Conclusion
The Jat resistance had great impact on the political as well as administrative condition of the Mughal Empire. It faced serious threat to smooth conduct of law and order in the whole of Northern India because of the day to day problems created by the Jats. The attempts of the scholars bring to light the various facets of Jat uprising. Seminars have been conducted which facilitate us in knowing more interesting aspects the Jats. However the lacunae of utilising archival material is still felt. The study of the archival material has been tapped presently to cover new information about the Jat history. The Kapad Dwara records consist of medieval maps and notes which gives insight to gauge the layout of forts. Besides a comprehensive physical survey of the forts seemed neglected. Though the fort of Bharatpur and the palaces of Deeg has received some attention of the scholars, the other forts like that of Deeg and Kumher were only cursorily dealt with.

The geographical condition played an important role in the sustenance of Jat resistance. One can discern that the large expanse of the area was responsible for the tussle that ensued between the Jats, Rajputs and the Mughal Empire to exercise hold over this area. Our Muwazna and Taqsim documents indicate that the agricultural condition was fairly good which was due to the network of rivers. Larger part of the Jat Belt fall in Doab region which was fertile being surrounded by Ganga and Jamuna. The whole area yielded larger amount of revenue and in Jat revolt the State had to face a greater loss.

The martial valour of the Jats also contributed much in making them successful. Since the time of the revolt of Gokula, the Jats possessed army of 20,000 but there was lack of organisation. Later on, Rajaram and Churaman realising this handicap trained their contingent in guerrilla warfare which was more suitable to their environs also. Because of the lack of resources they could not recruit a big army nor did they possess strong artillery. They could not confront the Mughal army in an open battle and because of this reason also they had adopted the policy of hit and run. Their sporadic attacks created havoc on the invading army. Later on after the establishment of Bharatpur State the Jats possessed a large army of their own. They had their own armory and large number of cannons were also manufactured by them. However as seen in the course of our discussion these cannons could not match with Mughal and Rajput cannons.
The other major factor for their sustenance was their mode of fortification. The geographical layout of the area was very suitable from strategy point of view since the whole area was surrounded by the dense forest. One can conclude that smooth administration in a volatile region like the Jat Belt was an arduous task since each of these forts were strategically laid out. The network of the Jat forts and strongholds buttressed their recalcitrant activities in the said period. Maps of Kapad Dwara depict the whole physical layout of the Jat forts which shows that the camouflage provided by thick forests and surrounding ditches further complicated matters.

The forts of the Jats were built with the locally available material but the mode of fortification i.e. the mud walls, ditches, high ramparts, bastions etc. made it stronger. The physical survey conducted for our study shows that they are in dilapidated condition. Mud walls are breached at many places, the bastions of the forts are partly ruined; the plaster of the walls has peeled off. Surprisingly, in close proximity of Bharatput, the monuments of Jaipur are in very well preserved condition. These monuments also belong to the same period. It reveals that the building material utilized in these forts is not of good quality because the locally available material was mostly used. The city walls were made of clay dug out from the ditches. However the palaces are in somewhat better condition in comparison to these forts. It seems that the financial investment was meagre in comparison to Jaipur that is why these monuments could not sustain for long time.

Amber Raja had very important role to play in the whole tussle. He was employed by the Mughal Emperor to deal with the Jats because he had very strong contingent at that time. Further, he himself was much interested in taking this responsibility because the Jat had become powerful and started expanding their territory. On the one side of the Jat territory there was Mughal Empire on the southern side Marathas were very powerful, the only probability was to expand towards the watan territory of Amber Raja. Amber Raja could not tolerate the growing power of the Jats in his neighbourhood as it became threat to his territory. This is the reason that he was much interested in taking this charge.

Furthermore, it was the period of the waning of central authority. Taking advantage of the weakening empire, the powerful chieftains wanted to expand their
territories. Amber Raja also had his eye on the Jat Belt. He had taken considerable areas on *ijara* and *jagir* in whole of the Jat Belt. He used to renew the terms of *ijaras* so as to continue his hold. He was also striving to get these areas in perpetuity. Even at some places the Jats were replaced by the Raja of Amber from their *zamindari* rights also. The other thing he did that he wanted to get more and more *jagir* and *ijara* near to his *watan* territory in order to consolidate his territory from external dangers.

It proved unfortunate for the Jats that they had Amber Raja in his neighbourhood. They had to struggle for a long time in order to sustain themselves. Yet due to the presence of strong power at their neighbourhood they could not expand their territory. They had the limited area to rule over it. Even the establishment of Bharatpur State took place under the hegemony of Amber Raja. Since then Bhatarpur state showed their loyalty to the Raja of Amber. It was during the time of Surajmal that the Jat started behaving like the independent rulers of their territory. But still Bharatput house could not sustain them for long time. After the death of Jawahar Singh i decline became eminent.

At the end, we can say that it was not only a *zamindari* revolt or purely peasant uprising because both the strata of the society were participated. We see that when the Mughal Empire was losing its grip, the ambitious Mughal officials increased their share of profit. Because of the excessive realisation of revenue peasants became impoverished.

On the other hand, a tussle that ensued among the powerful chieftains to increase their territories. In this tussle the powerful *zamindars* i.e. Amber Raja wanted to swallow the territories of other *zamindars* i.e. the Jat *zamindars*.

A condition arose in which the peasants and *zamindars* got united in defiance to the Mughal State because they both had their grievances against the state. It was a revolt organized by the *zamindars* and the peasants who could not mobilise themselves at their own level came under the umbrella of *zamindars* in order to raise their voice against the state.

The *zamindars* got the full support of the peasants because of the clannish ties. The concept of *biradari* was very strong among the rural society of that time.
Generally the *jagirdars* also used to recruit their contingent from their own clansmen as they remain loyal to their master. This clannish ties proved very fruitful for the Jats also as it became easier to get the support of their *biradari*. So, it can be conclude that it was a *zamindars* revolt supported by the peasants.