

Agriculture science in mughal period its socio economic

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What were the social and economic conditions of the Mughal period? During the Mughal era, society was divided into three major sections: rich, middle, and poor. There were significant differences between these three classes. The Mughal nobles were paid well, but their expenses were also the same. Each noble had a large number of servants, horses, elephants, and so on.

What was the main feature of social life in the Mughal period? The social structure during the Mughal rule had segregation of classes, and each class had its own way of living life. The Mughals were ardent lovers of art and culture which is quite evident from their rich architecture and unique calligraphic inscriptions.

What are the socio cultural contribution of Mughals? The Mughals were responsible for some of the finest pieces of art in Indian history, including miniature paintings, and were great patrons of literature and poetry. The Mughals were also responsible for some of the most iconic buildings in Indian history, including the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort.

What were the economic problems of the Mughal Empire? Economic Difficulties 28), www.metmuseum.org During Aurangzeb's reign (1658–1707), the economy of the Mughal Empire began to decline. The heavy taxes he levied impoverished the farming population. At the same time there was a steady decay in the quality of Mughal government.

What were the economic activities of the Mughal Empire? While most of the population farmed foods such as rice, Mughal India had a thriving manufacturing industry, producing a massive quantity of hand-loom textiles for the Indian Ocean

economy. The trade in cotton and silk fabrics had brought great wealth to India as early as the fifth century BCE (during the Roman Empire).

What were the economic reforms of the Mughals? In summary, the Mughal Empire's economic policies were marked by a well-organised system of taxation, a thriving trade and commerce sector, a productive agricultural system, and a flourishing industrial sector. These policies ensured the economic prosperity of the empire and its people.

What was the social system of the Mughals? The Mughal society was like a pyramid on the top of which was the emperor and the nobility followed by the middle class whom was a very minute population and the last and most heavily concentrated was the poor class.

What was the socio religious life of Mughal Empire? While earlier Mughal rulers like Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan followed a policy of religious tolerance, Aurangzeb adopted a stricter Islamic policy. Aurangzeb favoured orthodox Sunni Islam and tried to make it the official religion of the empire. This changed the Mughal policy of religious neutrality.

What are the characteristics features of Mughal period? These characteristics define the Mughal Empire as a significant and influential period in South Asian history, marked by its political strength, cultural achievements, economic prosperity, religious tolerance, and distinctive social structure.

What was the biggest contribution of the Mughals? The Mughal Empire was important for bringing almost the entire Indian subcontinent under one domain, drawing the subcontinent's regions together through enhanced overland and coastal trading networks. It was also known for its cultural influence and its architectural achievements (most famously, the Taj Mahal).

What were the social and cultural contributions of Akbar? Although there was a lot of resistance, Akbar built a temple for Jodha in his palace. He established Ibadat Khana where he held discussions with spiritual leaders to help people gain a better insight into religion. Father Monserrat was also invited by Akbar.

What was the cultural synthesis during the Mughal period? The Urdu language, for instance, was developed during the Mughal period and is a blend of Persian, Arabic, and local Indian languages. Mughlai cuisine, characterised by rich, aromatic dishes, is another testament to the cultural synthesis that occurred during the Mughal era.

What was the science and technology of the Mughal Empire? The Mughal era was marked by significant advancements in astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and engineering, including the construction of monumental architecture like the Taj Mahal, extensive work in the compilation and expansion of astronomical texts, development in the field of algebra and trigonometry, and ...

What was the largest economy of the Mughal Empire? The gross domestic product of Mughal India in 1600 AD was estimated at about 24.3% the world economy, the second largest in the world. By this time the Mughal Empire had expanded to include almost 90 per cent of South Asia, and enforced a uniform customs and tax-administration system.

What was the economic impact of the Mughal was of succession? After the death of a Mughal ruler generally there were wars of succession among rival claimants to the throne. These wars proved very costly and destructive. They drained the resources of the empire and made it unstable and weak.

What was the economy of the Mughal Empire under Akbar? In conclusion, the reign of Akbar the Great was a time of economic prosperity for the Mughal Empire and Hindustan. The stable currency system, effective taxation, and promotion of trade and commerce all played a crucial role in the growth and development of the economy during this period.

What led the Mughal Empire to great economic and commercial prosperity? The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great economic and commercial prosperity. However, there was a huge disparity between rich and poor section of the society. In Shahjahan reign, there were 8000 mansabdars, out of which there were 445 high ranking mansabdars.

What was the culture of the Mughal Empire? The Mughals were Muslims of Central Asian origin, and Persian was their court language. Their intermarriage with Hindu royalty and establishment of strong alliances with the diverse peoples of the subcontinent led to profound cultural, artistic, and linguistic exchanges.

What was the economic impact of the Mughal Empire? Between the 15th and the 18th centuries, the economy of the Mughal Empire revolved around agriculture and trade. The production of desirable agricultural goods, and the taxes on those goods, made the Mughal economy soar. International trade, especially in cotton textiles, provided another layer of economic growth.

What was the social structure of the Mughals? The Mughal society was structured into a rigid hierarchy: at the top were the emperor and royal family, followed by nobles and high-ranking officials. Merchants, artisans, and scholars formed the middle class. Peasants and labourers were at the bottom, with slaves and serfs below them.

What were the economic reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Economic reasons for decline Akbar appointed Jagirdars who were the reason for serious shortage of “paribaqi” land and decrease in resources. This also affected four-fifth of “land revenue” of Mughal Empire. Another economic reason for decline was Shah Jahan's construction zeal which had almost depleted the empire.

What were the social and economic conditions during the rule of the sultans of Delhi? During the rule of the Delhi Sultanate, the Indian economy was primarily based on agricultural. As a result, land revenue was the principal source of income. The state used to own vast swaths of land known as Khalisa.

What was the social and religious life of the Mughals? The religious policy of the Mughals under Babur and Humayun was very liberal and secular. They followed the policy of religious tolerance and allowed people of different faiths to practice their religion freely. Babur followed the Hanafi school of Sunni Islam. However, he did not impose his religious beliefs on others.

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