
AN ESTIMATE OF THE CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY OF AKBAR

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Abstract

After the death of Humayun's son Jamaluddin Muhmad Akbar sit on the Mughal Takhat in February, 1556. He was sitting on Mughal Takhat till 1605. Akbar was born in 15th October, 1542 at Amarkot. His father's name was Humayun and mother's name was Hamida Banu. in the childhood of Akbar Bairam Khan control the Mughal Empire. Akbar was many conquests because they spared their Empire. So, they have conquest of Malwa, conquest of Gondwana, capture of Chittoor, conquest of Ranthambhore, Surrender of Kalinjar etc. They have Adopted many policies like Akbar's policy in Rajputana, policy towards the Deccan and religious policy. He was an illiterate but intelligent. He was Faith in god. In the eyes of her kingdom's people, he was a good, kindhearted and liberal religious king.

Keywords

Akbar, Conquests, Empire, Religious, Reforms, Delhi.

Research Paper Subject [History] :-

Introduction

Akbar was one of the greatest emperors of India. He was a great warrior, good statesman, shrewd politician and possessed of good personality. He was the owner of a dominant gross figure. He was neither too tall nor too short. His voice was very moving, recognizing a king. As a great emperor, he ate only once a day. Initially he was a carnivore but later he stopped eating meat. It was a silk cloth with diamonds and pearls on it. Akbar's attitude towards his people was very good. He loved every human being very much and he also had a deep love for his relatives. Everyone was sympathetic. Loved by his whole family, he enthroned him despite his son's opposition to him. He also had friendly relations with his courtiers. Akbar has been fond of hunting since childhood and was a keen shooter. As an illiterate man, he was also a distinguished politician. No one could call him illiterate when someone talked to him. Akbar was a true Muslim but he had full respect for every religion. He prayed five times a day. People of all faiths were free to worship at their own shrines. Despite being a so-called gun, he had many flaws, such that he had performed marriages with many women like other kings. Many women and maids lived in his true harem. Where he was very kind, he would get angry and start giving harsh punishments.

Akbar was born in 15th October, 1542 in Umarnot, Pakistan. Akbar's full name was Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar but popularly known as "Akbar the great". His father's name was Humayun and mother name was Hamida Banu. Akbar was a successful general. his power and influence, however, extended over the entire subcontinent because of Mughal military, political, culture and economic dominance.

Akbar was a valiant warrior and general. In 1560 AD, he took over the reins of the state and had only the territories of Punjab, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior and Jaunpur. He then conquered some parts of North India and South India. He was accompanied by Ashfa Khan, Bhagwant Das in these victories Mann Singh, Todar Mall and Abdul Rahim gave their full support. When he attacked Chittoor, the Rajput's fought hard against Akbar. But due to Akbar's determination and able leadership, the Mughal army was victorious. Due to the invasion and victory over Gujarat, Lai Akbar himself had marched and his army was

organized due to Akbar's able leadership. There was a lot of discipline in the army. There was no shortage of any kind.

Akbar was a good general as well as a highly qualified ruler and politician. He always worked for the good of his people, which he considered his duty. He made a number of reforms in his state such as; Akbar's administration was also satisfactory. He made many efforts to eradicate the evils of society. He opened many madrassas for the spread of education and also developed Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi literature. In addition, he made great strides in architecture, painting, painting and music.

Akbar was a shrewd politician. He also befriended his enemies like the Rajput's and established kinship relations with them. He had also adopted a generous attitude towards the Hindus and had instilled in them a deep love for the empire. The qualities of a successful ruler were found in Akbar.

In the medieval history of India, Akbar emerged as a great national leader. He not only expanded his empire by conquering India, but also did many acts of public welfare in each province, such as the administration and the law. All were given the right to equality with regard to righteousness, no restrictions were imposed on any human being, all were given full authority to practice their religion in their own way. It should be noted that all people had religious freedom. Even before Akbar, Sher Shah Suri had tried to build a nation, but he did not succeed. Akbar was completely successful in this task. That is why Akbar has been honored by **Pandit Nehru** as the '**Father of Indian Nationalism**'.

Akbar had made many efforts for national and administrative unity, conquering northern and southern India and laying the foundation of a vast empire that stretched from the Himalayas in the north to the Godavari river in the south and Bengal in the east. It extends to the Hindu Kush Mountains in the northwest. This whole empire was under a single politician. The same law and order and the same levy system prevailed in all the provinces of the empire. Akbar granted equal civil rights to all his subjects, be they Muslims or Hindus. Akbar abolished the jizya tax issued by his forefathers in **1564**. The pilgrimage tax on Hindus was also abolished in AD. Thus, we can say that during his reign, Akbar made no distinction between Hindus and Muslims in every aspect of governance. Apart from Hindus and Muslims, Akbar also granted religious freedom to the rest of the people living in his kingdom. Akbar had issued an order that people of any religion should not be forced to accept any other religion. People who were first forcibly converted to Islam were allowed to re-adopt their religion. Emperor Akbar respected all religions. Being a Muslim, he used to celebrate Hindu festivals like Diwali, Holi, Basant etc. Apart from this, he converted to Jainism and stopped eating meat.

In the matter of governance, Akbar had adopted a policy of secularism. He gave all government jobs on merit and did not discriminate in the name of caste. By Akbar did a lot of cultural work as a human being to establish interaction between Hindus and Muslims, he made Persian the official language of the whole empire. Akbar founded Din-e-Elahi in **1582 AD**, the main principle of which was to lay the foundation of a new Dharam Sangh. The emperor's purpose in establishing this religion was to bring together people of different religions and to create great harmony among them. In doing so, he dreamed of building a strong nation. However, the population of Din-I-Elahi did not increase much and Akbar could not succeed in his endeavors. However, Akbar's work was very successful.

Conclusion

In the end I would like to say the Akbar was a Good, kindhearted king. He conquered the whole Hindustan. He had many reforms in his administration, he was endowed with a genius for organization rare among eastern potentates and not common in any part of the world. He abolished the practice of slaying virgins, sati, and passed laws to allow women to marry. He had adopted a policy of establishing friendly relations with the Rajput's and also had established marital relations. Akbar had also adopted a policy of religious tolerance; he had lifted all restrictions on Hindus. Everyone was free to practice his religion without restraint. Every person in Akbar's kingdom was happy.

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