

**NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 2:** NCERT Solutions for Chapter 2 of Class 8 Social Science History explain things about how the British East India Company became powerful in India.

They talk about how the Company started as a trading business but ended up ruling parts of India. These solutions help students understand how the Company did this and what it meant for India. They also help students prepare for tests by giving them practice questions and clear answers. So, these solutions are really helpful for students to understand and do well in history class.

## **NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 2 From Trade to Territory The Company Establishes Power Overview**

These notes were made by subject experts of Physics Wallah to help you understand Chapter 2 of NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science History better. This chapter talks about how the British East India Company became powerful in India.

The experts have explained everything in simple language, so it's easier for you to understand. You'll learn about how the Company grew from a trading business to a big ruling force in India. These notes also have practice questions and answers to help you study and do well in your exams. So, they're really helpful for your history class!

## **NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 2 PDF**

You can click on the PDF link below to get Chapter 2 of NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science History. This chapter talks about how the British East India Company gained power in India. Inside the PDF, you'll find easy explanations and answers to questions about the chapter. It's helpful for understanding the history better and preparing for tests.

**NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 2 PDF**

## **NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 2 From Trade to Territory The Company Establishes Power**

Here are the solutions for Chapter 2 of NCERT Class 8 Social Science History: "From Trade to Territory: The Company Establishes Power." These solutions explain how the British East India Company became very strong in India.

You'll find easy-to-understand explanations and answers to questions that will help you understand how the Company grew its influence through trade and other ways.

**1. Match the following:**

<b>Diwani</b>	<b>Tipu Sultan</b>
<b>"Tiger of Mysore"</b>	<b>Right to collect land revenue</b>
<b>Faujdari Adalat</b>	<b>Sepoy</b>
<b>Rani Channamma</b>	<b>Criminal Court</b>
<b>Sipahi</b>	<b>Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor</b>

**Answer.**

Diwani	Right to collect land revenue
"Tiger of Mysore"	Tipu Sultan
Faujdari Adalat	Criminal Court
Rani Channamma	Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor
Sipahi	Sepoy

**2. Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of India.

**Answer.**

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of **Plassey**
- (b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of **Mysore**.

- (c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of **Lapse**
- (d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the **South-western** part of India.

**3. State whether true or false:**

- (a) **The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.**
- (b) **The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India.**
- (c) **Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.**
- (d) **The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.**

**Answer.**

- (a) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century – False
- (b) The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India – False
- (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab – True
- (d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered – False

**4. What attracted European trading companies to India?**

**Answer.**

European trading companies were on the lookout for new lands where they could buy goods cheaply and sell them in Europe for higher prices. India caught their eye because it produced high-quality cotton and silk, which were in demand in Europe. Spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon were also highly sought after. These goods had a ready market in Europe. So, the allure of India's valuable goods attracted European trading companies to establish a presence in the region.

**5. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?**

**Answer.**

The conflicts between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company arose due to several reasons:

- a. Nawabs refused to grant concessions to the East India Company on numerous occasions.
- b. Nawabs demanded hefty tributes from the company.

- c. The company refused to pay taxes to the nawabs.
- d. Company officials wrote disrespectful letters to the nawabs, further escalating tensions.

**6. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?**

**Answer.**

The acquisition of Diwani rights provided several benefits to the East India Company:

- a. It enabled the Company to utilize the extensive revenue sources of Bengal.
- b. The East India Company gained a monopoly on trade, further strengthening its economic power.
- c. The revenue generated from Bengal was utilized to export Indian goods overseas, contributing to the Company's profits and expanding its trade networks.

**7. Explain the system of “subsidiary alliance”.**

**Answer.**

The introduction of the subsidiary alliance system brought about several changes:

- a. The East India Company assumed the role of guardian over the territories it acquired through the alliance.
- b. An English resident, representing the East India Company, was stationed in the territory to monitor the actions of the ruler.
- c. Indian rulers were prohibited from allowing any other European companies to trade or enter their territory, consolidating the Company's monopoly.
- d. Indian rulers were obligated to finance the subsidiary armed forces of the East India Company. Failure to comply resulted in forfeiture of that part of the territory by the Company.

**8. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?**

**Answer.**

The difference in the administration of the company and that of the Indian rulers is given below:

**Company Administration**

The company divided the territories into presidencies

**Indian Rulers Administration**

Indian rulers divided the territories into district, pargana, tehsil and parishad

Governor ruled the administrative units

Zamindar or Peasants were responsible for their units

Governor-General was the head of the state

King or Nawab was the head of the state

The introduction of several acts:

Indian rulers brought no such acts but used to rule with their farmans.

- Regulating Act
- Indian Council Acts
- Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

### 9. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

#### Answer.

The army of the East India Company (EIC) was commonly referred to as the Sepoy Army. It mainly comprised Indian peasants who were trained by the EIC to become skilled and professional soldiers.

A significant change in the EIC army occurred with the shift towards infantry dominance over cavalry, brought about by the introduction of muskets and matchlocks for their defense. The Company implemented a uniform military culture, wherein soldiers underwent European-style training through drills and exercises. This standardized approach helped create a disciplined and cohesive fighting force within the EIC army.

## Benefits of NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 2

- **Easy Understanding:** These solutions make it easy for students to understand difficult concepts by explaining them in simple language.
- **Clear Answers:** They provide clear answers to questions, making it easier for students to learn and remember important information.
- **Practice Questions:** The solutions include practice questions that help students test their knowledge and prepare for exams.
- **Better Grades:** By using these solutions, students can improve their grades by understanding the chapter better and answering questions accurately in exams.
- **Fun Learning:** They make learning history fun and interesting by breaking down complex topics into easy-to-understand explanations.