P R E F A C E

The present work seeks to examine the Mughal impact on the culture of Rajasthan during the 16th and 17th centuries.

As a result of Akbar's policy a new phase began in the history of Rajasthan, when a large number of ruling chiefs of Rajasthan were absorbed in the Imperial service. In course of time, the Mughal impact began to be felt in various spheres of the life of the people. Yet Rajasthan retained its distinct cultural individuality. Although, significantly, there was a process of synthesis on a considerable scale with far reaching consequences.

This study is mainly confined to the life of Rajput royalty, court life, social life and the architecture and painting of the period under review.

I have consulted primarily the contemporary Rajasthani sources both literary and archival. The major Persian historical sources have also been utilised. For the study of architecture, I have depended on personal observations of the principal buildings of the Rajput capital cities of Rajasthan.

For the paintings I have used different collections at different places including the voluminous Khazanchi collection, Bikaner; Jal Mahal palace Museum, Bikaner; Jaipur Museum, Jaipur etc.
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