

THEME NINE

शासक और इतिवृत्त

मुगल दरबार

(लगभग सोलहवीं और सत्रहवीं शताब्दियाँ)



KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

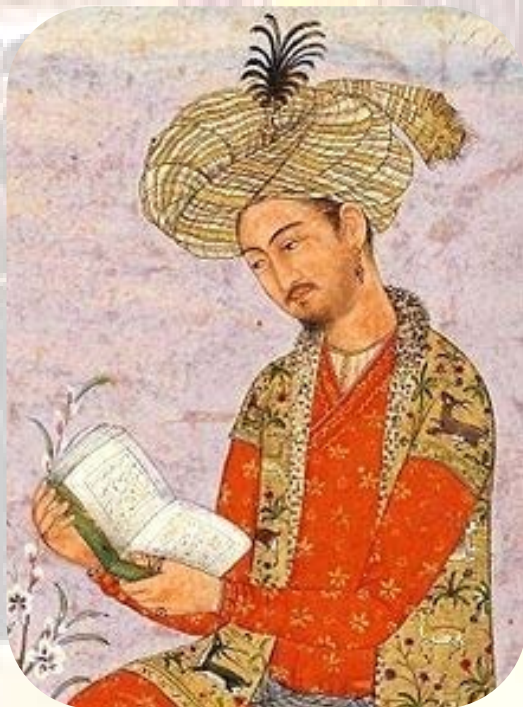
THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Rulers of the Mughal Empire
saw themselves as appointed
by Divine

मुग़ल साम्राज्य के शासक स्वयं को
जनता पर शासन के लिए, नियुक्त
मानते थे।



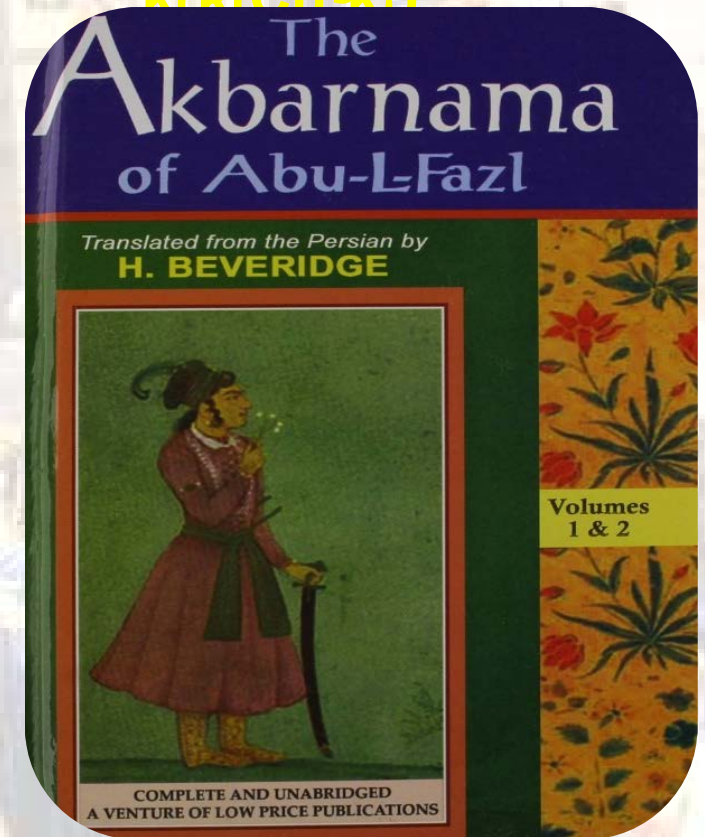
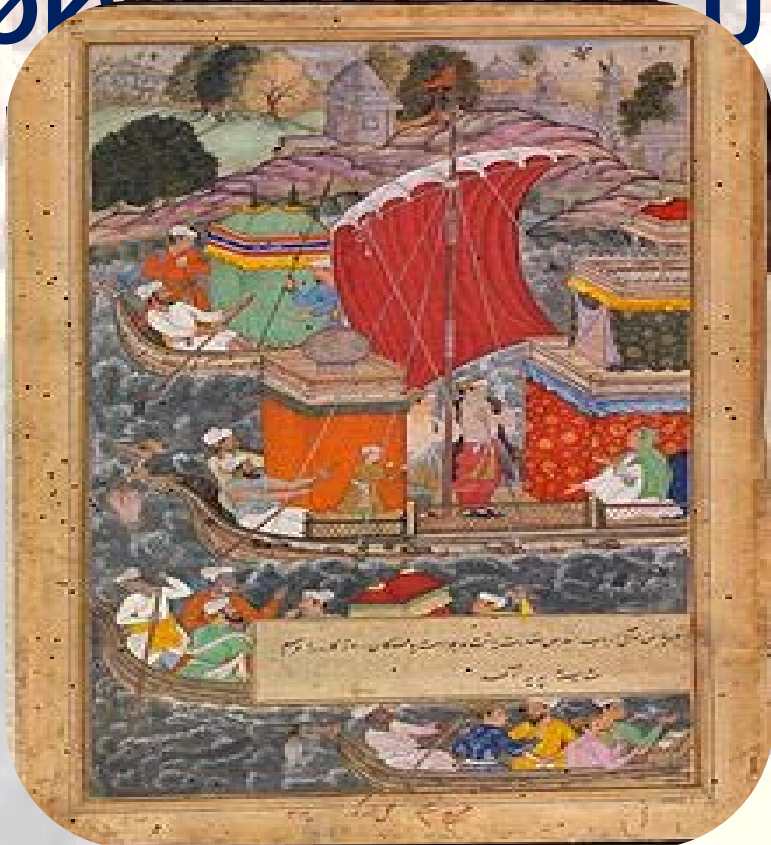
One way of transmitting this vision was
through the writing of dynastic
histories.

इस दृष्टि के प्रचार-प्रसार का एक तरीका
राजवंशीय इतिहास लिखना-लिखवाना था।

(yxHkx lksygoha vkSj l=kgoha
'nucki'
'krkiCh-ki')

Modern historians writing in English have termed this genre of texts chronicles

vaxzs"kh esa fy[kus okys
ewy&ikB dh bl 'kSyh dks
Øk Wfudyl (bfre`Ük @ bfrgkl) uke



Repository of factual information about the institutions of the Mughal state

,d vksj rks ;s bfro`Ùk eqX+ky jkT;
dh laLFkkvksa osQ ckjs esa
rF;kRed lwpukvksa dk [+k''kkuk
Fks

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eqXky
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'krkiCh;ki)

The Mughals and Their Empire

eqX+ky 'kkld vkSj mudk
lkezkT;

Mughal derives from Mongol

eqX+ky uke eaxksy ls

O;qRiUu gqvk gSA

They referred to themselves as Timurids,
as descendants of the Turkish ruler
Timur on the paternal side.

mUgksaus vius dks rSewjh dgk
D;ksafd fir`i{k ls os rqdhZ 'kkld
frewj osQ oa'kt FksA



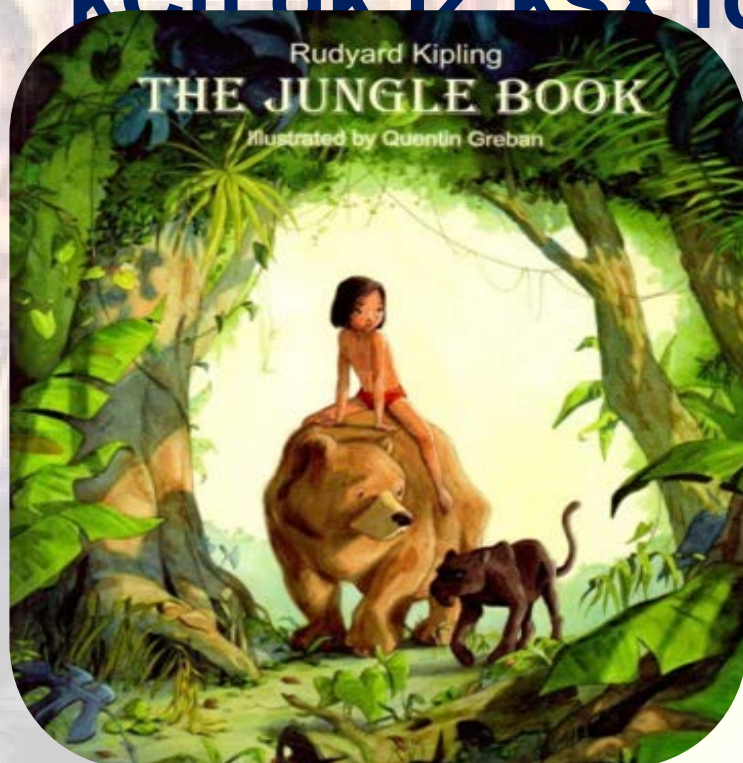
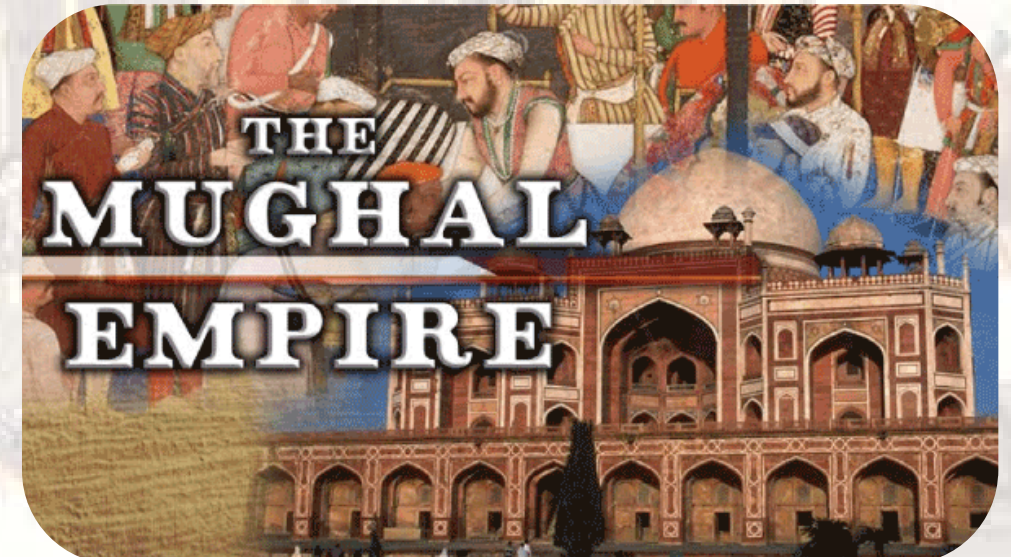
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'krkiCh;ki)

Europeans used the term Mughal to describe the Indian rulers of this branch of the family.

;wjksfi;ksa us ifjokj dh bl
'kk[kk osQ Hkkjrh; 'kkldksa
dk o.kZu djus osQ fy, eqX+ky
'kCn dk iz·ksx fd;kA



Name Mowgli, the young hero of Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book, is derived from it.

jM;kMZ fdifyax dh taxi cqd osQ
;qok uk;d eksxyh dk uke Hkh bls
O;qRiUu gqvk gSA

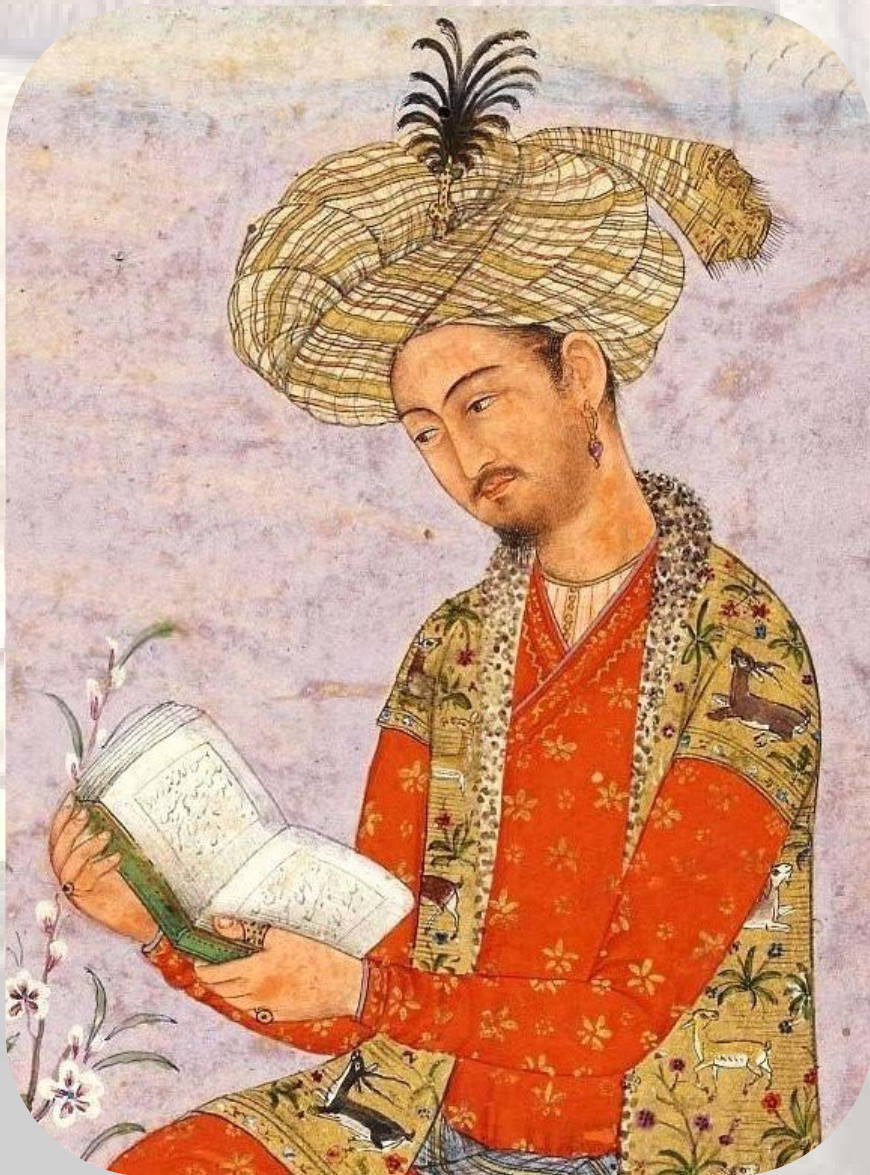
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THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



The founder of the empire,
Zahiruddin Babur

IkezKT; osQ laLFkkid "kgh#íhu
ckcj

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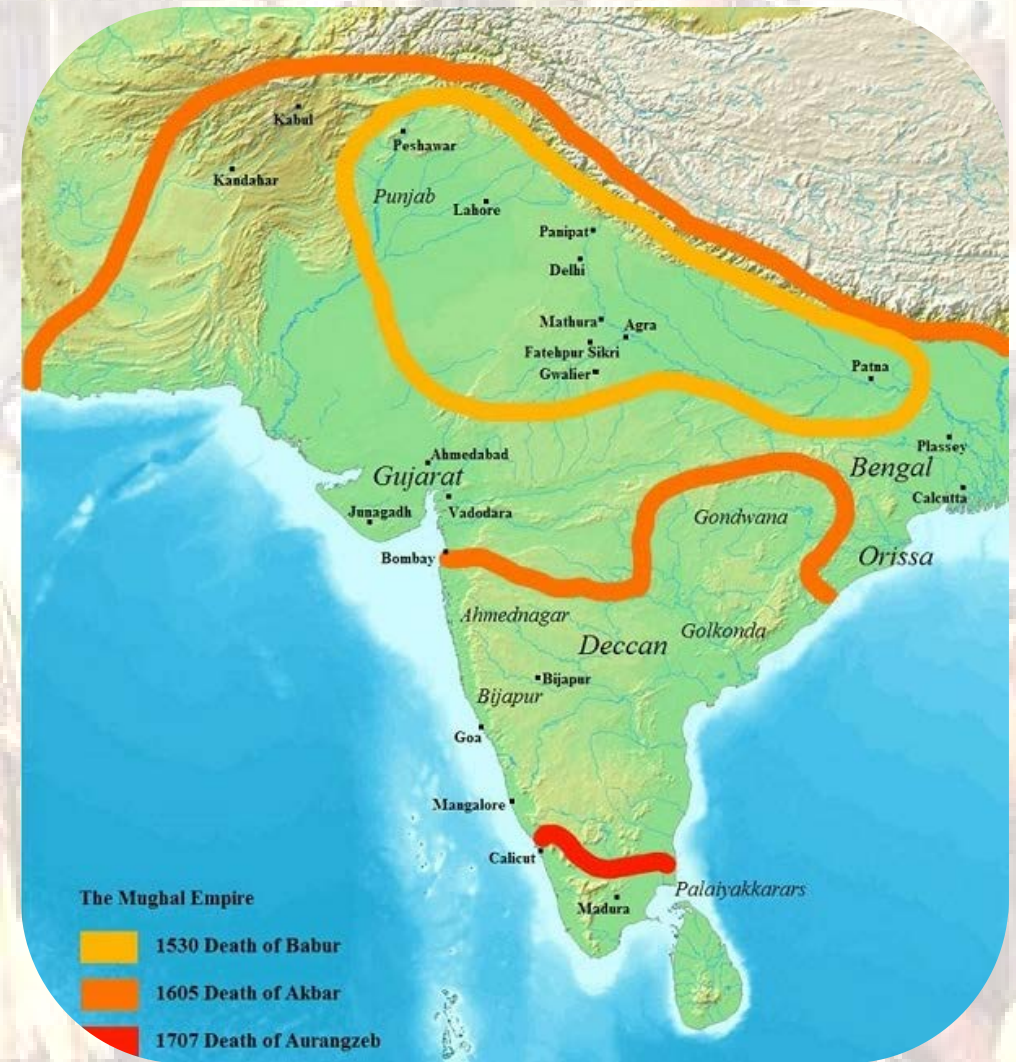
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'krkiCh;ki)

He first established himself at Kabul and then in 1526 pushed further into the Indian subcontinent in search of territories and resources to satisfy the needs of the members of his clan.

mlus lcls igys Lo;a dks dkcy
esa LFkkfir fd;k vkSj fiQj 1526
esa vius ny osQ InL;ksa dh
vko';drk,i iwjh djus osQ fy,
{ks=kkSa vkSj lalkèkuksa dh
[kkst esa og Hkkjrh; miegk}hi
esa vkSj vkxs dh vksj c<+kA



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'krkiCh;ki)



His successor, Nasiruddin Humayun (1530 - 40, 1555 - 56) expanded the frontiers of the empire

bloSQ mÙkjkfèkdkjh ulh#íhu gqek;w;
(1530&40] 1555&56) us lkezkT; dh
lhekviksa esa foLrkj fd;k

Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605) the greatest of all the Mughal emperors, for he not only expanded but also consolidated his empire,

dbZ yksx tykyqíhu vdcj (1556&1605)
dks eqX+ky ckn'kkgksa esa egkure
ekurs gSa D;ksafd mlus u osQoy
vius lkezkT; dk foLrkj gh fd;k



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'krkiCh;ki)



Akbar had three fairly able successors in Jahangir (1605-27), Shah Jahan (1628-58) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

vdcj osQ ckn tgk;xhj (1605&27)] 'kkggtgki
(1628&58) vkSj vkSjax" ksc (1658&1707) osQ
:i esa fHkUu&fHkUu O;fDrRoksa okys rhu
cgqr ;ksX; mÙkjkfèkdkjh gq,A

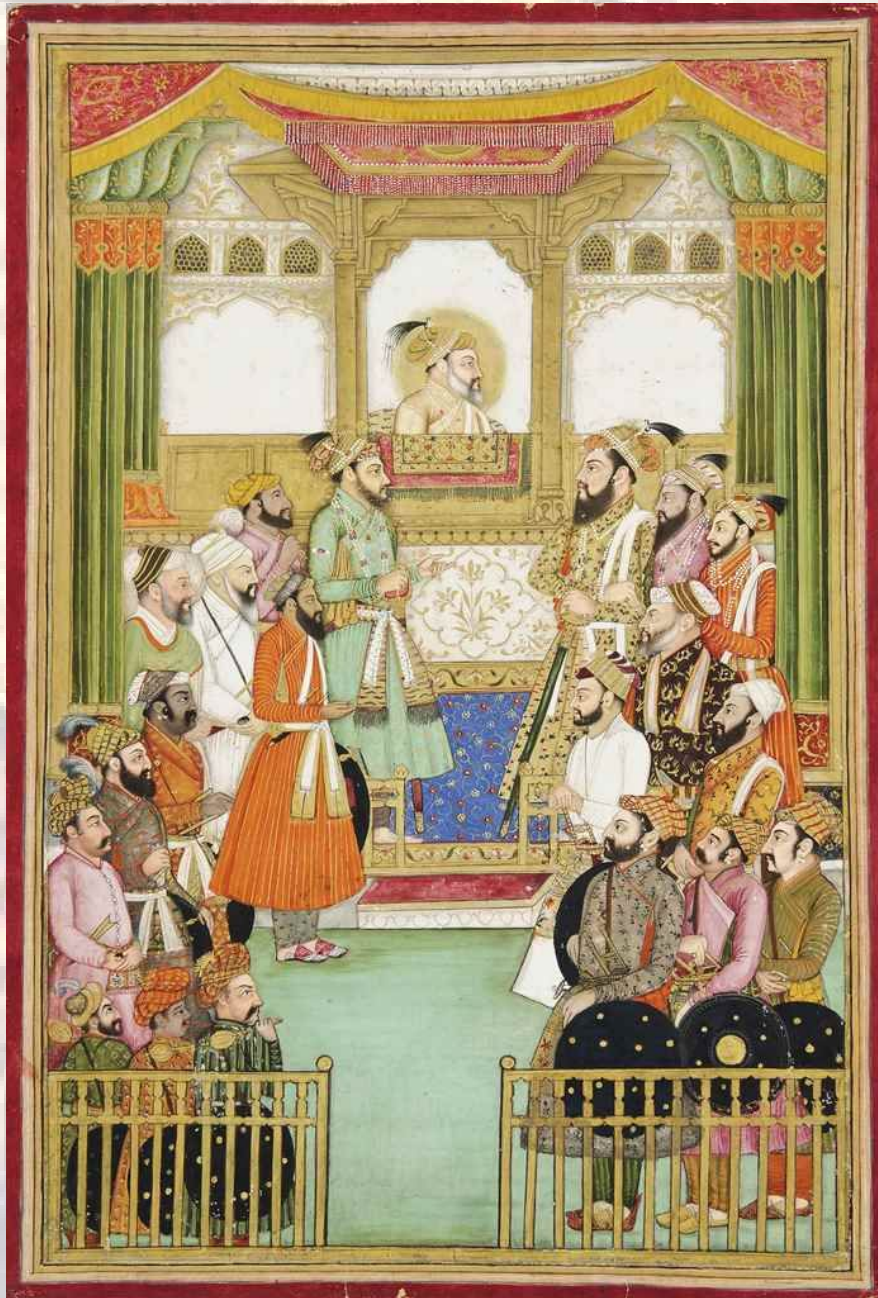
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eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Effective methods of administration and taxation. The visible centre of Mughal power was the court.

iz'kklu vkSj djkékku osQ
izHkko'kkyh rjhosQ 'kkfey FksA
eqX+ky 'kfDr dk lqLi"V osaQnz
njckj FkkA

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KINGS AND CHRONICLES

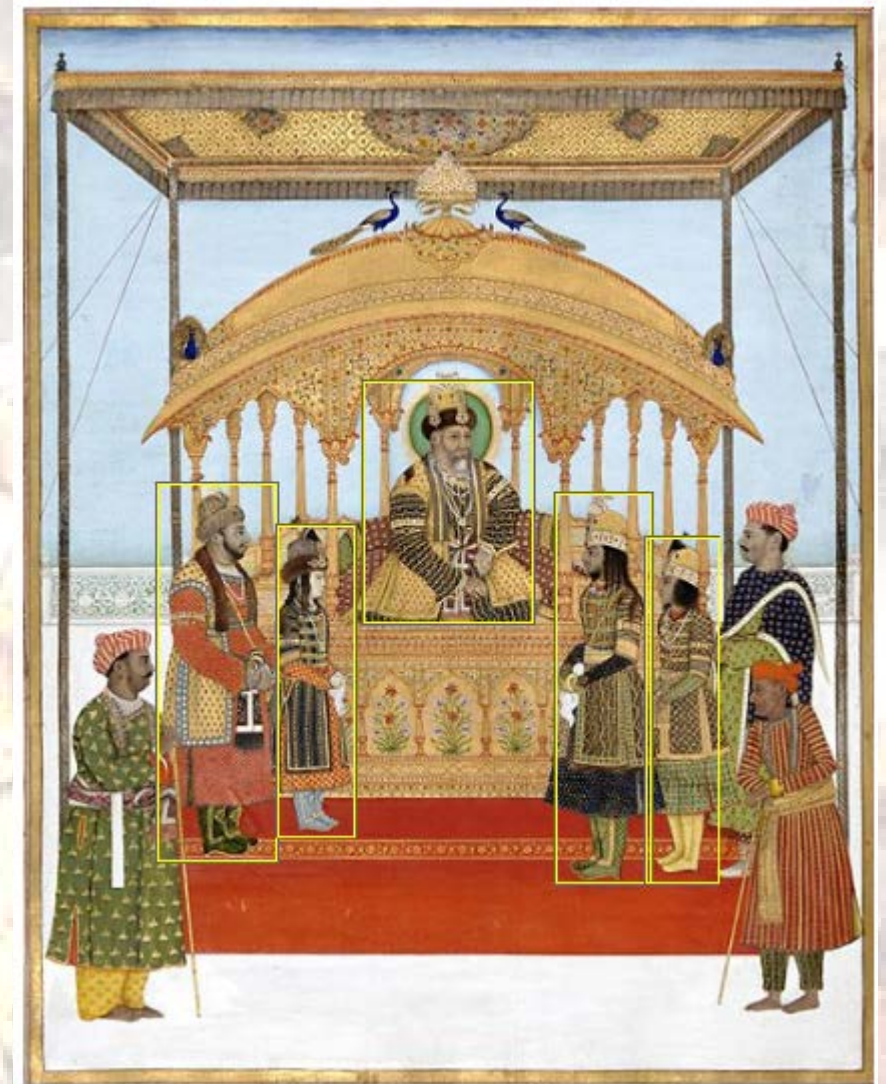
THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Political system devised by the
Mughals was based on a
combination of military power and
conscious policy to accommodate
the different traditions they
encountered in the subcontinent.

eqX+kyksa }kjk 'kq: dh xbZ
jktuhfrd O;oLFkk ISU; 'kfDr
vkSj miegk}hi dh
fHkUu&fHkUu ijaijvkksa dks
lek;ksftr djus dh psru uhfr osQ
la;kstu ij vkèkkfjr FkhA



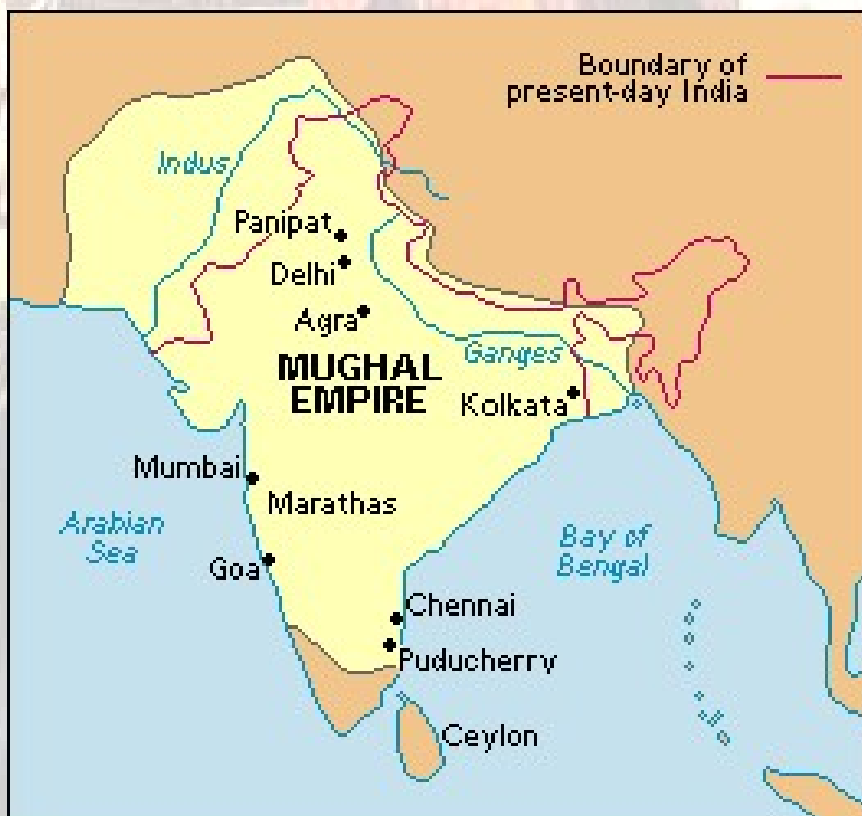
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eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Death of Aurangzeb, the power of
the dynasty diminished.

vkSjax''ksc dh e`R;ksijkar
jktoa'k dh 'kfDr ?kV xbZA



Delhi, Agra or Lahore – the different
capital cities – regional powers
acquired greater autonomy

fnYyh] vkxjk vFkok ykgkSj tSls
fHkUu jktèkkuh uxjksa ls
fu;af=kr {ks=kh; 'kfDr;ksa us
vfèkd Lok;Ùkrk vftZr dj yhA

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KINGS AND CHRONICLES

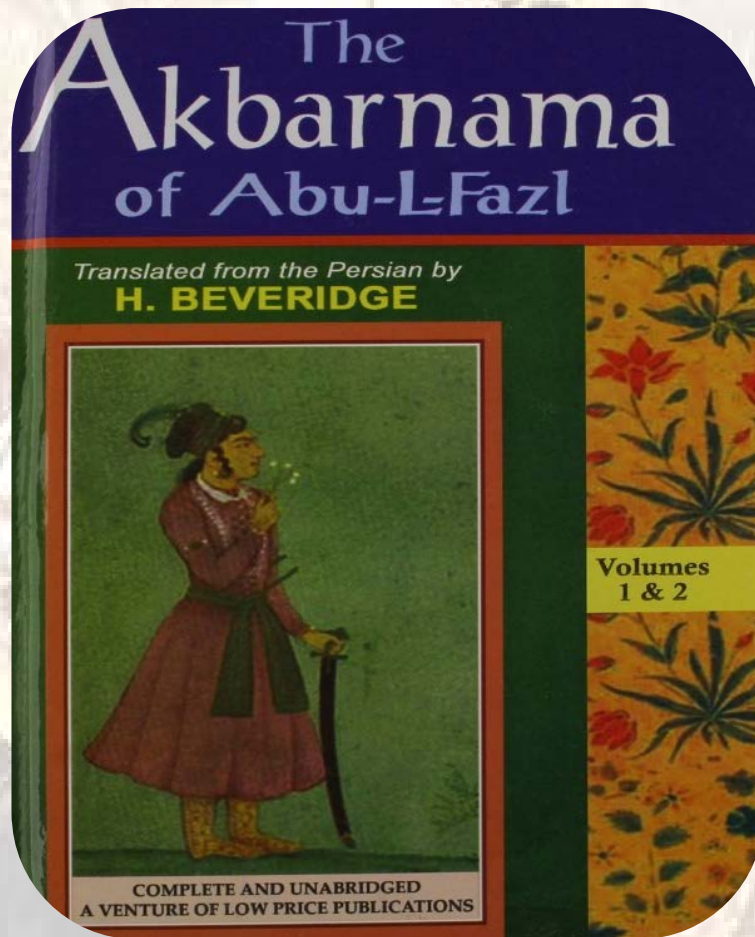
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'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The Production of Chronicles

bfro`Ùkksa dh jpuk



Chronicles

bfro`Ùk

An important source for studying
the empire and its court.

lkezkT; vkSj mlosQ njckj osQ
vè;;u osQ egÙoiw.kZ lzksr

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KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

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'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Project a vision of an enlightened kingdom to all those who came under its umbrella.

;s bfro`Ùk bl lkezkT; osQ varxZr
vkus okys lHkh yksxksa osQ
lkeus ,d izcq¼ jkT; osQ n'kZu
dh izk;kstuk osQ mís'; ls fy[ks
x, Fks



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'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Same time they were meant to convey to those who resisted the rule of the Mughals that all resistance was destined to fail.

budk mís'; mu ykxksa dks]
ftUgksaus eqX+ky 'kklu dk
fojksèk fd;k Fkk] ;g crkuk
Hkh Fkk fd muosQ lkjs
fojksèkksa dk vliQy gksuk
fu;r gSA

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KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Histories they wrote focused on events centred on the ruler, his family, the court and nobles, wars and administrative arrangements

mUgksaus tks bfrgkl fy[ks
muosQ osaQnzfcanaq esa
Fkha 'kkld ij osaQfnzr
?kVuk,i] 'kkld dk ifjokj] njckj
o vfHktr] ;q¼ vkSj iz'kklfud
O;oLFkk,iA

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KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

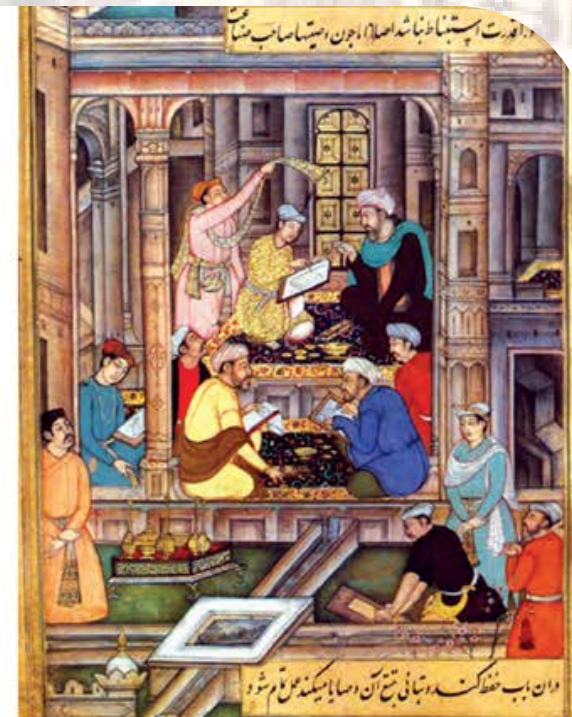
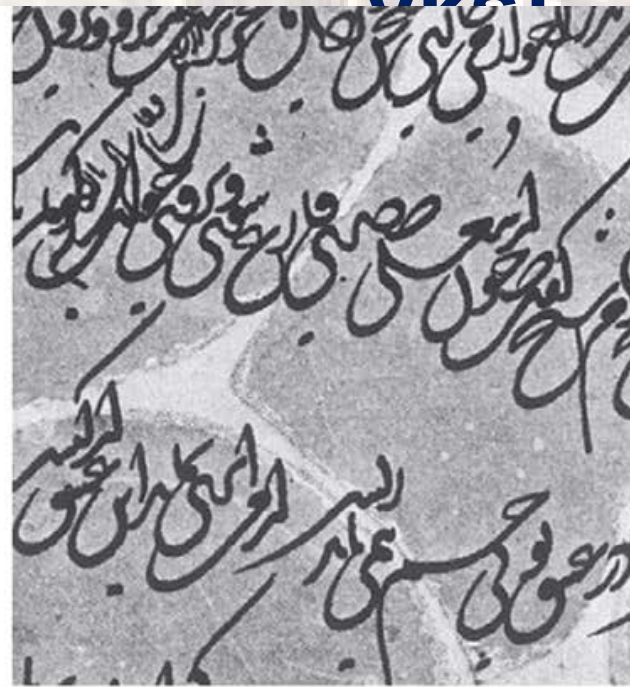
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'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

From Turkish to Persian

rqdhZ ls l+kQkjlh dh

vkci



MUGHAL KITABKHANA

Different kinds of handwriting could make the reading of Persian and Arabic difficult. The nastaliq style (on the left) is cursive and easy to read, the shikaste (on the right) is more and more difficult

Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian

eqX+ky njckjh bfrgkl l+kQkjlh Hkk"kk esa

fy[ks x, FksA

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KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Mughals were Chaghtai Turks by origin, Turkish was their mother tongue. Their first ruler Babur wrote poetry and his memoirs in this language.

pwjfd eqX+ky px+ rkbZ ewy
osQ Fks vr% rqdhZ mudh
ekr`Hkk"kk FkhA buosQ
igys 'kkld ckcj us dfork,i
vkSj vius laLej.k blh Hkk"kk
esa fy[ks FksA

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eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Persian was elevated to a language of empire, conferring power and prestige on those who had a command of it. It was spoken by the king, the royal household and the elite at court

l+kQkjlh dks njckj dh Hkk"kk
dk mQ;pk LFkku fn;k x;k rFkk
mu yksxksa dks 'kfDr o izfr"Bk
iznku dh xbZ ftudh bl Hkk"kk ij
vPNh idM+ FkhA jktk] 'kkgh
ifjokj osQ yksx vkSj njckj osQ
fof'k"V InL; ;g Hkk"kk cksyrs
FksA



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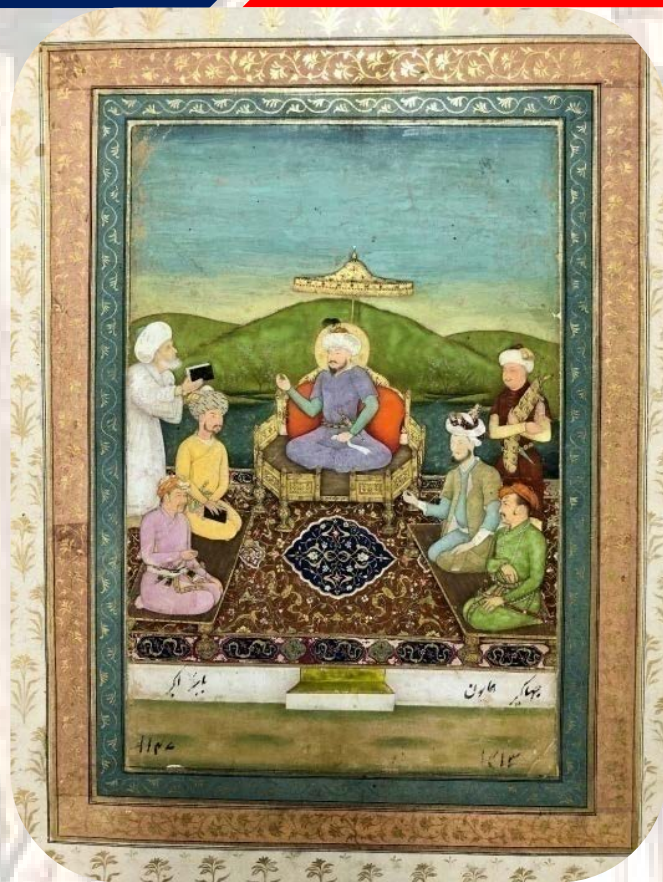
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eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Persian too became Indianised by
absorbing local idioms

os vU; Hkkjrh; Hkk"kk,i Hkh cksyrs
Fks vr% LFkkuh; eqgkojksa dks
lekfo"V djus ls l+kQkjlh dk Hkh
Hkkjrh;dj.k gks x;k



A new language, Urdu, sprang from
the interaction of Persian with
Hindavi.

l+kQkjlh osQ fganoh osQ lkFk
ikjLifjd laioZQ ls mnwZ osQ :i
esa ,d u;h Hkk"kk fudy dj vkbZA



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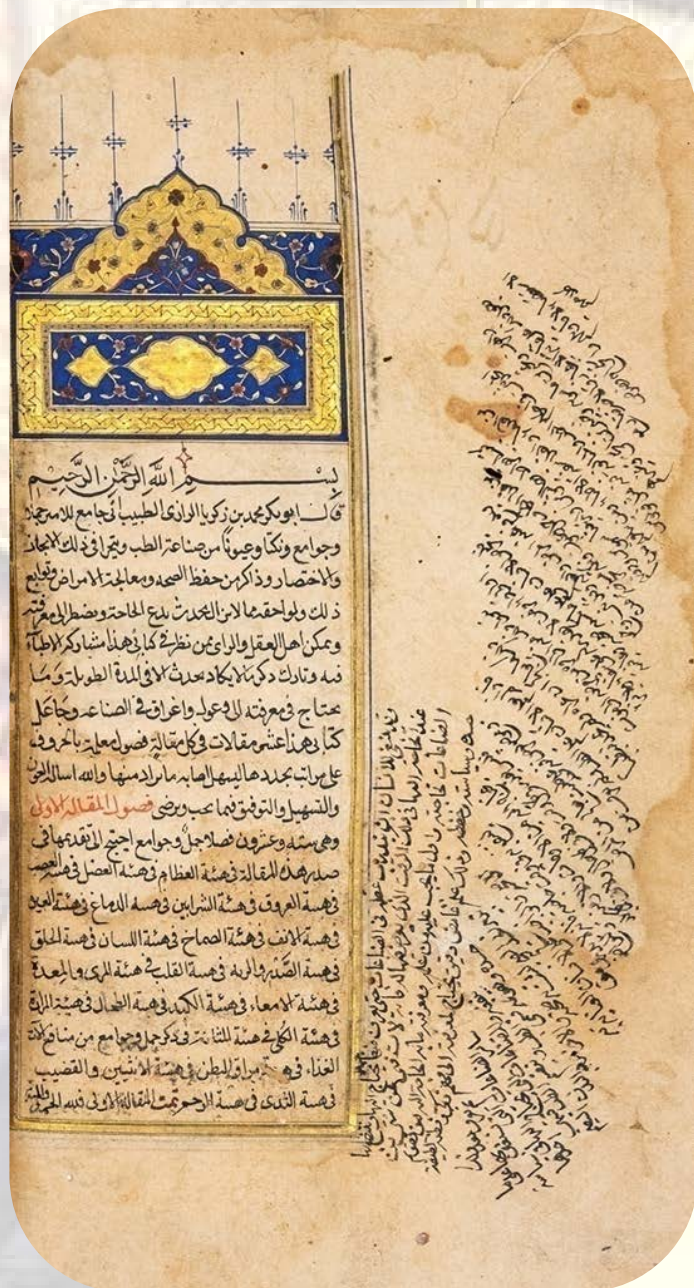
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eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The making of manuscripts

ikaMqfyfi;ksa dh jpuk



Books in Mughal India were manuscripts,
that is, they were handwritten

eqX+ky Hkkjr dh lHkh iqLrosaQ
ikaMqfyfi;ksa osQ :i esa Fkha
vFkkZr~ os gkFk ls fy[kh gksrh
FkhaA

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eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Kitabkhana can be translated as library, it was a scriptorium, that is, a place where the emperor's collection of manuscripts was kept and new manuscripts were produced.

fdrkc[+kkuk 'kCn iqLrdky; osQ :i
esa vuqokfnr fd;k tk ldrk gS] ;g
njvly ,d fyfi?kj Fkk vFkkZr ,slh txg
tgk; ckn'kkg dh ikaMqfyfi;ksa dk
laxzg j[kk tkrk rFkk u;h
ikaMqfyfi;ksa dh jpuk dh tkrh
FkhA



एक मुगल किताबखाना

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'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The flight of the written word

In Abul Fazl's words:

The written word may embody the wisdom of bygone ages and may become a means to intellectual progress. The spoken word goes to the heart of those who are present to hear it

fyf[kr 'kCn dh mM+ku

vcqy l+kQ"y osQ 'kCnksa esa %

fyf[kr 'kCn foxr ;qxksa dh cqf¼eÙkk dks ewrZ :i
ns ldrk gS vkSj bl rjg og ckSf¼d izxfr oQk lkèku
cu ldrk gSA mPpkfjr 'kCn muosQ fnyks&fneks
esa tkrk gS tks mls lquus osQ fy, mifLFkr gksrk
gSA

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(y x H k x l k s y g p h a v k S j l = k g o h a
'k r k i C n ; k i)

The written word gives wisdom to those who are near and far. If it was not for the written word, the spoken word would soon die, and no keepsake would be left us from those who are passed away.

f y f [k r ' k C n u o s Q o y i k l j g u s o k y s
y k s x k s a c f Y d n w j f L F k r y k s x k s a d k s
H k h l e > n k j h f l [k k r k g S A v x j f y f [k r
' k C n u g k s r k s m P p k f j r ' k C n r k s c g q r
t Y n h g h e j t k , x k v k S j g e k j s i k l m u
y k s x k s a d h d k s b Z f u ' k k u h u g h a j g
t k , x h t k s f n o a x r g k s p q o s Q g S a A

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g p h a v k S j l = k g o h a

'k r k i C n ; k j)

Superficial observers see in the letter a dark figure, but the deepsighted see in it a lamp of wisdom (chirag-i shinasai). The written word looks black, notwithstanding the thousand rays within it, or it is a light with a mole on it that wards off the evil eye.

I k e k U ; l e > o s Q y k s x r k s v { k j k s a d k s , d x g j h
v k o ` Q f r e k = k e k u r s g S a i j x g j k b Z l s n s [k u s
o k y s y k s x k s a d k s b u e s a , d i z K k n h i
(f p j k x & , & f ' k u k l k b Z) u " k j v k r k g S A v i u s e s a
g " k k j k s a f d j . k k s a d k s f y , g k s u s o s Q c k o t w n
f y f [k r ' k C n d k y k f n [k r k g S v F k o k b l < a x l s
d g k t k l d r k g S f d ; g , d , s l k i z d k ' k g S f t l i j , d
f r y g S t k s b l s c q j h u " k j l s c p k r k g S A

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eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

A letter (khat) is the portrait of wisdom; a rough sketch from the realm of ideas; a dark light ushering in day; a black cloud pregnant with knowledge; speaking though dumb; stationary yet travelling; stretched on the sheet, and yet soaring upwards.

[kr ;k i=k le>nkjh dh rlohj gS_ fopkjksa
dh nqfu;k ls fudkyk gqvk [+kkdk gS_ fnu
dks ykus okyh xgjh jks'kuh gS_ Kku ls
Hkjk gqvk ?kuk ckny gSA i=k ekSu
gksrs gSa fiQj Hkh os cksyrs gSa_ fLFkj
gksrs gSa fiQj Hkh os ll+kQj djrs gSa_
iUus ij iSQys gq,] fiQj Hkh mQij dh vksj
mM+ku Hkjrs gSaA

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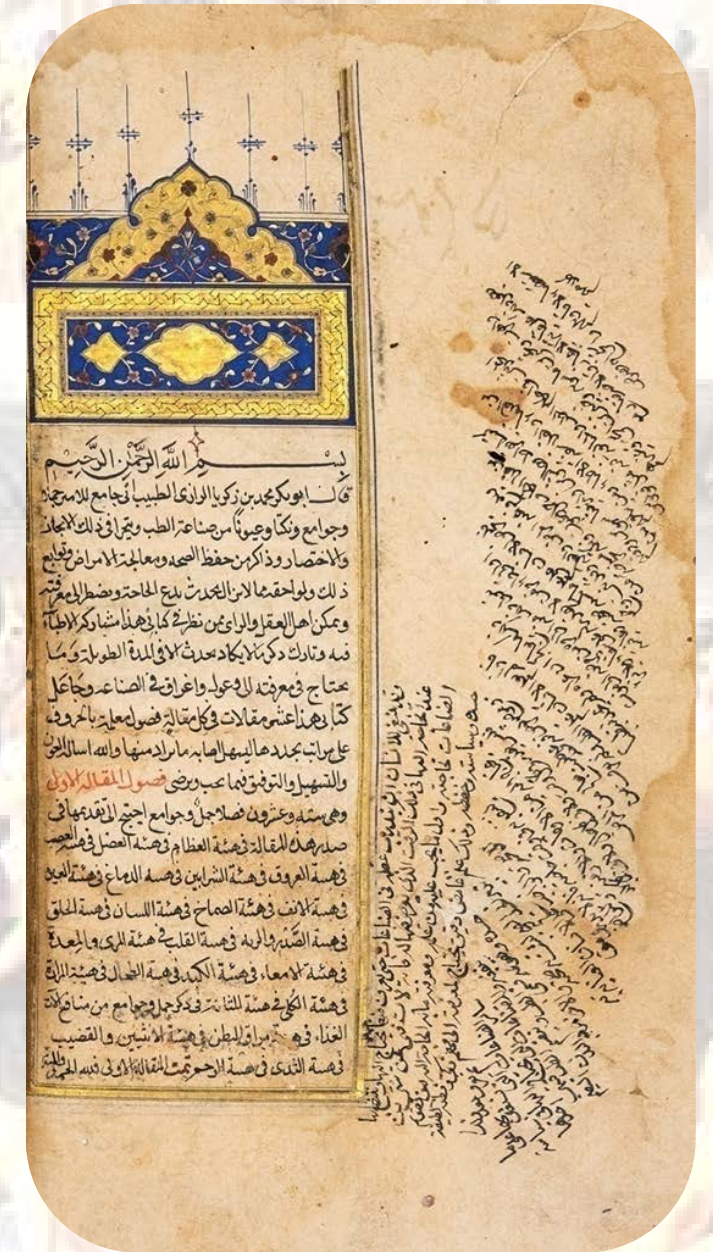
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eqXky
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'krkiCh;ki)

Finished manuscript was seen as a precious object, a work of intellectual wealth and beauty. It exemplified the power of its patron, the Mughal emperor, to bring such beauty into being.

rS;kj ikaMqfyfi dks ,d cgqewY;
oLrq] ckSf¼d laink vkSj lkSan;Z
osQ dk;Z osQ :i esa ns[kk tkrk
FkkA bl rjg osQ lkSan;Z dks vfLrRo
esa ykdj bu ikaMqfyfi;ksa osQ
laj{k d eqX+ky ckn'kkg viuh 'kfDr
dks n'kkZ jgs FksA



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KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Calligraphers and painters held a high social standing while others, such as paper makers or bookbinders, have remained anonymous artisans

lqys[kdksa vkSj fp=kdkjksa dks
rks mPp lkekftd izfr"Bk feyh tcfd
vU;] tSls dkx"k cukus okys
vFkok ftYnlk"k xqeuke dkjhxj gh
jg x,A

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eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkfCh;ki)

Calligraphy, the art of handwriting

lqys[ku vFkkZr~ gkFk ls
fy[kus dh dyk

नस्तलिक्क शैली में लिखा हुआ एक पन्ना, जिसे अकबर के दरबार के सबसे अच्छे सुलेखकों में से एक काश्मीर के मुहम्मद हुसैन (लगभग 1575-1605) द्वारा तैयार किया गया था। इसके अक्षरों के विशुद्ध समानुपातिक घुमाव की कदरदानी में इसको 'ज़रीन क़लम' (सोने की क़लम) के खिताब से नवाज़ा गया। सुलेखक ने पृष्ठ के निचले भाग पर अपने हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इस पृष्ठ का लगभग एक चौथाई हिस्सा इसी में प्रयुक्त हो गया है।



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The Painted Image

jaxhu fp=k

Chronicles narrating the events of a Mughal emperor's reign contained, alongside the written text, images that described an event in visual form

,d eqX+ky ckn'kkg osQ 'kklu dh
?kVukvksa dk fooj.k nsus okys
bfrgklksa esa fyf[kr ikB osQ
lkFk gh mu ?kVukvksa dks
fp=kksa osQ ekè;e ls n`; :i esa
Hkh of.kZr fd;k tkrk FkkA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh:ki)

Paintings served not only to enhance the beauty of a book, but were believed to possess special powers of communicating ideas about the kingdom and the power of kings

fp=kkSa dks u osQoy fdlh iqLrd
osQ lkSan;Z dks c<+kok nsus
okyk cfYd mUgsa rks] fyf[kr
ekè;e ls jktk vkSj jktk dh 'kfDr
osQ fo"k; esa tks ckr dgh u tk
ldh gksa] ,sls fopkjksa osQ
laizs"k.k dk Hkh ,d l'kDr ekè;e
ekuk tkrk FkkA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



The production of paintings portraying the emperor, his court and the people who were part of it, was a source of constant tension between rulers and representatives of the Muslim orthodoxy, the ulama.

ckn'kkg] mlosQ njckj rFkk
mlesa fgLlk ysus okys
yksxksa dk fp=k.k djus okys
fp=kksa dh jpuk dks ysdj
'kkldksa vkSj eqlyeku
:f<+oknh oxZ osQ
izfrfufèk;ksa vFkkZr myek
osQ chp fujarj ruko cuk jgkA

THEME NINE

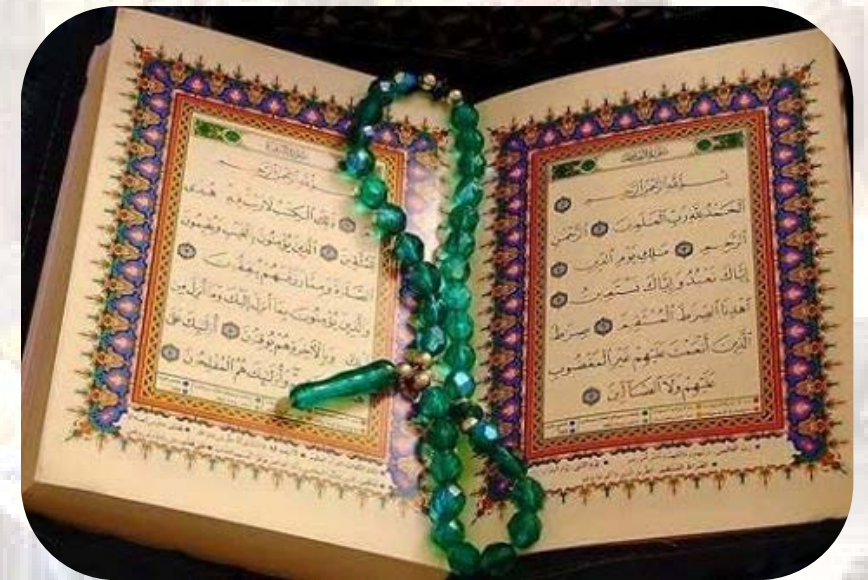
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The latter did not fail to invoke the Islamic prohibition of the portrayal of human beings enshrined in the Qur'an as well as the hadis

myek us oqQjku osQ IkFk&IkFk
gnhl esa izfr"Bkfir ekuo :iksa
osQ fp=k.k ij bLykeh izfrcaèk dk
vkàku fd;kA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Conflict between the emperor and the spokesmen of orthodox Muslim opinion on the question of visual representations of living beings was a source of tension at the Mughal court.

ckn'kkg vkSj :f<+oknh eqlyeku
fopkjkèkkjk osQ izoDrkvksa osQ
chp thoèkkfj;ksa osQ n`; fu:i.k ij
eqX+ky njckj esa ruko cuk gqvk
FkkA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

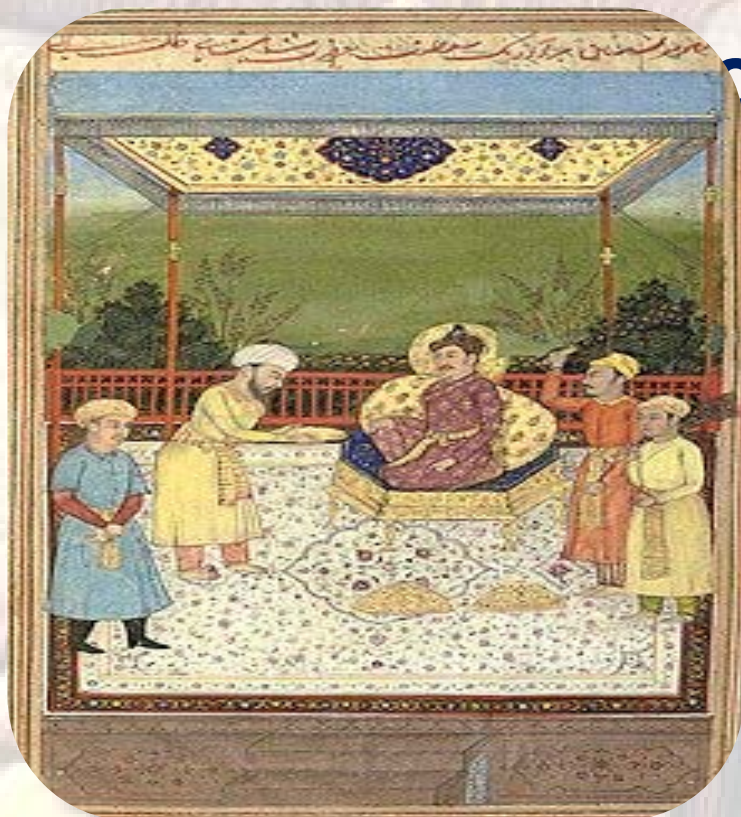
'krkiCh;ki)

The Akbar Nama and the Badshah Nama

cjukek vkSj ckn'kkgukek

Author of the Akbar Nama, Abul Fazl

vdcjukek osQ ys[kd vcqy iQ"y



He was widely read in Arabic, Persian, Greek philosophy and Sufism.

og vjch] iQkjlh] ;wukuh n'kZu
vkSj lwl+kQhokn esa i;kZlr
fu".kkr FkkA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky (c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries) (yxHkx lksygoha vkSj l=kgoha mickl 'krb'nski)

He was a forceful debater and independent thinker who consistently opposed the views of the conservative ulama.

og ,d izHkko'kkyh fooknh rFkk
Lora=k fpard Fkk ftlus yxkrkj
nfd;kuwlh myek osQ fopkjksa dk
fojksèk fd;kA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

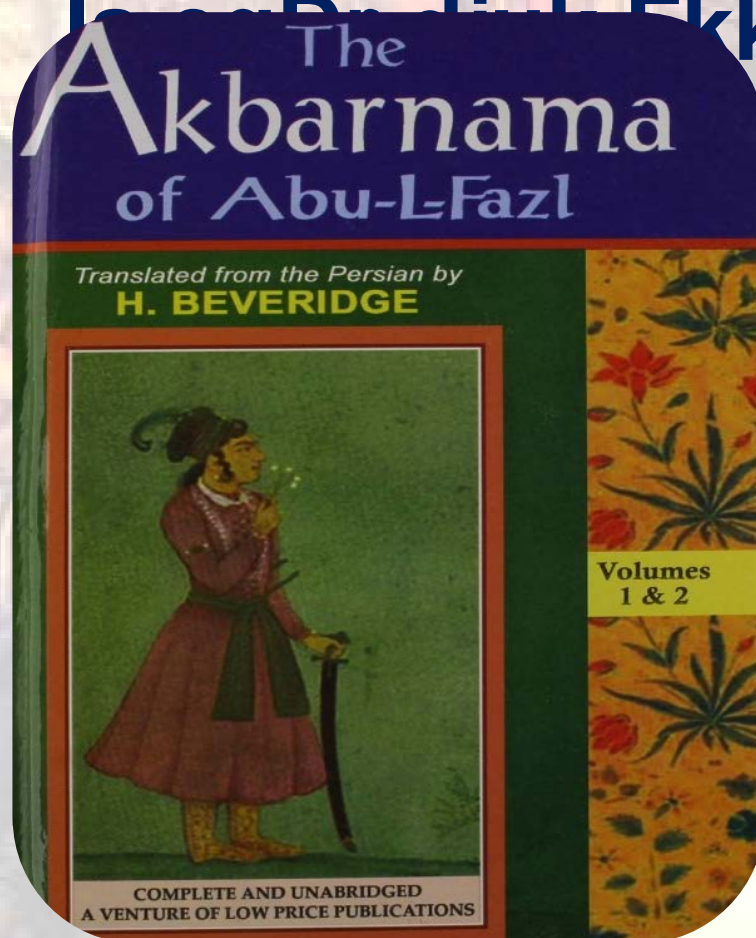
(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqgha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiChki)

Major objective of the emperor was to free the state from the control of religious orthodoxy

ckn'kkg dk ,d eq[; mís'; jkT; dks èkkfeZd :f<+okfn;ksa ds fu;a=k.k

l=dkkA



Akbar Nama is divided into three books of which the first two are chronicles. The third book is the Ain-i Akbari.

vdcjukek dks rhu ftYnksa esa foHkkftr fd;k x;k gS ftuesa ls izFke nks bfrgkl gSaA rhIjh ftYn vkbu&,&vdcjh gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ük
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



First volume contains the history of mankind from Adam to one celestial cycle of Akbar's life (30 years)

igyh ftYn esa vkne ls ysdj vdcj
osQ thou osQ ,d [kxksyh;
dkypozQ rd (30 o"kZ) dk
ekuo&tkfr dk bfrgkl gSA

Second volume closes in the forty sixth regnal year (1601) of Akbar.

nwljh f"kYn vdcj osQ 46oas
'kklu o"kZ (1601) ij [+kRe gksrh
gSA

AKBAR THE GREAT



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;kj)

Akbar Nama was written to provide a detailed description of Akbar's reign in the traditional diachronic sense of recording politically significant events across time, as well as in the more novel sense of giving a synchronic picture of all aspects of Akbar's empire – geographic, social, administrative and cultural – without reference to chronology

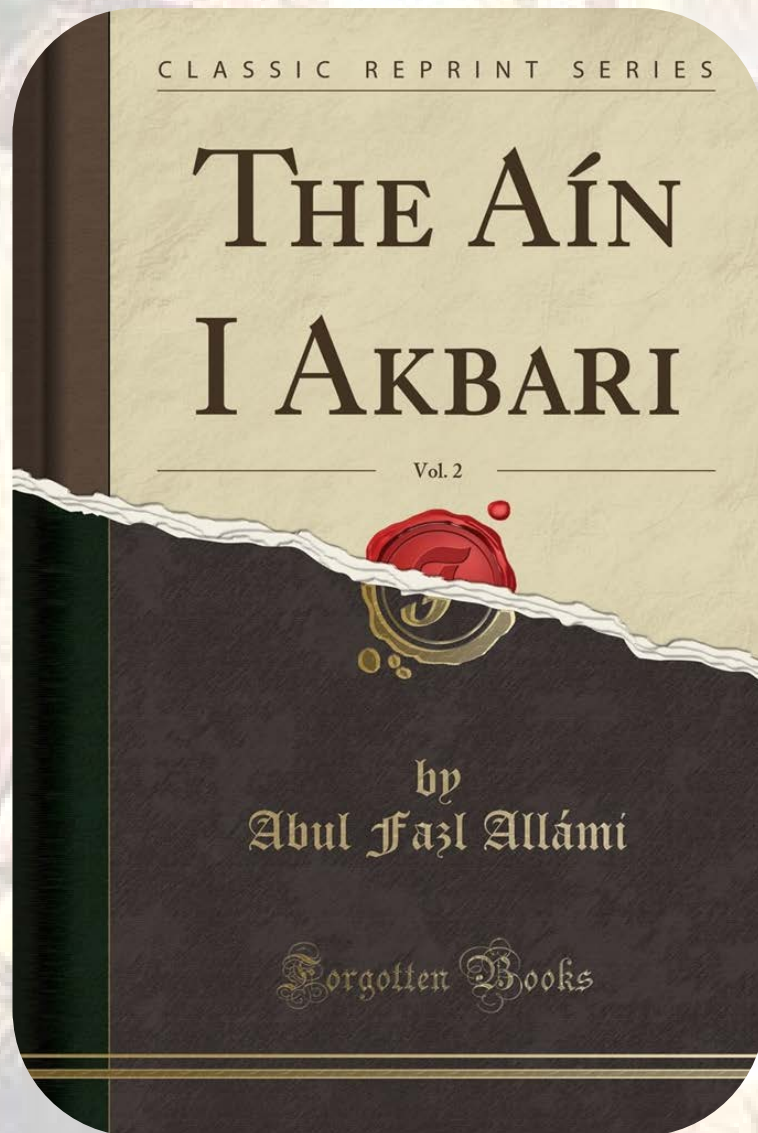
vdcjukek dk ys[ku jktuhfrd :i ls egÙoiw.kZ
?kVukvksa osQ le; osQ lkFk fooj.k nsus osQ
ikjaifjd ,sfrgkfld n`f"Vdks.k ls fd;k x;kA bl osQ
lkFk gh frfFk;ksa vkSj le; osQ lkFk gksus
okys cnykoksa osQ mYys[k osQ fcuk gh vdcj
osQ lkezkT; osQ HkkSxksfyd] lkekftd]
iz'kklfud vkSj lkaLo`Qfrd lHkh i{kksa dk fooj.k
izLrqr djus osQ vfHkuo rjhosQ ls Hkh bldk

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ük
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Ain-i Akbari the Mughal Empire is presented as having a diverse population consisting of Hindus, Jainas, Buddhists and Muslims and a composite culture

vkbu&,&vdcjh esa eqX+ky
lkezkT; dks fganqvksa] tSuksa]
ckS¼ksa vkSj eqlyekuksa dh
fHkUu&fHkUu vkcknh okys rFkk
,d fefJr laLo`Qfr okys lkezkT;
osQ :i esa izLrqr fd;k x;k gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Abdul Hamid Lahori is known as the author of the Badshah Nama. Emperor Shah Jahan, hearing of his talents, commissioned him to write a history of his reign modelled on the Akbar Nama.

vCnqy gehn ykgkSjh
ckn'kkgukek osQ ys[kd osQ :i
esa tkuk tkrk gSA bldh
;ksX;rkvksa osQ ckjs esa lqudj
ckn'kkg 'kkgtgki us mls
vdcjukek osQ uewus ij vius
'kklu dk bfrgkl fy[kus osQ fy,
fu;qDr fd;kA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS (c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Badshah Nama is this official
history in three volumes (daftars)

ckn'kkgukek Hkh ljdkjh
bfrgkl gSA bldh rhu ftYnsa
(nÝrj) gSa

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Lahori wrote the first and second daftars comprising the first two decades of the emperor's rule (1627-47); these volumes were later revised by Sadullah Khan, Shah Jahan's wazir

ykgkSjh us ckn'kkg osQ 'kklu
(1627&47) osQ igys nks
n'kdksa ij igyk o nwljk nÝrj
fy[kkA bu ftYnksa esa ckn esa
'kkgtgk; osQ o"khj lknqYykg
[kk; us lqèkkj fd;kA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

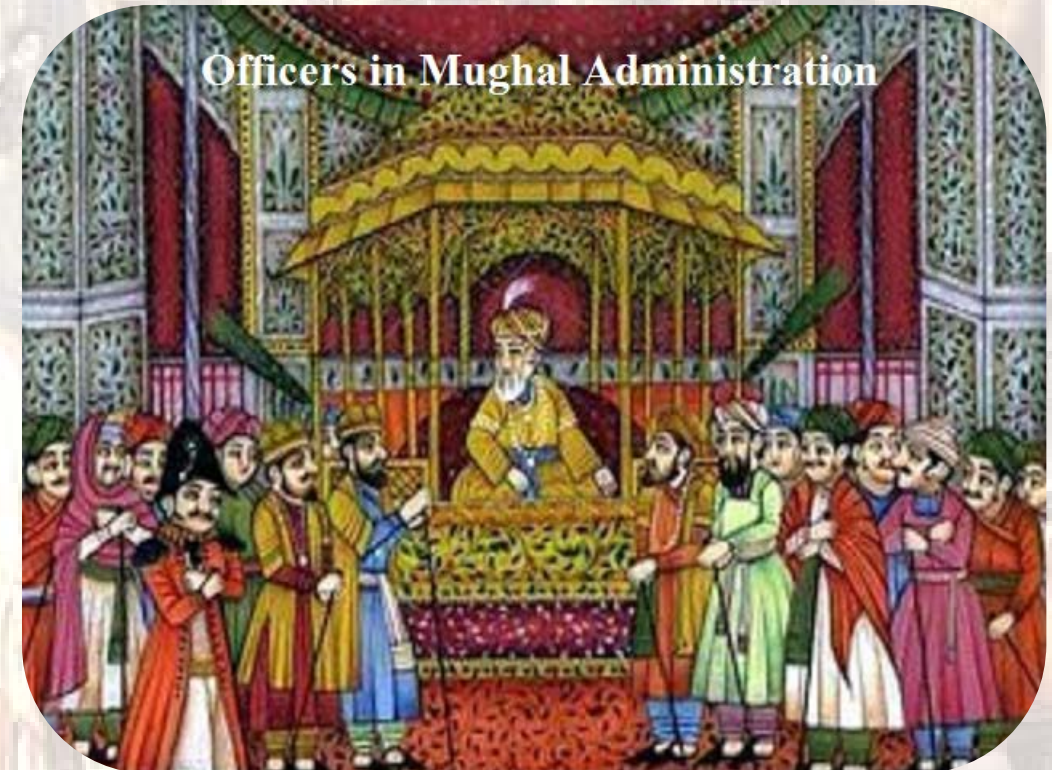
THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

British administrators began to study Indian history and to create an archive of knowledge about the subcontinent to help them better understand the people and the cultures of the empire

vaxsz''k iz'kkldksa us vius
lkezkt; osQ yksxksa vkSj
laLo`Qfr;ksa (ftu ij os yack
'kklu djuk pkgrs Fks)] dks
csgrj djus osQ fy, Hkkjrh;
bfrgkl dk vè;;u rFkk miegk}hi
osQ ckjs esa Kku dk
vfHkys[kkxkj LFkkfir djuk
'ka: fd;kA



THEME NINE

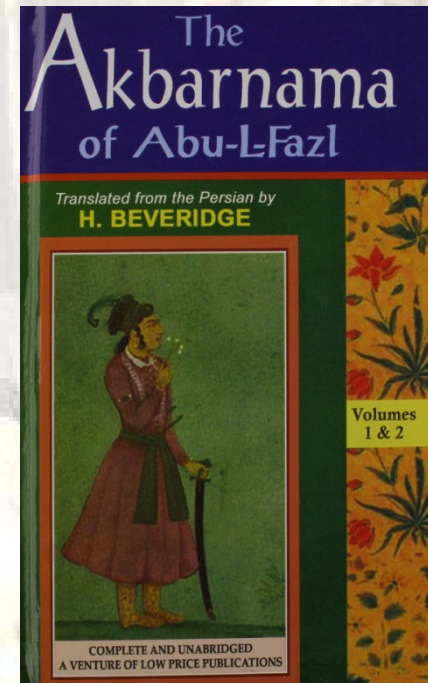
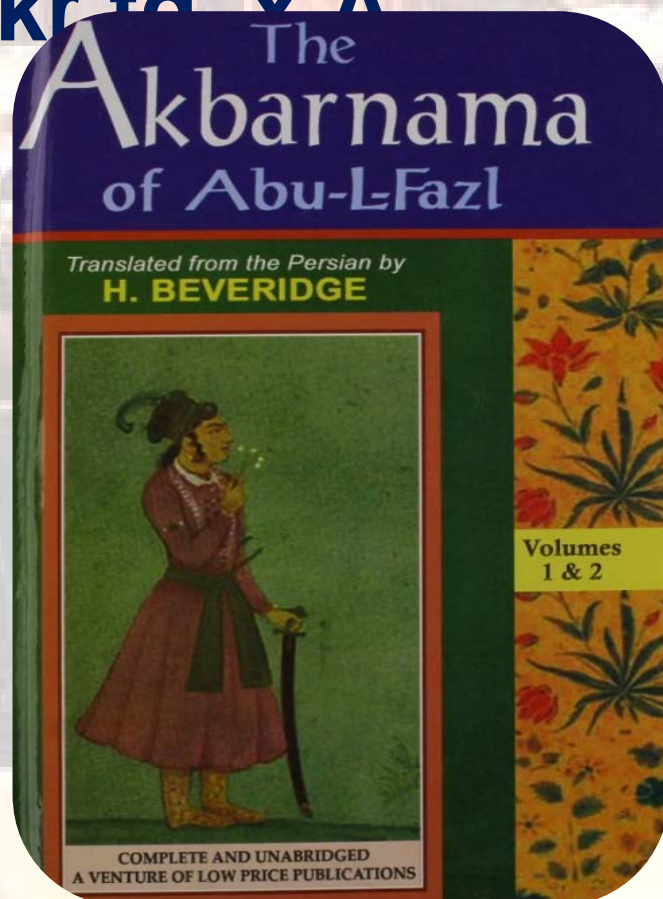
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Akbar Nama and Badshah Nama were
first published by the Asiatic Society

vdcjukek vkSj ckn'kkgukek lcls
igys ,f'k;kfVd lkslkbVh }kjk
izdkf'kr fd xA



Akbar Nama was translated into
English by Henry Beveridge

gsujh csfjt }kjk vdcjukek dk
vaxzs"kh vuqokn fd;k x;kA

THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

In praise of taswir

Abul Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem:

Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir.

rlohj dh iz'kalk esa

vcqy iQ"y fp=kdkjh dks cgqr lEeku
nsrk Fkk %

fdlh Hkh ph"k dk mlosQ tSlk gh
js[kkadu cukuk rlohj dgykrk gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh:ki)

His Majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work.

viuh ;qokoLFkk osQ ,dne 'kq#vkrh
fnuksa ls gh egkefge us bl dyk esa
viuh vfHk#fp O;Dr dh gSA os bls vè;;u
vkSj euksjatu nksuksa dk gh lkèku
ekurs gq, bl dyk dks gj laHko
izksRlkgu nsrs gSaA fp=kdkjksa dh ,d
cM+h la[;k bl dk;Z esa yxkbZ xbZ gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh:ki)

Each week, several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist, and His Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed. ...

gj gÝ+rs 'kkgh dk;Z'kkyk osQ vusd
fujh{kd vkSj fyfid ckn'kkg osQ lkeus
izR;sd dykdkj dk dk;Z izLrqr djrs gSa
vkSj egkefge izn£'kr mRo`Q"Vrk osQ
vkèkkj ij bZuke nsrs rFkk dykdkjksa
osQ ekfld osru esa o`f¼ djrs gSa---

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yXHkx lksygha vkSj l=kgoha

nkki
'krkiCh:ki)

Most excellent painters are now to be found, and masterpieces, worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life.

vc lokZfèkd mRo`Q"V fp=kdkj feyus yxs gSa vkSj
fcg"kkn tSls fp=kdkjksa dh vR;qÙke
dyko`Qfr;ksa dks rks mu ;wjksih; fp=kdkjksa
osQ mRo`Q"V dk;ks± osQ led{k gh j[kk tk ldrk
gS ftUgksaus fo'o esa O;kid [;kfr vftZr dj yh gSA
C;ksjs dh lw{erk] ifjiw.kZrk vkSj izLrqrhdk.k dh
fuHkhZdrk tks vc fp=kksa esa fn[kkbZ iM+rh gS]
og vrqyuh; gSA ;gk; rd fd futhZo oLrq,i Hkh
izk.koku izrhr gksrh gSaA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

IkS ls vfèkd fp=kdkj bl dyk osQ izfl¼ dykdkj
gks x, gSaA fganw dykdkjksa osQ fy, ;g ckr
[+kklrkSj ij lgh gSA muosQ fp=k oLrqvksa
dh gekjh ifjdYiuk ls dgha ijs gSaA oLrqr%
iwjs fo'o esa oqQN yksx gh muosQ leku ik,
tk ldrs gSaA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

A diachronic account traces developments over time, whereas a synchronic account depicts one or several situations at one particular moment or point of time.

,sfrgkfld fooj.k le;okj fodkl dh
:ijs[kk izLrqr djrk gS tcfd ,ddkfyd
fooj.k ,d [+kkld le; dh fLFkfr dk o.kZu
djrk gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

Travels of the Badshah Nama

Gifting of precious manuscripts was an established diplomatic custom under the Mughals. In emulation of this, the Nawab of Awadh gifted the illustrated Badshah Nama to King George III in 1799. Since then it has been preserved in the English Royal Collections, now at Windsor Castle.

ckn'kkgukek dk ll+kQj

eqX+kyksa osQ vèkhu cgqewY;
ikaMqfyfi;ksa dh HksaV ,d LFkkfir jktuf;d
izFkk FkhA blh dk vuqdj.k djrs gq, vo/ uokc
us 1799 esa tktZ r`rh; dks lfp=k ckn'kkgukek
HksaV esa fn;kA rHkh ls ;g fo`Mlj dkly osQ
vaxzs"kh 'kkgh laxzgksa esa lqjf{kr gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g p h a v k S j l = k g o h a
'k r k i C h ; k i)

In 1994, conservation work required the bound manuscript to be taken apart. This made it possible to exhibit the paintings, and in 1997 for the first time, the Badshah Nama paintings were shown in exhibitions in New Delhi, London and Washington.

1994 esa gq, laj{k.k dk;Z esa c;èkh gqbZ
ikaMqfyfi dks vyx&vyx djuk vko';d gks
x;kA blh dh otg ls fp=kksa dks iznf'kZr
djuk laHko gqv k vkSj 1997 esa igyh ckj
ckn'kkgukek osQ fp=k u;h fnYyh] yanu
vkSj okf'kaxVu esa gqbZ izn'kZfu;ksa esa
fn[kk, x,A

THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

The Ideal Kingdom : A divine light

vkN'kZ jkT; % ,d nSoh; izdk'k

Court chroniclers show power of the
Mughal kings came directly from God.

njckjh bfrgkldkjksa us ;g fn[kk;k
fd eqX+ky jktkvksa dks lhèks
bZ'oj ls 'kfDr feyh FkhA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

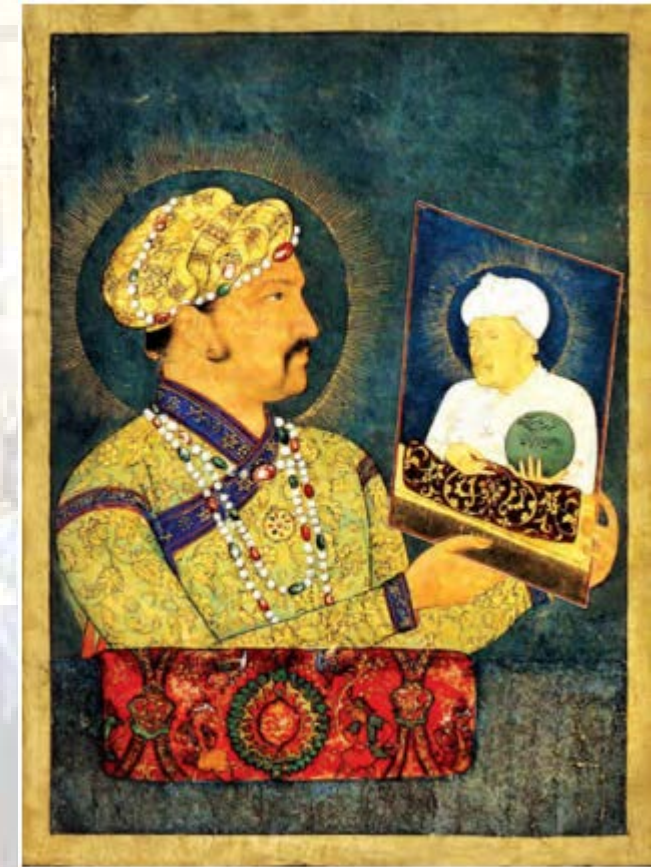
THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ük
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Abul Fazl placed Mughal kingship as the highest station in the hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from God

bZ'oj ls fu%l`r izdk'k dks xzg.k
djus okyh ph''kksa osQ
inkuqozQe esa eqX+ky jktRo
dks vcqy iQ''y us lcls mQips
LFkku ij j[kkA



अबुल हसन द्वारा बनाए गए इस चित्र में जहाँगीर को देदीप्यमान कपड़ों और आभूषणों में अपने पिता अकबर के चित्र को हाथ में लिए दिखाया गया है।

अकबर की पोशाक सफ़ेद है। सफ़ेद रंग को सूफ़ी परंपराओं में प्रबुद्ध जीव से जोड़ा गया है। वह एक गोलक अर्पित कर रहा है जो राजवंशीय सत्ता का प्रतीक है। मुग़ल साम्राज्य में ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं था जो निर्धारित करे कि बादशाह के पुत्रों में से कौन सा पुत्र सिंहासन का उत्तराधिकारी होगा। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि प्रत्येक राजवंशीय परिवर्तन का निर्णय भ्रातृघातक युद्ध से होने लगा। अकबर के शासन के अंतिम भाग में शहजादे सलीम ने अपने पिता के खिलाफ़ विद्रोह कर दिया लेकिन बाद में उसे माफ़ कर दिया गया।

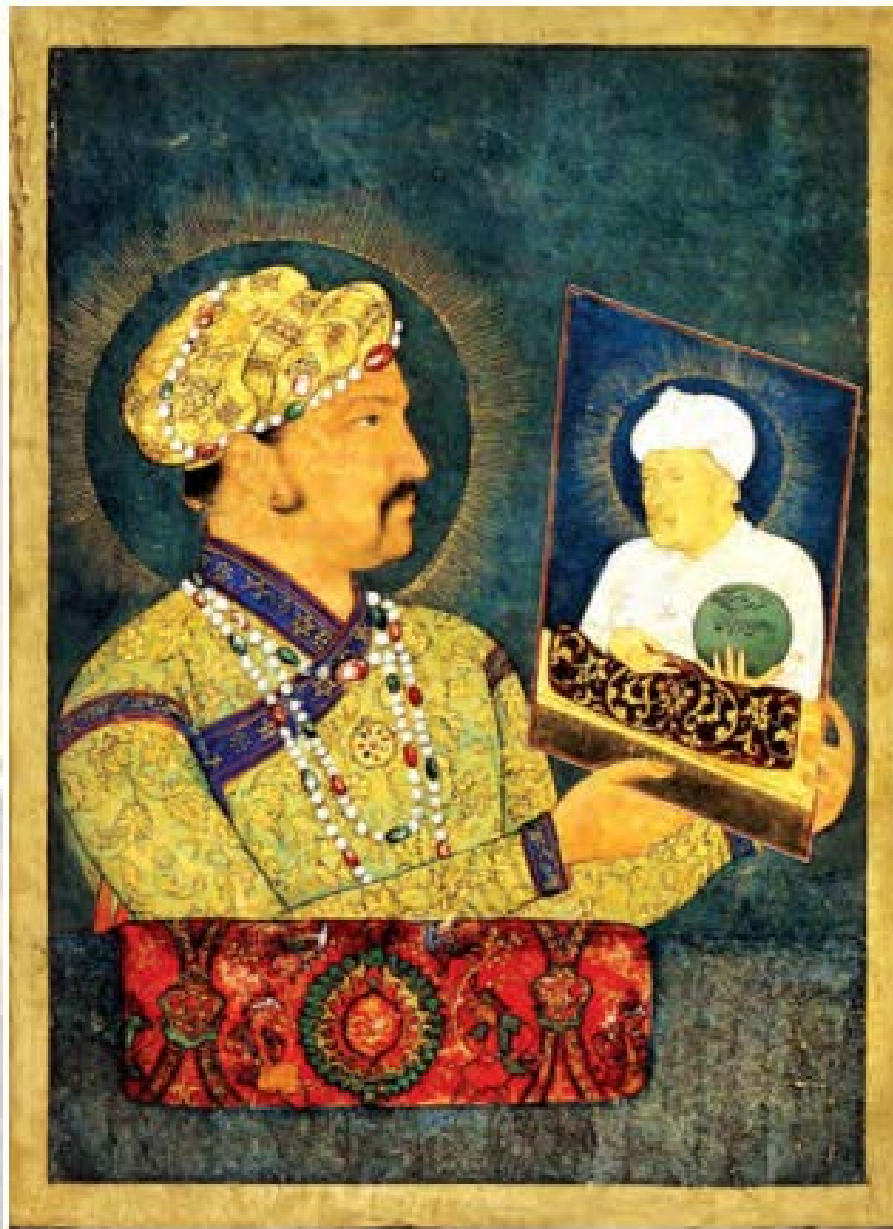
THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkfCh;ki)



Divine Light was transmitted to the king who then became the source of spiritual guidance for his subjects

;g nSoh; izdk'k jktk esa
laizsf"kr gksrk Fkk ftlosQ ckn
jktk viuh iztk osQ fy, vkè;kfRed
ekxZn'kZu dk lzksr cu tkrk
FkkA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Mughal artists began to portray emperors wearing the halo, which they saw on European paintings of Christ and the Virgin Mary to symbolise the light of God

eqX+ky dykdkjksa us
ckn'kkgksa dks izHkkeamy
osQ lKfk fpf=kr djuk 'kq: fd;kA
bZ'oj osQ izdk'k osQ izrhd :i
bu izHkkeamyksa dks
mUgksaus bZlk vkSj oftZu
esjh osQ ;wjksih; fp=kksa esa
ns[kk Fkka

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

A unifying force

lqyg&,&oqQy % ,dhdj.k dk
,d lzksr

Mughal chronicles present the empire as comprising many different ethnic and religious communities – Hindus, Jaines, Zoroastrians and Muslims

eqX+ky bfro`Ùk lkezkT; dks
fganqvksa] tSuksa] "kjrqr;r;ksa
vkSj eqlyekuksa tSls vusd
fHkUu&fHkUu u`tkrh; vkSj
èkkfeZd leqnk;ksa dks lekfo"V
fd, gq, lkezkT; osQ :i esa izLrqr
djs qSaA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

As the source of all peace and stability the emperor stood above all religious and ethnic groups, mediated among them, and ensured that justice and peace prevailed.

IHkh rjg dh 'kkafr vkSj
LFkkf;Ro osQ izksr :i esa
ckn'kkg IHkh èkkfeZd vkSj
u`tkrh; lewgksa ls mQij gksrk
Fkk] buosQ chp eè;LFkrk djrk
Fkk] rFkk ;g lqfuf'pr djrk Fkk
fd U;k; vkSj 'kkafr cuh jgsA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



In sulh-i kul all religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves.

lqyg&,&oqQy esa ;w; rks lHkh
èkeks± vkSj erksa dks
vfHkO;fDr dh Lora=krk Fkh
foaQrq mldh ,d 'krZ Fkh fd os
jkT;&lÙkk dks {kfr ugha
igq;pk,ixs vFkok vkil esa ugha
yM+saxsA

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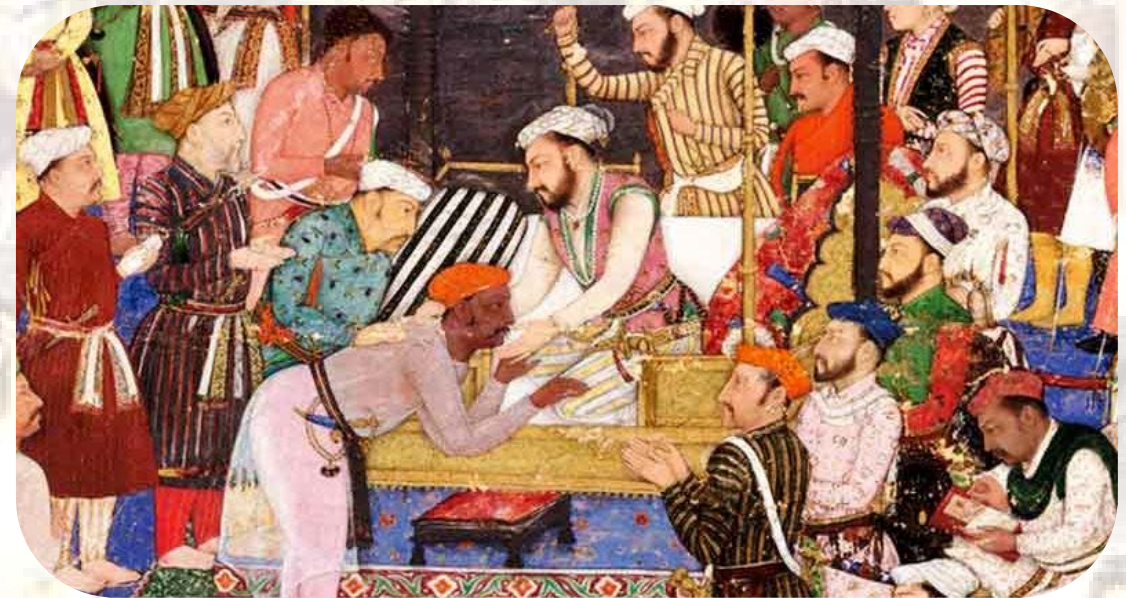
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and jizya in 1564 as the two were based on religious discrimination.

vdcj us 1563 esa
rhFkZ;k=kk dj rFkk 1564
esa tf''k;k dks lekr dj fn;k
D;ksafd ;g nksuksa dj
/kfeZd i{kikr ij vk/kfjr FksA



THEME NINE

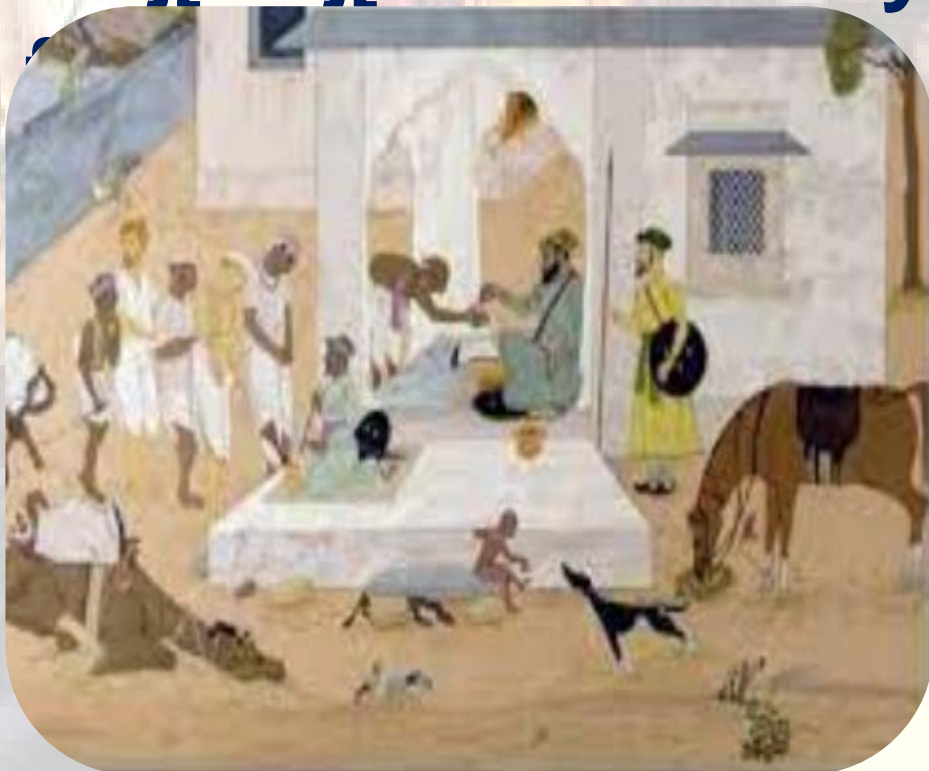
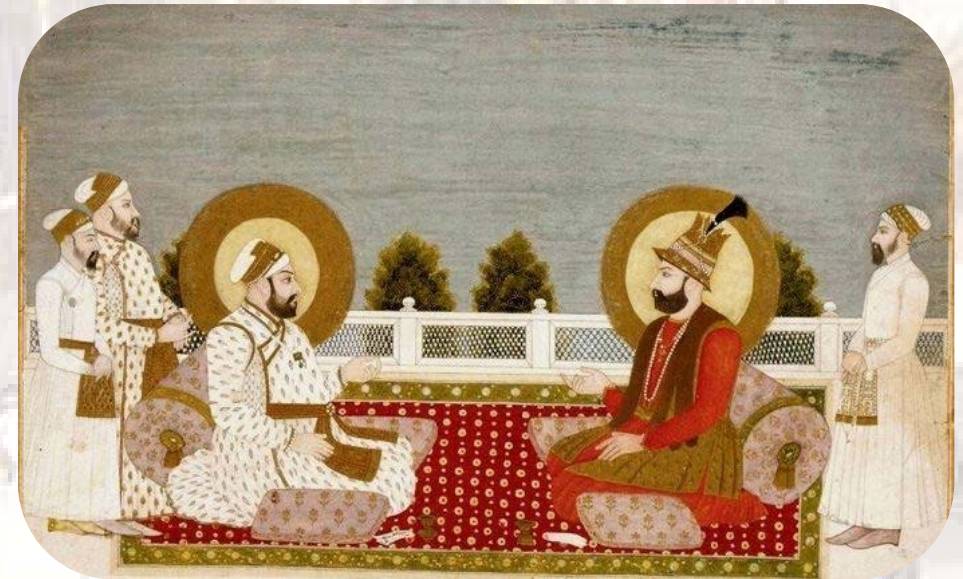
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Mughal emperors gave grants to support the building and maintenance of places of worship.

IHkh eqX+ky ckn'kkgksa us
mikluk&LFkyksa osQ fuekZ.k
o j[k&j[kko osQ fy, vuqнку



Aurangzeb the jizya was reimposed on non-Muslim subjects.

vkSjax" ksc osQ 'kkludky esa
xSj&eqlyeku iztk ij tf" k;k fiQj
ls yxk fn;k x;kA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g h a v k S j l = k g o h a

'k r k i C h ; k j)

Just sovereignty as social contract

Ikekftd vuqcaèk osQ :i esa

U:k;iw.kZ izHkqIÙkk

Abul Fazl defined sovereignty as a social contract: the emperor protects the four essences of his subjects, namely, life (jan), property (mal), honour (namus) and faith (din), and in return demands obedience and a share of resources.

vcqy iQ"y us izHkqIÙkk dks ,d Ikekftd
vuqcaèk osQ :i esa ifjHkkf"kr fd;k gSA og
dgrk gS fd ckn'kkg viuh iztk osQ pkj IÙoksa
dh j{kk djrk gS& thou (tu)] èku (eky)] IEeku
(ukel) vkSj fo'okl (nhu) vkSj blosQ cnys esa
og vkKkiky rFkk lalkèukuksa esa fgLls dh
ekix djrk gSA

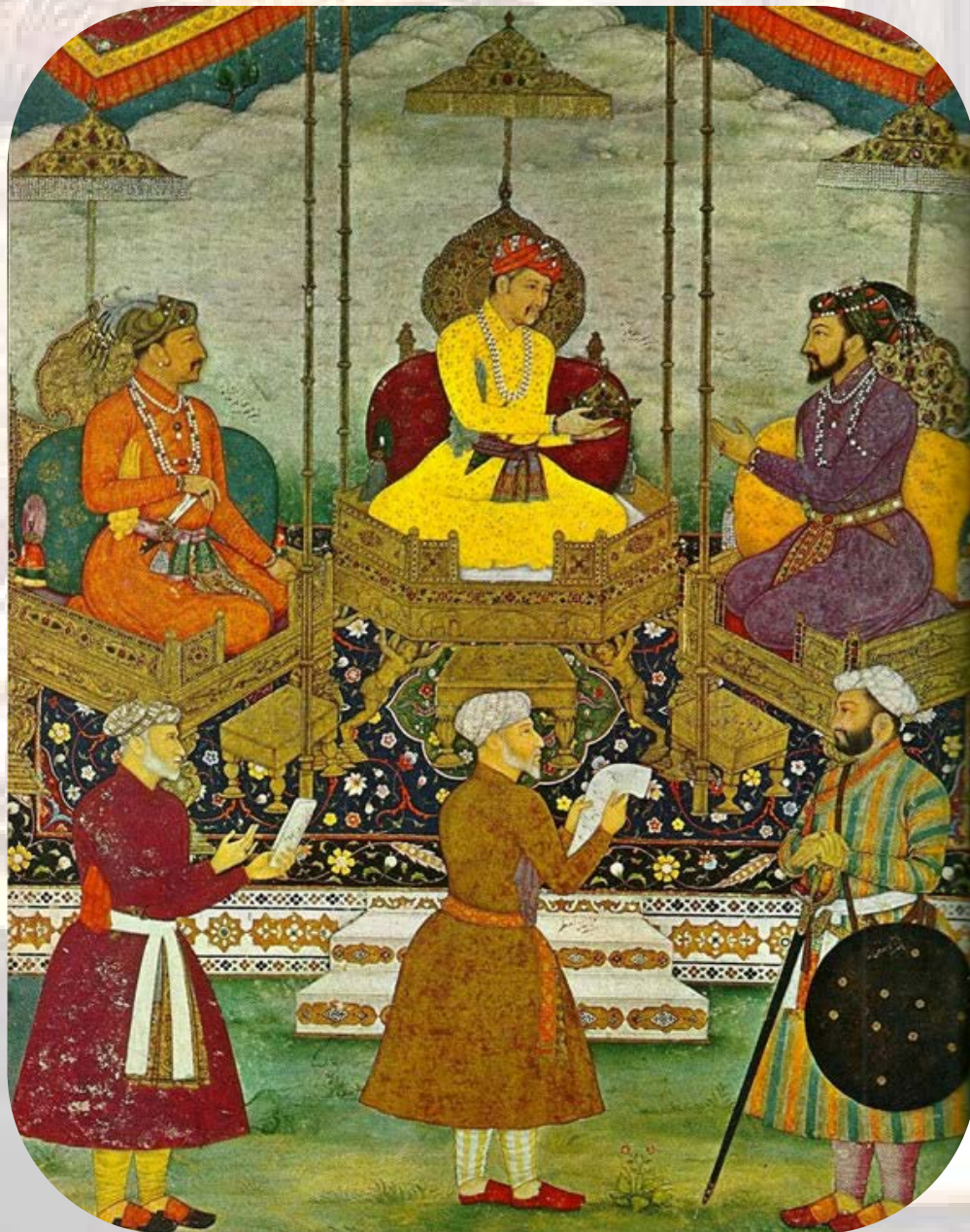
THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Number of symbols were created
for visual representation of the
idea of justice

U;k; osQ fopkj osQ n`; :i
esa fu:i.k gsrq vusd
izrhdksa dh jpuk dh xbZA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS (c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Motif of the lion and the lamb (or goat) peacefully nestling next to each other. This was meant to signify a realm where both the strong and the weak could exist in harmony

,d nwljs osQ lkFk fpiVdj
'kkafriwoZd cSBs gq,
'ksj vkSj cdjh (;k fiQj
xk;)A bldk mís'; jkT; dks
,d ,sls {ks=k osQ :i esa
fn[kkuk Fkk tgki nqcZy
rFkk lcy lHkh ijLij
ln~Hkko ls jg ldrs FksA

अबुल हसन नामक एक कलाकार द्वारा बनाए गए चित्र में दरिद्रता की आकृति को मारते हुए जहाँगीर। कलाकार ने यहाँ लक्ष्य को गहरे बादल के आवरण में दिखाकर यह बताने की चेष्टा की है कि यह कोई वास्तविक व्यक्ति नहीं बल्कि एक अमूर्त लक्षण को प्रतीक के रूप में दिखाता एक मानवीय रूप है। कला और साहित्य में मानवीकरण के इस ढंग को रूपक-कथा कहा जाता है। न्याय की जंजीर को स्वर्ग से उतरते हुए दिखाया गया है। जहाँगीर ने अपने संस्मरणों में न्याय की जंजीर को इस प्रकार वर्णित किया है:

राज्यारोहण के बाद मैंने जो पहला आदेश दिया वह न्याय की जंजीर को लगाने का था ताकि न्याय के प्रशासन में संलग्न लोगों से यदि देर हो जाए अथवा वे न्याय चाहने वाले लोगों के विषय में मिथ्याचार का व्यवहार करें तो उत्पीड़ित व्यक्ति इस जंजीर के पास आ सके और इसे हिला सके और उसकी ओर ध्यान आकर्षित हो सके। इस जंजीर को शुद्ध सोने से बनाया गया था। यह 30 गज लम्बी थी तथा इसमें 60 घंटियाँ लगी हुई थीं।



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha

nicki
'krkiCh;ki)

The transmission of notions of luminosity

The origins of Suhrawardi's philosophy went back to Plato's Republic, where God is represented by the symbol of the sun.

izdk'k osQ fopkj dk laizs"k.k

lqggjkonhZ n'kZu osQ ewy esa lysVks dh
fjifCyd gS tgki bZ'oj dks lw;Z osQ izrhd
}kjk fu:fir fd;k x;k gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g p h a v k S j l = k g o h a
'k r k i C h ; k i)

Suhrawardi's writings were universally read in the Islamic world. They were studied by Shaikh Mubarak, who transmitted their ideas to his sons, Faizi and Abu'l Fazl, who were trained under him.

l q g j k o n h Z d h j p u k v k s a d k s b L y k e h
n q f u ; k e s a O ; k i d : i l s i < + k t k r k F k k A
' k s [k e q c k j d u s b l d k v è ; ; u f d ; k F k k A
b l o s Q c k j s e s a m l u s v i u s i q = k k s a
i S Q " k h v k S j v c q y i Q " y d k s c r k ; k t k s
m l o s Q l a j { k . k e s a i z f ' k f { k r g q , F k s A

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Capitals and Courts : Capital cities

jktèkkfu;ki vkSj njckj %
jktèkkuh uxj

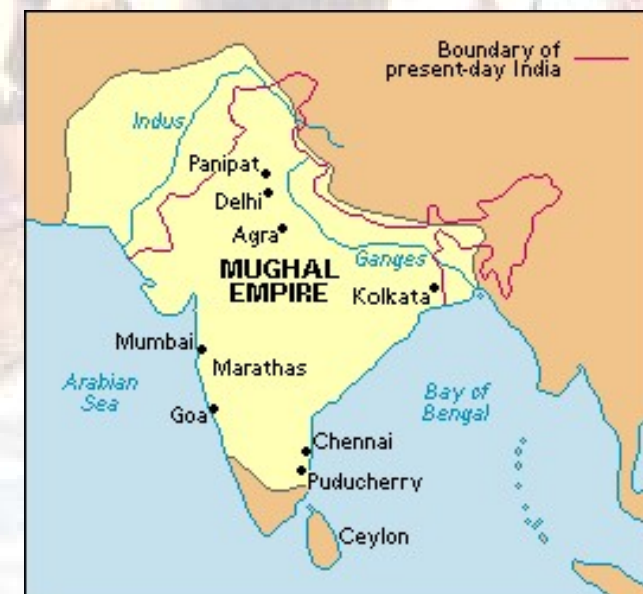
Heart of the Mughal Empire was its
capital city, where the court assembled

eqX+ky lkezkT; dk ân;&LFky mldk
jktèkkuh uxj Fkk] tgki njckj yxrk
FkkA



Babur took over the Lodi capital of Agra

ckcj us yksfn;ksa dh jktèkkuh
vkxjk ij vfèkdkj dj fy;k Fkk

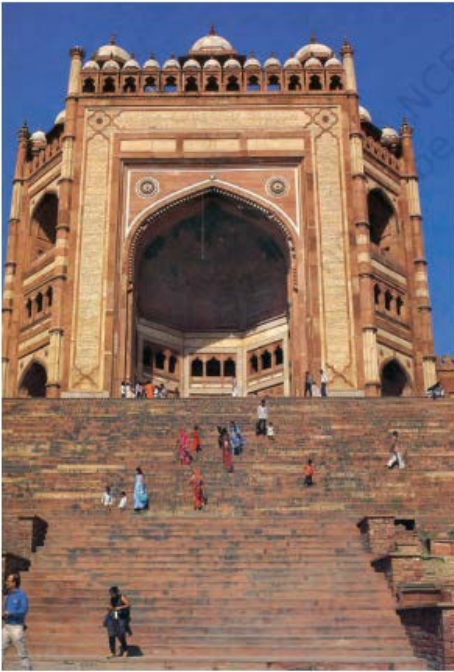


THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



बुलंद दरवाज़ा,
फतहपुर सीकरी

Akbar decided to build a new capital,
Fatehpur Sikri.

vdcj us iQrsgiqj lhdjh esa ,d u;h
jktèkkuh cukus dk fu.kZ; fy;kA

Mughal emperors entered into a
close relationship with sufis of the
Chishti silsila

eqX+ky ckn'kkgksa osQ fp'rh
flyflys osQ lwfl+kQ;ksa osQ
lkFk ?kfu"B lacaèk cusA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS (c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



In 1585 the capital was transferred to Lahore to bring the north-west under greater control and Akbar closely watched the frontier for thirteen years

1585 esa mÙkj&if'pe dks vkSj
vfèkd fu;a=k.k esa ykus osQ
fy, jktèkkuh dks ykgkSj
LFkkukarfjr dj fn;k x;k vkSj bl
rjg rsjg o"kks± rd vdcj us bl
lhek ij xgjh pkSdlh cuk, j[khA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

In 1648 the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad.

1648 esa njckj] Isuk o
jktlh [+kkunku vkxjk Is
u;h fufeZr 'kkgh jktèkkuh
'kkgtgk;ukckn pys x,A



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;kj)



It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with bazaars (Chandni Chowk)

fnYyh osQ izkphu fjk;'kh uxj
esa 'kkggtgk;ukckn ,d u;h vkSj
'kkgh vkcknh FkhA ;gk; yky
fdyk] tkek efLtn] pk;nuh
pkSd osQ ck''kkj dh o`{k
ohfFk vkSj vfHktr&oxZ osQ
cMs+&cMs+ ?kj FksA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'kkldhki)

Kornish was a form of ceremonial salutation in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head. It suggested that the subject placed his head – the seat of the senses and the mind – into the hand of humility, presenting it to the royal assembly

dks£u'k vkSipkfjd vfHkoknu dk ,d ,slk rjhdk
Fkk ftlesa njckjh nk,i gkFk dh rygFkh dks
yykV ij j[kdj vkxs dh vksj flj >qdkrs FksA ;g
bl ckr dk izrhd Fkk fd dksfuZ'k djus okyk
O;fDRk vius bafnz; vkSj eu osQ LFky dks
gkFk yxkrs gq, >qddj fouezrk osQ lkFk
'kkgh njckj esa vius dks izLrqr dj jgk gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



The Mughal court

eqX+ky njckj

Physical arrangement of the court, focused on the sovereign, mirrored his status as the heart of society. Its centrepiece was therefore the throne, the takht

'kkld ij osaQfnzr njckj dh
HkkSfrd O;oLFkk us 'kkld osQ
vfLrRo dks lekt osQ ân; osQ :i
esa iznf'kZr fd;kA bldk
osaQnzfcang bl izdkj jktflagklu
vFkok r[+r Fkk

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqgh vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the king.

njckj esa fdlh dh gSfl;r bl ckr
ls fuèkkZfjr gksrh Fkh fd og
'kkld osQ fdruk ikl vkSj nwj
CkSBk gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The place accorded to a courtier by the ruler was a sign of his importance in the eyes of the emperor.

fdlh Hkh njckjh dks 'kkld }kjk
fn;k x;k LFkku ckn'kkg dh u"kj
esa mldh egÙkk dk izrhd Fkka



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqgha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.

,d ckj tc ckn'kkg flagklu ij
CkSB tkrk Fkk rks fdlh dks
Hkh viuh txg ls dgha vkSj
tkus dh vuqefr ugha Fkh vkSj
u gh dksbZ vuqefr osQ fcuk
njckj ls ckgj tk ldrk Fkk

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy : deeper prostration represented higher status.

'kkld dks fd, x, vfHkoknu osQ
rjhosQ ls inkuqØe esa ml
O;fDRk dh gSfl;r dk irk pyrk Fkk
tSls ftl O;fDr osQ lkeus ";knk
>qddj vfHkoknu fd;k tkrk Fkk
ml O;fDr dh gSfl;r ";knk Åiph
ekuh tkrh FkhA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



An ambassador presented to the Mughal emperor was expected to offer an acceptable form of greeting – either by bowing deeply or kissing the ground, or else to follow the Persian custom of clasping one's hands in front of the chest.

eqX+ky ckn'kkg osQ le{k izLrqr
gksus okys jktnwr ls ;g vis{kk
dh tkrh Fkh fd og vfHkoknu osQ
ekU; :iksa esa ls ,dµ;k rks cgqr
>qddj vFkok "kehu dks pwedj
vFkok l+kQkjlh fjokt osQ
eqrkfcd Nkrh osQ lkeus gkFk
ckièkdjurihosQ ls vfHkoknu

THEME NINE

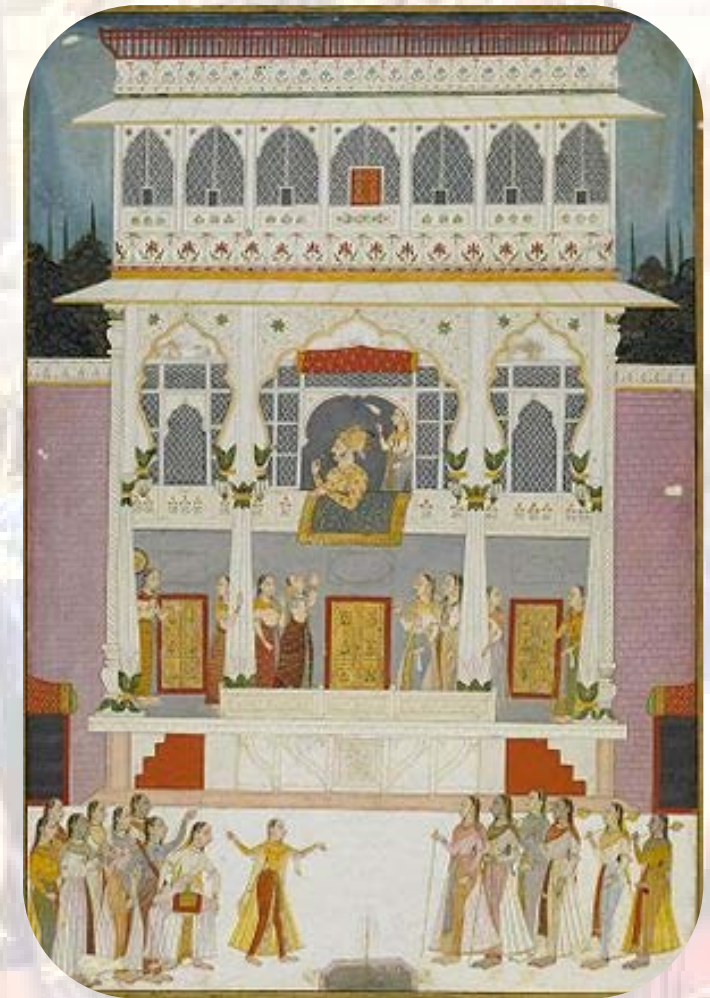
KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Emperor began his day at sunrise with personal religious devotions or prayers, and then appeared on a small balcony, the jharoka, facing the east.

ckn'kkg vius fnu dh 'kq#vkr
lw;ksZn; osQ le; oqQN O;fDRkxr
èkkfeZd izkFkZukvksa ls djrk
Fkk vkSj blosQ ckn og iwoZ dh
vksj eqig fd, ,d NksVs NTts
vFkkZr >jks[ks esa vkrk FkkA



THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Below, a crowd of people (soldiers, merchants, craftspersons, peasants, women with sick children) waited for a view, darshan, of the emperor.

blosQ uhps yksxksa dh HkhM+
(lSfud] O;kikjh] f'kYidkj] fdlku]
chekj cPpksa osQ lFk vkSjrsa)
ckn'kkg dh ,d >yd ikus osQ fy,
bar''kkj djrh FkhA

THEME NINE

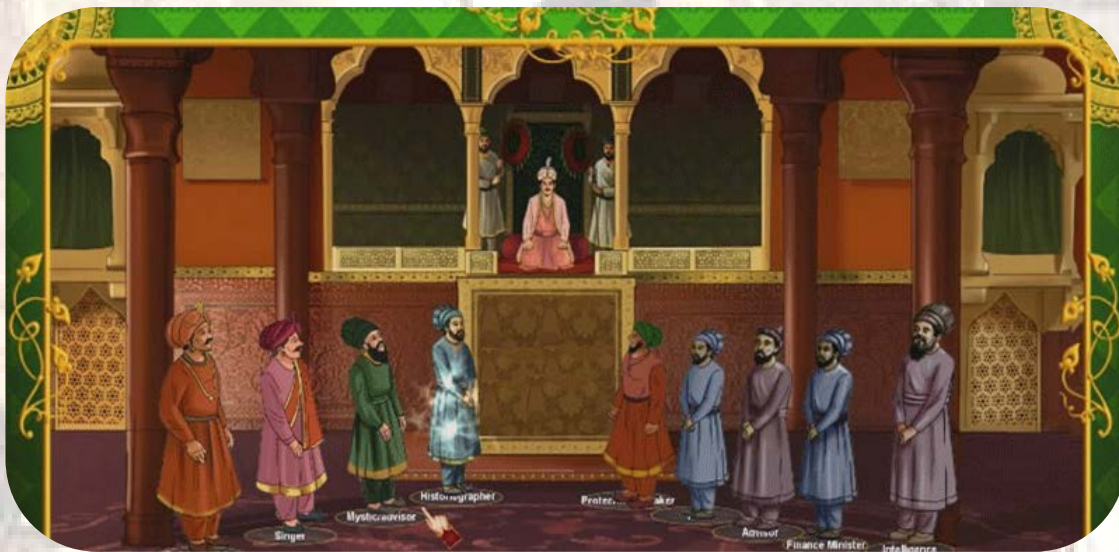
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar

vdcj }kjk 'kq: dh xbZ >jks[kk n'kZu
dh izFkk



After jharoka emperor walked to the public hall of audience (diwan-i am) to conduct the primary business of his government.

>jks[ks ds ckn ckn'kkg
viuh ljdkj osQ izkFkfed
dk;ks± osQ lapkyu gsrq
lkoZtfud lHkk Hkou
(nhoku&, vke) esa vkrk
FkkA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g p h a v k S j l = k g o h a

'k r k i C h : k i)

Chahar taslim is a mode of salutation which begins with placing the back of the right hand on the ground, and raising it gently till the person stands erect, when he puts the palm of his hand upon the crown of his head. It is done four (chahar) times. Taslim literally means submission.

vfHkoknu dk pkj rlyhe rjhdk nk,i gkFk dks
"kehu ij j[kus ls 'kq: gksrk gSA blesa
rygFkh mQij dh vksj gksrh gSA blosQ ckn
gkFk dks èkhjs&èkhjs mBkrs gq, O;fDRk
[kM+k gksrk gS rFkk rygFkh dks flj osQ
mQij j[krk gSA ,slh rlyhe pkj ckj dh tkrh gSA
rlyhe dk 'kkfCnd vFkZ vkRefuosnu gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g p h a v k S j l = k g o h a

'k r k i C h ; k i)

Shab-i barat is the full moon night on the 14 Shaban, the eighth month of the hijri calendar, and is celebrated with prayers and fireworks in the subcontinent. It is the night when the destinies of the Muslims for the coming year are said to be determined and sins forgiven.

'k c & , & c k j k r f g t j h o S Q y s a M j o s Q v k B o s a e g h u s v F k k Z r p k S n g o s a l k o u d k s i M + u s o k y h i w . k Z p a n z j k f = k g S A H k k j r h ; m i e g k } h i e s a i z k F k Z u k v k s a v k S j v k f r ' k c k f " k ; k s a o s Q [k s y } k j k b l f n u d k s e u k ; k t k r k g S A , s l k e k u k t k r k g S f d b l j k r e q l y e k u k s a o s Q f y , v k x s v k u s o k y s o " k Z d k H k k X ; f u è k k Z f j r g k s r k g S v k S j i k i e k l + k Q d j f n , t k r s g S a A

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

The jewelled throne

This is how Shah Jahan's jewelled throne (takht-i murassa) in the hall of public audience in the Agra palace is described in the Badshah Nama:

jRutfM+r ~ lgklu

vkxjk egy osQ lkoZtfud IHkk Hkou esa
j[ks 'kkgtgki osQ jRutfM+r ~ lgklu
(r[+r&,&eqjLlk) osQ ckjs esa ckn'kkgukek
esa fy[kk gS%

This gorgeous structure has a canopy supported by twelve-sided pillars and measures five cubits in height from the flight of steps to the overhanging dome. On His Majesty's coronation, he had commanded that 86 lakh worth of gems and precious stones, and one lakh tolas of gold worth another 14 lakh, should be used in decorating it. ...

-lgklu dh HkO; lajpuk esa ,d Nrjh gS tks }kn'kdks.kh; LraHkkksa ij fVdh gqbZ gSA bldh mQ;pkbZ lhf<+;ksa ls xqacn rd ik;p D;wfcV (yxHkx 10 iqQV) gSA vius jkT;kjksg.k osQ le; egkefge us ;g vkns'k fn;k fd 86 yk[k #i, osQ jRu rFkk cgqewY; iRFkj vkSj ,d yk[k rkisyk lksuk ftldh dher pkSng yk[k #i, gS] ls bls

-lgklu dh HkO; lajpuk esa ,d Nrjh gS tks
 }kn'kdks.kh; LraHkkSa ij fVdh gqbZ gSA bldh
 mQ;pkbZ lhf<+;ksa ls xqacn rd ik;p D;wfcV
 (yxHkx 10 iqQV) gSA vius jkT;kjksg.k osQ le;
 egkefge us ;g vkns'k fn;k fd 86 yk[k #i, osQ
 jRu rFkk cgqewY; iRFkj vkSj ,d yk[k rkSyk
 lksuk ftldh dher pkSng yk[k #i, gS] ls bls

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The throne was completed in the course of seven years, and among the precious stones used upon it was a ruby worth one lakh of rupees that Shah Abbas Safavi had sent to the late emperor Jahangir. And on this ruby were inscribed the names of the great emperor Timur Sahib-i qiran, Mirza Shahrukh, Mirza Ulugh Beg, and Shah Abbas as well as the names of the emperors Akbar, Jahangir, and that of His Majesty himself.

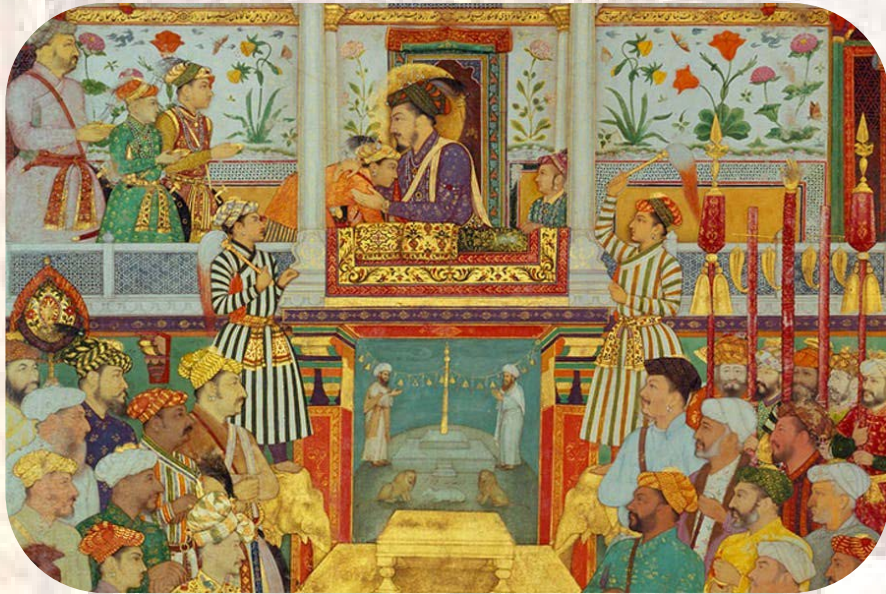
lgklu dh lkt&lTtk esa lkr o"kZ yx x,A bldh ltkoV
esa iz;qDr gq, cgqewY; iRFkjksa esa :ch Fkk ftldh
dher ,d yk[k #i, Fkh vkSj ftls 'kkg vCckl ll+kQkoh
us fnoaxr ckn'kkg tgkixhj dks Hkstk FkkA bl :ch ij
egku ckn'kkg frewj lkfgc&, fdjku] fe"kkZ 'kkg:[k]
fe"kkZ myqx csx vkSj 'kkg vCckl osQ lkFk&lkFk
vdcj] tgkixhj vkSj Lo;a egkefge osQ uke vafdr
FksA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Two hours later, the emperor was in the diwan - i khas to hold private audiences and discuss confidential matters.

nks ?kaVs ckn ckn'kkg
nhoku&,&[+kkl esa futh lHkk,i
vkSj xksiuh; eqíksa ij ppkZ djrk
Fkka

THEME NINE

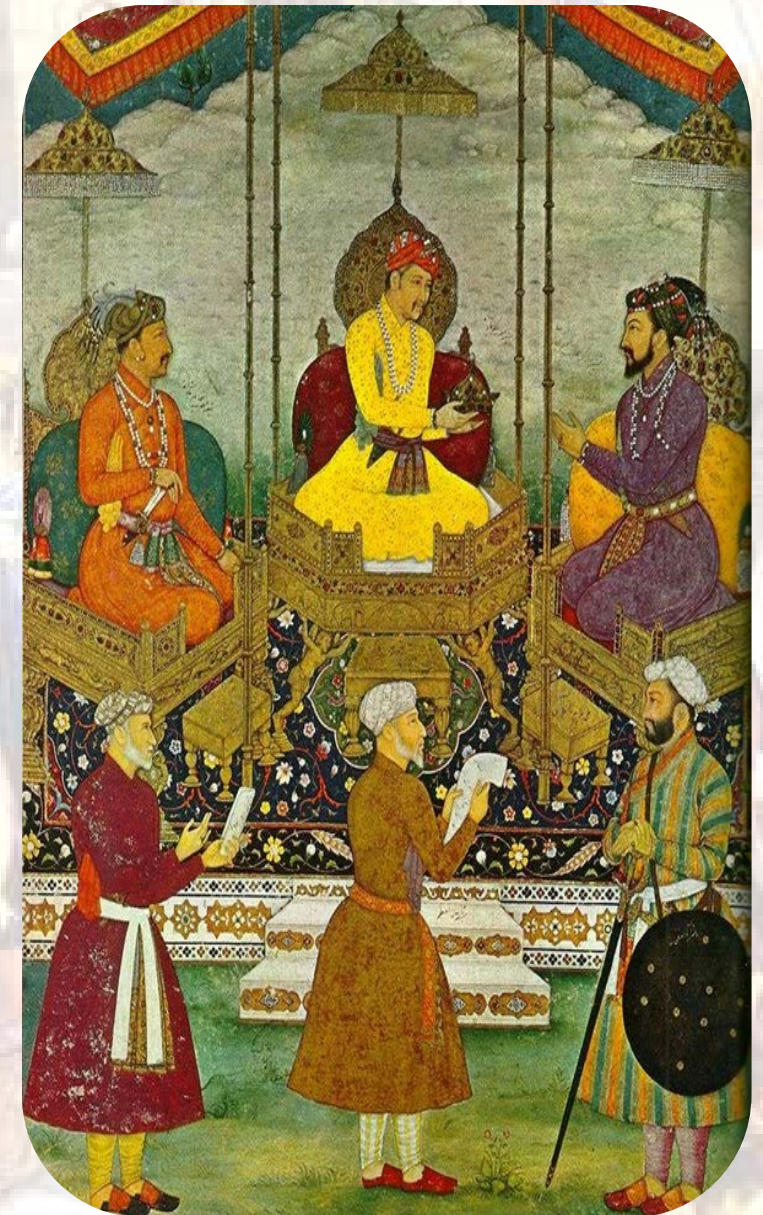
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

High ministers of state placed their petitions before him and tax officials presented their accounts. Occasionally, the emperor viewed the works of highly reputed artists or building plans of architects (mimar).

jkT; osQ ofj"B ea=kh mlosQ Ikeus
viuh ;kfpdk,i izLrqr djrs Fks vkSj
dj vfèkdkjh fglkc dk C;ksjk nsrs
FksA dHkh&dHkh ckn'kkg mPp
izfrf"Br dykdkjksa osQ dk;ks±
vFkok okLrqdkjksa (feekj) osQ
}kjk cuk, x, bekjrksa osQ uD'kksa
dks ns[krk Fkka



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krki(n'ki)

Granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity.

;ksX; O;fDr;ksa dks info;kj nsuk
eqX+ky jkT;ra=k dk ,d
egUoiw.kZ i{k FkkA



A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced through the titles he held

njckjh inkuqØe esa fdlh O;fDr
dh mUufr dks mlosQ }kjk
èkkj.k dh tkusokyh info;ksa ls
tkuk tk ldrk FkkA

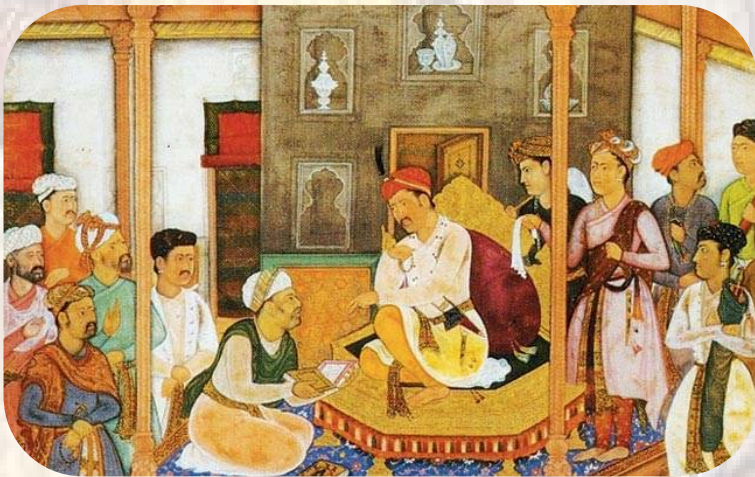


THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Titles could be earned or paid for
info;ki ;k rks vftZr dh tk ldrh
Fkha vFkok bUgsa ikus osQ fy,
iSls fn, tk ldrs FksA

A courtier never approached the
emperor empty handed: he offered
either a small sum of money (nazr)
or a large amount (peshkash)

,d njckjh ckn'kkg osQ ikl dHkh
[kkyh gkFk ugha tkrk FkkA og
;k rks uT+kz osQ :i esa
FkksM+k èku ;k is'kd'k osQ :i
esa eksVh jde ckn'kkg dks is'k
dirk FkkA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g o h a y k S j l = k g o h a
'k r k i C h ; k i)



Gifts had an important
symbolic role.

m i g k j k s a d h e g ù o i w . k Z
i z r h d k R e d H k w f e d k
g k s r h F k h A

THEME NINE

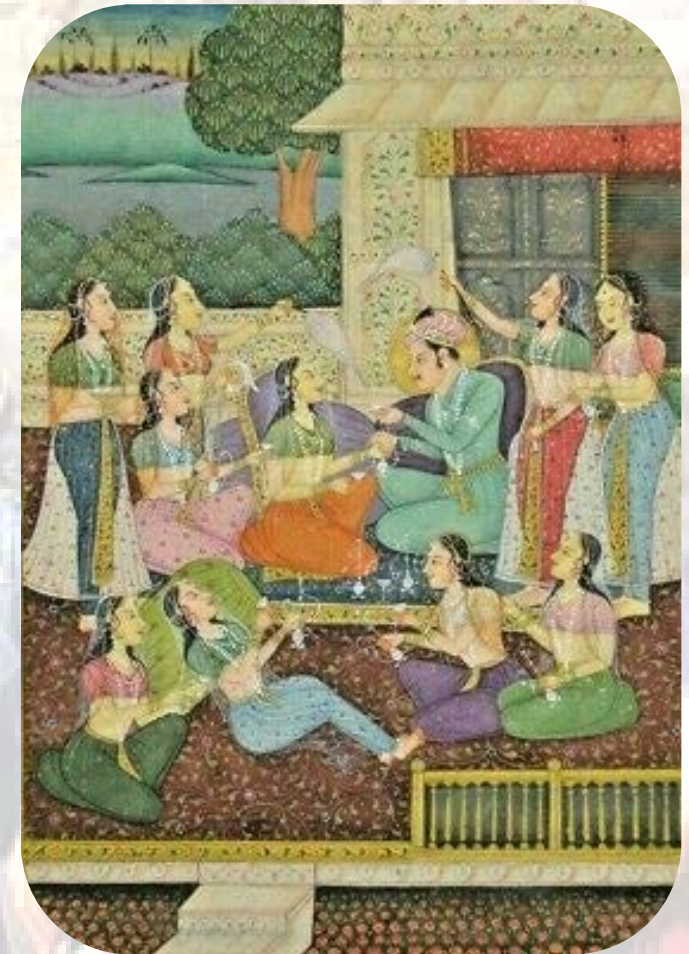
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Term "harem" refer to the domestic world of the Mughals. Meaning a sacred place.

^gje* 'kCn dk iz;ksx
eqX+kyksa dh ?kjsyw
nqfu;k dh vksj laosQr djus
osQ fy, gksrk gSA ftldk
rkRi;Z gS ^ifo=k LFkku*A



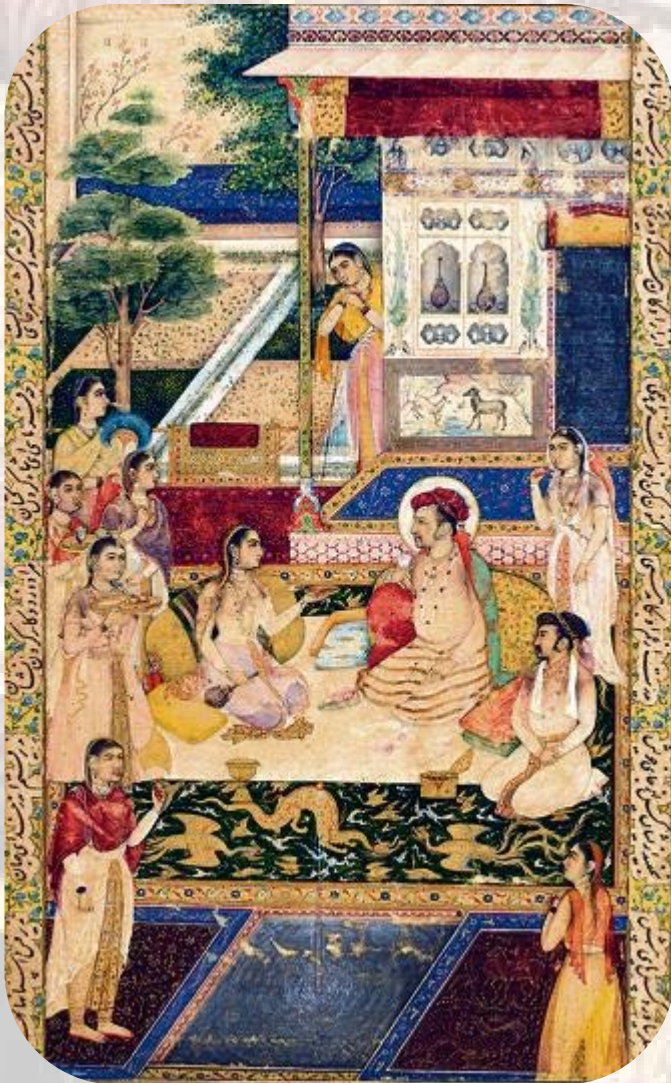
THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Mughal household consisted of the emperor's wives and concubines, his near and distant relatives and female servants and slaves.

eqX+ky ifjokj esa ckn'kkg
dh ifRu;ki vkSj miifRu;ki]
mosQ u''knhdh vkSj nwj
osQ fj'rsnkj o efgyk
ifjpkfjdk,i rFkk xqyke gksrs
FksA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

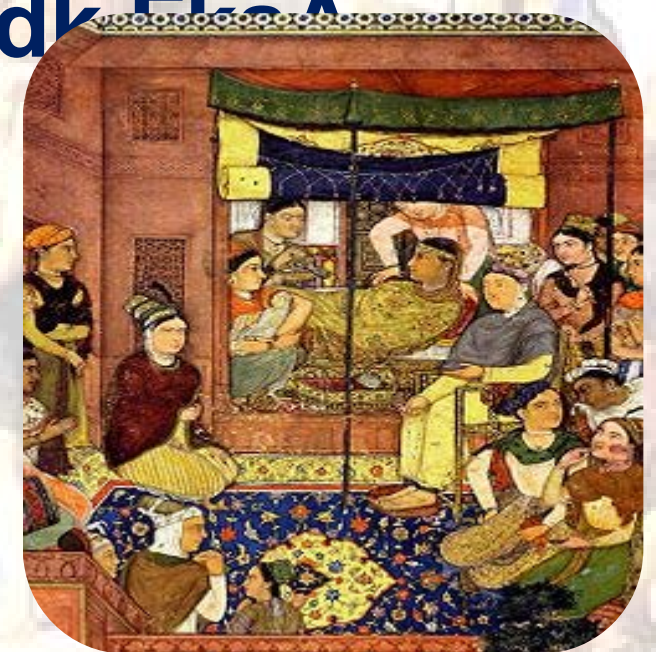


Rajput clans as well as the Mughals marriage was a way of cementing political relationships and forging alliances.

jktiwr oqQyksa ,oa eqX+kyksa]
nksuksa osQ fy, fookg jktuhfrd
lacaèk cukus o eS=kh&lacaèk
LFkkfir djus dk ,d rjhdk FkkA

The gift of territory was often accompanied by the gift of a daughter in marriage

fookg esa iq=kh dks HksaVLo:i fn,
tkus osQ lkFk izk;% ,d {ks=k Hkh
migkj esa ns fn;k tkrk FkkA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



As a result that the Mughals were able to form a vast kinship network that linked them to important groups and helped to hold a vast empire together.

eqX+ky caèkqrk osQ ,d O;kid
ra=k dk fuekZ.k dj losQA bls
os egÙoiw.kZ oxks± ls tqM+s
vkSj mUgsa ,d c`gn lkezkT;
dks bdV~Bk j[kus esa enn
feyhA

THEME NINE

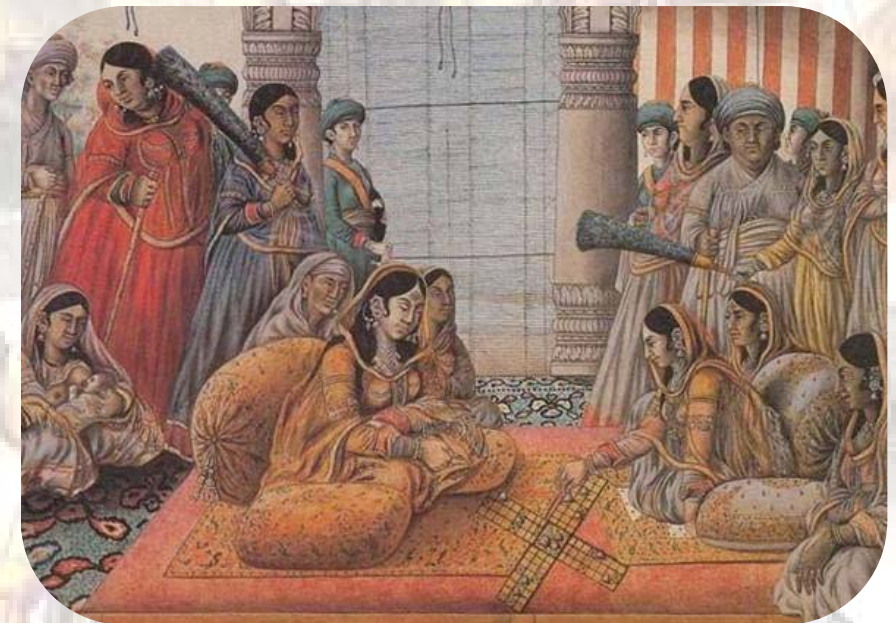
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Mughal household a distinction was maintained between wives who came from royal families (begams), and other wives (aghas) who were not of noble birth.

eqX+ky ifjokj esa 'kkgh
ifjokjksa ls vkus okyh fL=k;ksa
(csxeksa) vkSj vU; fL=k;ksa
(vxgk)] ftudk tUe oqQyhu ifjokj
esa ugha gqvk Fkk] esa varj
j[kk tkrk FkkA



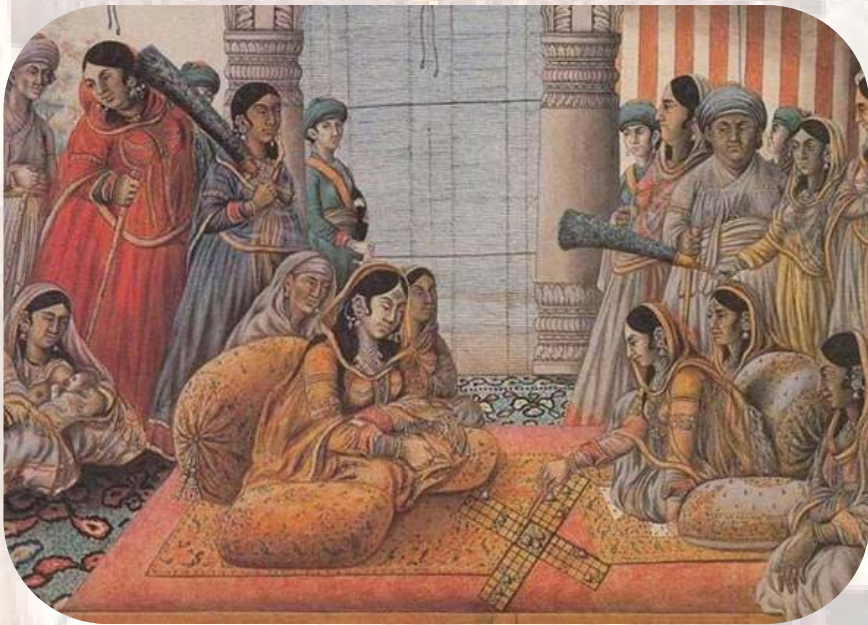
THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g p h a v k S j l = k g o h a
'k r k i C h ; k i)



The begams, married after receiving huge amounts of cash and valuables as dower (mahr), naturally received a higher status and greater attention from their husbands than did aghas.

esgj osQ :i esa vPNk&[+kklk udn
vkSj cgqewY; oLrq,i ysus osQ
ckn fookg djosQ vkbZ csxeksa
dks vius ifr;ksa ls LokHkkfod :i
ls vxgkvksa dh rqyuk esa vfèkd
m;Qpk ntkZ vkSj lEeku feyrk
FkkA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y o p h a v k S j l = k g o h a
'k r k i C h ; k i)



The concubines (aghacha or the lesser agha) occupied the lowest position in the hierarchy of females intimately related to royalty.

jktra=k l s t q M + s e f g y k v k s a o s Q
i n k u q Ø e e s a m i f R u ; k s a (v x k p k)
d h f L F k f r l c l s f u E u F k h A

THEME NINE

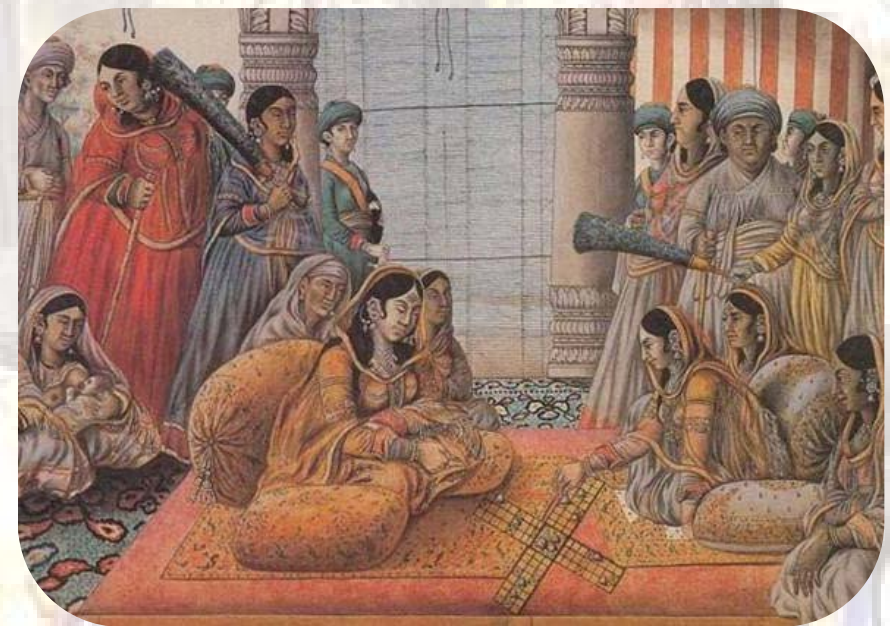
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;kj)

The agha and the aghacha could rise to the position of a begam depending on the husband's will, and provided that he did not already have four wives.

;fn ifr dh bPNk gks vkSj mlosQ
ikl igys ls gh pkj ifRu;kj u gksa
rks vxgk vkSj vxkpk Hkh csxe
dh fLFkfr ik ldrh FkhaA



THEME NINE

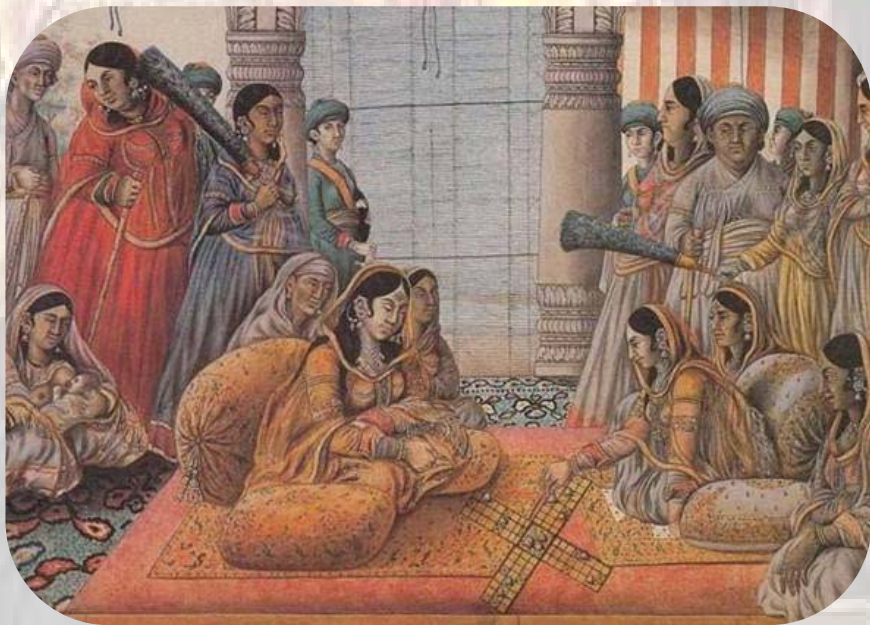
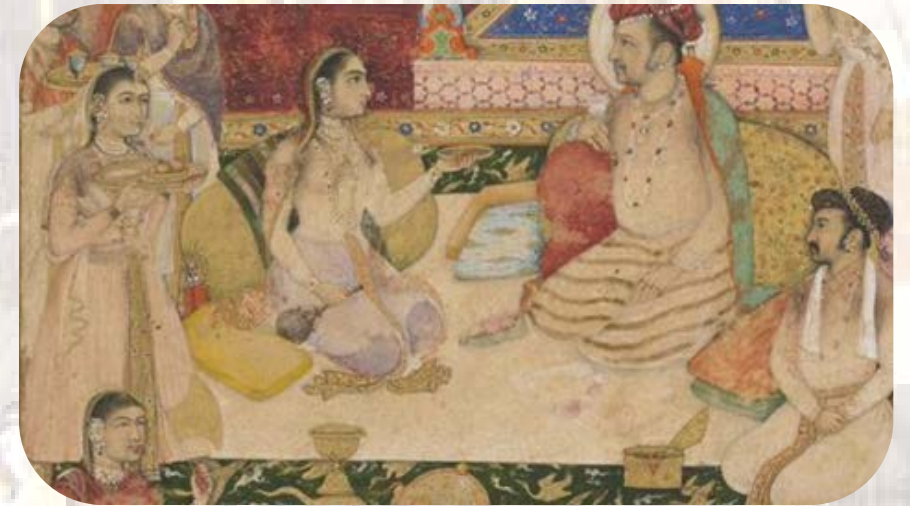
KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Apart from wives, numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household.

ifRu;ksa osQ vfrfjDr eqX+ky
ifjokj esa vusd efgyk rFkk
iq#"k xqyke gksrs FksA



Slave moved between the external and internal life of the household as guards, servants, and also as agents for women dabbling in commerce.

Xkqyke ifjokj osQ vanj vkSj
ckgj osQ thou esa j{kd] ukSdj
vkSj O;kikj esa fnypLih ysus
okyh efgykvksa osQ ,tsaV

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Control over resources enabled
important women of the Mughal
household to commission
buildings and gardens

lalkèkuksa ij fu;a=k.k us
eqX+ky ifjokj dh egÙoiw.kZ
fL=k;ksa dks bekjrksa o
ckxksa osQ fuekZ.k dk
vfèkdkj ns fn;kA

THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES
THE MUGHAL COURTS

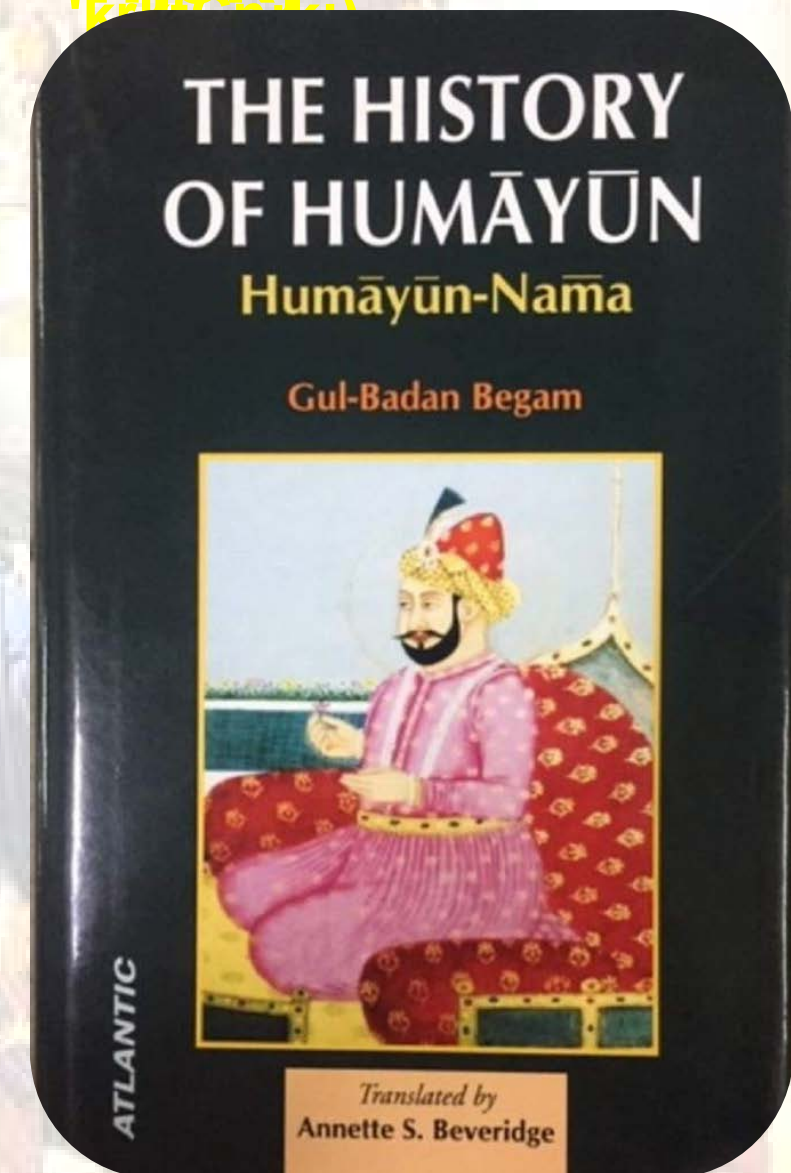
(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'mickl')

Humayun Nama written by Gulbadan Begum. Gulbadan was the daughter of Babur

xqycnu csxe }kjk fy[kh xbZ ,d
jkspd iqLrd gqek;wjukek FkhA
xqycnu csxe ckcj dh iq=kh FkhA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Gulbadan wrote was no eulogy of the Mughal emperors. Rather she described in great detail the conflicts and tensions among the princes and kings and the important mediating role elderly women of the family played in resolving some of these conflicts.

xqycnu us tks fy[kk og eqX+ky
ckn'kkgksa dh iz'kfLr ugha Fkh
cfYd mlus jktkvksa vkSj
jktoqQekjksa osQ chp pyus okys
la?k"kks± vkSj rukoksa osQ lkFk
gh buesa ls oqQN la?k"kks± dks
lqy>kus esa ifjokj dh meznjk"k
fL=k;ksa dh egÙoiw.kZ

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

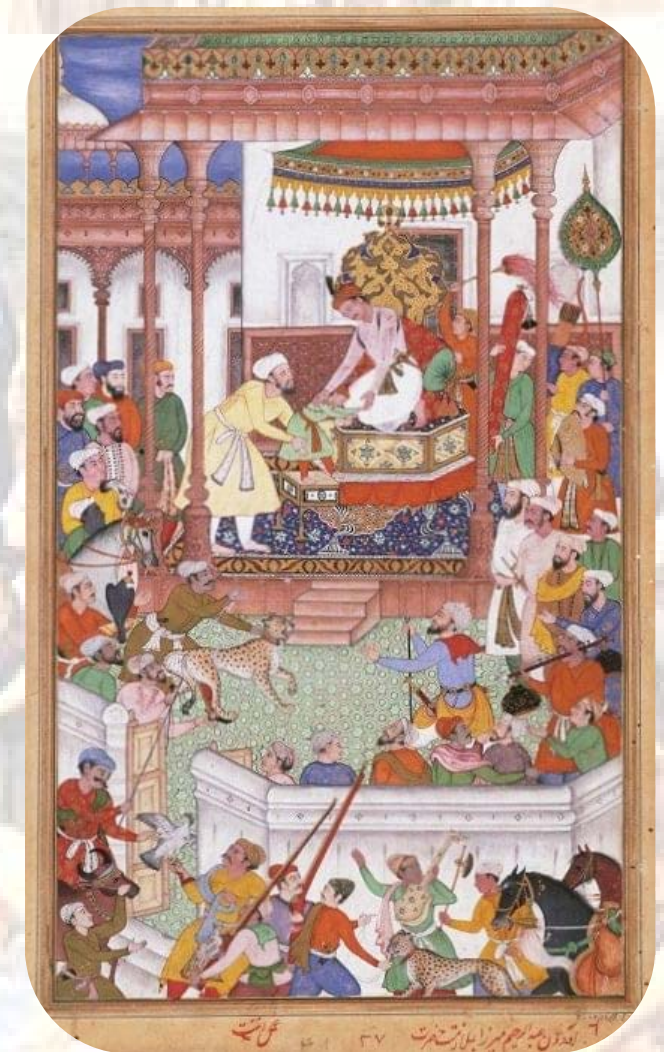
The Imperial Officials : Recruitment and rank

'kkgh ukSdj'kkgh % HkrhZ dh izfozQ;k

rFkk in

Mughal chronicles, especially the Akbar Nama, have bequeathed a vision of empire in which agency rests almost solely with the emperor, while the rest of the kingdom has been portrayed as following his orders.

eqX+ky bfrgkl fo'ks"kdj vdcjukek
us lkezkT; dh ,slh dYiuk nh ftlesa
fozQ;k vkSj lÙkk yxHkx iwjh rjg ls
,dek=k ckn'kkg esa fufgr gksrh gS
tcfd 'ks"k jkT; dks ckn'kkg osQ
vkns'kksa dk vuqikyu djrs gq,



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The imperial organisation was dependent on several different institutions to be able to function effectively

dbZ fHkUu&fHkUu izdkj dh
laLFkkvksa ij vkèkkfjr 'kkgh laxBu
izHkko'kkyh <ax ls dk;Z djus esa l{ke



One important pillar of the Mughal state was its corps of officers

eqX+ky jkT; dk ,d egÙoiw.kZ
LraHk blosQ vfèkdkfj;ksa dk
ny Fkk ftls vfHktkr&oxZ Hkh
dgrs gSaA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups. This ensured that no faction was large enough to challenge the authority of the state.

vfHktr&oxZ esa HkrhZ
fofHkUu u`&tkrh; rFkk
èkkfeZd lewgksa ls gksrh
FkhA bls ;g lqfuf'pr gks
tkrk Fkk fd dksbZ Hkh ny
bruk cM+k u gks fd og
jkT; dh I`Ùkk dks pqukSrh
ns losQA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Two ruling groups of Indian origin entered the imperial service from 1560 onwards: the Rajputs and the Indian Muslims (Shaikhzadas).

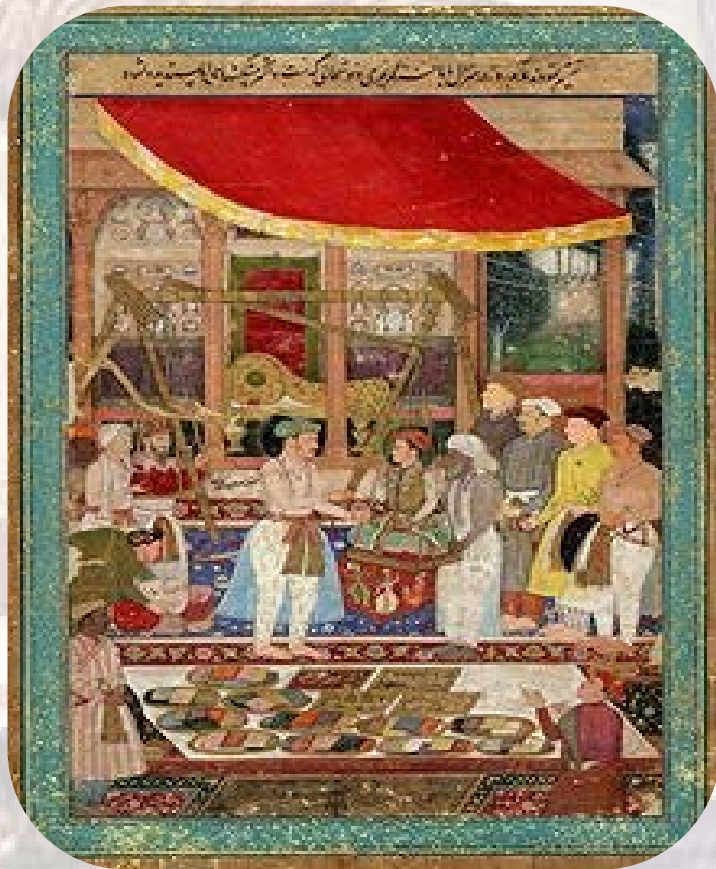
1560 ls vkxs Hkkjrh; ewy osQ
nks 'kkldh;
lewgksapjktiwrksa o Hkkjrh;
eqlyekuksa ('ks[k"kknkvksa)
us 'kkgh lsok esa izos'k fd;kA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

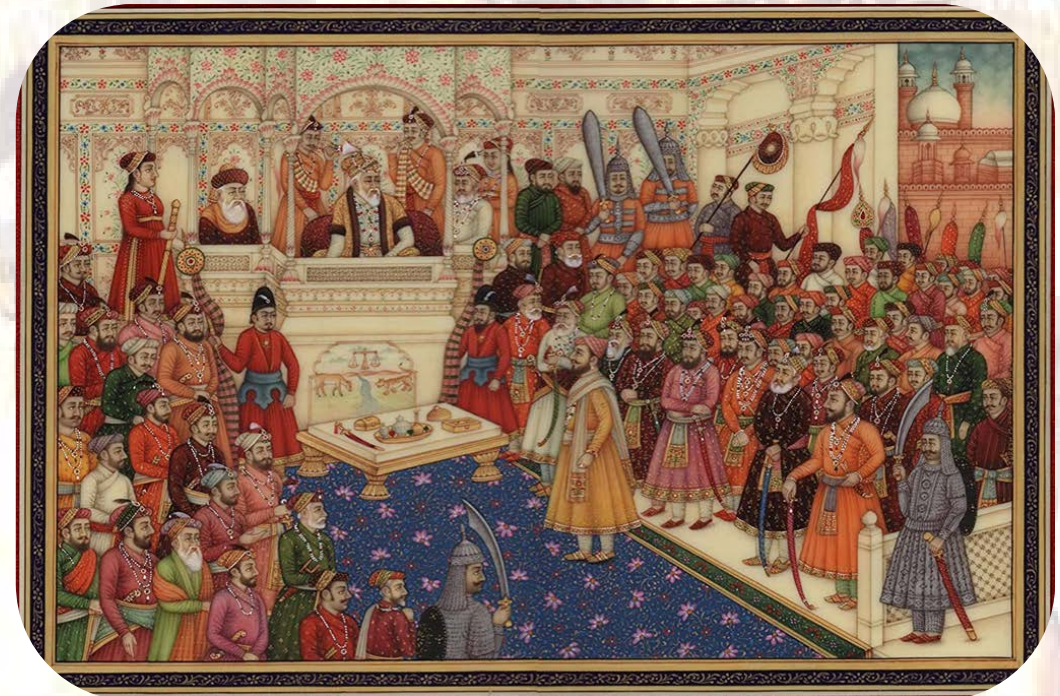
(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Iranians gained high offices
under Jahangir

tgk;xhj osQ 'kklu esa
bZjkfu;ksa dks mPp in
izklr gq,A



Aurangzeb appointed
Rajputs to high positions

vkSajx"ksC us jktiwrksa
dks mPp inkSa ij fu;qDr
fd;kA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

All holders of government offices held ranks (mansabs) comprising two numerical designations: zat which was an indicator of position in the imperial hierarchy and the salary of the official (mansabdar), and sawar which indicated the number of horsemen he was required to maintain in service

IHkh ljdkjh vfèkdkfj;ksa osQ ntsZ vkSj
inksa esa nks rjg osQ la[;k&fo"k;d
vksgns gksrs Fks % ^"kkr* 'kkgh
inkuqozQe esa vfèkdkjh (eulcnkj) osQ
in vkSj osru dk lwpd Fkk vkSj ^lokj* ;g
lwfpr djrk Fkk fd mlls Isok esa fdrus
?kqM+lokj j[kuk visf{kr FkkA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The nobles participated in military campaigns with their armies and also served as officers of the empire in the provinces.

ISU; vfHk;kuksa esa ;s vfHkkr viuh Isukvksa osQ IkFk Hkkx ysrs Fks rFkk izkarksa esa os lkezkT; osQ vfèkd kfj;ksa osQ ;i



Each military commander recruited, equipped and trained the main striking arm of the Mughal army, the cavalry.

izR;sd ISU; dekaMj ?kqM+lokjksa dks HkrhZ djrk Fkk] mUgsa gfFk;kjksa vkfn Is ySl djrk Fkk vkSj mUgsa izf'k{k.k nsrk FkkA ?kqM+lokih l+kOkSt

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

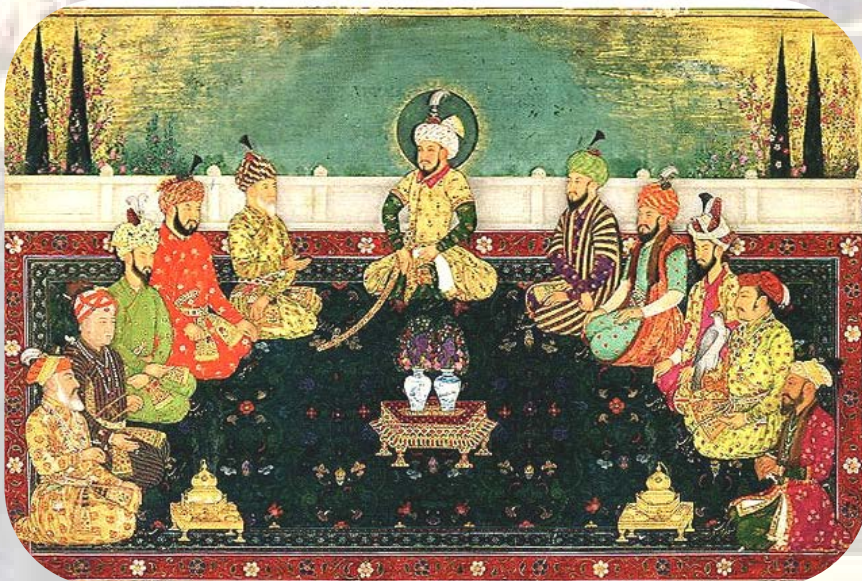
The troopers maintained
superior horses branded on the
flank by the imperial mark (dagh).

?kqM+lokj flikgh 'kkgh
fu'kku ls ik'oZHkkx esa
nkxs x, mRo`Q"V Js.kh osQ
?kksM+s j[krs FksA



Imperial service was a way of
acquiring power, wealth and the
highest possible reputation.

'kkgh lsok 'kfDr] èku rFkk
mPpre izfr"Bk izklr djus dk
,d "kfj;k FkhA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Two other important ministers at the centre: the diwan-i ala (finance minister) and sadr-us sudur (minister of grants or madad-i maash, and in charge of appointing local judges or qazis).

osaQnz esa nks vU;
egÙoiw.kZ ea=kh Fks %
nhoku&,&vkyk (foÙkea=kh)
vkSj Inz&ml&lqnqj
(enn&,&ek'k vFkok vuqnku
dk ea=kh vkSj LFkkuh;
U;k;kèkh'kkksa vFkok
dkf''k;ksa dh fu;qfDr dk
izHkkih)A



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Three ministers occasionally came together as an advisory body, but were independent of each other.

;s rhuksa ea=kh dHkh&dHkh
bdêsò ,d lykgdkj fudk; osQ :i
esa dke djrs Fks ysfdu ;s ,d
nwls is Lora=k gksrs FksA

Nobles stationed at the court (tainat-i rakab) were a reserve force to be deputed to a province or military campaign.

njckj esa fu;qDr (rSukr&,&jdkc)
vfHktkrksa dk ,d ,slk lqjf{kr ny
Fkk ftls fdlh Hkh izkar ;k ISU;
vfHk;ku esa izfrfu;qDr fd;k tk
ldrk FkkA

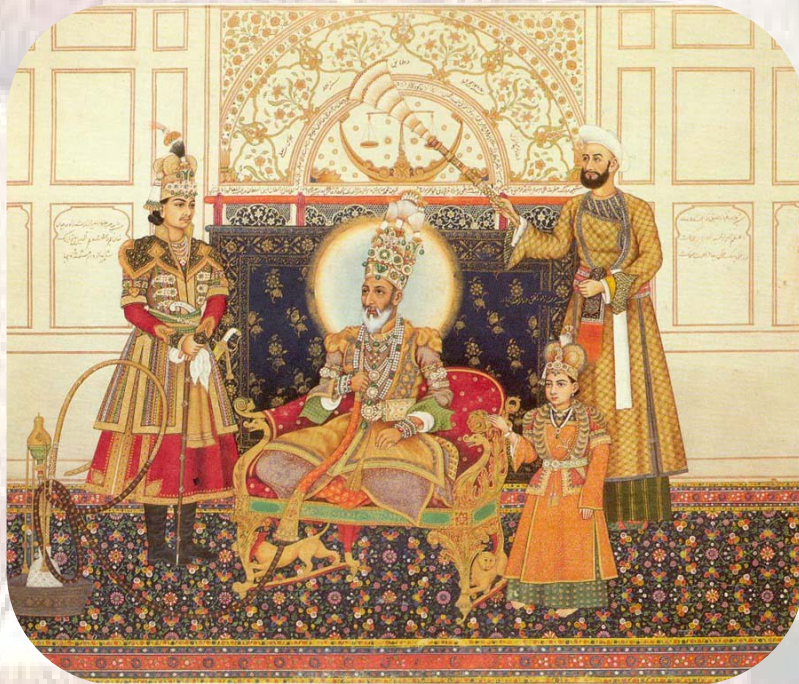


THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



They shared the responsibility
for guarding the emperor and
his household round the clock.

fnu&jkr ckn'kkg vkSj
mlosQ ?kjkus dh lqj{kk dh
f''kEesnkjh Hkh os mBkrs
FksA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh:ki)

The Mughal nobility

This is how Chandrabhan Barahman described the Mughal nobility in his book Char Chaman (Four Gardens), written during the reign of Shah Jahan:

eqX+ky vfHktr&oxZ

panzHkku czkã.k us 'kkgtgk; osQ
'kkludky osQ nkSjku fy[kh viuh
iqLrd pkj peu (pkj ckX+k) esa
eqX+ky vfHktr&oxZ dk bl izdkj
o.kZu fd;k gS%

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh:ki)

People from many races (Arabs, Iranians, Turks, Tajiks, Kurds, Tatars, Russians, Abyssinians, and so on) and from many countries (Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Arabia, Iran, Khurasan, Turan) – in fact, different groups and classes of people from all societies – have sought refuge in the imperial court

fofHkUu tkfr;ksa (vjc] bZjkuh] rqdhZ] rkftd] oqQnZ] rrkj] :lh] vfclhfu;kbZ bR;kfn) vkSj ns'kksa (rqdhZ] feI] lhfj;k] bjkd] vjc] bZjku] [kqjklku] rwjku) osQ yksxksa] oLrqr% lHkh lektksa ls fofHkUu lewgksa vkSj JsF.k;ksa osQ yksxksa dks 'kkgh njckj esa vkJ; izklr gqvka

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh'ki)

as well as different groups from India, men with knowledge and skills as well as warriors, for example, Bukharis and Bhakkaris, Saiyyads of genuine lineage, Shaikhzadas with noble ancestry, Afghan tribes such as the Lodis, Rohillas, Yusufzai, and castes of Rajputs, who were to be addressed as rana, raja, rao and rayan

Hkkjr ls fofHkUu lewgksa] Kku vkSj f'kYi
esa fuiq.k O;fDr;ksa osQ lFk&lFk
;ks¼kvksa] mnkgj.k osQ fy, cq[kkjh vkSj
HkDdjh] fo'kq¼ oa'kksa osQ lSÕ;n]
vfHktkr oa'k osQ 'ks[k"kknk] yksèkh]
jksfgYyk] ;qlqiQ"kbZ tSlh vl+kQxku
tutkfr:ksa] ik kk] iktk] iko o ik:k:

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

i.e. Rathor, Sisodia, Kachhwaha, Hada, Gaur, Chauhan, Panwar, Bhaduriya, Solanki, Bundela, Shekhawat, and all the other Indian tribes, such as Ghakkar, Khokar, Baluchi, and others who wielded the sword,

vFkkZr] jkBkSj] flksfn;k] dNokgk]
gkM+] xkSM+] pkSgku] i;okj]
Hkknqfj;k] lksyadh] cqansyk] 'ks[kkor
uke ls lacksfèkr dh tkus okyh jktiwr
tkfr;ksa o ?kDdj] [kksdj] cywph vkSj
vU; lHkh Hkkjrh; tutkfr;ki tks ryokj
pykrh Fkha

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yXHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh:ki)

and mansabs from 100 to 7000 zat, likewise landowners from the steppes and mountains, from the regions of Karnataka, Bengal, Assam, Udaipur, Srinagar, Kumaon, Tibet and Kishtwar and so on – whole tribes and groups of them have been privileged to kiss the threshold of the imperial court (i.e. attend the court or find employment).

100 Is 7000 "kkR osQ eulc] ?kkl osQ
eSnkuksa vkSj ioZrh; Hkkxksa Is
Hkw&Lokeh] dukZVd] caxky] vle] mn;iqj]
Jhuxj] oqQek;w;] frCcr o fd'rokM+ bR;kfn
{ks=kksa Is lHkh tutkfr;ksa vkSj lewgksa
dks 'kkgh njckj dks pweus (esa vkus)
vFkok jks" kxkj ikus dk lSHkkX; izklr gqvk

THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y g o h a v k S j l = k g o h a

'k r k i C h ; k j

Nobles at court

The Jesuit priest Father Antonio Monserrate, resident at the court of Akbar, noticed:

njckj esa vfHktr

vdcj osQ njckj esa Bgjk gqvk tslqbV
iknjuh iQknj ,aVksfu;ks ekUlsjsV
mYys[k djrk gS %

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

In order to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the King summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity.

IÙkk osQ csèkM+d mi;ksx ls mPp
vfHktkrksa dks jksdus osQ fy, jktk mUgsa
njckj esa cqykrk gS vkSj fujaoqQ'k vkns'k
nsrk gS tSls fd os mlosQ nkl gksaA bu
vkns'kksa dk ikyu mu vfHktkrksa osQ mPp
vksgns vkSj gSfl;r ls esy ugha [kkrk Fkka

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

THE MUGHAL COURTS

eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

Tajwiz was a petition presented by a nobleman to the emperor, recommending that an applicant be recruited as mansabdar.

rtoh''k ,d vfHktkr }kjk ckn'kkg
osQ lkeus izLrqr dh tkus okyh
,slh ;kfpdk Fkh ftlesa fdlh
mEehnokj dks eulcnkj osQ :i
esa fu;qDRk djus dh fl+kQkfj'k
dh tkrh FkhA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(y x H k x l k s y o p h a v k S j l = k g o h a
'k r k i C h ; k j)



Keeping of exact and detailed records was a major concern of the Mughal administration.

I V h d v k S j f o L r ` r v k y s [k r S ; k j
d j u k e q X + k y i z ' k k l u o s Q f y ,
e q [; : i l s e g U o i w . k Z F k k A

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The mir bakhshi supervised the corps of court writers (waqia nawis) who recorded all applications and documents presented to the court, and all imperial orders (farman).

ehj c[+'kh njckjh ys[kdksa
(okfd;k uohl) osQ lewg dk
fujh{k.k djrk FkkA ;s ys[kd gh
njckj esa izLrqr fd, tkus okys
IHkh v£"k;ksa o nLrkos"kkSa
rFkk IHkh 'kkldh; vkns'kkSa
(l+kQjeku) dk vkys[k rS;kj djrs
FksA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



In addition, agents (wakil) of nobles and regional rulers recorded the entire proceedings of the court under the heading "News from the Exalted Court" (Akhbarat-i Darbar-i Mualla) with the date and time of the court session (pahar).

blosQ vfrfjDr vfHktrksa vkSj
{ks=kh; 'kkldksa osQ izfrfufèk
(odhy) njckj dh cSBdksa (igj)
dh frfFk vkSj le; osQ lkFk ¶mPp
njckj ls lekpkj,
(v[+kckjkr&,&njckj& ,&eqvYyk)
'kh"kJd osQ varxZr njckj dh
IHkh dk;Zokfg;ksa dk fooj.k

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The akhbarat contained all kinds of information such as attendance at the court, grant of offices and titles, diplomatic missions, presents received, or the enquiries made by the emperor about the health of an officer.

v[+kckjkr esa gj rjg dh
lwpuk,i gksrh gSa tSlS njckj
esa mifLFkfr] inksa vkSj
info;ksa dk nku] jktuf;d
f'k"VeaMyksa] xzg.k fd, x,
migkjksa vFkok fdlh
vfèkdkjh osQ LokLF; osQ
fo"k; esa ckn'kkg }kjk dh



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Beyond the centre: provincial administration

osaQæ ls ijs % izkarh; iz'kklu

The division of functions established at the centre was replicated in the provinces (subas) where the ministers had their corresponding subordinates (diwan, bakhshi and sadr).

osaQnz esa LFkkfir dk;ks±
osQ foHkktu dks izkarksa
(lwcksa) esa nqgjk;k x;k
FkkA ;gk; Hkh osaQnz osQ
leku eaf=k;ksa osQ vuq:i
vèkhuLFk (nhoku] c[+'kh



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



The head of the provincial administration was the governor (subadar) who reported directly to the emperor.

izkarh; 'kklu dk izeq[k xouZj
(lwcsnkj) gksrk Fkk tks
lhèkk ckn'kkg dks izfrosnu
izLrqr djrk FkkA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The sarkars, into which each suba was divided, often overlapped with the jurisdiction of faujdars (commandants) who were deployed with contingents of heavy cavalry and musketeers in districts

izR;sd lwck dbZ ljdkjksa
esa ciVk gqvk FkkA vdlj
ldkj dh lhek,i
l+kQkStnkjksa osQ uhps
vkus okys {ks=kksa dh
lhek vksa ls esy [kk rh
FkhaA bu bykdksa esa
l+kQkStnkjksa dks fo'kky



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Local administration was looked after at the level of the pargana (sub-district) by three semi-hereditary officers, the qanungo (keeper of revenue records), the chaudhuri (in charge of revenue collection) and the qazi.

ijxuk (mi&f''kyk) Lrj ij
LFkkuh; iz'kklu dh
ns[k&js[k rhu
vèkZ&oa'kkuqxr
vfèkdkfj;ksa] dkuwuxks
(jktLo vkys[k dk j[kokyk])
pkSèkjh (jktLo laxzg dk
izHkkih) vkSi dk''kh }kik dh

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Each department of administration maintained a large support staff of clerks, accountants, auditors, messengers, and other functionaries who were technically qualified officials, functioning in accordance with standardised rules and procedures, and generating copious written orders and records.

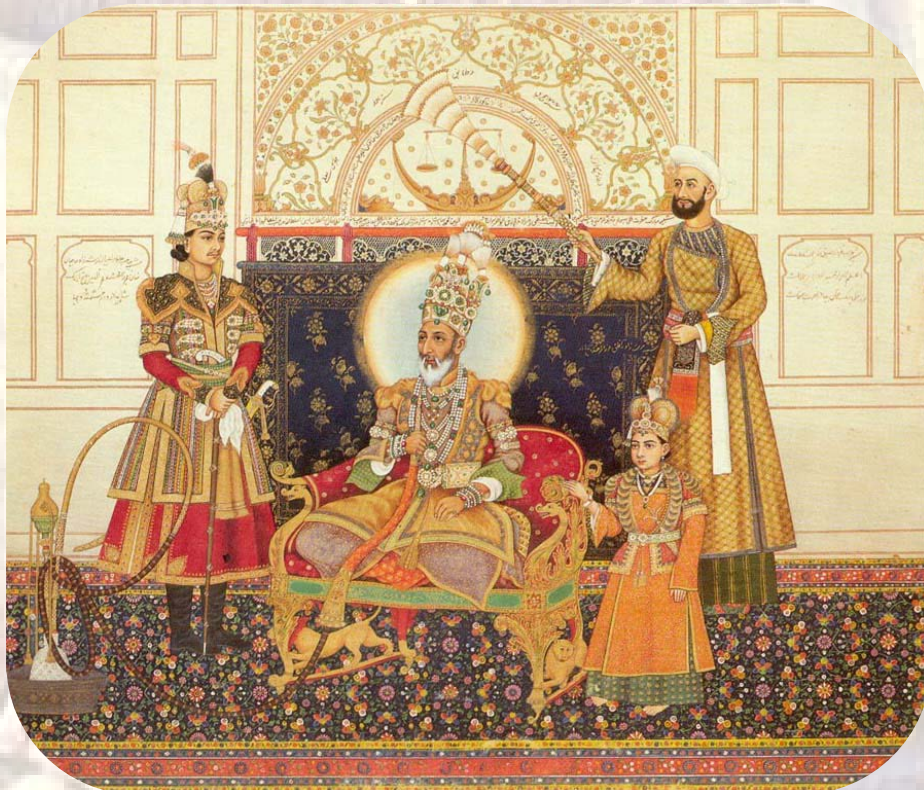
'kklu osQ izR;sd foHkkx osQ ikl
fyfidksa dk ,d cM+k lgk;d lewg]
ys[kkdkj] ys[kk&ijh{kd] lans'kokgd
vkSj vU; deZpkjh gksrs Fks tks
rduhdh :i ls n{k vfèkdkjh FksA ;s
ekudho`Qr fu;eksa vkSj
izfozQ;kvksa osQ vuqlkj dk;Z djrs

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Writers of chronicles list many high-sounding titles assumed by the Mughal emperors. Such as Shahenshah (King of Kings), Jahangir (World-Seizer) or Shah Jahan (King of the World).

bfro`Ùkksa osQ ys[kdksa us
eqX+ky ckn'kkgksa }kjk
èkkj.k dh xbZ dbZ xqatk;eku
info;ksa dks lwphc¼ fd;k
gSA tSls % 'kga'kkg
(jktkvksa dk jktk) tgkixhj
(fo'o ij dC''kk djus okyk)
vFkok 'kkggtgki (fo'o dk jktk)

THEME
NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES
THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

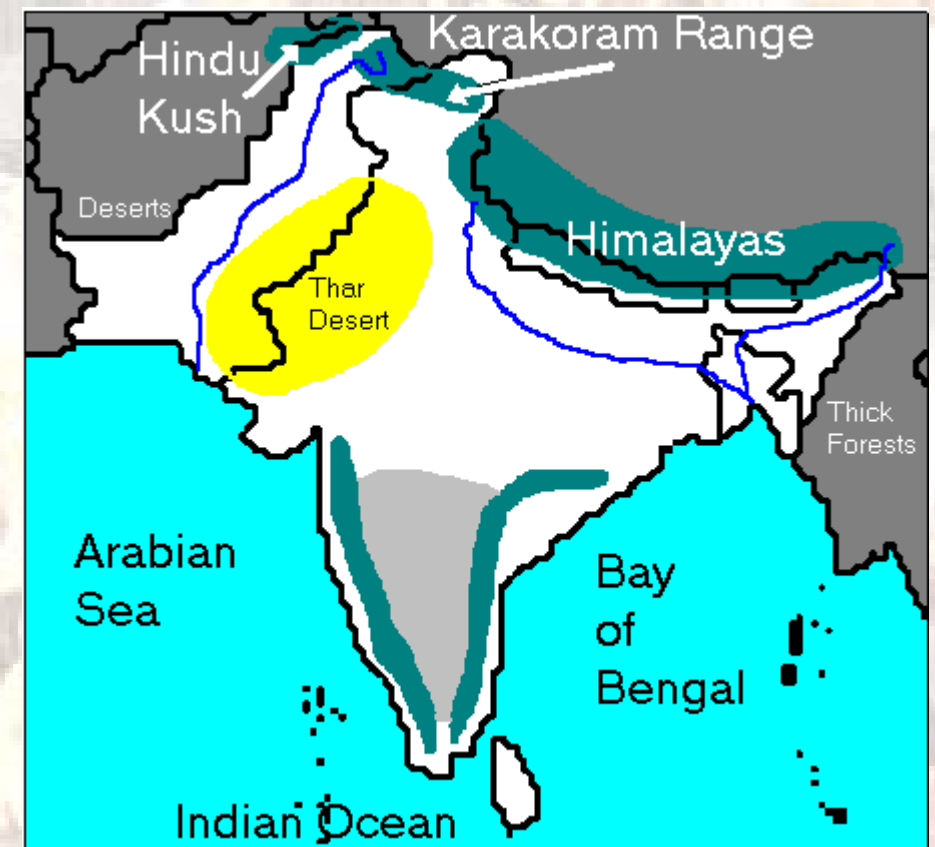
'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The Safavids and Qandahar

ll+kQkoh vkSj oaQèkkj

All conquerors who sought to make their way into the Indian subcontinent had to cross the Hindukush to have access to north India.

Hkkjrh; miegk}hi esa vkus
dks bPNqd lHkh fotsrkvksa
dks mÙkj Hkkjr rd igqipus
osQ fy, fganwoqQ'k dks ikj
djuk gksrk Fkka



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



A constant aim of Mughal policy was to ward off this potential danger by controlling strategic outposts – notably Kabul and Qandahar.

eqX+ky uhfr dk ;g fujarj iz;kl jgk
fd lkefjd egÙo dh pkSfd;ksa
fo'ks"kdj dkcqy o oaQèkkj ij
fu;a=k.k osQ }kjk bl laHkkfor
[krjs ls cpko fd;k tk losQA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqgh vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

In the winter of 1622 a Persian army besieged Qandahar. The ill-prepared Mughal garrison was defeated and had to surrender the fortress and the city to the Safavids.

1622 dh 'khr ½rq esa ,d
l+kQkjlh lsuk us oaQèkkj ij
?ksjk Mky fn;kA eqX+ky j{k
lsuk iwjh rjg ls rS;kj ugha
FkhA vr% og ijkftr gqbZ vkSj
mls fdyk rFkk uxj ll+kQkfo;ksa
dks IkSaius iM+sA



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

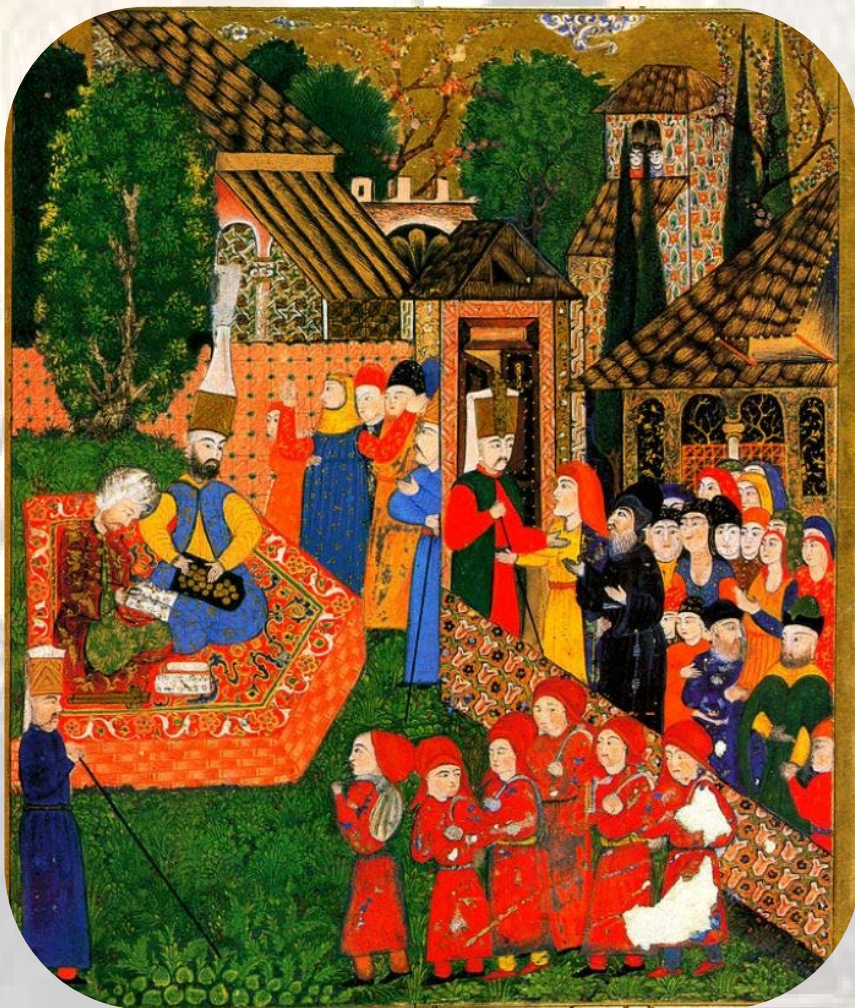
The Ottomans: pilgrimage and trade

vkWVkseu lkezkT; %

rhFkZ;k=kk vkSj O;kikj

The relationship between the Mughals and the Ottomans was marked by the concern to ensure free movement for merchants and pilgrims in the territories under Ottoman control

vkWVkseu lkezkT; osQ IkFk
eqX+kyksa us vius lacaèk bl
fglkc ls cuk, fd os vkWVkseu
fu;a=k.k okys {ks=kkksa esa
O;kikfj;ksa o rhFkZ;kf=k;ksa
osQ Lora=k vkokxeu dks



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqgh vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The Mughal emperor usually
combined religion and
commerce by exporting
valuable merchandise to Aden
and Mokha, both Red Sea ports

eqX+ky ckn'kkg vkerkSj ij
èkeZ ,oa okf.kT; osQ
eqíkSa dks feykus dh
dksf'k'k djrk FkkA og yky
lkxj osQ canjxkg vnu vkSj
eks[kk dks cgqewY;
oLrqvksa osQ fu;kZr dks
izksRlkgu nsrk Fkk

The Ottoman Empire



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Jesuits at the Mughal court

eqX+ky njckj esa tslqbV
èkeZ izpkjd



Europe received knowledge of
India through the accounts of
Jesuit missionaries, travellers,
merchants and diplomats.

;wjksi dks Hkkjr osQ ckjs
esa tkudkjh tslqbV èkeZ
izpkjdksa] ;kf=k;ksa]
O;kikfj;ksa vkSj jktuf;dksa
osQ fooj.kksa ls gqbZA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS (c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Discovery of a direct sea route
,d lhèks leqnzh ekxZ dh
[kkst



Portuguese merchants established
a network of trading stations in
coastal cities

iqrZxkyh O;kikfj;ksa us rVh;
uxjksa esa O;kikfjd
osaQnzksa dk tky LFkkfir
fd;kA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

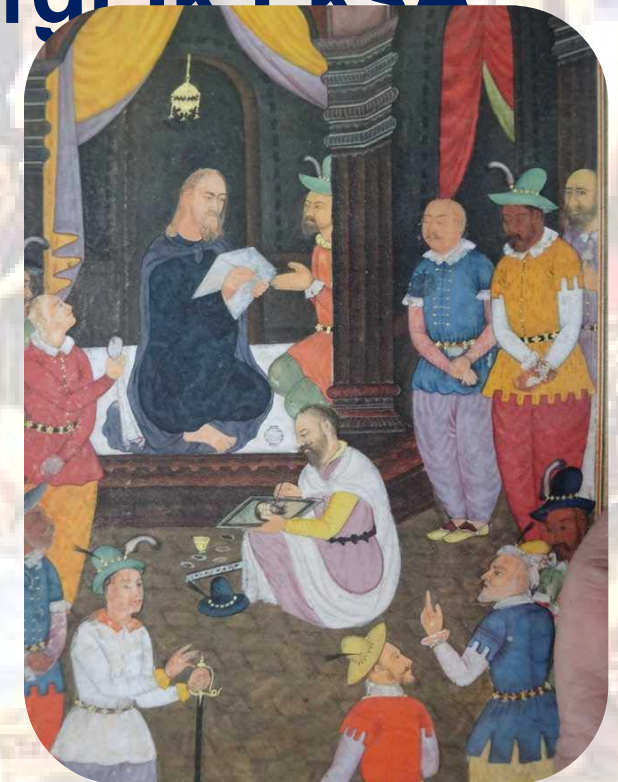


The Christian missions to India were part of this process of trade and empire building.

Hkkjr vkus okys tslqbV
f'k"VeaMy O;kikj vkSj
lkezT; fuekZ.k dh bl
izfozQ;k dk fgl lk FksA

Akbar was curious about Christianity and dispatched an embassy to Goa to invite Jesuit priests

vdcj bZlkbZ èkeZ osQ fo"k; esa
tkuus dks cgqr mRlqd FkkA
mlus tslqbV iknfj;ksa dks
vkeaf=kr djus osQ fy, ,d



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

The first Jesuit mission
reached the Mughal court at
Fatehpur Sikri

igyk tslqbV f'k"VeaMy
iQrsgiqj lhdjh osQ eqX+ky
njckj esa igq;pk



At public assemblies the Jesuits
were assigned places in close
proximity to Akbar's throne.

lkoZtfud lHkkvksa esa
tslqbV yksxksa dks vdcj
osQ flagklu osQ dkl+kQh
u"knhd LFkku fn;k tkrk



THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqoha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

The accessible emperor

In the account of his experiences, Monserrate, who was a member of the first Jesuit mission, says:

It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him.

ckn'kkg rd lqyHk igqip

igys tslqbV f'k"VeaMy dk ,d lnL; ekUlsjsV
vius vuqHkoksa dk fooj.k fy[krs gq, dgrk gS
%

mls (vdcj ls) HksaV djus dh bPNk j[kus
okys yksxksa osQ fy, mldh igqip fdruh
lqyHk gS blsQ ckjs esa vfr'k;ksfDr djuk
caar dfBu gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yXHkx lksygha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh:ki)

For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him; and he endeavours to show himself pleasant-spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

yXHkx izR;sd fnu og ,slk volj fudkyrk gS fd dksbZ Hkh vke vkneh vFkok vfHktr mlls fey losQ vkSj ckrphr dj losQA mlls tks Hkh ckr djus vkrk gS mu lHkh osQ izfr dBksj u gksdj og Lo;a dks eèkqjHkk"kh vkSj feyulkj fn[kkus dk iz;kl djrk gSA mls mldh iztk osQ fnyks&fnekx ls tksM+us esa bl f'k"Vkpki vkSj Hknzrk dk cM+k vlkèkkj.k izHkko gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

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(y x H k x l k s y g p h a y k S j l = k g o h a

'k r k i C h ; k i)

Questioning Formal Religion

vkSipkfjd èkeZ ij iz'u

mBkuk

The high respect shown by Akbar towards the members of the Jesuit mission impressed them deeply.

tslqbV f'k"VeaMy osQ InL;ksa
osQ izfr vdcj us tks mPp vknj
iznf'kZr fd;k mlls os cgqr
izHkkfor gq,A



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'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Akbar's religious views matured as he queried scholars of different religions and sects and gathered knowledge about their doctrines.



vdcj osQ èkkfeZd fopkj]
fofHkUu èkeks± o laiznk;ksa
osQ fo}kuksa ls iz'u iwNus
vkSj muosQ
èkeZ&fl¼karksa osQ ckjs
esa tkudkjh bdêòk djus ls]
ifjiDo gq,A

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)



Increasingly, he moved away from the orthodox Islamic ways of understanding religions towards a self-conceived eclectic form of divine worship focused on light and the sun.

/hjs&èkhjs og èkeks± dks le>us
osQ :f<+oknh rjhdksa ls nwj
izdk'k vkSj lw;Z ij osaQfnzr nSoh;
mikluk osQ Lo&dfYir
fofHkUun'kZu xzkgh :i dh vksj
c<+kA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yXHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

Hom in the haram

This is an excerpt from Abdul Qadir Badauni's Muntakhab-ut Tawarikh. A theologian and a courtier, Badauni was critical of his employer's policies and did not wish to make the contents of his book public.

gje esa gkse

;gk; vCnqy dkfnj cnk;w;uh osQ
eqUr[+kkc&mr&rokjh[k ls ,d va'k fn;k x;k
gSA ,d èkeZfoKkuh vkSj njckjh cnk;w;uh
vius fu;ksDrk dh uhfr;ksa dk vkykspd Fkk
vkSj viuh iqLrd dh fo"k;oLrq dks og lkoZtfud
ugha djuk pkgrok FkkA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk

eqXky

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha

'krkiCh;ki)

From early youth, in compliment to his wives, the daughters of Rajas of Hind, His Majesty had been performing hom in the haram, which is a ceremony derived from fire-worship (atish-parasti).

;qokoLFkk osQ vkjaHk ls gh egkefge viuh
ifRu;ksa vFkkZr fgan osQ jktkvksa dh
iqf=k;ksa osQ lEeku esa gje esa gkse dk
vk;kstu dj jgs FksA ;g ,slh èkeZfozQ;k gS tks
vfXu&iwtk (vkfr'k&ijLrh) ls O;qRiUu gqbZ
gSA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES 'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk THE MUGHAL COURTS eqXky

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

But on the New Year of the twenty-fifth regnal year (1578) he prostrated publicly before the sun and the fire. In the evening the whole Court had to rise up respectfully when the lamps and candles were lighted.

ijarq vius 25osa 'kklu o"kZ (1578)
osQ u, o"kZ ij mlus lkoZtfud :i ls lw;Z
vkSj vfXu dks naMor~ iz.kke fd;kA
'kke dks fpjkx vkSj eksecfÙk;ki tyk,
tkus ij lkjs njckj dks vknjiwoZd mBuk
iM+kA

THEME NINE

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

(c. sixteenth - seventeenth centuries)

'kkld vkSj bfro`Ùk
eqXky
(yxHkx lksyqpha vkSj l=kgoha
'krkiCh;ki)

These ideas were in harmony with the perspective of the court chroniclers who give us a sense of the processes by which the Mughal rulers could effectively assimilate such a heterogeneous populace within an imperial edifice.

;s fopkj njckjh bfrgkldkjksa
osQ ifjizs{; ls laxfr j[krs FksA
;s bfrgkldkj gesa mu
izfozQ;kvksa dk cksèk djks
gSa ftuosQ }kjk eqX+ky 'kkld
cM+s izHkko'kkyh rjhosQ ls
,slh fotkrh; turk dks ,d 'kkgh

