

## **ABSTRACT**

**Name** : Mohd Kamran Khan  
**Supervisors' Name** : Prof. Farhat Nasreen  
**Department** : History and Culture

**Title of PhD Thesis:** Forest Ecology and Agriculture in Mughal North India: A Study of Awadh up to the 1860s'

Findings: The finding of the study explore the ecology of Mughal North India, particularly the Punjab, Rajasthan, Agra region, Allahabad and Bihar. During the Mughal period, Punjab formed part of the Delhi *suba*. Punjab was an import for growing the fruits of Iran and Turan and some places in Punjab yielded three harvests in a year. In the context of Rajasthan, the study finds Rajasthan influx with an all-ecological characteristic, despite climate austerity, agriculture flourished beyond the immediate vicinities of the river. Another important finding of this study is to explore the sustainability between fauna, agriculture, and forest. It has been argued that the Mughals viewed the hunting ground as a transitional zone between cultivated land and uncultivated forest as it established continuity between hunting and agriculture. Furthermore, this study finds evidence of climate and environmental change in India. In the 17 century, many El Nino episodes occurred, and different scientists confirmed this through different ways of interpreting those periods.