



SRI Y.N COLLEGE (A) NARSAPUR

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannayya University)

Thrice Accredited by NAAC at 'A' Grade with a CGPA of 3.40.

Recognized by UGC as 'College with Potential for Excellence'

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND TOURISM

GROUP DISCUSSION

2018-19

TOPIC: GREATNESS OF AKBAR

The Department of History & Tourism conducted a Group Discussion on "Greatness of Akbar" for BA Students on 19-Jan-2019. In this program the class was divided into A, B & C groups. 30 students actively participated in the discussion.

GREATNESS OF AKBAR



Akbar the Great died more than 411 years ago. **Did you know that he was only 13 when he ascended the throne after his father, Humayun's death?**

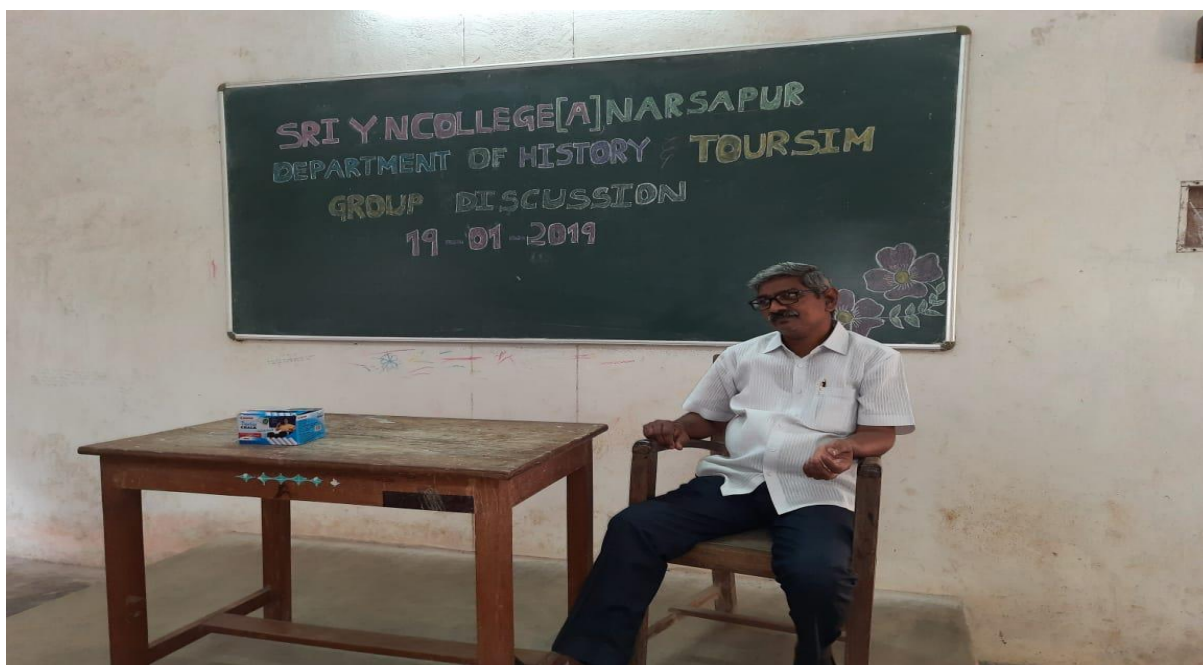
He ruled under the regent Bairam Khan, who helped the young emperor expand the Mughal dynasty in India.

Here are some facts about the greatest Mughal king history has ever had:

- Akbar was born as **Abu'l-Fath Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar** on October 15, 1542
- He spent his youth learning to hunt, run, and fight, which made him a daring, powerful and a brave warrior
- Akbar was **dyslexic and never wanted to read or write**. He, however, liked the company of writers, musicians, painters and scholars like great musician Tansen and a nobleman, Birbal
- Akbar **succeeded his father, Humayun, in 1556**. The 13-year-old Akbar was enthroned by Bairam Khan and was proclaimed Shehanshah

- Since Akbar was only a teenager, Bairam Khan ruled on his behalf until he came of age
- Akbar was given the nickname 'the Great' because of his many accomplishments, among which, was his **record of unbeaten military campaigns that established the Mughal rule in the Indian subcontinent**
- Mughal firearms in the time of Akbar came to be far superior
- It is pretty well known that **Akbar was tolerant towards all religions**. He had over 25 wives and most of them belonged to other religions
- The most notable of his wives was **Jodha Bai, who was a Jaipur princess**
- In 1563, Akbar cancelled the law to collect tax from Hindu pilgrims if they visited their holy places
- He had a liberal attitude towards all religions. This liberal attitude also helped him a lot in the expansion of his territory
- After northern India, Akbar began expansion of his territorial boundary to the southern part of India
- Such was the might of his empire that it stretched from Sindh in the western part of India to Bengal in the eastern part of India and from present-day Afghanistan to the Godavari basin in south
- Akbar had **nine ministers in his court**, who were called his Navratnas or '9 gems'
- The Akbarnama which means 'Book of Akbar', is an **official biographical account of Akbar**
- The book includes vivid and detailed descriptions of his life and times. The work was commissioned by Akbar, and written by Abul Fazl, one of the Nine Jewels
- It is stated that the book took seven years to be completed and the original manuscripts contained a number of paintings supporting the texts
- Akbar fell ill on October 3, 1605, with an attack of dysentery. He is believed to have died on October 27, 1605
- His body was buried at a mausoleum in Sikandra, Agra.

Mr. Sk. SADDAM HUSSEN GIVING GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE STUDENTS



Mr. S. SOMA SEKHAR EXPLAINING THE RULES & REGULATIONS OF THE GROUP DISCUSSION.

STUDENTS GIVING APPROPRIATE POINT FOR THE GIVEN TOPIC.



PARTICIPANTS WAITING FOR THE RESULT.



Conclusion:

Group discussions increase students thinking capacity and help them in avoiding the stage fear. It also improves knowledge on the subject.

Department of history & tourism conduct Group discussions every year on different topics related to the subject.