

- **Banjar**-land uncultivated for five years
Graded system of revenue collection from different type of land

Loan for agriculture development

Mansabdari system

- Mughal emperor Akbar as new administrative machinery and revenue system introduced the Mansabdari System.
- The term mansab literally means position, status or rank, but in context of the structure of the Mughal administration, it indicated the rank of Mansabdar- that is holder of mansab - in the official hierarchy.
- mansabdars were paid either in cash (naqd) or in the form of assignments of areas of land (jagir) out of which they had the entitlement to collect the land revenue and all other taxes through an authority appointed by the emperor.
- The revenue that was generated through their jagir was handed over to them and the same was deducted from their salary.
- The mansabdar paid the salary of cavalrymen that he maintained out of his salary.
- Those who received pay in cash were known as **naqdi** and those paid through assignments of jagirs were called jagirdars.
- Thus, the mansabdari system became an integral part of the agrarian and the jagirdari system of Mughal administration under Akbar.

Religious Policy

- Akbar was not an extreme Muslim rather he is known for his tolerance towards all the religions.
- Akbar made many religious matrimonial alliances through which he

sent a message of unity and togetherness. His marriage to the Rajput princess Jodha, says volumes about his kindness. Akbar got a temple constructed for Jodha in his palace, even though there was a lot of opposition for the same.

- To develop better understanding of religion he **organized debate in ibadat khana**.
- **Proclamation of Mazhar**: he declared himself the chief interpreter of Islam.
- **Sulh-i-kul**: he proclaimed that under his rule people of all faith should live peacefully.
- He banned Sati and allowed widow remarriage
- Minimum Age of marriage was fixed for both boys and girls.

Mughal foreign policy

- Mughal maintained cordial relation with Safavid (Iran), Uzbek (central Asia), ottoman ruler
- They promoted trade and commerce by friendly relation with neighboring countries
- By maintaining Kabul, Qandahar, Gazani line the also secured the defense of the country.
- Their foreign policy was on the basis of equality.

The administrative terminology of Mughals

- **Mir Bakshi**-pay master general
- Diwan -i-ala- finance minister
- Sadar-us-sadar-minister of grants
- Akhabarat-i-darbar-i-mulla- news paper which contain the record of royal activity
- Chahar taslim- a type of salut