

CLASS NOTES

Class: 7th

Topic: THE CREATION OF AN EMPIRE:

The Mughal Dynasty

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Date: 06/10/2021

Answer the following questions :

Q3. What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans 3. The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were Delhi, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Deccan.

Q4. What was the relationship between the Mansabdar and the Jagir?

Ans 4. Relationship between the Mansabdars and the Jagir:

- i Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.
- ii The Mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagirs.
- iii They only had the rights to collect the revenue of their assignments while mansabdar served in some other part of the country.

Q5. What was the role of Zamindars in Mughal administration?

Ans 5. The role of Zamindars in Mughal administration:

- i The role of the zamindar in Mughal administration was to collect the revenues and taxes from the peasants.
- ii They acted as an intermediate between the Mughals and the peasants.
- iii In some areas, the zamindars exercised a great deal of power and were considered a part of the rural elite, like the village headman or the chieftains.

Q6. How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's idea or governance?

Ans 6.

- i Debates with religious scholars helped Akbar in framing the idea of sulh-i kul that means universal peace.
- ii Akbar was interested in the religion and social customs of different people.
- iii Akbar's interaction with people of different faiths made him realize that religious scholars who emphasized ritual and dogma were often bigots.
- iv Their teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst his subjects.
- v This led Akbar to the idea of sulh-i kul. This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm.
- vi By using such a policy of tolerance Akbar was able to formulate governance guidelines which were based on a system of ethics – honesty, justice and peace.

Q7. Why did the Mughals emphasize their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?

Ans 7.

- i Mongol emphasized their Mongol's decent because Genghis Khan's, memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people.
- ii It was also linked with the Uzbegs, their Mongol competitors.
- iii On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, because it achieved good name in the history. Timur had captured Delhi in 1398.

Q8. How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

Ans 8.

- i The income from land revenue was the main source of income of the Mughal Empire.
- ii It was used for extension of empire, maintaining law and order, war expenditure.
- iii Income is used to pay salaries/wages to army, bureaucrats, artisans and workers.
- iv Land revenue played an important role to run the economy of the Mughal Empire.

Q9. Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Ans 10.

- i The Mughal Empire had expanded to different regions and provinces.
- ii Hence, it was important for the Mughals to recruit diverse bodies of people in order to make their subjects comfortable with them.
- iii Mughal also didn't want to take the risk of a rebellion by the people on the recruitment of the officials from the same background that could be seen as a privilege to Turanis and Iranis.
- iv They needed to respect the diversity of the country in order to have a control over it

Q10. Like the Mughal Empire, India today is also made up of many social and cultural units. Does this pose a challenge to national integration?

Ans10. No, this does not pose a challenge to national integration because

- i Unity in Diversity is the special feature of India.
- ii We have a constitution to protect the rights of all people from discrimination.
- iii India is secular country. It does not have an official state religion.