

HISA SEM 4 CC 9

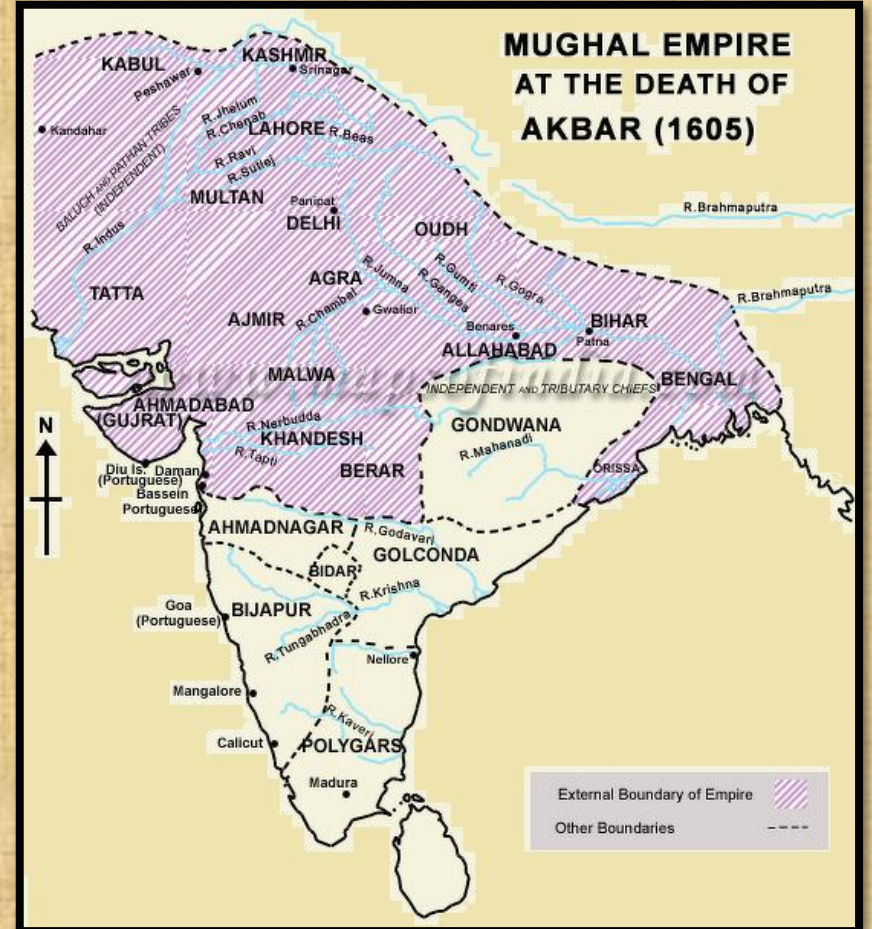
HISTORY OF INDIA (C.1526-1605)

AKBAR'S ADMINISTRATION

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MUGHAL EMPEROR AKBAR
SOURCE: FAMOUS PEOPLE



INDIA AT THE TIME OF AKBAR'S DEATH
SOURCE: BLOGSPOT.COM

- THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE WAS LARGELY THE HANDIWORK OF AKBAR, WHOSE TASK WAS SIMPLIFIED BY SHER SHAH'S SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATION, WHICH AKBAR INCORPORATED TO A LARGE EXTENT.
- DURING AKBAR'S TIME THE SYSTEM WORKED VERY WELL, BUT IT BEGAN TO DETERIORATE FROM THE TIME OF AURANGZEB.
- THE EMPEROR WAS AT THE HELM OF AFFAIRS WITH UNLIMITED FREEDOM IN MAKING LAWS. HE HAD A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO ASSIST HIM IN IMPLEMENTING HIS POLICIES.

- THE MUGHAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM WAS HIGHLY CENTRALIZED. THIS CENTRALIZATION WAS MANIFESTED IN THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM, MANSAB AND JAGIR SYSTEMS, AS WELL AS IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM
- THE EMPIRE WAS ADMINISTERED BY A NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS WITH OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO EACH OF THEM
- FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE AND REVENUE COLLECTION, THE MUGHAL EMPIRE WAS DIVIDED INTO A HIERARCHICAL SYSTEM OF AREAS

- SUBAS, SARKARS AND PARGANAS WITH OFFICERS WORKING IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES
- RAJA TODAR MAL WAS APPOINTED AS THE REVENUE MINISTER BY AKBAR AND UNDER HIS AEGIS THE WHOLE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM WAS THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED. HIS LAND REVENUE REFORMS CAME TO BE KNOWN AS THE TODAR MAL BANDOBAST
- SURVEYING LAND , DIVISION OF LAND INTO 4 CLASSES ACCORDING TO ITS FERTILITY FOR FIXING THE SHARE OF THE STATE AND GRANTING RELIEF IN TIMES OF UNFORESEEN CALAMITIES, WERE SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM.

- REALIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF A STRONG, WELL-EQUIPPED AND DISCIPLINED ARMY, AKBAR REORGANIZED HIS ARMY AND PLACED HIS OFFICERS AND NOBLES IN GRADES OF MILITARY SERVICE
- IN THE MANSABDARI SYSTEM INSTITUTED BY AKBAR, EVERY OFFICER WAS ASSIGNED A RANK WHICH DENOTED HIS SOCIAL RANK AND THE CONTINGENT HE HAD TO MAINTAIN
- EVERY MANSABDAR HAD TO PERFORM CIVIL DUTIES IN ADDITION TO HIS MILITARY FUNCTIONS

- WITH REGARD TO LAW AND JUSTICE, THE EMPEROR WAS THE FINAL AUTHORITY. THOUGH THERE WAS NO WRITTEN CODE OF LAWS, DISPUTES WERE SPEEDILY SETTLED, OFTEN ON THE BASIS OF EQUITY AND NATURAL JUSTICE.
- THE AIM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM WAS PRIMARILY TO SETTLE INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES RATHER THAN TO ENFORCE A LEGALL CODE.