

1. The battle was fought between the Peshwa forces and the British Army.
2. The British army comprised mainly of upper caste-dominated soldiers.
3. The victory in the battle was seen as a win against caste-based discrimination and oppression.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1, 2
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: c)

- A battle was fought in Bhima Koregaon, a district in Pune with a strong historical Dalit connection, **between the Peshwa forces and the British** on January 1, 1818.
- The **British army, which comprised mainly of Dalit soldiers, fought the upper caste-dominated Peshwa army.** The British troops defeated the Peshwa army.

#### Outcomes of the battle:

- **The victory was seen as a win against caste-based discrimination and oppression.** Peshwas were notorious for their oppression and persecution of Mahar dalits. **The victory in the battle over Peshwas gave dalits a moral victory a victory against caste-based discrimination and oppression and sense of identity.**

14) Which of the following were the items of export during Mughal periods?

1. Pepper
2. Coffee
3. Raw silk and silk fabrics
4. Opium

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 1, 3, 4
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Solution: b)

Even though Indian villages were largely self-sufficient and imported little from outside and the means of communication were backward, extensive trade within the country and between India and other countries of Asia and Europe was carried on under the Mughals.

- India imported pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, and rose water from the Persian Gulf;
- **coffee**, gold, drugs, and honey from Arabia;
- tea, sugar, porcelain, and silk from China;
- gold, musk and woolen cloth from Tibet;
- tin from Singapore;
- spices, perfumes, arrack, and sugar from the Indonesian islands;
- ivory, and drugs from Africa; and
- woolen cloth, metals such as copper, iron, and lead, and paper from Europe.

**India's most important article of export was its** cotton textiles which were famous all over the world for their excellence and were in demand everywhere. India also exported **raw silk and silk fabrics**, hardware, indigo, saltpeter, **opium**, rice, wheat, sugar, **pepper** and other spices, precious stones, and drugs.

15) Consider the following statements regarding Farrukhsiyar.

1. He became the new emperor with the help of British East India Company.
2. He issued a farman giving the British East India Company the right to reside and trade in the Mughal Empire.