

# Social Science

(History)(Chapter – 4) (The Mughal Empire)  
(Class – 7)

## Exercises

### Let's recall

#### Question 1:

Match the following:

<i>mansab</i>	Marwar
Mongol	governor
Sisodiya Rajput	Uzbeg
Rathor Rajput	Mewar
Nur Jahan	rank
<i>subadar</i>	Jahangir

#### Answer 1:

<i>mansab</i>	rank
Mongol	Uzbeg
Sisodiya Rajput	Mewar
Rathor Rajput	Marwar
Nur Jahan	Jahangir
<i>subadar</i>	governor

#### Question 2:

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) If *zat* determined a *mansabdar's* rank and salary, *sawar* indicated his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) 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.

#### Answer 2:

- (a) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, *Bijapur* and *Golconda*.
- (b) If *zat* determined a *mansabdar's* rank and salary, *sawar* indicated his *number of Cavalrymen*.
- (c) Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counsellor, helped him frame the idea of *Sulh-i kul* so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.

#### Question 3:

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

#### Answer 3:

The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were:

- Lahore
- Panipat
- Delhi
- Mathura
- Agra
- Ajmer
- Marwar
- Mewar
- Deccan
- Chittor



**Question 4:**

What was the relationship between the *mansabdar* and the *jagir*?

**Answer 4:**

- Mansabdar were the nobels or the rank holders. They were not paid salaries. Instead they were give the right to collect revenue from the land granted to them lands were called jagirs.
- Often mansabdars had to serve outside their jagirs therefore the revenue from their jagir was collected by their servants.

## *Let's understand*

**Question 5:**

What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

**Answer 5:**

- The main responsibility of the zamindar in the Mughal administration was to collect taxes from peasants and submit the same to the central government's revenue department.
- Therefore, zamindar were intermediaries, whether they were local headmen of the village or powerful chieftains.

**Question 6:**

How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

**Answer 6:**

- The debates with religious scholars, made Akbar realize about the bigotry of religious scholars, as the latter emphasized on rituals and dogmatic practices.
- Akbar also realized that there teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst his subjects.
- Disenchanted Akbar decided to work out new policy of governance in consultation with his trusted friend and Counsellor Abul Fazl.
- As a result, he proposed the idea of sulh-i kul "universal peace" i.e., religious tolerance.

**Question 7:**

Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?

**Answer 7:**

These steps were:

- Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol because of Genghis Khan's image as murderer of innumerable people.
- Also Uzbegs, another Mongols tribe was a competitor of Mughals. Therefore, Mughals liked to be associated with Timurid descent.



## Let's discuss

### Question 8:

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

#### Answer 8:

- The income from the land revenue was the linchpin of the Mughal Empire's economic system
- It was the most important source of income, Money, thus, collected was invested on building forts, ward and for the welfare of subjects.
- It was so important that for the proper calculation of land revenue, Todar Mal took ten years to carry out detailed research in land revenue accounts.

### Question 9:

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

#### Answer 9:

This had the following two most important reasons:

- Mughals did not want turanis and Iranis to come together and rebel against the emperor.
- Mughals also wanted to incorporate the subcontinental people of warrior classes to participate in the running of the mansabdri system. Hence, Mughals recruited mansabdars from not only Turanis and Iranis classes but also from Rajputs, Sikha, Marathas, Dessanis, Afghanis and Indian Muslims.

### Question 10:

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

#### Answer 10:

No, the and social diversity of India today does not pose a challenge to national integration pose a challenge to national integration because today, we have a democratic, republic government appointed by the common people of the land through elections.

### Question 11:

Peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal Empire. Do you think that they are as important today? Has the gap in the income between the rich and the poor in India changed a great deal from the period of the Mughals?

#### Answer 11:

- In today's context, peasants do hold an important place in the economy of India. But the other sectors of economy such as industries, and services have made a vital place for themselves in the Indian economy. Therefore, today's economy does not totally depend upon peasants.
- No, the gap in the income between the rich and the poor in India has not changed a great deal from the period of the Mughals, but the incomes have highly increased compared to that period.



## *Let's do*

### **Question 12:**

The Mughal Empire left its impact on the different regions of the subcontinent in a variety of ways. Find out if it had any impact in the city, village or region in which you live.

### **Answer 12:**

Do yourself as it is the work of creativity.

**Hint:** Consider the importance of Agra city due to Taj Mehal. If the Taj Mahal, had been built at any other place in India, that place would have been of the same importance as Agra is.