

Study of Akbar's Rajput Policy, religious Policy and social reform in Mughal empire for wellbeing of people

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Abstract

Akbar was liberal and loyal person. Mostly Akbar was secular person. Muslim people were angry on Akbar. Because Akbar was living good with other religion's people, so many Mulla and Moulavi had opposed policy of Akbar. All Muslim people came together to oppose Akbar. They had decided to bring new king on throne. Who was his step brother. He was ruling in Kabul. All people had persuaded him to attack on Akbar and become king on his place. Because Akbar was not living as per teachings of Akbar. Due to this reason many revolts had carried by Muslim people. Akbar needed help from other people to control these revolts.

Bairam Khan was very close to Akbar. But still Bairam Khan had carried revolt against Akbar, so Akbar had thought to take help from Rajput to win this revolt. Rajput were brave people in Hindustan. Rajput were proud for their work. Akbar had maintained good relation with Rajput. There was historic importance in his policy of Rajput. Many people had tried to defeat Rajput people. But no one could defeat them. This was history of Rajput. Many historians of medieval India had praised policy of Akbar about Rajput people. This incident was new in history. Which Akbar used successfully.

Key Words

Rajput policy, Din-e-Elahi, Sulah-E-kul, equality, secular, social reform, tradition of sati, child marriage, widow remarriage

Introduction

Akbar was aware about Rajput that without winning Rajput people, he could not win. Babar had fought with Akbar, but he could not become success. Humayun also fought with Rajput but could not success against him. Akbar had married with Rajput girl. He wanted to establish good relation with Akbar. Akbar had married 1562. He had married with Rajput girl. Jodhabai was daughter of Bharmal. Akbar had married with Jodhabai. Akbar had appointed Rajputs in his army service. He had given them different Mansab as per work. Chittore was opposite to Akbar. Rana Uday sing did not accept supremacy of Babar in his period.

Maharana Pratap Sing did accept supremacy of Akbar in his period. Akbar only fought with these people. after that Akbar had won their region. Many historians had noted this thing of Akbar. Akbar was first king in history, who had used new policy about Rajput people. Akbar was visionary king. Akbar was skilled politician. Rajput were very brave people. Rajput did not like politics, Rajput people were liked straight fight. Besides making any hidden policy. Rajput were

prompt in their work. Afgan people and religious people had troubled to Akbar. in this period Akbar needed help of Rajput. Some Rajput kings had accepted supremacy of Akbar. Akbar had established marriage relation with them. Karnal Tod had written about Rajput, that Rajput had forgot their ideals because of Akbar. Akbar had made friendship with Akbar.

Research Methodology

There are following research methodology were used for writing of this research paper. Historical research method is used for writing of this research. Many reference books are used read at first in such way data collected. After that analysis of data written in descriptive method. For this research observation made on reference books, text books, newspaper and websites. Important points noted on it. In this way observation method also used for this research paper.

Objectives

1. To study the reasons of establishment of new religion Din-E-Elahi.
2. To study the different type of problems of society in contemporary period.
3. To correctly study the need of social reform in society.
4. To find current issues related development of society.
5. To find correct solutions on it.

Effect of Rajput Policy

*Span of Mughal empire increased. Mughal empire became huge in India. Rajasthan and Rajputana came under control of Mughal empire. Rajput became friend of Akbar.

*Small Rajput kingdoms were fighting with each other. But due to supremacy of Akbar's Mughal empire all region had stopped their fighting with each other.

*Mughal people had come from Kabul. They were not native of India. But due to policy of Akbar both were living peace fully.

*Rajput kings became united after relation with Akbar. Many Rajput people were became sardar of Mughal empire.

*Akbar had married with Hindu woman. Akbar had given them liberal treatment. Hindu woman could follow their religion.

*Akbar treated equally to all people. Akbar had given independence to them. Due to this reason all Rajput kings had helped Akbar in his difficult time.

*Rajput style came in Mughal art and culture. Mughal style used by Rajput people in their art and building style.

Stopped Zijiya Tax

Akbar had believed that all people are equal, so he did not like taking tax from other religion. Kings before Akbar had started this tax on Hindu religious people. All Hindu people became happy on decisions of Akbar. Because it was heavy tax on Hindu people only. Only Hindu people had to pay this tax. All Hindu people became unhappy due to this reason.

Pilgrimage Tax

Hindu people were travelling to their religious places. As per their faith they were worshipping their God. Mughal rulers had started to take on these people. If Hindu people had to travel for their religious places, they had to pay tax for it. Akbar had stopped this pilgrimage tax taking

from Hindu people. Akbar had promoted Hindu people to build temples for worship of God. Akbar had given them liberal treatment. Akbar did not trouble them on reason of religion.

Appointed in Court

Akbar had treated all people equally. He did not made differences in different religion people. talented people he had appointed in his court. Akbar appointed other religion people on important places in his army and in his court. He did not hesitate for this action.

Social Reform

Akbar had stopped many bad traditions which were practiced in society. Some bad customs and traditions were practiced in society in those days. Those bad traditions were very cruel. Child marriage were practiced in society. There was tradition of Sati. Woman after death of his husband would fire herself in pyre of her husband. Killing girl child. People were liked girl child. Woman did not have equal place in society. Woman were not treated equally in society. Woman had secondary place in society, so Akbar had stopped killing of girl child. Akbar had promoted widow remarriage. Because there was problem of widows in society.

Stopped killing of cow

Hindu people were worshipping cow as God. Cows had important place in religious life. Akbar had respected this faith of Hindu people. Due to this reason, Akbar had stopped to kill cows in his empire.

Adopted Hindu Traditions

Hindu people were having tika of Chandan on their head. Akbar was himself wearing clothes like Hindu people. Akbar was practicing all Hindu traditions. Akbar was very liberal in matters of religious.

Religious Importance

Akbar was religious person. He understood the emotions of other religions people. Akbar was believed on equality in society. There were people from different religion, therefore Akbar had given religious freedom to all people. Akbar had given permission to all people about worship their god and built temples of Gods. Akbar had given permission to celebrate their festivals as per their traditions. Festivals of Hindus were Diwali, Dasara and Holi. Akbar had liked all festivals of all religions, so he was taking part in celebration of these festivals. Akbar had given permission to people to go back their own religions. Who were force fully converted in other religions.

Promotion of Literature

Akbar was reading books. He had known that without knowledge we cannot make progress. Akbar had given inspiration to all intelligent writer and scholar to write read and write books. Due to Akbars this work many writers had written books religions. Akbar had translated many books of Hindu religions to other languages, so other readers could read these books. Other people will get knowledge of other religions. Akbar had translated Panchatantra, Mahabharat, Geeta and Ramayan.

Religious Policy

Akbar did not make differences in people. Akbar given equal treatment to all people. He was liberal king. Akbar had given equal rights to all religions people. Due to this many people had helped Akbar. Mughal empire extended in all directions of India. Akbar became greatest ruler of India in Medieval India. Before Akbars period India was divided in many parts. There were small kings ruling in India in those days. There was not any great central power in India. Akbar had made it possible. Many historians had praised Akbars religious policy.

He was curious about to knowledge from other religions. He wanted to know principles from other religion. He wanted to discuss with scholars of other religion. For that, purpose he had built 'Ibadat Khana' in 1575. He was calling peoples from other religion. He had called Jain, Parsi, Hindu and Christen people for discussion. He wanted to combine good principles in one place. Akbar had appointed Shaikh Mukarab to give answers to all people about questions regarding religion. He had collected all good principles from all religions. He wanted to established 'Din-E-Elahi' new religion for welfare of public.

Din-E-Elahi

Akbar was religious person. But some persons had troubled Akbar for their own benefit. Which Akbar did not like. Mulla and Moulavi had troubled to Akbar. They were not only troubled but they wanted to remove Akbar from throne. Mulla and Moulavies had started revolt against him. Due to that reason, he wanted to establish new religion, so he had collected good principles from other religion. Akbar had appointed Abul Fazal as head of Din-E-Elahi. Akbar had made very simple principles of Din-E-Elahi. It was easy to understand all common people. He wanted to spread principles of this religion.

Principles of Din-E-Elahi

- *God is one.
- *People were donating all needed things to poor.
- *Nonveg food was avoided.
- *Behave good with all people.
- *Keep premises clean.
- *Do not become angry.
- *There were given important place to worship of Sun and Fire.
- *Do not consume liquor.
- *Do not contact with those people who are not behaving good.
- *Marriage age for Boys would be 16 and for girls 14 years.
- *Followers of this religion should not keep beard.
- *People should be observed Sunday as sacred day. Because people were accepting Din-E-Elahi on this day.

Akbar was studious. He had studied many religions. He had studied good principles of every religion. He had collected good principles from every religion. He had not forced this principle on people of other religion. He wanted to give lesson about Mulla and Moulavi about religion. Because they had troubled lot to Akbar. He had treated all peoples are equal, therefore his

principles were secular. Due to his religious policy and establishment of Din-E-Elahi all Mulla and Moulavies became nervous on Akbar. They had started revolt against Akbar. Akbar had fought with them and made them silent.

Reason of Unsuccess

Some people did not like this new Din-E-Elahi, so these people did not accept and followed this religion. Akbar had not spread his thoughts among people. All Muslim people were following ulema class, therefore these people did not supported Akbar. These people kept away themselves from Din-E-Elahi religion. Abul Fazal would help to spread this religion. But accidentally he had died early. In this religion there was not major attraction to people. some people had accepted this religion to make Akbar happy. But actually, they with mind they were not included in this religion. Because they did not want to make unhappy Akbar.

Conclusion

Only for respect to Akbar they had shown sympathy to Din-E-Elahi. After Akbar following rulers did not spread this religion. They did not start any system or machinery to spread this religion in public. He wanted to unite people from all religion. He wanted to unite Hindu and Muslim people under one roof. He had respected people of belong to all religion. He had given equal treatment to all religion. People liked Akbar as king. But people did not accept Akbar as religious head. These were reasons of failure of Din-E-Elahi. In this way Akbar had worked for development of people.

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