

**SYLLABUS INDICATOR AND EXAM PORTION
CBSE – 2024-25**

Subject: Social Science

Grade: VIII

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

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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"> ▪ Why does a country need a Constitution? ▪ The Indian Constitution: Key features ▪ Federalism ▪ 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.

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PHASE 2			
Ch. No.	Chapter Name	Subtopics	HYE portion Total Marks: 80 Duration: 3 hours
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies and the people ▪ Nawabs lose their power

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The peasants and the sepoy ▪ 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"> ▪ The peasants and the sepoy ▪ 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
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	Parliament and the Making of laws (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 ▪ How do new laws come about? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be assessed through SEA – 1.

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4	Judiciary (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unpopular and controversial laws ▪ 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?
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PHASE 3			
Ch. No.	Chapter Name	Subtopics	PT2 portion Total Marks: 40 Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes
6	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”
3	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
4	Industries (Geography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classification of Industries ▪ Raw materials ▪ Size ▪ Ownership ▪ Factors Affecting Location of Industries ▪ Industrial System ▪ Industrial Regions ▪ Distribution of Major Industries ▪ Iron and Steel Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be assessed through SEA – 2.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jamshedpur ▪ Pittsburgh ▪ Cotton Textile Industry ▪ Ahmedabad ▪ Osaka ▪ Information Technology (IT) 	
5	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

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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
7	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.
8	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 	<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

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The growth of mass nationalism ▪ The advent of Mahatma Gandhi ▪ 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 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
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

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		<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
5	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

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6	Confronting Marginalisation (Pol. Science)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invoking Fundamental Rights ▪ Laws for the marginalised ▪ 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 	<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.
7	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
8	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

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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)