

Q. I. Match the following

Mansab _____	Rank
Mongal _____	Uzbek
Sisodiya Rajput _____	Rajput mehar
Rathor Rajput _____	Rajput marwar
Nur Jahan _____	Jehangir
Subedar _____	Governor

II. Fill in the blanks.

(a) The capital of Mirza-Rakim, Akbar's half brother was _____

Ans) Kasul

(b) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar _____ and _____

Ans) Bijapur and Golconda.

(c) If Zait determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, Bahar indicated his _____

Ans) Number of Cavalrymen.

(d) Asul Fazi, Akbar's friend and confidant helped him frame the Idea of _____ so that he could govern a society composed of many religious cultures and castes.

Ans) Sulh-i-Kul.

3. a - What were the Central provinces provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans) The Central provinces under the control of the Mughals were the following

Delhi, Kasul, Mehar, Sinth, Marwar, Gujarat, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Ekhor and Deccan.

4. a - What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the Jagir?

Ans) Such the types of Mansabdars who received their salaries as revenue assignments, known as Jagirs. The mansabdar did not actually reside in or administer their Jagirs rather they only have the rights to the revenue.

of these assignments, which was collected for them by their servants while the Mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

5.6 - What was the role of zamindar in Mughal administration.

Ans) The role of zamindar in Mughal Administration called by the given title of Mughals as like zamindar was a term used by the Mughals to describe all intermediaries, whether the local headman of a village or any powerful chieftain. Their role were to collect revenues and taxes from the peasants that were a source of income for the Mughals. They acted as an intermediate between the Mughals and the peasants also in some areas the zamindars exercised a great deal of power.

6.0 - How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's Ideas of governance?

Ans) During the time of 1570s, Akbar had a discussion on religion with the ulama, Brahmins, Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics and Zoroastrians. These discussions took place during his stay at Fatehpur Sikri in the Ibadat Khana. Akbar was interested in the religion and social customs of different people and his interaction with people of different faiths made him realize that their teaching created divisions among his subjects. By the view about policy of Sultani, Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around the idea of Sulh-i-Kul, which focused on a system of ethics - honesty, justice and peace. After Akbar which was also followed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan, as well.