who are Adivasis? ▪ Adivasis and stereotyping ▪ Adivasis and development ▪ Minorities and marginalisation ▪ Muslims and marginalisation ▪ Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What does it mean to be socially marginalised? ▪ Who are Adivasis? ▪ Adivasis and stereotyping ▪ Adivasis and development ▪ Minorities and marginalisation ▪ Muslims and marginalisation ▪ Conclusion

Syllabus Indicator and Exam Portion

CBSE – 2023-24

Subject: Social Science

Grade: VIII

PHASE 4			
Ch. No.	Chapter Name	Subtopics	YE portion Total Marks: 80 Duration: 3 hours
5	When People Rebel 1857 and after (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies and the people ▪ Nawabs lose their power ▪ The peasants and the sepoys ▪ Responses to reforms ▪ Through the eyes of the people ▪ A mutiny becomes a popular rebellion ▪ From Meerut to Delhi ▪ The rebellion spreads ▪ The Company fights back ▪ Aftermath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is taken from Term I portion (as a part of 10% portion from Term I in Term II) ▪ Policies and the people ▪ Nawabs lose their power ▪ The peasants and the sepoys ▪ Responses to reforms ▪ Through the eyes of the people ▪ A mutiny becomes a popular rebellion ▪ From Meerut to Delhi ▪ The rebellion spreads ▪ The Company fights back ▪ Aftermath
8	Women, Caste and Reform (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working towards change ▪ Changing the lives of widows ▪ Girls begin going to school ▪ Women write about women ▪ Caste and social reforms ▪ Demands for equality and justice ▪ Gulamgiri ▪ Who could enter temples? ▪ The Non-Brahman movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be considered for notebook completion marks as a part of internal assessment and not to be assessed in pen-paper test.
9	The Making of the National Movement: 1870s-1947 (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The emergence of nationalism ▪ A nation in the making ▪ Freedom is our birthright ▪ The growth of mass nationalism ▪ The advent of Mahatma Gandhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The emergence of nationalism ▪ A nation in the making ▪ Freedom is our birthright ▪ The growth of mass nationalism ▪ The advent of Mahatma Gandhi ▪ The Rowlatt Satyagraha ▪ Khilafat agitation and the Non-Cooperation ▪ People's initiatives

Syllabus Indicator and Exam Portion
CBSE – 2023-24

Subject: Social Science

Grade: VIII

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Rowlatt Satyagraha ▪ Khilafat agitation and the Non-Cooperation ▪ People's initiatives ▪ The people's Mahatma ▪ The happenings of 1922-1929 ▪ The march to Dandi ▪ Quit India and later ▪ Towards independence and partition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The people's Mahatma ▪ The happenings of 1922-1929 ▪ The march to Dandi ▪ Quit India and later ▪ Towards independence and partition
10	India after Independence (History)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A new and divided nation ▪ A constitution is written ▪ How were states to be formed? ▪ Planning for development ▪ The nation sixty years on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This chapter is only for teaching and not to be assessed.
2	Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land ▪ Land use ▪ Conservation of land resource ▪ Soil ▪ Factors of soil formation ▪ Degradation of soil and conservation measures ▪ Mulching ▪ Contour barriers ▪ Rock dam ▪ Terrace farming ▪ Intercropping ▪ Contour ploughing ▪ Shelter belts ▪ Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is taken from Term I portion (as a part of 10% portion from Term I in Term II) ▪ Land ▪ Land use ▪ Conservation of land resource ▪ Soil ▪ Factors of soil formation ▪ Degradation of soil and conservation measures ▪ Mulching ▪ Contour barriers ▪ Rock dam ▪ Terrace farming ▪ Intercropping ▪ Contour ploughing ▪ Shelter belts ▪ Water ▪ Problems of water availability

Syllabus Indicator and Exam Portion
CBSE – 2023-24

Subject: Social Science

Grade: VIII

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems of water availability Conservation of water resources Natural vegetation and wildlife Distribution of natural vegetation Conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of water resources Natural vegetation and wildlife Distribution of natural vegetation Conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife
6	Human Resources (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Population Density of Population Factors Affecting Distribution of Population Geographical Factors Social, Cultural and Economic Factors Population Change Patterns of Population Change Population Composition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Population Density of Population Factors Affecting Distribution of Population Geographical Factors Social, Cultural and Economic Factors Population Change Patterns of Population Change Population Composition
1	The Indian Constitution (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why does a country need a Constitution? The Indian Constitution: Key features Federalism Parliamentary Form of government Separation of powers Fundamental Rights Secularism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is taken from Term I portion (as a part of 10% portion from Term I in Term II) Why does a country need a Constitution? The Indian Constitution: Key features Federalism Parliamentary Form of government Separation of powers Fundamental Rights Secularism
8	Confronting Marginalisation (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invoking Fundamental Rights Laws for the marginalised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be considered for notebook completion marks as a part of internal assessment and not to be assessed in pen-paper test.

Syllabus Indicator and Exam Portion
CBSE – 2023-24

Subject: Social Science

Grade: VIII

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting social justice Protecting the rights of Dalits and Adivasis The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 Adivasi demands and the 1989 Act Conclusion 	
9	Public Facilities (Pol Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and the people of Chennai Water as part of the Fundamental Right to Life Public facilities The government's role Water supply to Chennai: Is it available to all? In search of alternatives Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and the people of Chennai Water as part of the Fundamental Right to Life Public facilities The government's role Water supply to Chennai: Is it available to all? In search of alternatives Conclusion
10	Law and Social Justice (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhopal gas tragedy What is a worker's worth? Enforcement of safety laws New laws to protect the environment Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhopal gas tragedy What is a worker's worth? Enforcement of safety laws New laws to protect the environment Conclusion

Kindly Note: The following chapters are dropped from the syllabus by CBSE as per the rationalised content and therefore will not be assessed:

6. Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners (History)

10. India after Independence (History)

3. Mineral and Power Resources (Geography)

6. Understanding Our Criminal Justice System (Pol. Science)