

## VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Who was the first Mughal Emperor in India? Who were the two world conquerors to whom he was related?
2. Who was the author of Akbarnama? Into how many books is it divided?
3. Into how many books or daftars has the Ain-i-Akbari been divided?
4. Mention any one limitation of Ain-i-Akbari.
5. How many categories of the peasants have been mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari?
6. During the reign of which Mughal empire the cultivation of tobacco began in India?
7. Why were the Indian villages known as 'the little republics' during the 17th–18th centuries?
8. What do you mean by 'Paik'?
9. Explain the meaning of 'Jajmani' system.
10. Who was the first Mughal emperor to administer the land revenue efficiently?
11. Why were women considered an important resource in agrarian society? Mention two reasons.  
(Delhi 2009, Foreign 2011)
12. How were the village artisans compensated by the villagers for their specialised services? State two ways.  
(Foreign 2009)
13. Define Chachar and Banjar lands. (Delhi 2009)
14. What was Jati Panchayat? State any two of its functions. (AI 2009)
15. Mention two main purposes of Ain-i-Akbari.  
(AI 2009)
16. How did the Zamindars derive their power during the Mughal period? Mention any two ways.  
(Delhi 2010)
17. What does the third part of the Ain-i-Akbari deal with?  
(AI 2010)

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18. What does the second book of 'Ain', Sipah Abadi deal with ? Mention in brief. (*Foreign 2010*)
19. Mention Abul Fazl's views on land revenue.  
(*Foreign 2011*)

### ANSWERS TO VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Babur was the first Mughal ruler in India. He was related to Chengiz Khan and Timur, the two world renowned great conquerors and empire builders.
2. ~~'Akbarname'~~ was authored by ~~Abul Fazl~~, the court historian of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. It comprises three books.
3. The *Ain-i-Akbari* is made up of five books or *daftars*. Its first three books deal with the administration in detail. The fourth and the fifth books concern with the religions, literary and cultural traditions.
4. The totallings given in the *Ain-i-Akbari* are not thoroughly accurate. There are numerous errors in totalling. These are perhaps the simple slips of arithmetic or of transcription by Abul Fazl's assistants.

5. Two types of peasants i.e., Khudkashta and pahikashta have been particularly mentioned in the sources of the 17th century. However, most of the historians opine that there was also a third category of the peasants known as the Muqarari raiya.
6. The cultivation of tobacco was introduced in India in the 17th century during the reign of the Mughal emperor Jahangir.
7. Because the village was a self-sufficient economic unit producing almost all the commodities required by the villagers. It was also independent in its internal administration.
8. Paikes were those people who rendered military services in exchange for land. The Ahom kings in Assam had their paiks.
9. A system known as jajmani system was in vogue in Bengal during the 18th century. Under it, the zamindars of Bengal paid blacksmiths, carpenters and even goldsmiths daily allowance and diet-money for their services.
10. Akbar was the first Mughal emperor to administer the land revenue system efficiently. The land revenue system organised by him continued to serve as the mainstay of the land revenue administration throughout the Mughal period.
11. (i) Women participated actively in agricultural produce. (ii) They went to the houses of their employers to perform their domestic chores and also went to markets to sell their produces.
12. (i) The artisans were given a fixed part of the produce at the time of the harvesting of the crop. (ii) In some villages a holding of land was allotted to the artisans.
13. Chachar was left out of cultivation for 3-4 years to recover its strength. Banjar was the most inferior kind of land. It was left uncultivated for 5-6 years or more to recover its strength to yield.
14. Every caste had its own Panchayat which was known as the Caste Panchayat. Two important functions of the Caste Panchayat were: (i) To protect the rights and interests of its members and raise voice against any injustice caused to them. (ii) To regulate the behaviour and activities of its members.
15. (i) Ain-i-Akbari is a collection of regulations that were formulated by Akbar to run his administration smoothly. (ii) It was compiled as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazetteer of the empire.
16. (i) Zamindars derived their power from certain services they performed for the state. They collected revenue on behalf of the state for which they were compensated financially. (ii) The military and resources they controlled were another source of their power. They lived in fortresses and had armed contingents consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry.
17. It makes us know regarding the fiscal side of the empire and the provinces. It also furnishes detailed statistical information about all the twelve provinces of the empire.
18. Sipah Abadi the second book concerns the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. Notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials i.e. the mansabdars, learned men, poets and artists have been included in this book.
19. Abul Fazl describes the land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty. He suggests that as the state provides peace and security to the people, it has a right to levy land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty.