Conclusion
Army of the Mughals has been a theme which has received considerable attention. The classic like Irvine’s “Army of the Mughals” and Phul’s “Armies of the Great Mughals” have conducted empirical study. The separate dimensions such as Mughal arms and armour have also been approached by significant studies. The crying need for a wholesome study of Jaipur arms and army corps was felt as of late.

The present study on the basis of physical survey of forts and museums gauges the rich collection of exhibits and marvels found in affluence in Jaipur city. Such an attempt is then collected by rich archival records in the shape of tauji, arhsatta, chehra, jama kharach and kapad dwara documents.

It clearly emerges from our study that the Amber Raja had exceptionally vast paraphernalia of arms and armours. Some of these arms and armours are complimentary to the Mughal specimen however regional variation is found in the emphasis on camel corps and swivels.

The varied nature of weaponry and arms was employed in the carrying offence and defense operations. The entire repository was wielded by a whole hierarchy of corps. They confirmed to the obligation and regulation and their activities were constantly under checks and balance through the system of dagh-o-chehra and tasiha. The expenditure on army was demarcated year wise and it was given to responsibility of sahukars. The practice is referred in our documents as hawalgi. The remuneration was made both in terms of assignments and cash however this remained the responsibility of the network of clerks that such amounts were disbursed regularly.

The working of army was itself a intricate paraphernalia which demanded coordination of variety of armed corps. Such a coordinated effort resulted in the esteem that the Amber Raja enjoyed in the Mughal context.