

Q.

I. Match the following

mansab _____	Rank
Mongal _____	Uzbek
Sisodiya Rajput _____	Rajput mehar
Rather Rajput _____	Rajput marnar
Nur Jahan _____	Jahangir
Subadar _____	Governor

II. Fill in the blanks.

(a) The Capital of Mirza-Rasim, Akbar's half brother was \_\_\_\_\_

Ans) Kabul

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

Ans) Bijapur and Golconda.

(c) If Zait determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, Salur indicated his \_\_\_\_\_

Ans) Number of Cavalrymen.

(d) Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counsellor helped him frame the Idea of \_\_\_\_\_ so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, 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, Kabul, Mehar, Sindh, Marwar, Gujarat, Bengal, Bihar, Oriss, Ajjor 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 their assignments, which was collected for them by their servants while the Mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

55 - 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 intermediary between the Mughals and the peasants also in some areas the zamindars exercised a great deal of power.

56 - 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 Sufi-i Kul, Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea. Sufi-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.

Q.7 - Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?

Ans) The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother side they were descendants of Genghis Khan (died 1227) the Mongol ruler who ruled over China, parts of China and central Asia. From their father's side they were the successors of Timur (died 1404) the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern day Turkey. However the Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol, because of Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. But the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry.

Q.8 - How important was the income from land revenue to stability of the Mughal empire?

Ans) The income from land revenue played an important role in establishing stability in the Mughal empire. It strengthened the economic system of the empire. The money collected was invested in building and was for the welfare of subjects. Its importance can be easily assessed from the fact that today Mr. Arbab's revenue minister took a ten 10-year period to carry out the proper calculation of land revenue.