

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
2, COMMUNITY CENTRE, PREET VIHAR, DELHI – 110092

NO.D(A)/PA/2005/

March 15, 2005

Circular No.16/2005

All the Heads of institutions affiliated to CBSE

Dear Principal,

The Board is pleased to convey the following changes and modifications suggested by NCERT in the History portion of the Social Science syllabus for classes VI-X. It may be noted that these changes will be effective from the academic session 2005-2006.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE (Class VI to VIII)

1. At the upper primary stage, the existing social science syllabus contains one unit each in classes VI-VIII that relates mainly to history. The content of these units i.e. unit II in classes VI-VII and Unit I in class VIII was drawn from Indian and World History – from ancient to modern period. Now in Social Science syllabus Unit No.1 in each of the classes VI to VIII will be devoted to History.
2. As per the revised syllabus, number of unit will remain same i.e. (one) but its content will be restricted to Indian history. Besides, Unit I in each class will be devoted to history. Revised syllabus is enclosed for details of topics included in each class.
3. There is no change in the remaining Social Science syllabus except for change in the placement of units i.e. Unit 1 in class VI and VII will be numbered Unit II in both the classes.
4. There will be two textbooks of Social Science to be published by NCERT for each class. SOCIAL SCIENCE PART 1 will include History content and SOCIAL SCIENCE PART 2 will include the remaining two units of Geography, Civics and some components of Economics.

SECONDARY STAGE (Class IX- X)- effective for the Board's examinations 2006

1. There will be three units in the subject of Social Science for Classes IX and X.
2. Unit I in both the classes will deal with History and there is a change in the syllabus.
3. The unit I of the syllabus for Class IX and for Class X are being replaced by:-
 - Contemporary World in Class IX
 - Modern India in Class X

Note :-

1. Contemporary World for Class IX will consist of the chapters 9 to 13 of the book 'The Story of Civilization' – Volume II by Prof. Arjun Dev and published by NCERT.

2. Modern India for Class X will consist of the chapters 14 to 16 of the book 'The Story of Civilization' – Volume II by Prof. Arjun Dev and published by NCERT.
3. The units II and III of the book Contemporary India for Class IX and for Class X are being retained and there is no change in the syllabus.
4. Thus, there will be three text books for Social Sciences for Class IX and Class X respectively:-
 - a) Social Science Part I (History portion – comprising of the syllabus referred to above published by NCERT).
 - b) Social Science Part II (Geography, Civics & Economics textual material by NCERT).
 - c) Together Towards a Safer India (Part -2 for Class IX and Part 3 for Class X) (A book on Disaster Management published by CBSE).

The changed syllabus in history component (Social Sciences) for Class VI to VIII is enclosed. It is further reiterated that the examination for Social Science subject for the class X in 2006 will be held as per the above revised curriculum .You are requested to bring the revised syllabi to the notice of concerned teachers and students.

Yours faithfully,

(SUGANDH SHARMA)
EDUCATION OFFICER (COMMERCE)

REVISED 'HISTORY SYLLABUS' FOR CLASS VI-VIII,

ACADEMIC SESSION 2005-06

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE

CLASS VI

UNIT I : ANCIENT INDIA

- Studying the past : sources and evidence
- Early phases of human life : hunting and gathering to food production
- Beginning of Civilization: the Bronze Age – Harappan Civilization, Vedic Culture
- Iron Age : Megalithic culture of the Deccan and South India.
- Rise of Kingdoms and Empire in India I: Janapadas, Mahajanapadas and The age of Mauryas – Political, economic, social, cultural and religious developments.
- Rise of Kingdoms and Empires in India II: The rise of Sakas and Kushanas in the North and Satavahanas in the South – Political, economic, social, cultural and religious developments.
- Age of the Guptas, Vakatakas, Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardhanas – important political, social and economic developments including trade, science and technology, religion, art and culture.
- India and the world: Social, cultural and economic contacts with the outside world.

CLASS VII

UNIT I : MEDIEVAL INDIA

- India and the World; West Asia – Arab civilization, advent of Islam; Europe – feudalism, trade and commerce; east and south-east Asia.
- Rise of small kingdoms in the North and South and their impact on society, economy and culture- Pallavas, Cholas, Rashtrakutas and Rajputs.
- Delhi Sultanate and regional powers: Vijayanagara and Bahmani Kingdoms, Mewar, Marwar and Kashmir.

- Social, economic, administrative, religious and cultural developments and the life of the people (early thirteenth to early sixteenth century) : Bhakti Movement, Sufism, art and architecture – Religious reform in Deccan and South.
- Mughal Empire : Coming of the Mughals and the Europeans; Political, social, economic and religious changes. Developments in science, technology, literature and art.
- Decline of Mughal Empire – the rise of independent states, foreign invasions.

CLASS VIII

UNIT 1 : MODERN INDIA

- World scenario – the industrial revolution – spread and consequences, search for markets and raw materials – European conquest of Asia and Africa – impact on world economy with special reference to India – East India Company and Indian states, disintegration of the Mughal Empire and the rise and decline of Maratha power.
- British conquest of India – India in the eighteenth century – rise and expansion of British power.
- Impact of British rule in India – social, political, administrative, economic and cultural.
- Religious and social reform movements.
- Revolts against British rule – uprising of 1857 – continuation of armed resistance to the British – Kuka, Santhals, and other local movements.
- Birth of the Indian National Congress – Moderates and Radicals – partition of Bengal – Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement – Lucknow session of Congress – rise of Gandhi – role of Gandhi, non-violence, mass movements – developments leading to partition and independence of India.