



An Institute for Civil Services

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UDIT KADIAN

AIR 375

CSE 2023

HISTORY



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HISTORY TEST SERIES 2021

TEST - 11 Mock - 1 Paper - I

132
HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate •

- There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Udit Kashan

Mobile No. 9582158400

Date 12/12/21

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

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Section - A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Neolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A Harappan site
4. A Megalithic site
5. A Harappan site
6. A painted-Grey-ware site
7. An inscriptional site
8. An important ancient city
9. An ancient port
10. A site of ancient cave-painting-
11. A Buddhist site
12. An educational centre
13. Brahmadeya Village
14. An ancient capital
15. An ancient capital
16. A temple site
17. An ancient capital
18. An ancient sea-port
19. An archaeological temple site
20. A Harappan site

1) Utnur — present day Andhra Pradesh (Telangana)

Is an important neolithic site, megalithic ash mounds, evidence of cattle-pen area, evidence of stone tools (axes, blades) and evidence of agriculture & herding (cow, bull, goat, sheep).

Write in point form

Remarks

- 2) Mehargarh → present day Balochistan
- ↳ neolithic and pre-harappan site
 - ↳ earliest evidence of cattle herding & farming in India.
 - ↳ evidence of wheat, barley, cotton; sheep & goats.
 - ↳ evidence of burials with grave goods
 - ↳ a dental cave found

- ③ Lothal → situated in Therndabad dist., Gujarat.
- ↳ presence of artificial dockyard, seals of mesopotamia, beads of carnelian, agate, etc & the shop of bead maker, metal worker's shop, warehouse, etc
 - ↳ evidence of fire altars, terracotta figurines, seals & sealings, etc

- ④ Brahmagiri → present day Karnataka
- ↳ 3 cultural phases: Neolithic - Chalcolithic, Megalithic & Satavahana.
 - ↳ polished stone tool, microliths &

Remarks

copper implements of 1st phase

- ↳ iron objects, BRW pottery, ornaments & beads of 2nd phase
- ↳ two minor rock edicts of Ashoka.

⑤ Kalibangan → present day Rajasthan

↳ situated on the banks of river Ghaggar.

② ↳ evidence of pre-Harappan & Harappan both

↳ Important findings are: ploughed field, fire altars, diff. types of pottery, cylindrical seal, bull of copper

↳ sun dried bricks used, terracotta wooden drainage.

⑥ Atranjithera → present day U.P.

↳ both PGW & NBPW site

↳ continuity of occupation from OC to medieval times.

↳ iron objects found like - spearheads, knives, axe

↳ remains of iron furnace, copper & iron objects.

↳ burnt bricks, ~~copper~~ Kushan coins, terracotta figurines, etc

Remarks

⑦ Uthamerur → present day Tamil Nadu.

- ↳ it is an ancient village with temple whose walls show an inscription by King Parantak I of Chola dynasty.
- ↳ thousands of donations, functioning of village assemblies & their autonomy.

⑧ Besnagar/Vidisha → present day M.P.

- ↳ 30 km north east of Bhopal.
- ↳ ancient trade route from Pataliputra to Ujjain passes through.
- ↳ famous for ivory carvings.
- ↳ Heliodorus, set up the Garuda Bhuj pillar for Vishnu here.
- ↳ NBPW phase — copper, iron objects, shell bangles, etc.

⑨ Puhar → also called Kaveripattinam (Present day T. Nadu)

- ↳ mentioned in Silpaddikaram.
- ↳ importance in foreign trade,
- ↳ great centre of trade esp. textiles.

Remarks

- (10) Bagh — present day M.P.
 ↳ famous for buddhist rock cut caves, esp. viharas.
 (2) ↳ total of 9 caves, had some paintings now mostly vanished (secular and religious in nature) ⇒ wall to ceiling paintings.
 ↳ stupas rather than images of buddha.

- (11) Kapilvastu → present day Nepal, along Indian Border
 ↳ it was the ancient capital of Shakyas, Buddha ~~was~~ spent his early life here.
 (2) ↳ Sri-Hein & Huen Tsang both visited.
 ↳ important trade centre in ancient times.

- (12) Vallabhi → present day Gujarat.
 ↳ founded by emperor Mahad I
 ↳ important educational, religious, political & trade centre in 7th century.
 (2) ↳ had both Viharas & Mathas.
 ↳ centre of Buddhist, Brahmin & Jain learning.
 developed along the lines of nalanda

Remarks

(13) → point missing from the map.

(14) Champa → present day Behar

- ↳ capital of Anga Mahajanapada in 6th BCE
- (2) ↳ one of the 6 places Buddha could have chosen as his final resting place
- ↳ important river port (Ganga) & centre of trade.
- ↳ Hiem Tsang visited.

(15) Kaushambi → present day UP.

- ↳ capital of Vatsa Mahajanapada.
- (17) ↳ Hiem Tsang visited.
- ↳ Ashokan pillar found here.
- ↳ major centre of trade
- ↳ PGW site, little iron found too

Remarks

- 16) Pattadakal → present day Karnataka
- ↳ structural temples by Chalukyan kings; ~~dravidan~~ style; later development by Rashtrakutas.
 - ↳ 10 temples — 5 nagara e.g. Papanatha
 - ↳ 5 dravida e.g. Virupaksha
 - ↳ means 'coronation stone'
 - ↳ tried to combine northern & southern styles of architecture

- 17) Uraiyur → present day T.N.
- ↳ situated on Kaveri River
 - ↳ Capital of Cholas of Sangam age
 - ↳ famous trade center, esp. for cotton fabrics.
 - ↳ declined by 4th century AD

- 18) Muziris → present day Kerala
- ↳ mentioned by Pliny and in Periplus of the Erythraean Sea
 - ↳ flourishing port during early christian centuries.
 - ↳ trade with Arabia, Rome & Greece.

Remarks

↳ Roman hoards found + temple of Augustus

(19) Bhitargaon → present day U.P.
 ↳ is a famous Vishnu temple, made of bricks, of Gupta period.
 (2) Earliest examples of Shikhara in Nagara style. Seal in front.
 Built on raised platform; terracotta panels + figurines on walls.

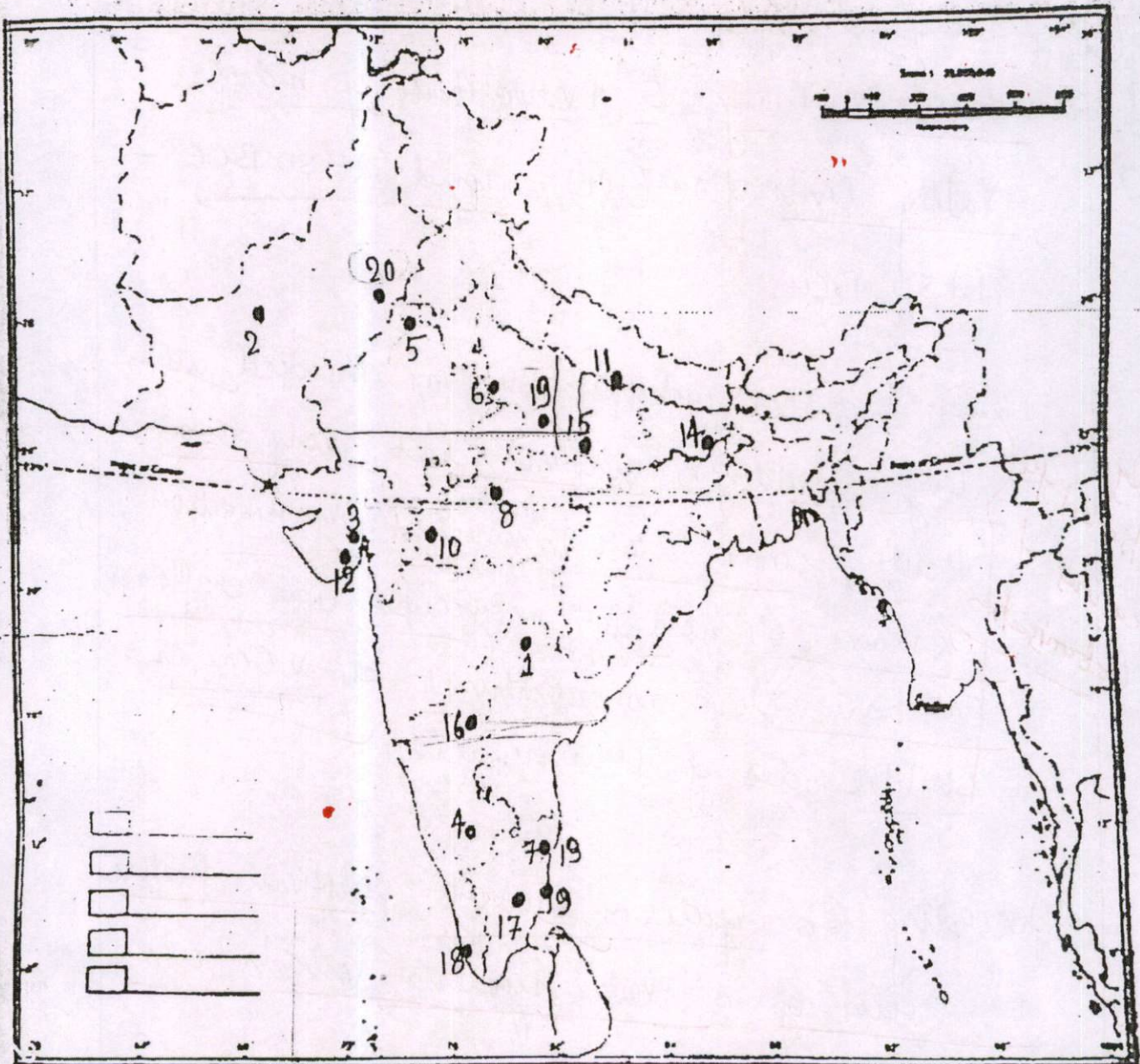
(20) Narappa → present day Punjab province of Pakistan
 ↳ discovered in 1921 (1st site)
 (2) ↳ considered ^{one of} two city states with Mohenjodaro.
 ↳ findings: Granary, working platforms, barracks, cemetery, seals, nude male torso, etc.
 ↳ on Indus river.

Remarks

Ren.

Map-Test: 11 Mock - 1 Paper - I

INDIA — POLITICAL



HS-TS-2021-T11

3. (a) "There is an integral connection between urbanism and state societies". Analyse the statement with respect to urbanism in Indus Valley Civilisation. (15 Marks)
- (b) Among the various new interpretation of the systems from the Early Vedic period to later Vedic period one was Vis. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the circumstances and factors which led to the origin of Gana sanghas in the Buddhist age. (15 Marks)

(a) The first Urbanisation in the Indian Subcontinent occurred during the Mature Phase of Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), around 2450 BCE - 1750 BCE.

Nicely mentioned the features of Urbanisation

This urbanisation was marked with large buildings, written script, long distance trade, some state/municipal organisation, existence of non farming groups like craftsmen, artisans, etc. as mentioned by V. Gordon Childe's idea of Urbanisation.

According to Gideon Sieberg, political factors i.e. rise of a state system which and

Remarks

Urbanisation
also facilitated
the state
formation

the control exercised by it in regulating
4 maintaining the surplus was what
facilitated the process of Urbanisation.

In IVC's context, large buildings,
municipal works, symmetry / standardisation
of tools, script, etc showcase the
presence of such state system. Further,
the need of the cities for food grains &
Raw materials (like copper from Khetri,
Lapis lazuli from Afghanistan, etc) could
only be aided by the presence of trade
networks aided & controlled by state.
(Pol. power needed to convert it into a cohesive unit)

On the other hand, some historians
like McAdams are of the view that
it was the relation between cities
and villages around it which represented

Remarks

an ^{inter}dependence, which sustained the urbanisation.

Thus, 1st urbanisation can be considered to be caused by factors of state, technology and cultural/social factors represented by gradual evolution.

- (b) The pattern of life underwent a change from early Vedic period to later Vedic period & this was visible in various facets like - idea of kingship, subsistence base, importance of land v/s kinship, appropriation of surplus, prayers v/s rituals, etc.

Good way of presentation

Early Vedic	→	Later Vedic
(North west India)		(Eastern & Southern India)
1500	1000	600

Remarks

One of the most important feature of Early Vedic society was its tribal nature. This tribal nature was visible in their pastoralism, nomadic nature but also in the kinship based units called 'Vis'. ~~Vis~~

'Vis' was the group based on lineage and clan ties & they represented a communal character.

It was important as in the 'vrata' soldiers came from a particular 'vis' led by a chief.

But over time, as the 'vis' grew, many more 'Vis' were combined to form 'Jana' and during later Vedic period

Remarks

these 'jana' settled down to form janapada.

good

linkage

This creation of janapada had some very serious implications for the vis as -

the power of 'vis' as a body to decide on action together declined dramatically.

for e.g. the importance of Sabha & Samitis that gradually declined was due to loss of power of 'vis' & concentration of power with the King.

Further, the social, ritual & political hierarchy ^{of vis} was disturbed with the rise of hierarchical caste system, rise of Brahmins and King and his functionaries like 'Ratnins'.

This was also visible in the name

Remarks

from collective prayers to the gods to the ritual sacrifices where king was the Yajman.

(Bati) a voluntary offering, turned ~~corrupt~~ into a tax and distribution of surplus stopped.

(W) The importance of ~~clan lineage~~ decreased in favor of 'Rashtra' or 'land'.

Thus, the change in character of 'Vis' represents a move towards sedentary life, but some people, like the Gana Sanghas, who wanted to preserve this character broke away from monarchy.

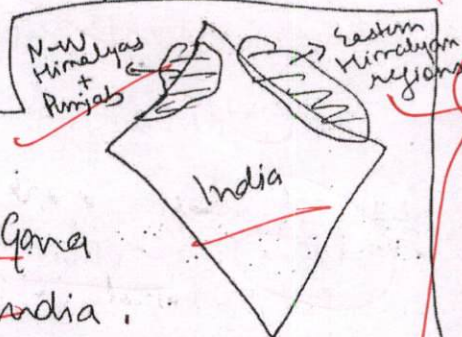
(C) Gana Sanghas or Republics were city states during the Buddhist age whose political system was opposed to the

Remarks

Ren

rising monarchical state system of the Mahajanapadas.

The shaded portion represents location of Ganga Sanghas in Ancient India.



good
day 1
presentation

Factors responsible for the rise of Ganga Sanghas :

It is said to be a reaction against the Vedic pattern of life - characterised by -
rise of Brahminy, growing distinctions in class & acceptance of sacrifices.

It was also directed against the rise of hereditary kingship & inspired by the old ideas of tribal equality.

These people were generally remnants of Vedic tribes with less power.

Remarks

there, who broke away from the monarchy.

These factors were exaggerated by the socio-political circumstances of the time, represented as:

- redistribution of wealth had stopped
- assemblies weakened
- they claimed right to maintain own armies.

Thus, all these factors resulted in the rise of ~~republic~~ Gana Sanghas, which as mentioned in Anguttara Nikaya & Ashoka Dharmapala were had - ruling bodies, decisions taken in unanimity, selection of chief, etc.

Remarks

Section - B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- Evaluate the contribution of Hasan Nizami's Tajul Ma'asir as a source of Medieval Indian History.
- Examine the importance of Abdur Razzak's account for writing the history of South India.
- Critically examine the donation to the temples in South India during early medieval period with reference to the inscriptions.
- Evaluate the status of Balutedars in south Indian society in medieval period.
- How far do you agree that the caste was the main hindrance in the mobility of professions in India during medieval age.

(a) Hasan Nizami's Taj was a Medieval author, poet and historian who was born in Central Asia and came into India with the Ghori invasions, along with Qutubuddin Aibak.

His work Tajul Ma'asir is a source of medieval history and talk about -

- battle of Tarain with Prithviraj Chauhan.

- different other battles and work done by Aibak to start

Remarks

give a proper foundation to Sultanate rule.

Further, he mentions different facets of life of people in Delhi at that time, gives biographical sketches of important personalities & even first few years of Ulugh Khan's rule.

At the same time, his work suffers from

following limitations — he was a poet first & thus more focussed on 'better

writing calibre than historical accuracy, he incorporated many needless topics, and even fantastical stories.

good approach
conceptual clarity

Despite all that even Ziauddin Barni respects his contribution to medieval history & praises his writing.

In the context of this limitation write the why/ how

Remarks

Re

(b) Abdur Razzak was an Arab historian & traveller, who visited India during the reign of Deva Raya II in Vijayanagara.

Abdur Razzak in his chronicles mentions his travels through Vijayanagar & Bahamani empire.

He mentions the vast vijayanagar empire (could not be crossed in three months travel) and how prosperous the country was.

He particularly mentions the city of Hampi as having no contender in the world; it had 7 walls, huge bazaars where everything was available; agriculture land was inside the city & had a huge army protecting it.

- Remarks

This importance can be understood from the fact that his account as an outsider was free from bias, he gave one of few eyewitness accounts of the time ~~mentioning~~ and ~~that~~ at the same time his accounts is matched by the other travellers like Nikitin & Niccolo Conti. Thus showcasing real flavour of life in south India during 15th Century.

⑤
④ The temples in South India during Early medieval times had emerged as important institutions of social, economic, political & religious facets of life.

Remarks

Rem

According to Uthamerur inscription, temples were granted land by royal families called Devadana; ~~the~~ to

This resulted in making temples as foci of urbanisation and agricultural expansion through ~~force of~~ attracting people of various castes and classes to settled down around it.

Further, donations to temples of agricultural irrigation infrastructure was quite common during the Vijayanagar & Chola times.

At the same time, artisans like Telugars, weavers, etc along with merchants & royal family were involved in donating gold & other material things to the temples.

These donations played a role in creating political legitimacy & provided ideological support to them (e.g. idea of ritual sovereignty of Cholas).

Remarks

Further, temples were granted land to start schools & colleges too.

(d) Balutedary were a group of village servants, generally 12 (called Barah Baluts) who were attached of to the villages in the Deccan during medieval times.

These consisted of shoemaker, hair cutter, blacksmith, water bearer, goldsmith, etc.

Balutedary provided service to the village as a whole and also individually to people.

Their status was generally low, ~~but~~ as some of their group

Remarks

consisted of Untouchables like Mahars, chamars, ~~malangs~~, etc.

But at the same time, they were provided ritual importance in ceremonies like a Nai during wedding, etc.

Further while their remuneration was generally in kind (~~the~~ bales of grain, etc), at times they were paid in cash and also through land grants (called Watan).

The status of Balutedars in Deccan, overall, was much better than the fajinani system in North.

good linkage ability

② Social mobility refers to vertical mobility in the hierarchical Indian society of medieval era.

British and European historians like Max Muller considered caste to be a

Remarks

static concept with its basis in birth, leading to the proclamation that mobility wasn't possible in medieval Indian society.

But new studies post independence, with Chetan Singh as the representative historian show that mobility has always been present & a major factor here was change in economic status due to commercialisation & also peasantisation of tribes.

For example - Jats, who were tribal group (as mentioned by Hiuen Tsang), were pastoral by 8th century, gradually became peasants, then landowners during Sultanate & finally Zamindars during Mughal rule.

Yantra also agrees to such trends & presents the idea of Sanskritisation as the basis of mobility, by passing caste

Remarks

you can also linked Caste and specialization work.

7. (a) What are the various approaches to study the nature of the 'state' under the Delhi Sultanate? (20 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate the role of provincial and local government in Sultanate administration. (15 Marks)
- (c) Evaluate Akbar as a social reformer and its importance to get the legitimacy for the Mughals in India. (15 Marks)

(a) Delhi Sultanate which began the process of Islamic rule in the North, started with the Mamluk Dynasty & ruled over most of north India & at times Central & West too, till its collapse in 1526 at the hands of Babur at Panipat.

There have been various approaches to study the nature of 'state' under Sultanate, these are:

War State	Military State
-----------	----------------

Since the whole basis of rule and its foundation was on the foreign

Remarks

conquest & fighting of wars to maintain existence.

Further, military department was the most important institution & it was the standing army that ensured determined even political considerations.

e.g. Allauddin's Market reforms.

Require some proper look

Monarchical State

As Sultan was the head of the state, chief military commander, judge and only true power in legislative field.

Despotic State → European historians

Will of the sultans was predominant & characterised at times by harshness
e.g. Balban, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, etc

Remarks

In two instances, of Piruz Tughlaq & Jalaluddin Khilji, the despotism was of ~~best~~ benevolent nature.

Centralised State → representative historians ~~are~~ is Md. Habib

The idea here is that power was concentrated in a single person, Sultan.

Further, presence of standing army, provincial system, centralised revenue system, etc. lets us call it a centralised state system.

Patrimonial State → by Max Weber

The idea here is that Sultanate was essentially ruled by a family with members involved in ~~all~~ matters of administration at all stages.

Thus, Delhi sultanate can be considered to be a mixture of all these ~~natures~~ natures.

Remarks

good fact
analyst

~~Theocratic~~ so as to create an empire.
in North - North-west India.

(b)

Delhi Sultanate expanded greatly
from Altutmish's time to Allaudin
and Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's.

good
objectivity and
articulation

This expansion resulted in the need
of carving out provinces, so as to
~~the~~ easing of administration and
revenue collection.

good
facts

Barni mentioning there were around
20 provinces when South was not
part of Sultanate.

Provincial System

Provinces were generally equivalent
to the iqta's granted to various

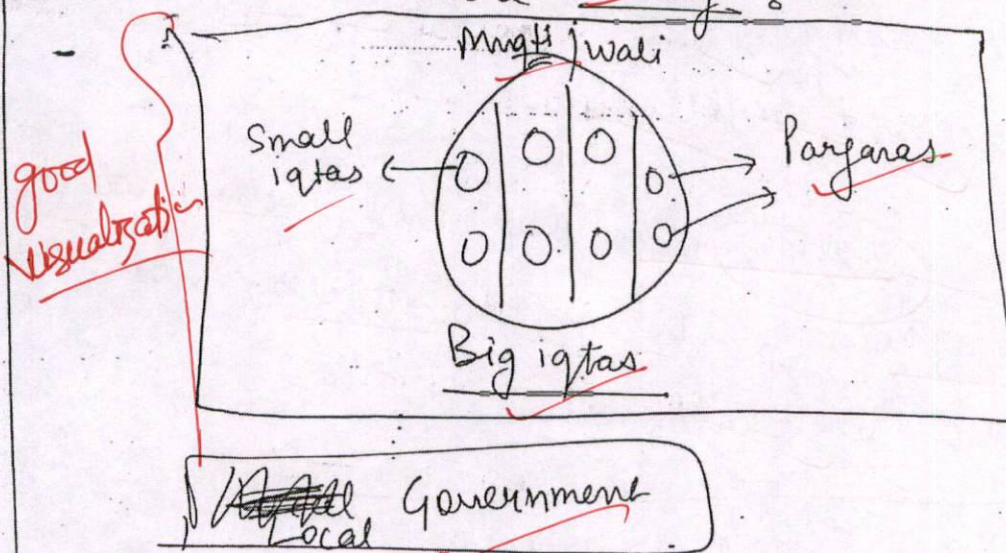
Remarks

nobles for revenue collection.

Big iqtas were under Mughis / walis who acted as provincial governors.

Small Iqtas were headed by Shiqdar-i-Shiqdarn & Munsif-i-Munsifan was subordinate to them.

Under Provinces were Parganas. These were headed by Shiqdars and subordinate to them were Munsifs.



There are references of a unit of villages called 'Sadi' — i.e. 100 villages or 'Chambasia' — i.e. 84 villages.

Remarks

Villagers were generally under Khots, Muggadams, etc. who earlier helped in revenue collection.

Later on, it was directly collected by the Sultan's officials.

Medieval towns were extensions of village & acted as revenue base for urban elites & nobility.

Thus, Sultans employed a well developed provincial system to better administer & appropriate revenue.

⑥

Akbar is sometimes referred to as the greatest king of Medieval India & the reason for it ~~is~~ is not the extent of his empire (which was not the greatest even) but ~~is~~ because of his religious & social

Remarks

outlook that culminated into ideas like Sulh-i-kul (or equal ^{a tolerance} respect to all).

Alber as a social reformer

He banned commissions of war & prisoners.

He stopped the practice of sati, unless the woman herself desired it & banned it for child widows.

He raised the age of marriage for both girls & boys.

He banned the sale of spirits & wine.

Introduced a revised Educational syllabus with more focus on Maths & secular subjects like agriculture, astronomy, etc.

He removed jizyah & pilgrim tax & tried to introduce a policy based on 'Tauhid-i-isaafind' called 'Sulh-i-kul' to end religious strife.

Remarks

He curtailed the powers of Ulemas by issuing Mazhar & opening the doors of Ibadat Khanna to all.

While, it can't exactly be known, how successful all of these were, they provided additional benefits like &

involved Hindus in the process of empire building, esp. Rajputs

created a counterweight to the

Muslims in the nobility.

allowed for cultural integration & syncretism due to liberality of views.

Thus, these social reforms paved the way for rise of Mughal empire & their designations during Aurangzeb's time was one of the reasons of its decline.

Focus on legitimacy.
Main intention behind this empire building was to keep in mind opposition from Ulama class.
Return would be legitimacy.
Really he want Return.

7

good comparison
conclusion

Remarks

8. (a) Describe various kind of revenue assignments practiced during the Mughal period. (20 Marks)
- (b) Delineate the features of painting during the Mughal period with the changes coming into it under various emperors. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Some remarkable differences could be marked in Indian economy in late 18th Century with respect to the previous periods". Evaluate. (15 Marks)

(a) During Mughal times, it was Akbar who with the help of Todar mal, ~~was~~ created the revenue assignment system called 'Bandobast' & later 'Dahsala', that became the foundation of growth & prosperity of the Mughal empire.

The revenue assignments during Mughal era can be broadly classified into 3 classes: Khalsa, Zagir and Grants.

Khalsa

This was the crown land. The revenue from these regions was directly appropriated by the royal household.

Remarks

Compare with
Shudh Revenue
Mechanism

to help maintain their expenses of king, court, harem, Royal Karkhanas and bodyguards & armies.

Jagir

This was the revenue assignment given to ~~not~~ civil-military administrators called Mansabdars. They were assigned a piece of land, after measurement (Jama) and were allowed to appropriate revenue on the conditions of - maintaining troops & horses, ensuring law and order and other functions as directed by the emperor.

Later on, the problems of Bejagiri, Sair-khel and Jam-Tatab Jagir, etc were one of the reasons fall of Mughals.

Remarks

Grants

These were the land grants to different individuals and or institutions, taxed or tax free, by the emperor.

(a) Inam — grants to individuals (poets, writers, nobles, etc) or institutions like math, temple, mosque, sufis, etc.
Also called madad-i-nash.
Generally tax-free.

They were given to create pockets of royal influence in far-flung areas.

(b) Waqf — grants to muslim institutions for distributing among needy.

(c) Watan — special grants, generally hereditary, to villages or individuals, in Deccan.
These were generally taxed, but low.

Remarks

Well noted
you should compare with
Sultanate period

For the context of the system
Prospect of this colonial period
Compare with

all these different revenue assignments showcased how Mughal state approached different issues & used their revenue base to further their ambitions.

(b)

Mughal paintings are the style developed in Mughal court, quite different from their any other style in India ~~and~~ during 14th to 17th Century.

Features of Mughal Paintings:

- Iranian influences in natural elements, faces, colours used, etc.
- Indian element in symbols, dresses, muted colours, etc.
- European influence visible in later era due to techniques like -

Remarks

foreshortening, 3-dimensional, use of symbols like cross, belly, etc.

- Secular in nature with focus on worldly scenes, battle scenes; hunting & naturalistic images.

Mughal paintings are not static images, rather with each emperor they show changes in style, influence, importance, etc.

Babur had no contributions in the field.

Humayun introduced Iranian influence by bringing two masters from Iran & beginning manuscript illustrations.

Akbar

During his reign special focus was given to paintings with setting up of Tasvir Khana. Indian & Iranian styles mixed freely and European influences entered here.

Manuscript illustrations reached its climax

Remarks

4 Portraits were introduced.

Jehangir

He was overly fond of nature & thus portraits of flowers, birds, etc were drawn more. Portrait was given due consideration while ~~manuscript~~ this painting album was created.

Shah Jahan

Portrait paintings reach their climax with inclusion of European techniques & ample use of gold & silver in paintings. They ~~lost~~ their naturalistic quality though & became more static.

Aurangzeb

Ignored & later banned the art of painting in courts.

Thus, various emperors showcase different styles & ~~did~~ made different contributions to the field.

In the late 18th century, ~~the~~ country as a whole was going through a period of change, with some

Remarks

continuity as the Mughal Empire crumbled and regional states rose in power along with rise of European companies.

Differences in Economy with previous period.

- Increased involvement of European powers → in trade with Europe from Bengal, South & West Coasts.
 → In revenue collection & appropriation
 ↓
 British after Plassey & later Buxar controlled Diwani rights of Bengal.
- Growth of new craft & trade networks
- Growth of new business practices like partnership, insurance, etc.
- Growth of new groups of traders merchants & bankers with increased

Remarks

connections to regional states.

- Old cities were being replaced by new ones (as mentioned by Urdu writers through Shahar Ashob of Delhi and Agra).
- Tipu trying to set up factories outside ~~the same time, same~~ or European lines.
- New kind of ~~land~~ rights - Zamindari rights to bengali Zamindars with Permanent Settlement of 1791.

(7/4)

At the same time, some of the old things, continued:

good
domestic

- ~~the~~ nominal suzerainty of Mughals.
- Rise of regional powers like Marathas, Nizams, etc.

Thus, while there were some differences leading to disrupting, socio-economic trends continued as before. ~~It showed~~
~~increased~~ or not

Remarks

dark age

for it write the name of historical