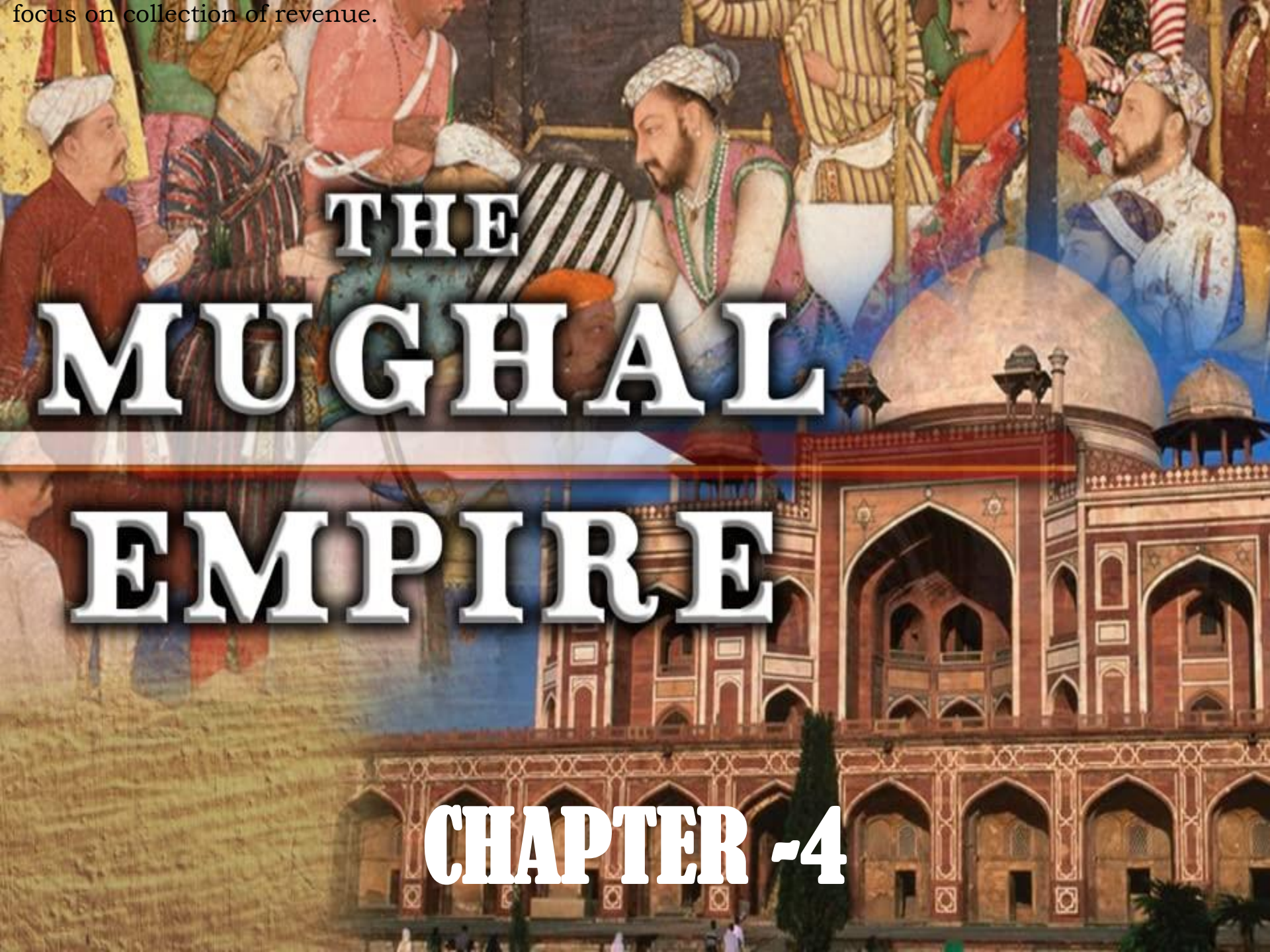


PPT ON HISTORY CHAPTER 4

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- EXPLANATION READING MATERIAL

focus on collection of revenue.



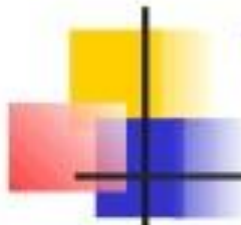
THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

CHAPTER -4

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHAPTER

- Today the prime minister of India address the nation on independence day from ramparts of the red fort in Delhi, the residence of the Mughal emperors.
- Latter half of the sixteenth century they expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi until the seventeenth century they controlled nearly all of the subcontinent.





Who were Mughals?

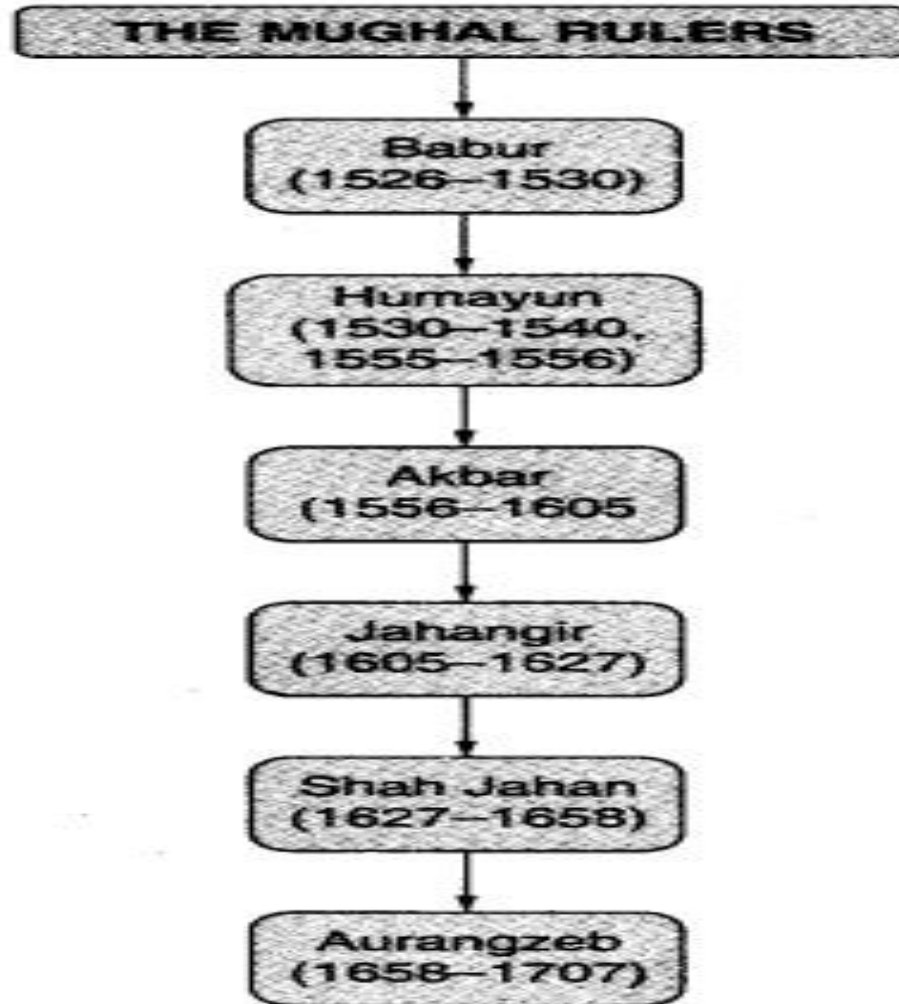
- Mughals were the descendants of Taimoor and Changiz Khan. Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire. Mughals ruled over the India from 1526 to 1857. Babur was the first and Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last emperor of the Mughal Dynasty.

MUGHAL MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

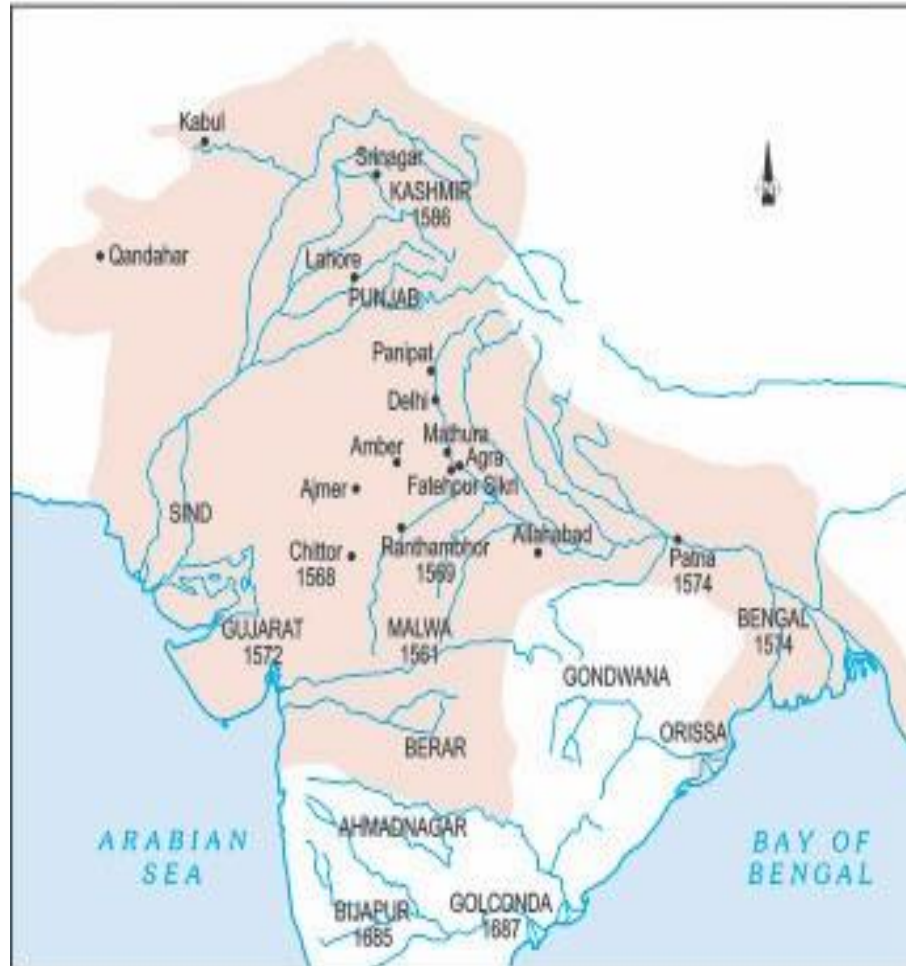


In the year 1526, the first **Mughal** Emperor, Babur, defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Panipat and went on to capture Delhi. In 1555, Delhi was captured back by Humayun. The role of **Akbar** is significant in the popularity of the **Mughal** Dynasty

THE MUGHAL RULERS



MILITARY CAMPAIGNS UNDER AKBAR AND AURANGZEB



Relations With Other Rulers

- Many Indian **rulers** started accepting **Mughal** supremacy, and the **Mughals** campaigned and fought against **rulers** who did not obey them. The Rajputs married their daughters into **Mughal** families to get high positions in the **Mughal** Empire.

THE *JAGIRDARI* SYSTEM

- All the Mughal *mansabdars* were paid through an assignment of *jagirs*.
- These jagirs can be linked to the Delhi Sultan's Iqta system where the Sultans parcelled out their territories to be administered by their nobles and the state officials.
- These officials were responsible for maintaining law and order and collection of land revenue.
- After meeting the necessary expenses the *iqtdars* used to send the surplus revenue to the central treasury.

ZABT AND ZAMINDAR

Zabt means to take control over the land of others. **Zamindars** are those who used to collect the taxes from the farmers. The main source of income of the **Mughal Empire** was tax on farm produce, and peasants paid taxes to headmen or local chieftains.



AKBAR NAMA AND AIN-I-AKBARI

Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, Abul Fazl, to write a history of his reign. Abul Fazl wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, titled *Akbar Nama*. The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. The third volume is the *Ain-i Akbari*. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the *Ain-i Akbari* is its rich statistical details about things as diverse

A closer look - Akbar's policies

The subadar was supported by 'other officers' for the maintenance of peace and order. The 'other officers' included: The military paymaster: bakhshi. The minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage: sadr.

Sulh-i kul is an Arabic term literally meaning “peace with all,” “universal peace,” or “absolute peace,” drawn from a Sufi mystic principle. ... Akbar took the Sufi mystic notion of **sulh-i-kul** and transformed it to become a principle denoting amity- within a culturally pluralistic India.



The Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century and After

The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great economic and commercial prosperity. International travellers described it as the fabled land of wealth. But these same visitors were also appalled at the state of poverty that existed side by side with the greatest opulence. The inequalities were glaring. Documents from the twentieth year of Shah Jahan's reign inform us that the highest-ranking mansabdars were only 445 in number out of a total of 8,000. This small number – a mere 5.6 per cent of the total number of mansabdars – received 61.5 per cent of the total estimated revenue of the empire as salaries for themselves and their troopers.