



AFGHANS AND SHAIKHZADAS IN THE NOBILITY OF SHAH JAHAN

ABSTRACT

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REYAZ AHMAD KHAN

**Under the Supervision of
Dr. AFZAL HUSAIN**

(READER)

**CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH (INDIA)**

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ABSTRACT

“AFGHANS AND SHAIKHZADAS IN THE NOBILITY OF SHAH JAHAN”

The study of Mughal nobility had attracted the attention of scholars of medieval Indian history and a number of books and research papers have already been published. However, almost all these studies are devoted to present the role of various racial groups present in the nobility as a whole. In recent years attempts have also been made to study in detail the role of important racial groups independently. The two prominent racial groups Iranis and Turanis have been studied thoroughly so also the Rajputs but the other two local elements Afghans and Indian Muslims have not received due attention. In the present work we have attempted to provide a detailed account of the position of Afghans and Indian Muslims in the nobility of Shah Jahan. However, it is important to note that no such study is available for the reigns of Babar, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir also. Therefore in our introduction we had discussed though briefly about their position during earlier period.

For analysing the role of Indian Muslims and Afghans nobles in our period we have identified about eleven prominent Indian Muslims and Afghans families and individual nobles and prepared detailed biographical account alongwith mansabs and offices held by them. We have also prepared lists of Afghans and Indian Muslim nobles alongwith there mansabs of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan's reign. A list of central ministers, provincial governors, faujdar, qiledar, thanedar, and provincial diman of Shah Jahan's reign has also been prepared.

The work is divided into eleven chapters, each chapter is devoted to the study of the history of a family of noble or an individual noble.

In the first chapter we have discussed the history of the family of Barha Sayyids at the court from the time of their admission in service under Akbar. However we had discussed in detail only about the families of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha and Sayyid Shuja'at Khan Barha the two leading nobles of Shah Jahan.

The second chapter deals with the career of Sa'adullah Khan whose rise to the position of a noble of 7000 Zat 7000 Sawar and Diwan of the empire was unique because he belonged to an ordinary Shaikhzada family having no contact with imperial court. From his career it emerges that one could rise to a high position by his abilities also.

In the third chapter we have examined the family of Shaikh Farid who was closely related (being son of Zulfuddin) to the family Shaikh Salim Chisti. We have shown that inspite of their relationship with the Shaikh during Shah Jahan's reign they lost their importance. Although several members of Shaikh Farid's family held ranks but were never given important offices.

In our fourth chapter we have discussed the family of Miran Sadr-i-Jahan the famous Sadr of Akbar and Jahangir. Like the family of Shaikh Farid they also lost their importance during Shah Jahan's reign although some of their relations were given ranks.

The fifth chapter deals with the career of Hakim Alimuddin Wazir Khan of Chiniot in Punjab. Like Sa'adullah Khan he too belonged to an ordinary family of Indian Muslim but his

rise to power (mansabdar of 5000 Zat 5000 Sawar, Diwan-i-Kul and Subedar of Agra and Punjab) was because of his service during Shah Jahan's period of rebellion against his father.

In the sixth chapter we have discussed the account of the family of Sayyid Jalal who belong to the famous Sufi family of Shah Alam in Sujrat. Although the family was known to Jahangir, but its member joined imperial service during Shah Jahan's reign. Sayyid Jala held the office of Sadr and mansab of 6000 Zat 6000 Sawar.

In the next five chapter we have likewise discussed the career of five Afghan family of nobles. Among the Afghans the most important family of Shah Jahan's reign was of Darya Khan Ruhela. Although the family entered service during Jahangir's reign but because of Darya Khan Ruhela's close association with Khurram during his rebellion, he and his other relations were given important position after his accession.

The other important Afghans families of Shah Jahan's reign whose account we have discussed in the last four chapter are Dilawar Khan Kakar, Rashid Khan Ansari, Muhammad Khan Neyazi and Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi.

On the basis of the study of the career of above mentioned nobles and families of nobles and an over all survey of nobility in our period we have come to the conclusion that Indian Muslims more or less maintained there position during Shah Jahan's reign. But the Afghans as a consequence of the rebellion of Khan-i-Jahan Bodi suffered a set back. They were neither given higher ranks nor important offices.

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Telephone { External: (0571) 400146
{ Internal: 341 and 369

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH - 202002 (U.P.) INDIA



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled *The Afghans and the Shaikhzadas in the Nobility of Shahjahan* submitted by Mr Reyaz Ahmad Khan is an original piece of work and is suitable for submission for the award of the Ph D degree

Dr Afzal Husain

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PREFACE

The ruling elite, especially at the highest level, has always played a key role in the rise and fall of civilizations and states. It is in this context that the celebrated historian A.J. Toynbee highlights the importance of the governing class at the top for which he has coined the term "creative minority". The latter's appropriate "Response" to all kinds of "Challenges" leads a civilization to success as long as the "Creative minority" remains selfless and honest, working in the interest of the people. But, according to Toynbee, this group is transformed into "Dominant minority" when it becomes selfish and corrupt which forbids appropriate "Responses" to "Challenges" ultimately leading the society towards disintegration.

Thus, keeping in view this place of the ruling elite in history, I propose to study the position and the role of the Afghan and Shakhzada nobles under Shahjahan, who, by and large, were a part of the governing class.

I am dedicating the thesis to my elder brother late Ayaz Ahmad who died of cancer. His love and affection sustained me during challenging and formative days since schooling. He remained a constant source of inspiration.

With kindest regards and a deep sense of gratitude, I avail this opportunity to express my indebtedness of Dr. Afzal Husain, a guide and teacher Par excellence without whose help and guidance, this humble effort would not have reached maturation.

My sincere and grateful thanks are due to Prof. S. P. Gupta, Chairman and Coordinator, Centre of Advanced Study in History, who took keen interest throughout my work and encouraged me. Infact, I am deeply indebted for his parental care and affection given to me.

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Needless to say, any errors that remain in the thesis are mine alone.

Date: 20.12.2000

Place: Sijesh

Reyaz Ahmad Khan
Reyaz Ahmad Khan

INTRODUCTION

The nobility had been an important organ of monarchical system of government during Medieval period of Indian History. Theoretically this institution enjoyed no privileges, however some of its constituents were found always trying to be close to the monarch, exercising power if happens to have a chance and maintained their individual identities. As a consequence the composition of the nobility varied from time to time depending on their loyalty, administrative efficiency, political consideration social milieu of the Empire and finally the will of the Emperor. During the Mughal period the character, composition and functioning of the nobility created serious problem for the Empire. The Mughal Emperors evolved a system of checks and balances by which on the one hand they were able to uphold the monarchical traditions and on the other created a disciplined and efficient ruling class. The study of the nature and character of the Mughal nobility had attracted the attention of the scholars and at least three detailed studies 'Satish Chandra's Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1707-40, Athar Ali's The Apparatus of Empire and The Mughal nobility under Aurangzeb have already been published. In a recent study the role of important family groups of Iranis, Turanis, Rajputs, Afghans and Indian Muslims during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir¹ have also been worked out:

1. Afzal Husain, "The Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir", Aligarh, 1999.

Some studies have also been made to analyse the role of a particular racial group in the nobility under a particular ruler or in a particular period. But in this context detailed studies have been made only of the Rajput nobility or some clans of the Rajputs in the Mughal service² A study of Irani nobility under Shahjahan and Aurangzeb have also been made although it had yet not been published.³

But barring few articles on some individual Indian Muslim nobles or one or two families of Indian Muslims no comprehensive work had been done on the role of Shaikhzadas nobles under the Mughal rulers⁴. Similarly the role of Afghan nobles also could not get sufficient attention; although two works on Afghans⁵ have been published but they are of very general nature. The present study therefore is aimed to workout in detail the role of Indian Muslim and Afghan nobles during the reign of Shahjahan. A study of this kind must necessarily begin with

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2. Rifaqat Ali Khan, Kachhwahas under Akbar and Jahangir, New Delhi, 1976; R.N. Prasad, Raja Man Singh of Ambar, Calcutta 1966.
 3. Afzal Khan, Iranian Nobility under Shahjahan and Aurangzeb (Un Published thesis.)
 4. Afzal Husain 'The family of Shaikh Salim Chisti during the reign of Jahangir'; Medieval India Miscellany, vol. II, 1972.
 5. A.J.Qaisar, 'Shahbaz Khan Kamboh' Medieval India-4 Miscellany, vol. I, Bombay, 1969.
Abdul Rahim, History of the Afghans in India 1545-1631, Karachi 1961;
Rita Joshi ' a Joshi ' The Afghan Nobility and the Mughals 1526-1707, Delhi 1985.

the reign of Akbar and Jahangir when for the first time significant changes in the composition of the nobility took place and Indian Muslims and Rajputs were admitted in the nobility. But no detailed work have been done so far for this period also. We have attempted to present a brief account of Indian Muslims and Afghans in the Mughal nobility before Shahjahan in the following pages.

The Mughal nobility as it is well known comprised of multiracial (Turanis, Iranis, Indian Muslims, Rajputs Afghan, Deccanis etc.) and multi religious elements (Hindus, Muslims including Shias and Sunnis and Christians). However at the time of Babur's conquest of India it was purely Turani with the exception of a few Khurasanis who joined him after the fall of Timuride Kingdom of Hirat. But soon after his conquest he admitted a large number of Afghans, Shaikhzadas and local chiefs in his nobility mainly because of two reasons; firstly, his central Asian nobility had been creating problem for him in Farghana, Samarqand and Kabul and from Baburnama it appears that they continued to creat trouble in India also. It seems by admitting local elements he wanted to counter them. Secondly, by admitting local elements he also wanted to broad base his ruling class and expand the acceptability of his Kingdom. It may therefore be pointed out that Akbar's introduction of the Indian elements in his nobility was not wholly an innovation.⁶

6. The Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir, 4.

The situation however, changed after the accession of Humayun, because very soon Afghans started offering resistance and as a consequence Afghan nobles started defecting. Besides that the infighting among the Mughal Princes, sharp division in the Turani nobility and above all the incapacity of Humayun to deal with the situation firmly led further to the thinning of the ranks of Indian nobles in Mughal service. The nobility of Humayun again became purely Turani. Humayun was ultimately expelled from India in 1540 and it can be said without any shred of doubt that one of the most important factor for his defeat and dismissal was the destructive role of his nobility. During the period 1540-55 Humayun's nobility underwent a great change, a number of Persians joined his service and the old Turani nobles were dismissed and in their place a new Turani nobility was admitted.

In his early years (1556-60 and 1560-68) Akbar faced a very serious crisis in his nobility. We need not go into details, but at the end it becomes clear that at the bottom of the crisis was Turani nobility's contention that the relations of the nobility with the imperial authority be governed by the traditions evolved under the early Khagans which are variously referred as Yasa-iChengezi, Yasa-iChaghtai, Tura-i-Changezi etc. As the bulk of the nobility was Turani, it was difficult to bring about

any change in the concept of the sovereignty⁷. Hence, Akbar decided to counter them by admitting local elements, viz Indian Muslims and Rajputs and he thereafter succeeded not only in altering the composition of nobility but introduced a new concept of sovereignty also⁸.

Table 1.1

Total number of nobles between 1565-75 (96)

Turanis	Persians	Shaikhzadas	Rajputs	Other
38	37	9	8	4

A study of Table of 1.1 indicate that the Turanis lost their unique position in the nobility. Their numerical strength declined and the local elements who were admitted at their expense were not merely admitted in service, they were also given high mansabs and important jobs⁹. Thus

7. For more details see Iqtidar Alam Khan, 'The Political biography of a Mughal noble', Munim Khan Khanan(1497-1575), Aligarh, 1973, x-xx; also see 'Turko Mongol Theory of Kingship', Medieval India, Miscellany, vol. II, 8-10.

8. Iqtidar Alam Khan, 'The Nobility of Akbar and Development of his religious policy' J.Y.A.S, 1968.

9.	Abul Fazl	5000/X	Subedar of Delhi
	Shaikh Farid Bukhari	5000/X	Mir Bakshi
	Itimad Khan	4000/X	Subedar of Gujrat
	Shahbaz Khan	2000/X	MirBakshi&Subedarof Bihar
	Sadr-i Jahan	2000/X	Sadrus-sudur

not only the composition of the nobility change, its complexion also changed.

However, Afghans who could not reconcile to the loss of their sovereignty and continued to foment trouble were not admitted in the nobility in large number. Only few of them like Daulat Khan Lodi, Yusuf Khan, Muhammad Khan Niyazi, Baz Bahadur, Salim Kakar etc. were admitted but their status in ruling class was insignificant¹⁰.

By these measures Akbar was able to build up an efficient and loyal nobility by affecting some basic changes in Mughal polity especially in condition of service. But tension within the nobility continued; on several occasions Turani officers refused to cooperate with Persians and Turanis and Iranis remained hostile to Indian Muslims¹¹. It is also interesting to note that relation between Afghans and Indian Muslims were also extremely hostile.

Jahangir in various aspect of administration is said to have largely followed the policy of his father. However, his attitude changed towards certain sections of nobles because of their role during the accession crisis. As a matter of fact, even before coming to power, he developed distaste for some of the senior Akbar Shahi nobles. He was of

10. Afzal Husain, 'The Afghan nobility under and Jahangiri', 38th I. H.C., Goa 1987.

11. The Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir; 217-20.

the view that they have attempted to poison the ears of the Emperor against him and precisely for this reason he got Abul Fazl killed; and Raja Man¹² Sing and Aziz Koka not only fell out of favour for their hostility during the accession crisis but Jahangir lost confidence in Akbari nobles in general particularly after the rebellion of Khusrau. Hence, he raised a new nobility on whom he could have complete confidence. So, he promoted to higher ranks Sadr-i-Jahan, Sharif Khan, Abdullah Khan, Qutbuddin Khan, Mahabat Khan, Bir Singh Deo Bundela, Barha Sayyids and others. Almost all of them were raised to higher ranks for their service rendered to him when he was a Prince or at the time of accession crisis.

Although the mansabs of old nobles were not curtailed, but above mentioned officers were raised to equal ranks by means of extra ordinary promotion. They were also given important military commands and governorships. This naturally created rivalry and suspicion between Akbar Shahi and Jahangir Shahi nobles. Mirza Aziz Koka in a strong worded letter¹³ accused Jahangir of changing the policy of his father (Emperor Akbar) regarding the composition of the nobility by deliberately ignoring Rajputs and Turanis and giving undue importance to Indian Muslim and Irani.

12. The Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir, 185-86.

13. Ibid

Table 1.2

	Total No. of Mansabdar	Turani	Irani	Rajput	Shaikh -zada	Afghan
1575-1605 List of Akbar's nobles	500& above 307	108	62	43	34	23
1605-1612 List of Jahangir's nobles	1000& above 128	40	31	21	17	11
1613-1627	1000 & above 220	47	71	31	30	21

Table 1.2¹⁴ A shows that between 1575-1605 there were 34 Shaikhzada (Indian Muslims) nobles holding the rank of 500 and above. As against that during the early years of Jahangir's reign (1605-1612) we get reference of only 17 Indian Muslim nobles holding rank of 1000 and above and in the closing years of his reign there were a total of 30 Shaikhzadas nobles. So neither there was any increase in their numerical strength nor in total mansabs. Therefore Aziz Koka's charge of undue favour shown to Shaikhzadas and Khurasanis is not really born out. The only change that may have taken place was Jahangir's close association with two Indian Muslim families viz the member of Shaikh Salim Chisti's family and the Barha Sayyids; with the family of Shaikh Salim Jahangir's relations were personal and emotional and Barha Sayyids played an important role in his accession. The only other Indian Muslim

14. The table is based on the list of nobles available in M. Athar Ali's, The Apparatus of the Empire, Award of Ranks, Offices, Titles to the Mughal nobility (1574-1658), O.U.P, Delhi 1985.

who got special favour was Sadr-i Jahan¹⁵ who enjoyed almost the same status under Akbar also.

But the real change in the composition of the nobility during Jahangir's reign was the introduction of Afghans in the nobility in a big way. As mentioned earlier during Akbar's reign very few Afghans were admitted in service and none of them were given high mansabs and important positions. In the early year of his reign much before Khan-i Jahan Lodi was elevated to higher rank as many as 21 Afghans held mansab. The author of Tarikh-i Khan-i Jahan highlights this point when he writes;

'He (Jahangir) gave so much attention to them(the Afghans) that they gave up their hostile attitude and bound themselves in submission and attachment to him even at the sacrifice of their lives. By their distinguished service they raised themselves to the rank of great nobles and became worthy of being admitted to the Emperor's company¹⁶.

The admission of Khan-i Jahan Lodi in the Mughal nobility, his subsequent promotion to higher rank and appointment to important offices and close personal relation with the Emperor completely changed the position of Afghans at the Mughal court. This was perhaps made

15. Shaikh Farid Bhakkari, Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, edited Moinul Huq, vol. II, Karachi, 1970-74, 186-87.

16. Khawaja Niamatullah, Tarikh-i Khan-i Jahan –O Makhzani Afaghans edited Imamuddin, Dacca, 1960; 184.

possible by the fact that the suspicion of the Afghans which had haunted the Mughals earlier might now have been moderated considerable after the firm foundation laid by Akbar for Mughal rule. However, Khan-i Jahan's relations were not admitted in service in any numbers although usually family members of favorite nobles were given appointments on generous scale. A number of Afghans are noticed in our list during 1613-1627 but none could attain the rank of 5000 Zat and 5000 Sawar. Even the sons of Khan-i Jahan were not given higher ranks. Besides Khan-i Jahan only two other Afghan nobles were appointed as provincial governors¹⁷. They were also not given any independent assignments. At the end it may be pointed that during the reign of Jahangir Mughal policy towards Afghans was modified to the extent that they were admitted into service without much prejudice but promotions to higher ranks and appointment to the important assignments were still not easily given. This might have been because of their extensive tribal feelings.

The above discussion on the Afghan and Indian Muslim elements in the Mughal nobility (under Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir) Show that Indian Muslims have become integral part of the Mughal nobility, holding high ranks and important offices. However, Afghans, inspite of Jahangir's favourable attitude could not make their position

17. For details see Appendix -E

secure because of their extensive tribal loyalties.

In the present study we propose to examine the position of Afghan and Indian Muslim during the Shahjahan's reign by detailed investigation of the fluctuating fortune of (11) eleven leading families of Indian Muslims (Six families) and Afghans (five families). Realizing that such a study might be one sided, I have also tried to look at the nobility as a whole while assessing the role individual families.

THE FAMILY OF BARHA SAYYIDS

Barha¹ Sayyids, who were the first among Indian Muslim to have joined Mughal service under Akbar, belong to modern Muzaffarnagar district of U.P. In the course of their stay they developed considerable influence over local Zamindars and became a dominant force in the region. The main characteristic feature of Barha Sayyids, unlike other Sayyids, was their martial qualities; they served in the vanguard and were also not properly educated. They seem to have joined imperial service under the Lodis and some of them attained important position. Sayyid Mahmud Barha deserted Sikandar Sur who was besieged at Mankot and entered the service of the Akbar². After that, Sayyid Mahmud Barha's brothers and other kinsmen were also admitted. They were given mansabs and their services were utilised in almost all important military campaigns. However, none of them were appointed to any important office.

During the closing years of Akbar's reign, their numerical strength in the Mughal nobility as well as total mansab in their family declined. But it was not because of any particular bias against them;

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1. Several views have been given about their name Barha. For more details see 'The Mughal Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir', 105.
 2. A brief history of the family along with the list of Barha mansabdars of Akbar was prepared by Blochman (Ain-i-Akbari, vol. I, Calcutta, 1927), 425-31.

after the death of senior Barha nobles, their sons were not given higher ranks and some of them were not considered for the position of an amir. However, during the accession crisis at the time of Akbar's serious illness, the Barha Sayyids under Shaikh Farid Bukhari openly supported Prince Salim³ and with their crucial help the Prince ascended the throne. After his accession, Barha Sayyids were specially favoured and again they served Mughal armies in all important military campaigns⁴. However, none of them were given governorships or independent charge of a military campaign. While Prince Khurram was posted in the Deccan, it appears some of the Barha Sayyids like Muzaffar Khan and Sayyid Shuja'at Khan became very close to him and during the entire period of his rebellion, they remained loyal. Sayyid Shuja'at Khan no doubt deserted him but only when he came to know that the Prince had decided to go to Iran.

After the accession of Shahjahan, Barha Sayyids were specially favoured for their support during the rebellion. But it is significant to note that even those Barha nobles who fought with him in the battle of Bilochpur and thereafter were not discriminated. The list of the nobles of Shahjahan's reign show that most of them were given promotions⁵.

3. Jahangir, Tuzuk-i Jahangir, edited Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Ghazipur and Aligarh, 1863-64, 13-14.

4. The Barha Sayyids as Tuzuk mentions 'formed the vanguard of the Mughal armies and were very proud of their martial qualities, 366.

5. See Appendix-Z^{1st}

However, the dominant position among them was enjoined only by Muzaffar Khan Barha and Shuja'at Khan Barha. We have discussed in detailed only about them and their family in the following pages.

(A) The Family of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha

Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha Known as Muzaffar Khan, Khan-i Jahan Barha,¹ was the son of Sayyid Yusuf. He was born in a village Bihari in modern Muzaffarnagar district in 1580. He belonged to the Tihanpuri branch of the Barha clan of the Sayyids.² His father got him educated and well trained in martial arts. The Sayyids of Barha had been enjoying very high reputation at the Mughal court right from the time of Akbar. Muzaffar Khan Barha joined Mughal service under Prince Khuraam in 1618 and because of his personal valour, pleasing manners, high Lineage and loyal disposition soon became his great favourite.³ Shortly after joining the Mughal service, he was sent with Prince Khurram to the Deccan campaign where he proved his worth and earned Prince's confidence.⁴

In 1623, when Prince Khaurram rebelled against his father, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha firmly stood by him⁵ and after his

1. The Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir, 104-5.

2. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 10.

3. Shahnawaz Khan, Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, edited Molvi Abdul Rahim, Bib, Ind., Calcutta 1888. P.758.

4. Ibid

5. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 10; also see Sayyed Safdar Husain and Sayyida Husain, Tarikh-iSadat-eBarha, Multan 1994, 334-35.

accession, he rose to a prominent position at the court. The Emperor specially rewarded those nobles who were his associates during his Prince hood. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha being one of them was given mansab of 4000 Zat 3000 Sawar and a cash reward of one Lacs of rupees.⁶ He also appointed Qiledar of Gwalior fort with his son Mansur as his deputy.⁷ In the same year, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was sent with Mahabat Khan in pursuit of the rebel Jujhar Singh Bundela.⁸ He was surrounded by Mahabat Khan, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha and Khan-i Jahan Lodi from three sides. Finding himself incapable of resisting any more, Jujhar Singh Bundela surrendered before Mahabat Khan. He was pardoned by the Emperor but some portion of his Jagir was confiscated and distributed among Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha, Khan-i Jahan Lodi, Abdullah Khan and others.⁹

In 1628, Khan-i Jahan Lodi,¹⁰ on account of some suspicion, fled from the court. When Asaf Khan learnt about it, he reported the matter

6. Abdul Hamid Lahori, Badshahnama, edited Kabiruddin Ahmad and AbduRahim, Asiatic society of Bengal, Calcutta. 1867, vol. I, part I, P.117.

7. Ibid, P. 245; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, P.758.

8. Jujhar Singh was the son of Bir Singh Dev Bundela. After the death of his father, Jahangir bestowed him the title of Raja. At the death of Jahangir, he held the rank of 4000Zat 4000Sawar. For more details see Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol.II, PP.214-18.

9. Lahori, vol. I, Part I, 225; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 759.

10. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. II, 96-117.

to the Emperor. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha along with Khwaja Abul Hasan and others, was sent in pursuit of Khan-i Jahan Lodi.¹¹ The imperial army, under the command of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha got hold of the rebels on the bank of river Chambal near Dholpur.¹² A battle took place between the two forces in which a grand son of Muzaffar Khan and nineteen other Barha Sayyids lost their lives.¹³ Khan-i Jahan Lodi, however, managed to escape from the battle field. The Emperor generously rewarded Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha and by an increase of 1000 Sawar,¹⁴ his rank was raised to 4000 Zat 4000 Sawar. Khan-I Jahan Lodi, after crossing Narmada, entered Jujhar Singh Bundela's territory and with the assistance of Bikramjit, crossed over to Gondwana. The Emperor immediatly deputed Azam Khan the Subedar of Gujrat alongwith Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha to suppress the rebels. At the same time, it was reported that Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was unable to ride due to a swelling above the navel. The Emperor sent Jagjivan, a surgeon, for his treatment. After recovery, he was exalted to the rank of 5000 Zat 4000 Sawar¹⁵ and proceeded to chase the rebels. Khan-i Jahan Lodi was again defeated and fled

11. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, P. 274; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, P.716.

12. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, P. 275; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, P.759.

13. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, P. 275.

14. Ibid, P.280. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, P. 10.

15. Lahori, vol. I, Part I, 316; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 760.

towards the Nizam Shahi territory. As the situation in the Deccan had become serious owing to the arrival of Khan-i Jahan Lodi, the Emperor proceeded towards Deccan personally to supervise the campaign against Nizam Shah and Khan-i Jahan Lodi. Under the pressure of the imperial army, Khan i- Jahan Lodi fled to Malwa via Ujjain and reached Kalpi, which was a strong hold of the Afghans. The Emperor had already sent Abdullah Khan Feroz Jung and Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha to pursue him. Being hotly chased by the imperialists, Khan-i Jahan Lodi fled from one place to another. Near Bhandar Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha overtook him and in a fierce battle Muhammad (s/o Khan-i Jahan Lodi) and many other Afghans were killed.¹⁶ However, Khan-i Jahan Lodi again escaped and marched towards Kalinjar. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha immediately crossed Narmada at Akbarpur and reached Dholpur. Thereafter from Dholpur, he marched to Telgaon in the pursuit of the rebels where he was joined by Abdullah Khan Feroz Jung but Khan-i Jahan Lodi escaped from there too and entered Nimi which is thirty kos from Allahabad.¹⁷ The imperialists reached Nimi and gave him hot chase. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha surprised Khan-i Jahan Lodi when he was resting after a long tiresome journey. He again fled from there and when reached on the bank of river Seendh, Sayyi Muzaffar

16. Lahori, vol. Part. I, 336.

17. Ibid, 348.

Khan Barha and Madho Singh¹⁸ overtook him. In a hand to hand fight Madho Singh wounded him with his dagger and his followers soon cut him to pieces. Sayyid Makhan, the daughter's son of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha and twenty seven other imperial soldiers were also killed.¹⁹ Thus, the rebellion of Khan-i Jahan Lodi was finally suppressed. After this great achievement, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha came to the court where he was honoured with the title of Khan-i Jahan and by an increase of 1000 Sawar to his mansab, he was promoted to the rank of 5000 Zat 5000 Sawar of which 1000 Sawar were soon made do-aspa, sih-aspa.²⁰

During the course of rebellion Khan-i Jahan Lodi came Deccan and took shelter with Murtaza Nizam Shah II. The situation became so serious that Shahjahan himself proceeded towards the Deccan and opened his extensive campaign in Ahmadnagar. However, serious differences developed between the Mughals and the Bijapuris at the time of military operation against Nizam Shah. It was only after the submission of Fateh Khan in Dec. 1631, that Shah Jahan despatched Asaf Khan to invade Bijapur. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha now Khan-i Jahan Barha also accompanied the invading army. The capital was put t

18. For more details see Ma'asir ul umara, vol. III, 453-56.

19. Lahori, vol.I, Part. I, 350-51; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 761.

20. Lahori, vol.I, Part. I, 354; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 761.

to seige but ultimately the campaign failed and the Mughal army retreated. In appreciation of his services in the Bijapur campaign, Muzaffar Khan Barha promoted to the rank of 5000 Zat, 5000 Sawar out of which 2000 Sawar do-aspa – sih-aspa.²¹

Shahjahan appointed Mahabat Khan as the viceroy of Deccan and himself returned to the capital. Soon after Mahabat Khan achieved some significant victories and proposed to capture Parenda.²² Shahjahan immediately accepted his request and despatched Prince Shuja at the head of a large army. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was appointed as one of the commanders of the Prince's army. After reaching Deccan at the advice of Mahabat Khan, the fort of Parenda was put to seige. This campaign is well known and its details are mentioned in almost all the important works and therefore repetition is being avoided. However, some information related to the campaign is available in arzdashts,²³ which not only sheds light on the difficulties of

21. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, 430; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 761.

22. The fort of Parenda originally belonged to the Nizamshah and was surrendered to the Adilshah in 1632. Highlighting the importance of Parenda, Muqarrab Khan remarked that if Parenda was allowed to fall in to the hands of the Mughals, the extinction of Nizamshahi Kingdom would be complete.

23. Khan-i Jahan Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha, Arzdasht-ha-i Muzaffari, Ms. Br. M.Add.16,859, is a rare collection of documents. It also contains three Arzdasht of Muzaffar Khan addressed to Shahjahan relating to Parenda campaign.

the campaign with which the Mughal army was faced but also on the activities of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha during the campaign.

During the course of the campaign Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha wrote three Arzdashts (Petitions) to the Emperor. These Arzdashts provide new information about the arrangements made for procurement of food and fodder and enemy's attempt to check them. The arzdashts clearly indicate that there was shortage of supply particularly of fodder for animals and the imperialists had to go several miles in battle formation, to collect the same, because the Deccanis used to attack them in order to capture or destroy their provisions. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha tells us that the military commanders were deputed turn by turn to protect the provisions from the enemy. He refers to such an incident: when the fodder collecting party of the imperial army had to go long away from the camp, and was attacked by the enemy comprising of 12,000 horsemen while coming back. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha confronted the enemy and a pitched battle was fought in which matchlocks, iron rockets and arrows were freely used. But the pressure of the Deccanis was so heavy that they could be repulsed only after the timely reinforcement of a party of the army of Prince Shuja. However, a large number of clansmen of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha were wounded and killed.²⁴

24. Arzdasht, ff (13 a) –(14 b).

Prince Shuja therefore, found it advisable to raise the siege as the rains had also set in at that time and much progress was not possible. Moreover, there also developed dissensions in the Mughal army. But from the Arzdashts of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha, it is revealed that the acute problem of supplies was the most important cause of the failure of the Mughal army in this campaign. The Mughal army had to fight two battles at a time, one for the conquest of Parenda and the other to procure provisions for men and animals. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha appear to have played very significant role at both the fronts²⁵.

In 1635, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was appointed governor of Agra with the rank of 5000 Zat 5000 Sawar, all do-aspa sih-aspa²⁶ and was deputed to pursue Jujhar Singh Bundela who had again rebelled. Abdullah Khan Firoz Jung and Khan-i Dauran were also appointed to coordinate with him in eliminating the rebels.²⁷ The Gwaliornama, which provides day to day account of the campaign, tells us that Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha took keen interest in the campaign by keeping close vigilance over the activities of Jujhar Singh Bundela²⁸. When Jujhar Singh Bundela captured the fort of Chauragarh and Jauhar was performed by Bhim Narayan's family to save their honour, it was

25. Arzdasht f.15(a)

26. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, P. 450.

27. Lahori, vol. I, Part. II, PP. 94-7; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, P. 763.

28. Shaikh Jalal Hisari, Gwaliornama, ff. 137-39 (b).

an army of 70,000 Soldiers under the joint command of Abdullah Khan Feroz Jung, Khan-i Dauran and Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha to crush the rebellion.²⁹ After fifteen days ceaseless efforts they could capture the fort of Orchha. But Jujhar Singh and his son succeeded in escaping to Dhamoni and from there, when chased by the imperialist, they fled into Jungles where they were put to death by the Gonds.³⁰ On the instructions from the court, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha unearthed the hidden treasure of Jujhar Singh Bundela from the Jungles of Dhamoni with the help of some forest dwellers.³¹

According to the Gwaliornama, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha won over a Bundela chief Devi Singh³² and utilised his services in settling the Bundela's affairs. Besides the Bundelas, the Panwar and Sakarwal tribes also rebelled against the Mughal administration. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha organized his army to suppress the rebels. To keep the tribals in control, he appointed Salar Barha at Karhara, a strong hold of Bundelas and Panwaras. To get the support of a section of immediately conveyed to the Emperor who, being infuriated, despatched

29. Gwaliornama, ff.141-42; Lahori, vol. I, Part. II, 98-100.

30. Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 110-116; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 214-18.

31. Lahori, vol. I, Part. II, 116; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, P.763.

32. Gwaliornama, ff. 137-40. He was the son of Raja Bharat, who died in 1633.

For more details see Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 295-97.

Rajputs, he strongly recommended the case of Rai Man Singh who played a crucial role in Gurhi and Kalyani area.³³ From an Arzdasht it appears that even after killing of Jujhar Singh, the situation in that area remained rebellious and the military operation continued. Although apparently Muzaffar Khan was not directly involved but he alongwith Abdulla Khan with whom he had cultivated very close relations, continued to suggest ways and means to establish peace and tranquility in the area.

It appears that Shahjahan relied on Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha very much for his Deccan campaigns. After the suppression of the rebellions of Bundelas, Panwar and Sakarwal tribes, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha along with Khan-i Zaman and Khan-i Dauran was sent against Bijapur. After reaching Dharwar through Bir where he stayed for sometime, he proceeded towards Sholapur which was part of Sidi Rihan's ³⁴ Jagir and established a thana at Dharasain. He fought several battles with Bijapuris. In one of these engagements Randola Khan was wounded by Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha. Large portions of Adilshahi territory was devastated by imperialists and Adilshah was ultimately forced to submit to Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha.³⁵

33. Gwaliomama, f. 145.

34. He was one of the important noble at Adilshahi court. He with the active support of Randola killed Khawas Khan (Lahori, vol.I, part II,107-8).

35. Lahori, vol. II, 154-76; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 763.

In 1641, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was promoted to the rank of 6000 Zat 6000 Sawar, out of which 5000 Sawar were do-aspa sih aspa. He was deputed to lead an expedition against Raja Jagat Singh, the chief of Nurpur in Punjab and a mansabdar holding the rank of 3000 Zat, 2000 Sawar. For some time he had been feeling that his services were not receiving due appreciation from the Emperor. The feeling was based on the fact that, where as other nobles were being given quick promotions he had not been granted any promotions since Shahjahan's accession. He waited for the suitable opportunity to throw off the imperial yoke. He got an opportunity to do so when his eldest son, Rajrup, faujdar of Kangra, became defaulter and the Emperor decided to replace him by someone else. As soon as he came to know of the Emperor's intention to relieve Rajrup of his charge, Raja Jagat offered himself for the office, and submitted a petition to the Emperor promising that if he was appointed faujdar of Kangra, he would bring the refractory Rajrup under imperial submission, and also realize from the Zamindars of the neighbouring estimates Rs. 400,000 as annual tribute for the imperial exchequer. Jagat Singh's request was granted; he was given a robe of honour and a horse and permitted to leave for Kangra.³⁶ After reaching Kangra, he at once started fortifying Taragarh³⁷. When

36. Lahori, vol. II, P. 206.

37. Ibid, P. 238; Muhammad Saleh Kambo, Amal-i Saleh, vol. II, P. 342, edited G. Yazdani, Bib, India, Calcutta, 1923-46.

Shahjahan heard the disloyal behaviour of Jagat Singh, he sent Sundar Kavi to Kangra to know the truth. Sundar Kavi reported that although Jagat Singh was still obedient, he secretly meditated rebellion for which he was making fast preparations.³⁸ The Emperor ordered immediately a well equipped expedition to Kangra. A force of 30,000 was divided into three divisions, each division being placed under a separate command. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was given command of one of the divisions and Nazr Bahadur, Raja Amar Singh and certain other nobles were deputed to serve him. The supreme command of the army was given to Prince Murad.³⁹

After the expiry of the rainy season, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha left Lahore to capture Nurpur (Sept 1641), defeated Rajrup son of Jagat Singh and battered down masonry work which had been built to stop the imperialists. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha also succeeded in reaching up to one mile of Nurpur fort, but the beseiged managed to defend the fort exceedingly well and foiled all the attempts made to capture the fort of Nurpur and Mau. In order to retrieve the situation Shahjahan transferred Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha to Mau and Prince Murad was made over all incharge of the operation. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha

38. Lahori, vol. II, 238-39.

39. Ibid; Amal-i Saleh, vol. II, 343.

alongwith Bahadur Khan and Rustam Khan launched offensive with great vigour and forced Jagat Singh to flee from the fort and take shelter at Taragarh. Taragarh was also besieged by Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha . Having been considerably depleted in men and material, Jagat Singh sent Rajrup to Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha to intercede on his behalf with the

Prince for pardon.⁴⁰ It seems that the request was taken seriously by the Prince who immediately despatched Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha to bring Jagat Singh to his presence apparently for negotiations. Muzaffar Khan was honourably admitted in the fort of Taragarh. But shortly afterwards, the orders for the demolition of fortification created an awkward situation. Bahadur Khan and Asalat Khan who had also come with Muzaffar Khan favoured carrying out the orders immediatly but Muzaffar Khan counselled delay. At this Jagat Singh broke off negociation and fortified himself.

Upon this Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha wrote, the following to Emporer “ I recommended the case of Jagat Singh not because I am afraid of him. Infact I was thirsty for his blood. My reasons were different. The campaign led by the Prince and other leading officers had lasted too long; and Jagat Singh had taken refuge in a fort which was impregnable. Further operations would have involved the loss of imperial prestige. I am sending Jamal Khan

40. Lahori, vol. II, 254-72.

who can explain the entire situation to your Majesty, and it is in your Majesty's power to pardon the rebels or not.⁴¹"

Having despatched the letter to the court Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha successfully restrained the other two commanders from executing the royal order, and took the entire responsibility on himself. It seems that Shahjahan insisted on the demolition of the fortification of Taragarh . In his letter to the Emperor, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha argued that Jagat Singh was ready to surrender provided his family's palace was spared. Consequently, other fortifications were demolished and leaving his son-in-law Sayyid Feroz there he came to the Prince with Jagat Singh in March 1642. Finally, Muzaffar Khan carried Jagat Singh to the court where his offence was pardoned.⁴²

In the same year, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was chosen to accompany Prince Dara Shikoh on Qandhar expedition and was bestowed with a special Khilat, ornamented sword, two horses and an elephant and was also promoted to the rank of 6000 Zat 6000 Sawar all do aspa Seh aspa.⁴³ In 1644, he was summoned from Gwalior to the court. This was the occasion when Shahjahan wished to pay a visit to the

41. Arzdasht, ff (20a-24b).

42. Lahori, vol. II, 275-78; Amal-i Saleh, vol. II, 357-58.

43. Lahori, vol. II, 285; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 765.

shrine (Dargah) at Ajmer. His Majesty specially left Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha incharge of Darul Khailafat Agra. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha continued to look after Agra affairs till Shahjahan returned in next year. This shows that Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha in the year mentioned was the most trusted officer. When Shahjahan returned Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was allowed to go to his Jagir in Gwalior.⁴⁴

In 1645, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was summoned by Shahjahan at court, where he had a paralytic attack and died after two months in Dec 1645. The Emperor was grieved of his death and his three sons Mansur Khan, Sherzaman Khan and Munawwar Khan were favoured by the Emperor, and each one of them was granted suitable mansab.⁴⁵

During his long service at the court, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha earned reputation for his loyalty, bravery and simplicity. The author of the Zakhirat-ul Khawanin relates an interesting anecdote which reveals that inspite of holding a high rank and position at the Mughal court, Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha was a very simple and obedient man. The author mentions:

“They say that one day Shahjahan seated him at his table and made him share his meal. Afterwards, when the Emperor rose,

44. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 765.

45. Lahori, vol. II, 473-74; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 763.

Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha ran and placed his slipper under his feet. The Emperor was angry and said ‘You should have respect for your high title. When a person has such a title, we and all the Princes, not to speak of officers, need his support and he does not make an exceptions in anybody’s favour. In future in all proceedings the code and rules must be observed.’⁴⁶

He spent his life with great honour. Shaikh Farid Bhakkari further writes that “every one of royal servants who was associated with him, he assigned villages out of his Jagir. He recruited mostly Barha Sayyids as his retainers and also favoured them for other position. In his dealings he trusted Barha Syyids more than others.”⁴⁷

The emperor had so much confidence in him that he was chosen to look after state prison located in the Gwalior fort where only rebellious Princes and refractory chiefs and nobles were kept under strict vigilance. According to the author of Tarikh-i Sa’adat-i Barha the imperial treasury was also kept under his control.⁴⁸

46. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 12.

47. Ibid.

48. Tarikh-i Sa’adat-i Barha, 344.

Sayyid Mansur Khan Barha

Sayyid Mansur Khan Barha was the eldest son of Muzaffar Khan Barha.⁴⁸ After the accession of Shahjahan, when his father was appointed Qiledar of Gawalior, he was appointed as his deputy.⁴⁹

In 1631, he accompanied his father in the campaign against Bijapur, where he performed great feats of bravery in a series of engagement against the Deccanis. The Emperor in recognition of his service awarded him a robe of honour.⁵⁰ It appears that he was not given any independent charge during the life time of his father and at the time of his father's death, he held the mansab of only 1000 Zat 200 Sawar.⁵¹ When his father died in 1645, his two younger brothers who were very young, were not only given the mansab of 1000 Zat 250 Sawar each but were also given the charge of Lahore fort⁵². But Mansur Khan was neither given any promotion in his previous mansab nor any appointment, Mansur Khan, apparently dissatisfied with the attitude of

48. Mohammad Hashim Khafi Khan, Muntakhab-ul Lubab, edited K.D. Ahmad, Asiatic society of Bengal, 1869, 618, wrongly calls him grant son of Muzaffar Khan but on page 646 he had been correctly mentioned son of Muzaffar Khan

49. Amin Qazvi, Badshahnama, Br, M, Or. 173; Add. 20734;170.

50. Tarikh-i Sa'adat-i Barha, 449.

51. Lahori, vol. II, 301.

52. Ibid, 474.

the Emperor fled from the court. The Emperor was quite displeased with his impudent act and despatched an army under the command of Yadgar Beg⁵³ to arrest him. But in the meantime it was reported that he had gone into the Lakhi Jangle⁵⁴ where he had been arrested by the Karori. But because the Karori was closely related to him, Sayyid Mansur escaped at his connivance before the arrival of Shafiullah Barlas who has been sent to bring him to court. But on strong measure having been taken against the Karori, Sayyid Mansur was ultimately arrested by Yadgar Beg in Sirhind and brought to the court and imprisoned.⁵⁵

In 1647, he was released at the intervention of Prince Aurangzeb. Soon he was inducted into the entourage of Prince Aurangzeb and accompanied him to Balkh campaign.⁵⁶

When Prince Murad Baksh was appointed governor of Gujarat, Sayyid Mansur was also appointed with him. According to the author of Ma'asir-ul umara, he was sent to Mecca, soon after reaching Gujarat apparently on the instruction of the Emperor to offer retribution for his ill

53. Lahori, vol. II, 373; Khafi Khan, vol. I, 618;

Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 450.

54. Lakhi Jungle or forest with hundred thousand trees was situated near Bhatinda in Punjab.

55. Lahori, vol. II, 477; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 450-51.

56. Lahori, vol. II, 632;

Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 451.

deeds in the hope that this might change his unbecoming habits. When he returned from Mecca (1656) on the recommendation of Prince Murad his rank was restored and he was also permitted to serve with the Prince. Shortly afterwards he was given promotion of 150 Sawar on the request of Murad.⁵⁷

He accompanied Prince Murad, when the Prince in alliance with Aurangzeb proceeded to clash with Prince DaraShikoh for the throne. In the battle of Samugarh Sayyid Mansur gave an example of rare valour. The Prince honoured him with the title of Khan.⁵⁸

When Aurangzeb treacherously imprisoned Murad near Mathura, Sayyid Mansur went over to Aurangzeb who granted him the rank of 3000 Zat 1500 Sawar.⁵⁹ Later on, he was despatched alongwith Khalilullah Khan in pursuit of Darashikoh.⁶⁰

However, the author of Sa'adat- i Barah adds that in 1660, after the accession of Aurangzeb, he was appointed faujdar of Baglana and his

57. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 451.

58. Mohammad Kazim, Alamgirnama Bib. Ind., Calcutta, 1865, 140;
Amal-i Saleh, vol. III, 468;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 451-52.

59. Alamgirnama, vol. I, 140;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 452.

60. Ibid.

mansab was increased to 3500 Zat 2000 Sawar.⁶¹ But Shahnawaz Khan specifically mentions that after the war of succession he had no information about Sayyid Mansur's career. We have no information either about the date of his death. According to the local traditions he was buried at village Khatoli in Muzaffarnagar. His Jagir comprised of 84 villages.⁶²

In a brief note on Sayyid Mansur, Shahnawaz Khan had pointedly mentioned about his hot and hasty temper and committing of faults from time to time. He further says that Sayyid Mansur deserved exemplary punishment for these acts, but he was pardoned for the service of his father who was not only a high ranking noble but a great favourite of Shahjahan. However, he has not enlightened us as to why he kept on doing mischief. It seems Sayyid Mansur was not satisfied with his position at the court. As discussed above after the death of his father neither he was given promotion in his rank nor appointed to any important office.

61. Tarikh-i Sa'adat-i Barha, 352.

62. Ibid.

Sayyid Sherzaman And Sayyid Munawwar

Sayyid Sherzaman and Sayyid Munawwar were also the sons of Muzaffar Khan. At the time of Sayyid Muzaffar's death (their father)⁶³ in 1645, they were very young. However, in recognition of valuable services rendered by Sayyid Muzaffar, Shahjahan granted them the mansab of 1000 Zat 250 Sawar each.⁶⁴

In 1647-48 Sayyid Sherzaman and Sayyid Munawwar were appointed qiledar⁶⁵ of Lahore and as both the brothers were very young, Sayyid Ali Barha their brother-in-law was made ataliq⁶⁶ (guardian). They continued to hold the charge of Lahore till 1650.⁶⁷

In 1656, taking advantage of the confusion following the death of Muhammad Adil Shah and succession of Ali Adil Shah, Shahjahan despatched an army under the command of Mir Jumla and Shaista Khan to launch an offensive on Bijapur under the supervision of Prince Aurangzeb. Sayyid Sherzaman was also despatched to the Deccan

63. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 465.

64. Lahori, vol. II, 474; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 465.

65. Ibid.

66. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 465-66.

67. Amal-i Saleh, vol. III, 72;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 466.

along with Mir Jumla. The Mughal army launched an offensive on Kalyani and forced Bijapuris to vacate the fort. Following the fall of Kalyani and Bider, Prince Aurangzeb laid the siege of Bijapur. Sayyid Sherzaman showed rare personal valour in the siege operations and attracted the attention of the Prince. The Bijapuris were so hard pressed that they agreed to accept all the demands of the Mughals short of the annexation of the kingdom. At this stage, imperial government ordered Aurangzeb to suspend the war and withdraw army from Bijapur and send nobles back to the court.⁶⁸ Although several mansabdars returned to court even without taking permission of Prince Aurangzeb, Sayyid Sherzaman who appears to have established personal contact with the Prince, preferred to remain there.⁶⁹

Sayyid Sherzaman accompanied Prince Aurangzeb, when he marched towards Agra, after reaching an understanding with Prince Murad to contest for the throne. On reaching Burhanpur, Prince Aurangzeb reviewed his forces and promoted some of his noted officers to higher ranks. Alongwith other officers Sayyid Sherzaman was also promoted to the rank of 2000 Zat 1000 Sawar⁷⁰ and given the title of

68. Alamgirnama, vol. I, P.29;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, P.466.

69. Ibid, P.467.

70. Alamgirnama, vol. I, P.49.

Muzaffar Khan⁷¹ by which his father was known in the earlier days. In the battle of Dharmat (April 1658) fought between the imperial army commanded by Jaswant Singh and Qasim Khan and the combined army of Aurangzeb and Murad, and in the battle of Samugarh (28 May 1658) fought between imperial army headed by Prince Dara Shikoh and combine forces of Aurangzeb and Murad, Sayyid Sherzaman alongwith a contingent of Barha Sayyids was in the vanguard and fought bravely. In the same year he was sent alongwith Sayyid Najabat Khan and other Barha Sayyids under Prince Sultan Muhammad against Prince Shuja who having come to know that Aurangzeb was away from Agra, decided to capture it. Therefore, setting out from Bihar in Dec.1658, he reached Allahabad and without waisting time to capture the fort of Allahabad he moved further. His advance, however, was checked by Prince Sultan Muhammad at Khajwa.⁷² In the meantime to the utter surprise of Prince Shuja, Aurangzeb and Mir Jumla also joined Muhammad on 21, Jan. 1659. Inspite of the desertion of Jaswant Singh, Aurangzeb's army achieved a great victory, Sayyid Sherzaman and other Barha Sayyids who were in the vanguard fought bravely.⁷³ After being defeated, Shuja

71. Alamgirnama, vol. I, 54;

Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol.II, 467.

72. Ibid.

73. Alamgirnama, vol. I, 541-50; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol.II, 467.

with his sons and few followers fled towards Bengal. Aurangzeb despatched his son Muhammad to pursue Shuja. Sayyid Sherzaman and a number of Barhas also accompanied. Prince Shuja being hotly pursued was chased upto Hugli. In this campaign also Sayyid Sherzaman remained quite active, but surprisingly in our chronicles, we have no information about him after this incident. However, in Sada'at-i Barha it had been mentioned that due to the sudden and sad demise of his only son Badi-udzaman, he requested Aurangzeb to relieve him from imperial service. He came to his village and passed rest of his life among his clansmen.⁷⁴ Sayyid Sherzaman laid the foundation of Muzaffarnagar in the honour of his father. He also established village Shernagar where he lived in his later life and died.

Sayyid Munawwar Khan remained at the court after the departure of Sherzaman to the Deccan, and became close associate of Prince Dara Shikoh. During the war of succession in the battle of Samugarh Sayyid Munawwar along with several other Barha Sayyids was in the left wing⁷⁵ of Dara Shikoh's army. However, after the defeat of Dara Shikoh, Sayyid Munawwar went over to Aurangzeb and with the help of his brother, who was already with the Prince, was admitted in service, given the title of Khan and rank of 1000 Zat 400 Sawar⁷⁶.

74. Tarikh-iSa'adat-i Barha, 359.

75. Alamgirnama, vol. I, 96.

76. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 467.

(B) The Family Of Sayyid Shuja'at Khan

Sayyid Shuja'at Khan was the son of Sayyid Jahangir and grand son of Sayyid Mahmud Barha, who was the first among Barha Sayyids to have joined service under Akbar.¹ Shuja'at Khan joined imperial service during the reign of Jahangir, but he was so close to Prince Khurram that he joined him during the latter's revolt against his father². He parted company with the Prince, when he came to know that he had decided to proceed to Iran³ and came back to his home town. Jahangir having come to know of his arrival, summoned him to court. He was immediately granted the mansab of 1000.⁴ The author of Sada'at-i Barha adds that he was also appointed faujdar of Nasik.⁵ However, it appears that he remained in the service of Jahangir's till his death in 1627. But after the accession of Shahjahan, Sayyid Shuja' at Khan lost imperial favour because of his earlier desertion from ealier desertion from Khurram's camp. Although no action was taken

1. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 13; Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol. II, 423.

2. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 13; Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol. II, 423.

3. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 13;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 424.

4. *Ibid.*, vol. II, 424.

5. Sada'at- i Barha, 459.

against him but apparently he was not granted mansab. Being ignored and humiliated, he left the court and came back to his native place and retired from active service⁶. However, Shuja'at Khan was summoned to the court in 1632 and granted the mansab of 4000 Zat and 2000 Sawar⁷, apparently to utilise his services in the Deccan.

In 1634, he accompanied Prince Shuja in Parenda campaign. The campaign⁸ dragged on due to the haughtiness of Mahabat Khan and lack of co-operation among leading officers such as Khan-i Dauran, Muzaffar Khan Barha and Shuja'at Khan. On the other hand the Deccanis had been making all out efforts to cut the supplies of the imperialists and starve them. The imperialists became desperate specially with the approach of rains. They wanted to postpone the campaign and raise the siege. But because of the rude behaviour of Mahabat Khan no commander was willing to propose for the lifting the siege. Shuja'at Khan took the initiative and boldly told Mahabat Khan;

6. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 13;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 424.

7. Lahori, vol. I, part, I, 439-440;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 424. In Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, (vol. III, 13) His mansab was mentioned as 5000 Zat and 5000 Sawar.

8. Lahori, vol. II, 40.

“ If you talk foolishly, you will be killed. The fact of the matter is that this year this expedition cannot be terminated. In spending the rainy season, in this neighbourhood, the imperial army will have to face famine and scarcity. We can give you in writing. If you will put down in writing the date of finishing this business (i.e. the date of taking fort), We will stand by you till it comes even to subsisting on corrieon.”⁹

Though Mahabat Khan wished to demonstrate the advantage of Staying on, but the Prince ordered to raise the siege. Mahabat Khan lost his self control and said to the Prince, “This victory was in Your Highness’s name was certain. At the words of these Jumrati Sa’adat (Barha Sayyids) you are throwing away the winning card for no reason¹⁰”. Ultimately Mahabat Khan also agreed to the proposal and the Mughal armies raised the siege¹¹. In 1637, he was appointed as governor of Allahabad and promoted to the rank of 4000 Zat and 4000 Sawar, 2500 do aspa-sih aspa¹². The Suba of Allahabad was in a state of turmoil but he bravely dealt with the situation.

9. Ma’asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 424-425.

8. Lahori furnishes detailed information regarding the siege of Parenda. See Badshahnama, vol. II, 34-46; Zakhirat-ulKhawanin, vol. III, 13-14; Ma’asir-ulUmara, vol. II, 425.

9. Lahori, vol. II, Pt.I, 274; Ma’asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 425-26.

12. Lahori, vol. II, 307; Ma’asir-ulUmara, vol. II, 426.

In 1642, Shuja'at Khan was replaced by Abdullah Khan Feroz Jung as a governor of Allahabad. He was assigned the Irij and Bhadner (Paragnas) as his Jagir¹³. In the same year he was appointed to quell the rebellion Bundellas but before he could undertake this business, he died due to excessive drinking¹⁴. Sayyid Shuja'at Khan left behind two sons named Sayyid Muzaffar¹⁵ and Sayyid Najabat¹⁶ who held the ranks of 1500 Zat and 1000 Sawar and 1000 Zat and 500 Sawar respectively during the reign of Shahjahan¹⁷. Sayyid Shuja'at Khan was a man of many sided talents. He was an eloquent speaker and dabbled in science as well. He was fond of drinks and imitated the ways of the Prince. He was also known for his forthrightness both in manners and in speech. This particular habits earned him Shahjahan's displeasure. The Emperor always favoured Sayyid Muzaffar Khan another Barha Sayyid

13. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 426.

14. Lahori, vol. II, 319.

Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 15;

Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 426

15. Lahori, vol. II, 431.

16. Waris, 204 (a);

Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 427.

17. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II 427.

This proved too much for Shuja'at Khan. He always abused Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha. One day, the Emperor asked him, "where does your lineage meet that of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha?" He replied "just on Dhaurikhal of Agra meets the Jumuna"¹⁸.

18. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 13-14.
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 426

ALLAMI SA'DULLAH KHAN

Sa'dullah Khan occupies an important place among high ranking nobles of Shahjahan's reign. He held the office of imperial Diwan for about ten years and also held important military campaigns, although he had neither a large family nor clan to promote his cause. Besides that he was an Indian Muslim (Shaikhzada) and even among the Indian Muslims, his family was not very well known even in his own times.

We have very little information about his family background and his early life. Shaikh Farid Bhakkari a contemporary of Sa'dullah Khan who had also written an account of his career, provides us practically no information about his family background except mentioning that he was born at Jarooab in Punjab¹ and that his family was highly respected. Strangely enough no other Persian chronicler gives any information about his family or early life, except that some of them call him as Lahori² while other as Shaikhzada of Chiniot.³ The absence of any reference in our sources about his family and early life clearly indicate of his humble origin. What is still more surprising is that even his parentage had not been discussed by the contemporaries.

1 Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 7.

2 Lahori, vol. II, 291.

3 Ma'asir-ul umara vol. II, 441; Chiniot is located on the bank of river chenab.

However, a 19th century work gives rather detailed account of his family and early life without referring to his sources of information. We are told that Sa'dullah Khan's father Amir Baksh was a Jat zamindar of Chiniot and that his parents (father and mother of Sa'dullah Khan) died one after the other while he was still very young. As he had nobody to support him, at the young age of five years, he came alone to Lahore. It was to the credit of young Sa'dullah Khan that even when he had no place to stay and no regular means of livelihood, he devoted himself to studies and proceeded to Delhi after completing his education at Lahore.⁴ According to Lahori, Sa'dullah Khan acquired mastery over traditional and rational sciences and also became Hafiz-i Quran. He also became a polished speaker and expert calligrapher.⁵ His teachers Yusuf Ghiyas Lahori⁶ and Abdus Salam Lahori⁷ who were considered as a great scholars of the time . At Delhi, he stayed at the mosque of Muhammad Saleh, the tutor of the sons of Nawab Asaf Khan. Through his sons Asaf Khan came to known about Sa'dullah Khan's attainments. He enquired about him and finally appointed him as tutor of his sons. He became

4 Chisti Noor Ahmad, Tabqat-i Chisti, Lahore, Second edition, 565.

5 Lahori, vol. II, 291;
Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 7;
Ma'asir-ul umara, Vol. II, 441.

6 Yusuf Ghiyas was a gifted teacher and expert in Tafsir He was desciple of Maulana Jamal Tilahi (Lahoi, Vol. II, 342 .)

7 Bakhtawar Khan, Mirat-i Alam, edited by Sajid Alvi, RSP vol, II 1979, 565.

famous as a man of extraordinary talents and learning and as a result several other nobles engaged him to teach their sons.⁸

According to Shaikh Farid Bhakkari, he became well known in court circle for his academic achievements specially communication skills, drafting and calligraphy.⁹ Chandra Bhan Brahman writes that he was so proficient in Arabic, Persian and Turkish that he could easily compete with the natives of these countries. He further adds that he was also master in art of writing diplomatic letters.¹⁰

Sa'dullah Khan entered into Mughal service on 31 Dec. 1647, as rozindar¹¹ (literally on daily allowance), through the good office of Musavi Khan,¹² the Sadr of Shahjahan.

In this connection, Lahori writes that Shahjahan ordered his Sadr to bring to his presence learned and competent persons who could be admitted in service Sa'dullah Khan who by then had become well known for his knowledge and learning was presented by Musavi Khan before

8 Tabqat-i Chisti, 565.

9 Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 7;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, 441.

10 Chandra Bhan Brahman, Chahar chaman, M. S. Abdul Salam collection No 293/63, Azad Library A.M.U., fol. 23a.

11 Lahori, Vol. II, 219.

12. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. III, 447-51.

the emperor who admitted him in Mughal service.¹³ It had also been suggested that Hakim Alimuddin Khan the governor of Punjab, also belonged to the same place to which Sa'dullah Khan belonged and in whose madarsa Sa'dullah Khan studied also helped him in acquiring imperial service.¹⁴ In a short time by his own competence, Sa'dullah Khan managed to obtain a mansab of 1000 Zat 200 Sawar. Although he started his career as a petty functionary but very soon he got the office of Arz-i Mukarrar, which was bestowed on only most trusted and loyal servants. He also received the title of Khan. At the same time he was also assigned the office of superintendent of Daulat-Khan-i Khas.¹⁵ In the following year (1643) at the occasion of Lunar ceremony he was given promotion of 500 Zat 100 Sawar¹⁶ thus raising him to the rank of 1500 Zat 300 Sawar. Although this office was not very high but the nature of his duty was such that this office could be given only to a very responsible and trustworthy person. In 1643, he was removed from the post of Darogha-i Daulat-i Khana Khas and appointed to the post of Mir saman.¹⁷ He was also given promotion of 500 Zat 200 Sawar and

13. Lahori, vol. II, P. 219.

14. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 7.

15. Lahori, vol. II, 219-20, Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. II, P. 442.

16. Lahori, vol. II, P. 336;
Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. II, P. 442.

17. Lahori, vol. II P.347;
Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. II, P. 442

robe of honour. This appointment was of great significance because as mentioned earlier Sa'dullah Khan neither belonged to a high family nor had a large clan to promote his cause. Besides that, at the court also he had no particular group at his back. If any thing it was solely his merit and competence which led him to attain this high position. The nature of the office of Mir saman provided him an opportunity to show his worth. On the other hand the Emperor also got an opportunity to closely observe the capacity of Sa'dullah Khan as a high functionary of the state.

In 1644, on the occasion of celebrations in connection with the recovery of Princess Jahan Ara, Sa'dullah Khan was given a robe of honour, horse, a flag and elevated to the rank of 2500 Zat 600 Sawar.¹⁸ A little later he was given an increase of 500 Zat raising him to the rank of 3000 Zat and 600 Sawar¹⁹ shortly after wards he was again promoted to the rank of 3500 Zat and 800 Sawar.²⁰ Shahjahan was so much impressed with his abilities that he was elevated to the more important and challenging office of Diwan-i Khalisa on 27 July 1645; he was also given promotion in his rank which now stood at 4000 Zat 1000 Sawar.²¹ Abdul Hamid Lahori writes that Sa'dullah Khan was specially asked to

18. Lahori, vol. II, 398;
Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. II, 442.

19. Lahori, vol. II, 405.

20. Ibid, 422.

21. Ibid, 431.

draft royal orders and in recognition of this service he was allowed to put his own name below the name of Prince Dara Shikoh with these words 'drafted in my knowledge' (Tarqim Marfat-i Khud). As an special mark of the favour he was given a jewelled Qalamdan.²² Sa'dullah Khan impressed the Emperor so much with his work as Diwan-i Khalesa that within very short time (46 days) he was appointed as Wazir-i Kul on (12 sept 1645) with an increase of 1000 Zat, 500 Sawar²³ thus raising his rank to 5000 Zat and 1500 Sawar²⁴. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of 6000 Zat 2000 Sawar.²⁵

For about eleven years Sa'dullah Khan worked as Diwan-i Kul. Chandra Bhan Brahman, who had worked for several years in a subordinate capacity in the Diwani under Sa'dullah Khan writes that in comprehensiveness of knowledge he could be compared only with the unrivalled and irreplaceable Abu Fazl. He further adds that Sa'dullah Khan was of the view that Diwan should be careful and punctual in the performance of his duties and deal with courtesy with all section of the society.²⁶

Sa'dullah Khan's duties were not confined to revenue

22. Lahori, vol. II, P . 431; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. 443.

23. Lahori, vol. II, P . 433; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II P.443.

24. Lahori, vol. II, P .471.

25. Ibid, P .479.

26. Chandra Bhan Brahman, f. 24 (a).

department. He had become so close to the Emperor that his services were utilized for so many other important imperial duties. In the matter of appointments Emperor not only consulted him but actual appointments were made on his judgement.²⁷ Once Sa'id Khan presented a person before the Emperor and spoke very high of him and requested for some appointment. Although Sa'id Khan was a high ranking noble and held the office of the Subedar but Shahjahan referred this matter to Sa'dullah Khan to test the credentials and abilities of the candidate.²⁸ Sa'dullah Khan had become so much influential in the matters of appointment that even royal Princes used to approach him to get their favourite nobles appointed to the post of their choice. We have a number of references which show that Prince Aurangzeb utilized his services in this connection. Sa'dullah Khan held the office of Diwan from 1645 till death 1656 and it is significant to note that he never had to share his authority with any other officer. All officers in the ministry were his subordinates. The most important contribution of Sa'dullah Khan as Diwan was relating to the problem of extortions of Karoris. Before his assumption of the office of Diwan it was a common practice that Karoris used to extort ten rupees on every collection of one

27. Adab-i Alamgiri, 474-75.

28. Chandar Bhan Brahman. f. 286.

hundred rupees from the peasantry. Sa'dul'ah Khan considered it as heavy burden on the peasants and reduced it to five rupees. Sa'dullah Khan also made an effort to increase the income of the state. He ordered construction of canals to boost the agricultural production and encouraged officers to bring more land under cultivation. Lahori writes that in the beginning of Shahjahan's reign the total income of the Empire was 17.5 crore rupees of which fifty Lacs rupees were collected from the Khalisa. With his effort and better financial management this amount increased to twenty two crore and the income of Khalisa enhanced upto three crores.²⁹

As like other leading nobles of the Empire Sa'adullah Khan also to performed military duties. Sa'adullah Khan took an active part in the Balkh and Qandhar expeditions during his term of office. Before his departure he was raised to the 6000 Zat, 4000 Sawar.³⁰ He was sent to Balkh for the first time to dissuade Prince Murad from coming to court but inspite of Sa'dullah Khan's best efforts, Prince Murad refused to listen anything in this regard and decided to return. Sa'dullah Khan was given charge of the country and entrusted with its entire management. He appointed Bahadur Khan and Asalat Khan as joint commander of Balkh, and Qulij Khan as governor of Badkshan. In order to win the

29. Lahori, vol. II, 712-13.

30. Ibid, 547.

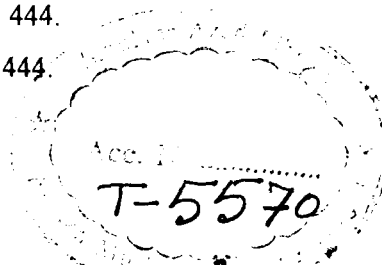
confidence of the local people, Sa'dullah Khan ordered that they should be compensated for any loss to their fields or orchards suffered at the hands of the Mughal army. The imperial officers were paid three month's salaries in advance. Sa'dullah Khan also asked to make revenue settlement of the conquered area. He finished his assignment in twenty two days and returned to the court on 6 sept. 1646.³¹ Shortly afterwards, on the occasion of the celebration of Lunar ceremony his mansab was enhanced to the 6000 Zat and 6000 Sawar.³² In the following year he was bestowed a robe of honour and again promoted to the rank of 7000 Zat 7000 Sawar; he was also presented an Arabian horse with a golden saddle. In 1648, he again received a robe of honor and 1000³³ of his troopers were made do aspa sih aspa. This rank was very high for any noble specially for an Indian Muslim.

As briefly referred above failure of the Mughals in Balkh gave severe blow to its military prestige in Transoxiana. Shah Abbas of Persia taking advantage of the exhaustion of Mughal troops attempted to recover Qandhar. He sent a large army and put to seige the fort of Qandhar. Bust, and Zamindawar were captured only Qandhar defied.

31. Lahori, vol. II, 564-65,84; Amal-i Saleh, vol. II, 505;
Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol.II, 444.

32. Lahori, vol. II, 609; Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol. II, 444.

33. Lahori, vol. II, 679; Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol. II, 444.



Shahjahan having been informed of these developments dispatched Prince Aurangzeb and Sa'dullah Khan at the head of a large army comprising 50,000 troops. The army reached Kabul on March 25, 1649 but in the meantime Qandhar had fallen to Persian. In spite of manifold difficulties, Sa'dullah Khan rapidly marched on to Ghaznin and put to siege the fort of Qandhar immediately after reaching there. Aurangzeb also reached shortly. But the campaign failed. The second campaign led by them also proved unsuccessful. The causes of the failure of the Qandhar campaign are well known to be discussed but the failure was not because of the incompetence of the commanders because both Aurangzeb and Sa'dullah Khan made their best effort to conquer the fort. On both occasions Sa'dullah Khan admirably demonstrated his capacity and skill in the management of affairs at that time of war specially in the organization of siege, running of mines, and other necessary arrangements.³⁴ Although Sa'dullah Khan's two campaigns in Qandhar under Prince Aurangzeb failed miserably but it is important to note that his position at the court remained intact.

He continued to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor. Not only that if Khafi Khan is to be believed he became so powerful that on one occasion he could even deprive Prince Dara Shikoh of his more

34. For more details of the Qandhar campaign see Amal-i Saleh, II, 469-72.

productive parganas. He was also accused by Dara Shikoh of creating difficulties regarding a request that he made for a cash grant of rupees ten Lacs which he apparently needed for tiding over financial exigency.³⁵ Ruqqat-i Alamgiri refers to continuing mistrust and mutual bickering between Sa'dullah Khan and Dara Shikoh. It also indicates that Shahjahan expressed his disapproval for Dara Shikoh's conducts³⁶ Although Ruqqat is so openly hostile to Dara Shikoh that we have to be very careful in accepting its version but in any case indicates the high position enjoyed by Sa'dullah Khan. Shahnwaz Khan makes the point much more clear when he writes that inspite of the gentle temperament and honesty of the Wazir, he was opposed by Dara Shikoh³⁷ and several other important nobles. But their complaint to the Emperor had no adverse effect on the position of the Diwan and probably on account of that it got currency among people that Sa'dullah Khan was himself

35. Muntakhab-ul Lubeb, Part . II, 738; Ruqqat-i alamgiri edited by Mohd. Abdul Rahman Nizam, P. 16; 'Once Dara told the Emperor that Sa'dullah Khan had assigned him a desolate Jagir, the income from which did not approximate to his mansab while he himself took the fertile territory. When Sa'dullah Khan came to know about this report; he called Dara's agent and he himself took the parganas earlier assigned to the Prince and gave to Dara his own which the Prince had alleged to have been the furnishing ones. But within a year or two these very productive parganas were ruined and the revenues declined.

36. Ruqqat-i Alamgir, P.16.

37. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, P.449.

planning to ascend the throne after Shahjahan's death and it is in the context of these suspicion in Dara Shikoh's mind about Sa'dullah Khan that Manucci goes on to suggest the latter was poisoned by Dara Shikoh.³⁸

The above discussion on the career of Sa'dullah Khan clearly indicate that he was not only a high ranking noble holding the coveted office of Diwan-i Kul but also became extremely powerful. Even Princes were jealous of his position at the court. From our study of contemporary and near contemporary sources we have not been able to identify any powerful group in the nobility at his back, nor he had a large and powerful clan or family to support his cause. He had only two sons but none of them held very high office or awarded mansab in his life time. It appears his source of strength was his competence and complete loyalty to the throne. On the basis of these evidences, Qanongo is of the opinion that there were two main parties at the court one headed by Dara Shikoh and other by Sa'adullah Khan and between these two 'the Emperor sewing like pendulum'.³⁹ As stated earlier the evidence is doctored and being drawn sentiments of self intrest in

38. Manucci, Storia Do Mogor, vol.I, First edited, London, 1907, Reprinted Calcutta, 1965, PP.216-17.

39. Qanungo, Dara Shikoh, IInd edition, 1952, 130.

very careful in drawing conclusion on its basis. Besides that it is just not possible to think of a party lead by a noble against a royal Prince and that to higher to the throne. Moreover, we have no evidence to support this contantion. The only inference that could be drawn is this that Sa'dullah Khan indeed enjoyed a unique position at the court.

Sa'dullah Khan's last military campaign was against Rana Raj Singh of Mewar. Shahjahan was informed that Raj Singh started repairing the fort of Chittor in violation the treaty signed by Rana Amar Singh during Jahangir's reign. Shahjahan was highly incensed at the activity of Raj Singh and dispatched Sa'dullah Khan to demolish the ramparts of the fort and punish the Rana. The campaign was highly successful, the fort walls were demolished and Raj Singh was forced to sent his crown Prince to the court to be forgiveness and promised never to repeat the action in future.⁴⁰

After serving faithfully for about 15 years Sa'dullah Khan expired on 7th April 1656.⁴¹ At the time of death, his rank was 7000 Zat, 7000 Sawar, 5000 do aspa- Sch aspa .

According to Ma'asir-ul umara, we may summarise his career in following words. In dispensing of cases with private individuals, he

40. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, PP. 447-48.

41. Ibid.

strove towards uprightness and honesty. In collecting government dues, he did not act tyrannically, or nor did he allow fear or favouritism to influence his actions towards the peasants or the officials. Mughal India prospered during the period of his Wizarat. Though he had rival like Dara Shikoh, but complaints against him were of no avail. From the beginning of his service he was always respected. In recognition of his profound scholarship, he was given the title of “ Allami Fahami Jumdatul Mulk” Sa’adullah Khan richly deserved it.⁴²

Sa’dullah Khan was survived by two sons and a daughter but unfortunately We get information only about his eldest son named Lutfullah who was eleven years old at the time of his father’s death. He held the rank of 700 Zat and 100 Sawar at end of Shahjahan reign. After ascending the throne, Aurangzeb graciously treated him on account of his close connection with his father. He played important role in various capacity and held the rank of 3000 Zat 2500 Sawar.⁴³

42. Ma’asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 447.

43. For more details account of Lutfullah Khan See, Ma’asir-ulumara, vol. 171-77.

THE FAMILY OF SHAIKH FARID

Shaikh Farid was a great grand son of Shaikh Salim Chisti who enjoyed great reputation as a mystic of his time. Akbar had great regard for the Shaikh and after his death in 1570 his sons, grand sons and sons in-law were admitted in service. The Shaikh's daughter served as foster mother to Prince Salim, so that her son Qutubuddin (father of Shaikh Farid) was recognised as Salim's foster brother (Koka)¹. But the family members attained really large mansabs after the accession of Jahangir. Qutubuddin Khan who held the rank only 500 was now raised to the rank of 5000 Zat 5000 Sawar and also appointed governor of Bengal². Similarly Muazzam Khan was promoted to the rank of 3000 and made governor of Delhi³. Like that several other member of the family were given extraordinary promotion and important offices. It seems that when Mirza Aziz Koka complained about the undue promotions given to Indian Muslim, he had in his mind the members of the family of Shaikh Salim Chisti.

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1. Akbarnama, vol. II, 343-4;
Sultan Haider Josh, Nawab Farid, Nizami Press,
Badaun, 1917; 10-12.
 2. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 55,81; Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol.I, 483-84.
 3. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 32,37; Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol.III, 365-66.

But the position of the family started declining by 1619. This might have been partly as a result of the increasing influence of Nurjahan's family with which owing to the fatal incident between Qutbuddin and Sher Afgan, relations were unlikely to have been friendly. The author of Nawab Farid is more specific in this connection. While discussing about the career of Shaikh Farid he states that in 1621 the Shaikh was appointed Hakim of Badaun. He held the office till 1626 when he was removed and no other appointment was given to him in the life time of Jahangir. Although no reason for his removal from Badaun had been mentioned in any of the contemporary sources, Sultan Haider Josh is of the view that Nurjahan's hostility with the family was the main cause of his dismissal⁴. Besides that certain high ranking nobles of the family died during this period and after their death in accordance with custom their sons were not given the same high rank as were held by their fathers. In course of time, the family became increasingly less prominent. But Jahangir always kept them in high

4. Nawab Farid, 72;

For details see 'The family of Shaikh Salim Chisti during the reign of Jahangir'.

regards because of his respect for Shaikh Salim⁵. Although the family was much reduced in power none of its members joined Shahjahan during his rebellion.

During the accession crisis following the death of Jahangir, Shaikh Farid who was serving under Asaf Khan⁶ (supposedly his father-in-law) openly supported the candidature of Shahjahan. Sultan Haider Josh in this connection provides us more details about the role of Shaikh Farid. He writes that at the time of the death of Jahangir when Shahriyar proclaimed himself the Emperor at Lahore and Asaf Khan proceeded towards Lahore to challenge him, Shaikh Farid who had also been informed of these developments also joined him along with his brethren and whatever force that he could hurriedly assemble. In the capture of the fort of Lahore and arrest of Shahriyar Shaikh Farid played an important role⁷. But the attitude of the other members of the family is not known to us.

5. In 1619 at the time of giving promotion to Ikram, Jahangir remarked, 'he is son of Islam Khan who was grandson of the venerable asylum of Pardon Shaikh Salim, whose excellence of person and approved disposition and connection in the blessing with this illustrious family have been described in these pages with the pen of sincerity' Tuzuk-i-Jahangir; 278.

6. According to family tradition Asaf Khan married his second daughter Shahpura Begum to Shaikh Farid in 1618-19; Nawab Farid, 71-72.

7. Nawab Farid, 78.

After the accession of Shahjahan, Shaikh Farid was promoted to the rank of 1500 Zat 600 Sawar⁸. However, we have no reference of Shaikh Farid in our sources till 1631 when Asaf Khan returned to court after censuring Mohammad Adil Shah from Balaghat. In the list of nobles, who had accompanied him in the campaign were now rewarded Shaikh Farid is also mentioned. He was promoted to the rank of 1500 Zat 800 Sawar.⁹ In the following year he was again given the promotion of 500 Zat and 200 Sawar which raised him to the rank of 2000 Zat 1000 Sawar¹⁰.

The first important assignment given to him during the time of Shahjahan was against the rebels of the neighbouring villages of Delhi who according to Lahori had made the life of the people miserable. They have become so powerful that they use to loot and kill the inhabitants of Delhi at their will. The situation had become so serious that Shahjahan ordered Shaikh Farid, Shaista Khan and Islam Khan to kill and destroy their villages and places of shelter. Lahori adds that the imperial army under Shaikh Farid, Shaista Khan and Islam Khan crossed Jamuna and simultaneously attacked their villages and fortification that

8. Lahori, vol.I, Part.II, P.184;
Nawab Farid, P.87.

9. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, P. 407;
Nawab Farid, P.89.

10. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, P. 447;
Nawab Farid, P.89.

they have built in the forest. In sharp engagement that followed for about twenty two days the rebellion was completely suppressed, the rebel leaders were killed and their families taken prisoner¹¹.

In 1635, Shaikh Farid was deputed alongwith Sayyid Muzaffar Khan to suppress the rebellion of Jujhar Singh Bundela. The army was divided into three divisions and the commanders were asked to attack the rebel simultaneously. But soon after the Emperor realised that if the commanders failed to cooperate with each other the campaign may collapse. Therefore, Prince Aurangzeb was appointed supreme commander of the campaign and Shaikh Farid and his nephew Shaikh Ilahtiya son of Kishwar Khan along with other commanders were deputed to serve under him. The imperialist captured Khamrawali, Dhamoni and Chauragrh but Jujhar Singh succeeded in escaping towards Deccan. However, the commanders continued to pursue him and in the battle that ensued on the way Jujhar Singh lost everything except his life; and fled towards Gondwana where the Gonds killed him¹².

Soon after the campaign against Jujhar Singh came to an end Shaikh Farid was again deputed against Sahu Bhonsle under the

11. Lahori, vol. I, Part. II, 71-85;
Nawab Farid, 90-91.

12. Lahori, vol. I, 99-117;
Nawab Farid, 92-97.

command of Shaista Khan. He was asked to capture the fort of Junair, Sangnair, Nasik and Turbanj. The first important battle was fought at Sangnair where the imperialist defeated Shivaji son of Sahu Bhonsle. The rebels fled to Nasik and started devastating the area. When Shaista Khan came to know of these developments he immediately appointed Shaikh Farid Thanedar of Nasik and asked him to punish the rebels and establish peace and order in the area. With in a very short time after Shaikh Farid's arrival the rebel fled and peace was restored in Nasik. He remained engaged in bring peace & order in and around Nasik for about an year. Shaikh Farid send an arzdesht to the court detailing his activities in suppressing the rebels. Emperor Shahjahan in response issued a farman in his name to acknowledge the work done in this respect¹³.

It seems after staying for a year in Nasik, Shaikh Farid came back to presence but soonafter he was despatched along with Asalat Khan to suppress the rebels of Pargana Chandawar¹⁴.

We have no information in our sources about his activities for about four years. In 1642 he was despatched to suppress Jagat Singh and Rajrup of Mau. From the accout of Badshahnama it appears that this

13. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 220;
Nawab Farid, 92-97.

14. Lahori, vol. II, 21.22; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 220;
Nawab Farid, 102-3.

campaign was one of the most important campaigns of Shahjahan's reign because the terrain of Mau was extremely difficult. Shaikh Farid in this campaign showed not only rare valour but great military skill. After the conquest of Mau Shaikh Farid came to court¹⁵. While he was still present at the court, it was made known that Shah of Iran had sent an army to conquer Qandhar (1643). Shahjahan immediately ordered mobilization of a large army; Dara Shikoh was made commander of the army and several important military commanders were deputed to serve under him. Shaikh Farid was also asked to join the campaign. He was given a sum of rupees 150000, a flag and Khilat. But when the army reached Kabul and crossed Nilab, it was informed that the ruler of Iran had expired and his infant son came to throne. The Emperor ordered the army to withdraw¹⁶.

Sometime in 1644, Shaikh Farid was appointed Subedar of the capital (Agra). Keeping in mind the fact that Agra was the capital of Empire, it was a very significant appointment. But Shaikh Farid could not join immediately because of some other pre occupation. In the meantime Raja Jaswant Singh was asked to look after the work of

15. Lahori, PP. 265-66; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 221.
Nawab Farid, 105-11.

16. Lahori, vol. II, 295; Amal-i Saleh, vol. II, 303, 363;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 221; Nawab Farid, 111-14.

Government in his absence. In 1645, Shaikh Farid presented himself at Bhanbhar and was asked by the Emperor to proceed to Agra. He was also promoted to the rank of 3000 Zat 1500 Sawar¹⁷.

During his governorship of Agra, Shahjahan sent an army under the command of Prince Murad to conquer Balkhs and Badakhasha, Shaikh Farid was asked to join him along with his nephew Shaikh Allahdiya. Murad, after the conquest of Balkh, inspite of Emperor's firm orders not to leave his post, left Balkh without making proper arrangement. The Emperor despatched Sa'adullah Khan to restrain the Prince, but he continued his journey. In the meantime the officer posted there themselves appointed each of them to maintain peace and order in the conquered area. Shaikh Farid along with Bahadur Khan was appointed to look after the affairs of the Balkh. He remained in the Balkh upto 1648 and protected the city from the onslaught of Almans and Uzbeks. But in the same year he was dismissed from service on the charge that due to jealousy he delayed his march to join Raja Bithal Das who had been appointed to Kabul. He was also deprived of his rank and according to Sultan Haider Josh even his cash and jewellery were

17. Lahori, vol. II, 407-11;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 221;
Nawab Farid, 115.

confiscated. He remained out of favour for about eight years¹⁸. He was recalled to service again, raised to the rank of 3000 Zat and 2000 Sawar, at the time of the beginning of war of succession and deputed under Raja Jai Singh to check the advancing armies of Shuja who had read Khutba in his name and proceeded towards the capital to challenge Dara. Shuja, as is well known was defeated at Bahadurpur and Shaikh Farid was appointed governor of Bihar with the title of Ikhlas Khan¹⁹. But soon after the events turned in favour of Aurangzeb and Shaikh Farid also decided to join him and it seems he was on the side of Aurangzeb in the battle of Samugarh. His son Shaikh Nizam was among the first few to have received the rank of 1000 Zat 400 Sawar immediately after Samugarh. Shaikh Farid himself was despatched towards Allahabad to help Khan-i Dauran and thereafter he continued to hold important position at the court till his death in (1664-65)²⁰.

Shaikh Allahdiya, a nephew of Shaikh Farid served along with his uncle in the campaign against Jujhar Singh. In 1643, he was promoted

18. Lahori, vol. II, PP.657-82;
Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, P.221;
Nawab Farid, PP.115-121.

19. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 221;
Nawab Farid, 128-30.

20. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, P.221. ;Nawab Farid, PP.156.

to the rank of 1500 Zat 1000 Sawar and made faujdar of Kalinjar²¹. In 1644, he once again accompanied Shaikh Farid to Balkh and Badakshan. At this time he was promoted to the rank of 2000 Zat 1000 Sawar and title of Ikhlas Khan²². In 1646, when Murad returned to court, on the recommendation of Sa'adullah Khan, he was deputed to look after the administration of Balkh under Shaikh Farid. He was also given promotion of 500 Sawar in his rank. In 1647, he came to court and in the following year he was promoted to the rank of 2500 Zat 2000 Sawar and deputed to serve under Aurangzeb²³ who was despatched to Qandhar campaign. It is important to note that in the same year Shaikh Farid was dismissed from service. He served Aurangzeb in the second Qandhar campaign also. When Dara Shikoh was deputed in the third Qandhar campaign, Allahdiya who had received the title of Ikhlas Khan had the distinction of being deputed again. From there he accompanied Rustam Khan in the conquest of Bust. Thereafter, in 1645, he accompanied Sa'adullah Khan in the campaign against Chittor. He also served under Aurangzeb in the Deccan and on his recommendation in

21. Lahori, vol. II, 344; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 198.

22. Lahori, vol. II, 584; Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol. I, 198;
Nawab Farid, 201.

23. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol.I, 198; Nawab Farid, 115-121.

1657 was promoted to the rank of 3000 Zat 1000 Sawar ²⁴. Nothing more is known about him.

The another important noble of the family was Ikram Khan. During the time of Jahangir he had the rank of 1000 Zat 600 Sawar and also held the important offices. After the accession of Shahjahan he was confirmed rank 2000 Zat 1000 Sawar but no further details about his career and achievements are available. The author of Ma'asir-ul umara writes that in the middle of Shahjahan's reign he was removed from service. He lived a life a recluse at Fathpur Sikri and had the charge of the shrine of Shaikh Salim Chisti, till his death in 1650²⁵.

24. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 198; Nawab Farid, 208.

25. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 120; Nawab Farid, 188.

THE FAMILY OF MIRAN SADR-i JAHAN

The family of Miran Sadr-i Jahan was also an important Shaikhzada family which served during the reign of Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. Sadr-i Jahan belonged to a family of Sayyids of Pihani, a qasba in Pargana Kannauj.¹ But We hardly have any information about the ancestors of the family or the early career of Sadr-i Jahan except for Badauni's brief reference in his valume III where he writes; 'he (Sadr-i Jahan) acquired learning under the guidance of Shaikh Abdun Nabi and it was in consequence of Shaikh's exertion that he was appointed Mufti-i Azam of the Empire'.² He continued to hold this office for several years. Although the office was not of much significance but it provided Sadr-i Jahan an appportunity to be close to the Emperor, and read his mind which greatly helped him in his future career. Badauni pointedly mentions that he adopted liberal view about

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1. Abdul Fazl, Ain-i Akbari, text edited, Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Delhi 1856 english tr, vol. I Biochmann Calcutta, 1927, 522;
Abdul Qadir Badauni, Muntakhab-ut Tawarikh, edited Ali Ahmad & Lees, Bib. Ind., Calcutta, 1864-9, vol. III, 141;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, P. 348.
 2. Muntakhb-ut tawarikh, vol. III, 199;
Ain-i Akbari, vol-I, 522;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 348.

religion and even indulged in taking wine.³ Abul Fazl also mentions that Sadr-i Jahan took part in a drinking party in 1590; and Akbar was so much delighted by his action that he recited a verse of Hafiz.⁴

In 1595, he was appointed Sadrus-sudur; technically a very high office of the central government but at that time of his appointment the powers of Sadr were considerably reduced by Akbar. Sadr-i Jahan continued to work as Sadr till the death of Akbar and enjoyed his confidence. During Akbar's reign on two occasions he was deputed on very important missions. The first important mission of his career was his appointment in 1586 as an envoy of Akbar to Abdullah Khan Uzbek, the ruler of Turan,⁵ who had conquered whole of Central Asia after expelling Timurid Princess. Initially, Akbar was not much concerned about these developments because Kabul was ruled by his half brother Mirza Hakim and acted as a buffer state between Mughal Empire and Uzbek Khanate. But after the death of Mirza Hakim, Kabul was annexed in the Mughal Empire and the boundaries of Abdullah Khan's Kingdom and Mughal Empire become one. Akbar was now seriously

3. Muntakhab-ut tawarikh, vol. III, 144.

4. Ain-i Akbari, vol. I, 522;

Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 349.

5. Akbar Nama, vol. III, 496-501;

Ain-i Akbari, vol. I, 522;

Muntakhab-ut tawarikh, vol. III, 144;

Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. III, 349.

concerned with the growing power of Abdullah Khan and counter him, he transferred his capital to Lahore. Abdullah Khan now realised that further expansion towards Afghanistan was not possible, therefore he invited Akbar to jointly conquer Shiite Kingdom of Persia by raising the boggy of Shia-Sunni controversy. In yet another letter he also seriously questioned about Akbar's religious views.

Although Akbar was not very happy with the manner in which Abdullah Khan raised the Shia-Sunni controversy and invited him to jointly attack Persians and questioned about his religious beliefs, but at the moment he was not in a position to ignore him completely. Therefore, he decided to send an envoy alongwith a letter to explain his position; specially about his religious beliefs and relations with Persia. From the later developments it becomes clear that Sadr-i Jahan was quite successful in his job. After returning from Central Asia, Sadr-i Jahan rose very high in the estimation of Akbar and was appointed Sadr as mentioned above. At the time of his appointment to the office of Sadr he held the mansab of 700⁶.

The second important mission for which Akbar send him was to restrain Prince Salim from his rebellious act and bring him to court. Sadr-iJahan was selected for this job mainly because of his close relation with the Prince from his childhood. Sadr-iJahan Shaikh Abdun Nabi

6. Ain-i Akbari, vol. I, 522; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 349.

had given him lessons on Hadis. Sadr-iJahan left Agra for Allahabad in 1600⁷, but we are not told about the outcome of this mission. It seems that like such other attempts Sadr-iJahan's mission also failed. However he remained faithful to Akbar and continued to serve as Sadr till Akbar's death and held the rank of 2000.⁸

As it is well known at the time of Akbar's serious illness which was followed by his death a conspiracy was hatched by two senior nobles of Akbar Mirza Aziz Koka and Man Singh to supersede Prince Salim by his eldest son Khusrau. A number of other nobles also joined the conspirators resulting in serious threat to Prince Salim's position. At this critical juncture Sadr-iJahan remained firm in his loyalty to Jahangir. Jahangir in his memoirs makes following observation about Miran Sadr-iJahan;

" I knew him in my childhood when I read ----- (forty Saying) From these days till now Miran Sadr-iJahan had acted towards me with single minded loyalty, and I regard him as my preceptor in religious matters(Khalifa) whilst I was Prince and before my revered father's illness and during that time when the ministers (pillars of the state) high nobles had become agitated and each had conceived some ideas of gain for himself and wished to become originator of some act which could only bring ruin on the state, he had not failed in the activity of his service and devotion."⁹

7. Akbarnama, vol. III , 365.

8. Ain-i Akbari, vol. I, 522;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 450.

9. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 9.

Shahnawaz Khan also corroborates Jahangir's close association with Miran Sadr-iJahan in the following words 'Prince (Salim) was very fond of him; one day he promised the Sayyid that if he became King, he would pay his debts or give him whatever office he desired.'¹⁰

Soon after accession Jahangir kept his promise and raised him to the rank of 4000¹¹ and the office of Sadarat was also conferred on him. Later on he was promoted to the rank of 5000 Zat, 1500 Sawar.¹² He was also granted Jagir of Kannauj. During his tenure of office as Sadr of Jahangir he gave away very large area in madad-i mash. Asaf Khan is reported to have said that Sadr-iJahan had given away in five years what Akbar had granted in fifty years.¹³

Sadr-iJahan died at the ripe age of 120 years however his exact date of death is not known. Ma'asir-ul umara writes that Sadr-iJahan died in 1611¹⁴ but Tuzuk records his arrival from his native place to presence with an offering in 1615.¹⁵ He was survived by two sons. Mir

10. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. III, 450.

11. Tuzuk-i Jahangiri, 21;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol,III 350.

12. Tuzuk-i Jahangiri, 66.

13. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol, II, 222; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. III, 350.

14. Ma'asir-ul Umara, III, 350.

15. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 171.

Badr-i-Alam was more inclined towards mysticism and lived the life recluse.¹⁶ But his second son Sayyid Nizam was introduced in the court of Jahangir who awarded him the mansab of 1000 Zat 700 Sawar and faujdar of Lucknow¹⁷. However, in 1618, he was transferred to the faujdar of Kannauj¹⁸ which was held by his father. After that we do not find any reference of Sayyid Nizam in any of the contemporary source till the accession of Shahjahan. We are only informed that at the time Jahangir's death he was holding the rank of 2500Zat and 2000 Sawar¹⁹.

After the accession of Shahjahan Sayyid Nizam alongwith a number of other nobles was also promoted. He was raised to rank of 3000 Zat 3000 Sawar²⁰. Shortly afterwards, after the death of Murtaza Khan Mir Hismuddin who was Subedar of Thatta, he was given the title of Murtaza Khan²¹. After the failure of Azam Khan, Shahjahan appointed Mahabat Khan and as viceroy of Deccan with express order to only retrieve the position of the Mughal army with specific purpose of established peace in the region. Sayyid Nizam was also deputed with him. In 1633 Mahabat Khan besieged the fort of Daulatabad and

16. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. II, 222.

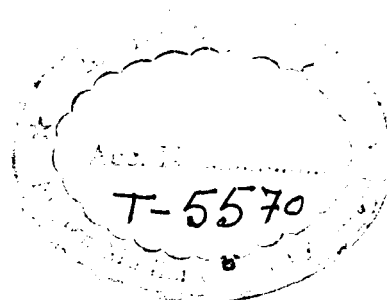
17. Tuzuk-i Jahangiri, 230.

18. *Ibid*, 280.

19. Lahori, vol. I, Part, I, 183.

20. *Ibid*, 299.

21. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. II, 222.



conquered it. Now he decided to proceed to Burhanpur after leaving the fort under the charge of trust worthy and competent military commander. But no one was willing to accept the responsibility due to pressure of the enemy and constant shortage of provisions. Keeping in view the military skill and the strong following that Sayyid Nizam had possessed. Mahabat Khan ordered him to take the charge of the fort. But Sayyid Nizam was not only declined accept the charge but raised strong objections to Mahabat Khan's conduct. Mahabat Khan now approached Khan-iDauran who had come from Malwa to take the responsibility of the protection of the fort which he agreed. At the same time he forced Sayyid Nizam to resign from imperial service. But this arrangement could not last long. Within a very short time Khan-iDauran received express messages of disorder in Malwa. Therefore Mahabat Khan had no alternative but to allow him to go to Malwa after handing over charge of the fort to Sayyid Nizam it seems by now some understanding was reached between Sayyid Nizam and Mahabat Khan²².

After that Sayyid Nizam was transferred to Dalmau which was in state of disorder. He was particularly entrusted to suppress the rebellious elements who had become a great source of trouble for the Mughal Empire. Since Dalmau was his native place he seems to have gathered a large force and by vigorous exertions, he suppressed them.²³

22. Lahori, vol. I, 532-34; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. III, 480.

23. Ibid.

He remained for a longtime in Baiswar and Lucknow where he engaged himself in bringing peace and order in the region. But it seems due to old age he could not manage the affairs to the satisfaction of the imperial administration. Therefore, in 1650, he was granted a pension of twenty Lacs dam which was to be paid of the revenue of Pargana Pihani, his native place.²⁴

Owing to the death of his sons in his lifetime, his grand sons Abdul Muqtadir and Abdullah were granted mansabs and his other grand children were also given suitable allowances. According to Shahnawaz Khan eighty Lacs of dams out of the annual revenue of Pargana Pihani was received by the family. Abdul Muqtadir was later on promoted to the rank of 1000 Zat and 600 Sawar and made the faujdar of Khairabad.²⁵

24. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, 480; The total annual income of Pihani was one crore dam.

25. Ain-i Akbari, vol. I, 522;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 481.

HAKIM ALIMUDDIN WAZIR KHAN

A study of the career of Hakim Alimuddin furnishes a glimpse of his efficiency, loyalty to his patron and proficiency in the field of medicine. But contemporary chronicles are silent about his ancestry and early career. Farid Bhakkari merely tell us that he belonged to Chinoit and was brought up in Lahore. He further tells us that he was a close associate of Shahjahan from his Princehood¹ and after his accession became his court physician.²

Alimuddin entered the imperial service with an appointment to the office of Darogha-iAdalat under Prince Khurram.³ Farid Bhakkari tells us that Prince Khurram was very much impressed with his skill and honesty in deciding disputes. By virtue of this fact, he rose to the esteem of the Prince.⁴

Alimuddin Khan got his first important assignment during the campaign against Rana of Mewar,⁵ in which he performed valuable service and was promoted to higher rank. After some times, he was

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1. Zakhirat –ul Khawanin, vol. III, 15.
 2. Lahori, vol. II, 756.
 3. Zakhirat –ul Khawanin , vol. III, 15;
Ma’asir-ul umara, umara, vol. III, 933.
 4. Zakhirat –ul Khawanin, vol. III, 15.
 5. Ma’asir-ul umara, vol. III, 934.

appointed Diwan-iBayutat.⁶ With the out break of Khurram's rebellion against imperial authority, Alimuddin Khan firmly attached himself with the Prince and rescued him at critical juncture. The Zakhirat-ul Khawanin narrates a very interesting incident during the course of rebellion. He writes that once Prince Khurram was in acute financial crisis and was desperately in need of some money for personal expense as well as for military needs. When this news was conveyed to Alimuddin Khan, he appeared before Prince Khurram and provided him ten to twelve Lacs of rupees which he had saved earlier.⁷ This event must have further enhanced his position among the close associates of the Prince. Soon afterwards, the prince assigned the office of the Diwan⁸ to Alimuddin Khan.

He remained closely associated with the Prince throughout his period of rebellion and in his conquest of Bengal and Bihar, Alimuddin Khan along with Abdullah Khan and Raja Bhim played an important role. He was also made in charge of Bihar when Bairam Beg was summoned by the Prince to join him in the campaign against imperial army at Banares.⁹

6. Zakhirat -ul Khawanin, vol. III, 15.

7. Lahori, vol. II, 756.

8. Zakhirat -ul Khawanin , vol. III, 15;
Ma'asir-ul umara, umara, vol. III, 933.

9. Ibid, 935.

After his coronation, Emperor Shahjahan awarded distinctions and promotions to his loyal officers. Alimuddin Khan was also benefited by this policy and he was elevated to the rank of 5000 Zat 3000 Sawar, accorded with a flag, a drum and one Lacs rupees in cash. He was also granted the title of Wazir Khan.¹⁰ Shortly afterwards, he was appointed Subedar of Agra¹¹ but this assignment was short lived.

During Shahjahan's reign, his first military assignment was against Deccanis in 1632. He was deputed alongwith Mahabat Khan to capture the fort of Daulatabad. After a hotly contested battle, the fort was captured and he returned to the court. In appreciation of the services rendered by him in the Deccan, he was promoted to the Mansab of 5000 Zat 5000 Sawar do aspa-sih aspa.¹² He was also appointed governor of Punjab¹³ in the same year.

On, 26 Feb. 1638, AliMardan, the Persian governor of Qandhar surrendered the fort to the Mughals. Soon the Mughal forces also seized Bust and Zamindawar. The governor of Kabul Sa'id Khan was asked to quickly march to rescue AliMardan. The Emperor after the occupation

10. Lahori, vol. I, 117; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 943.

11. Lahori, vol. I, 243.

12. Ibid, 410

13. Ibid, 425;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 935.

of Qandhar sent letter to ShahSafi, expressing the hope that the recent events would not cloud mutual relations and also offered to pay every year a sum equal to the revenue of Qandhar. But when he was informed of the hostile moves of the Shah, he immediately ordered Prince Shuja to proceed to Qandhar and Wazir Khan, the governor of Punjab was asked to arrange for regular supply of provisions for enemy.¹⁴

Wazir Khan served as governor of Punjab for more than six year. In 1638, on the charge of oppression¹⁵ he was removed from the Subedari of Punjab. We have no information about his activities till 1640 when he was again appointed governor of Agra¹⁶ where he died while still serving as the governor of the Suba¹⁷. Hearing the news of the sad demise of Wazir Khan, Shahjahan expressed deep sorrow and also promised favours to his son Saleh. But apparently he was neither given any important office or high mansab during Shahjahan's reign. However, after ascending the throne, Aurangzeb appointed him MirTuzuk.¹⁸ He served in various capacities during the entire period¹⁹

14. Lahori, vol. II, 38; For the details of the circumstances leading to the surrender of Qandhar by Ali Murdan, also see Reyazul Islam's Indo-Persian Relation, 1970, 103-4.

15. Lahori, vol. II, 158;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 935.

16. Lahori, vol. II, 215; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 935.

17. Lahori, vol. II, 241; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 935.

18 Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. III, 936.

19 Kamgar Husain, Ma'asir-iAlamgiri, B.M. or 171; 217-19.

Besides military and administrative skills, Wazir Khan was also a renowned physician of his age.²⁰ On several occasions he was summoned to cure the royal Princes. In 1635, Shahjahan alongwith Prince Dara Shikoh and Prince Murad left Agra to visit Kashmir. On the way Prince Dara Shikoh fell seriously ill. Wazir Khan who was at Agra was immediately summoned to Kashmir for the treatment of the Prince. He started treatment soon after his arrival and cured him within a very short period.²¹ During the same period while Emperor Shahjahan was returning from Kashmir to Darul khilafat via Lahore, Prince Murad was caught by smallpox on the way. Wazir Khan was again summoned to attend the Prince. Within few days of the treatment, Prince Murad recovered. Wazir Khan was given a special robe of honour and elephant for this service.²²

Wazir Khan also took keen interest in construction of mosques, madarsas, roads, baths and markets. He built a magnificent Jama Masjid at Lahore and laid the foundation of Wazirabad near Lahore.²³

20. Lahori, vol, II, 756.

21. Ibid, vol. I, Part II, 9-10.

22. Ibid, 70.

23. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 18, on the Mosque wall describe Bani Masjid Wazir Khan and Sajdagah-iAbl-Fadl.

The author of Ma'asir-ul umar summarised Wazir Khan's career in the following words,. 'He was a quite man and of an even desposition. All his life he lived simply and without ostentation. In his loyalty and devotion he regarded the service of the Emperor as a keen to religious worship'.²⁴

24. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 936.

THE FAMILY OF SAYYID JALAL

The family of Sayyid Jalal was also an important Shaikhzada family of ShahJahan's reign. But the rise of this family was not because of the support of any political group at the court or large family following. The family also does not belong to any important Shaikhzada families of Delhi, Agra, Lahore, Badaun or Ajmer. However, the prominence that they received was no doubt because of their close relation with famous Sufi saint ShahAlam¹ of Bokhar in Gujarat. Sayyid Jalal was the son of Mir Muhammad Bukhari whose and ancestors the belonged to Bukhara and had come to Gujarat and settled at Batoh in the time of Sultan Mahmud Beghra. The family was highly respected and had attained important position in the court of Sultan of Gujarat. Sayyid Mir Muhammad a successor of ShahAlam was distinguished for his ability and holiness². On one of his visit to Gujrat Jahangir met him at Ahmdabad. He was greatly influenced by his abilities, ordered him to

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1. ShahAlam the son of QtubAlam was born on 6th september 1414. Qutbuddin was the grandson of Sayyid Jalal Makhdum Jahaniyan. Originally, they were from Bokhara. (Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 447).
 2. Lahori, vol. I, Part. II, 328; Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. III, 447.

prepare translation of Quran in simple language³. Mir Muhammad also had two meetings with Prince Khurram; first while he was posted in Gujarat as a Prince and the second during the period of his rebellion when the Prince was on his way to the capital from Junair⁴. These meetings indicate the attachment of the family with the imperial Mughals.

After the accession of ShahJahan Mir Muhammad sent his son Sayyid Jalal to court to offer congratulations. Sayyid Jalal came to court presented himself before the Emperor and offered him congratulations and returned to Gujarat but there is no reference to of Mir Muhammad himself coming to court or being invited to court by the Emperor. He died in 1635.⁵ But Sayyid Jalal kept on visiting the court⁶ and had very cordial relations with the Emperor. It seems, Shahjahan wanted him to join imperial service and after a great deal of persuasion, in 16th regnal

3. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 449.

4. Ibid, 448.

5. Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 329.

Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 449.

6. After accession of Shahjahan, Mir Muhammad sent his son Sayyid Jalal to the court to congratulate him and the Emperor gave him a gift of Rs.2000. In 1640, Sayyid Jalal was summoned to the court from Ahmadabad and received Rs. 1000 as gift. A little Later, he again visited the court and adorned received gift of Rs. 5000. Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 205, vol. II, 144,155.

Year Sayyid Jalal accepted the office of Sadr-i Kul, mansab of 4000 Zat and 700 Sawar and Rs. 30000 in gift⁷.

After assuming the office Sayyid Jalal represented to the Emperor that due to the negligence and carelessness of Musavi Khan, the earstwhile Sadr of the Empire, madad-i mash (subsistence allowances) had been given to undeserving people; and a large number of them were holding these grants on the strength of forged document. Shahjahan issued an order that till such time the investigations into the validity of claims were completed all grant should be withdrawn⁸. The Emperor's order created great resentment among the grantees against Sayyid Jalal⁹.

Due to the above mentioned step, Sayyid Jalal became unpopular among the madad-i mash holders. However, he remained a favorite of the Emperor and continued to serve as Sadr till his death in 1647. In 1643, he was promoted to the rank of 4000 Zat and 1000 Sawar¹⁰ and in the following years again he was promoted to the rank of 5000 Zat 1000 Sawar.¹¹ At the end of his career he held the rank of 6000 Zat 2000 Sawar.¹²

7. Lahori, vol. II, 316; Amal-iSaleh, vol. II, 362;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, 449.

8. Lahori, vol. II, 365-66.

9. Muhammad Sadiq, Tarikh-i Shahjahani, (M.S.), ff. 10& b- 105a.

10. Lahori, vol. II, 351.

11. Lahori, vol. II, 421.

12. Ibid, 681.

Sayyid Jalal's sons Sayyid Jafar, Sayyid Ali, and Sayyid Hasan were also in the imperial service in minor capacities¹³. Although, we have no reference of any specific office or mansab being given to them but they used to get frequently gifts of dresses of honour, horses and elephants. Sayyid Jafar who was the eldest son of Sayyid Jalal was nominated as Sajjadnashin¹⁴ of the Dargah of Shah Alam after the appointment of Sayyid Jalal as Sadr. One of his younger brother Sayyid Ahmad¹⁵ also held some minor position at the court.

After the death of Sayyid Jalal, Shahjahan assigned mansab of 1000 Zat 200 Sawar¹⁶ to Sayyid Ali who had been working in the office of his father in various capacities. He had also once gone to Kabul along with the Emperor as his father's deputy. Later on, in 1648, he was appointed Kotwal of Lahore¹⁷ and shortly afterwards he was raised to the rank of 1500 Zat 200 Sawar¹⁸. In 1650, he was appointed Darogha-i Kitabkhan,¹⁹ and in 1655, he was elevated to the rank of 2500 Zat 500 Sawar and received the title of Rizawi Khan. Soon afterwards he was appointed Bakshi and Waqianavis of Gujarat.²⁰

13. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 450

14. Lahori, vol. II, 316.

15. Waris (Aligarh transcript) vol. I, 240.

16. Lahori, vol. II, 682.

17. Waris, vol. II, 16.

18. Ibid, 44.

19. Ibid, 99.

20. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 309.

In 1657, he was summoned to court with specific instruction to present the Waqia of the province. It appears that the court had come to know of the hostile activities of Murad and Aurangzeb as a consequence of the illness of Shahjahan and the Emperor (or Dara) wanted not only verify it, but also to get the details. After his arrival, Sayyid Ali gave the details and probably on that account after the accession Aurangzeb became unhappy with him. He was retired from active service and given Rs.12000. However, after a gap of four years he was summoned to court and raised to the rank of 5000 Zat 4000 Sawar and appointed Diwan of Jahan Ara Begum²¹. Shortly afterwards he was given promotion of 1000 Sawar. In 1667 he was appointed Sadr of the Empire²².

We have no information about the activities of Sayyid Jalal's third son Sayyid Hasan and other relations in our sources.

21. Alamgirnama, 42.

22. Ibid, 62.

THE FAMILY OF DARYA KHAN RUHELA

The family of Daraya Khan Rubela was one of the most important Afghan families at the court of Shahjahan. Draya Khan Ruhela belonged to Baqar Zai clan of Daudzai tribe of Afghans¹. His ancestral homeland was the town of Barbar which was only few miles away from Peshawar. His father Ibrahim² was the leader of his clan and lived on horse trading and agriculture. As we know till the closing years of Akbar's reign Afghans generally were not taken into Mughal service because the Mughal Emperors remained suspicious about them. However, with the accession of Jahangir, situation changed, and not only Khan-iJahan Lodi, who became a great favourite of Jahangir, but several other Afghans were also admitted in the nobility and Jahangir also reposed confidence in them.

In this changed atmosphere Daraya Khan Ruhela along with his brothers Usman Khan, Neknam Khan and son Bahadur Khan Ruhela joined service under a leading Mughal noble Murtaza Khan Shaikh Farid

1. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, p.18.

2. Munshi Muzaffar Husain, Nama-iMuzaffar, Lucknow Edition, 1914, 454, (This work though written in early 20th century is of immense value because the author has used family records and other authentic sources of information)

Bakhari³ who held the office of Mir Bakshi. However the author of Nama-i-Muzaffari in his notice of Darya Khan Ruhela writes that he was introduced at the court of Jahangir by Khan-i-Jahan Lodi and on his recommendation the Emperor granted him the rank of 3000 Zat and 3000 Sawar. He further adds that Jahangir was so much impressed with his marshal qualities that shortly afterwards he was appointed ataliq of Prince Khurram, specially to train him in soldiery. Darya Khan Ruhela's son Bahadur Khan Ruhella who was at that time only 15 years old was also included among the most favoured nobles of the Prince.⁴ There after, Darya Khan Ruhella entered the service of Prince Khurram.⁵ We have no information whether he was admitted in the imperial service also at that time. He remained firm in his loyalty to Prince Khurram⁶ and when the Prince rebelled in 1623, Darya Khan Ruhella became his close ally and followed him in all his campaigns. When the rebel Prince reached Bengal and Ibrahim Khan Fateh Jung refused to submit Darya Khan Ruhella, who was commanding the vanguard, by his bold moves

3. Zakhirat-ulKhanwanin vol.III, 48; Ma'asir-ul umara vol. II, 18.

4. Nama-iMuzaffari , 455.

5. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol.III, 48 ;
Ma'asir-ul umara vol.II 18.

6. Zakhirat-ul Khanwanin vol.III, 48;
Ma'asir-ul umara vol. II, 18.

captured Akbarnagar⁷ in 1624. For this important achievement he was given the title of Sher Khan Fateh Jung, and the rank of 5000 Zat, 5000 Sawar,⁸ However, his glory was short lived; soon after he failed to check Parvez and Mahabat Khan from crossing the Ganga at Kara Manikpur.⁹ In spite of this Prince Khurram continued to have confidence in him. But in 1625 in the battle of Tons fought between the imperial forces and Khurram's army in which rebels were completely defeated Darya Khan Ruhella's role was questioned. Actually, he had been accused of inactivity in the battle. Prince Khurram now lost confidence in him. About the sametime it was rumoured that Prince Khurram was planning to go to Persia. Darya Khan Ruhela in sheer desperation left Prince Khurram and joined Khan-i Jahan Lodi¹⁰ who had been deputed by Emperor Jahangir to subdue Prince Khurram. However it is significant

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7. Alauddin Ghaibi Isfanahi Mirza Nathan, Baharistan-iGhaibi, tr. Borah, Gauhati, 1936, vol.II, 21-23; Ghulam Husain Salim Riyaz-us Salatin, edited Molvi Abdus Salam Bib. Ind. Calcutta 1890, 190-91; Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, Vol III, 48.
 8. Baharistan-iGhaibi, vol.II, 732-38; Ma'asir-ulumara, vol.II, 19.
 9. Baharistan-iGhaibi, vol.II, 760-61, Zakhirat-ulKhawanin, vol.III, 48; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol.II, 19; The nobility under Akbar and Jahangir, 159.
 10. Baharistan-iGhaibi, vol.II, 769, Zakhirat-ul Khanwanin, vol.III, 48; Ma,asir-ul umara vol. II, 19.

to note that his son Bahadur Khan Ruhela remained loyal to Khurram during the years that he was a rebel and the Prince Khurram also continued to have confidence in him.¹¹ The author of Nama-i Muzaffari writes that Bahadur Khan Ruhella had been serving him from the young age of 15 years and therefore even when his father decided to leave Prince Khurram under the influence of Khan-i Jahan Lodi and attached himself with the group of NurJahan, Bahdur Khan preferred to remain with Prince Khurram.¹² It is significant to note that Darya Khan Ruhell's brother Usman Khan also continued to served Prince Khurram.¹³ As a consequence of his leaving Prince Khurram and joining Khan-iJahan Lodi who had been deputed incharge of operation against Prince Khurram inplace of Mahabat Khan, Darya Khan Ruhella for the first time was on the side of the imperialist. His joining imperial service might have been the result of his long association with Khan-i Jahan Lodi,¹⁴ the leading Afghan noble at the court On the other the situation

11. ZakhiratulKhanwnin, vol.III,48; Ma'asir-ulumara, II,415.24.

12. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, 19; Nama-i Muzaffari, 365.

13. Nama-i Muzaffari, 365.

14. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol.I, 716-32;

Motmad Khan says that Darya Khan Ruhella Left Khurram on account of his decision to go Persia, Iqbalnama-i Jahangiri, Lithographed Nawal Kishore Lucknow, 1870 and Bib. Ind. Calcutta, 1865, 273-74, Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, 19.

at the court became tense following the dismissal of Mahabat Khan and appointment of Khan-i Jahan Lodi. Mahabat Khan's coup¹⁵ further complicated the situation. In the absence of any military and financial support from the center Khan-i Jahan Lodi took certain decisions which were questioned later on. Although Jahangir succeeded in overcoming the crisis and but it took heavy toll of his health. He suddenly died in October 1627 while proceeding to Kashmir. Darya Khan Ruhella at this time was with Khan-i Jahan Lodi who was viceroy of the Deccan. As Khan-i Jahan Lodi was away from the court, he was not fully posted with the development leading to the death of Jahangir. Dawar Baksh who was raised to the throne only as sacrificial Lamb¹⁶ was considered by him as a serious contender.¹⁷

It appears Dawar Baksh's assumption of the title Sher Khan probably with the intention of getting the support of Afghan's further complicated the situation. Khan-i Jahan Lodi who already considered him a serious candidate because almost all important nobles including Asaf Khan were supporting him came out openly for Dawar Baksh. Shortly afterwards he was informed that Mahabat Khan had joined Prince Khurram (here after Shahjahan) and Shahjahan had conferred on

15 Iqbalnama-i Jahangiri, 257-79; Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. II, 134-35; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, PP. 385-409.

16 Iqbalnama, 393-4; Lahori, vol. I, Part I, PP. 69-70.

17 For details information of this crisis see B.P Saksena, PP.56-69.

him the title of Sipaehsalar¹⁸. Khan-iJahan Lodi was shocked and provoked by this action of the Prince. Darya Khan Ruhella at this stage played a crucial role by advising him in the following manner: 'you are by the goodness of God, master of forces and tribes, enter the service of whoever becomes the King.'¹⁹ Acting on the advise of Darya Khan, Khan-iJahan Lodi dismissed Shahjan's emmissary Jan Nisar Khan without even replying to the farman.²⁰ But after sometimes it became clear that his calculations and the calculations of his advisers were not correct. Therefore, after the accession of Shahjahan he offered his submission; the Emperor also ignored his past behaviour and appointed him Subedar of Malwa.²¹

It appears that Darya Khan Ruhela also appealed the Emperor for pardon. As he had served him in his Princehood, he was re-admitted in the service. He was confirmed in his previous rank of 4000 Zat and 3000 Sawar²² and a suitable Jagir in Bengal²³ was also given to him. He was ordered to proceed to Bengal along with Qasim Khan, the governor

18 Iqbalnama-iJahangiri, 398; Lahori, vol. I, Part I, 117; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 716-32.

19 Ma'asir-ul Umar, vol. I, 716-32.

20 Iqbalnama-iJahangiri, 398; Lahori, vol. I, Part I, 75; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 716-32.

21 Lahori, vol. I, Part I, 199.

22 Ibid, 201-3. Ma'asir-ul Umar, vol. II, 20.

23. Ibid.

of the Suba. His son Bahadur Khan Ruhela who remained with the Prince throughout his period of crisis was specially favoured; he was given the rank of 4000 Zat 2000 Sawar and cash of Rs.5000.²⁴ Shortly afterwards he was assigned Tuyuldari of Kalpi.²⁵ Darya Khan's brothers Usman Khan, Neknam Khan and Zakaria Khan were also given the rank of 1000 Zat, 300 Sawar, 700 Zat 300 Sawar respectively.²⁶ Similarly several other members of Darya Khan Ruhela's family were also admitted service. Sometimes after 1627, Darya Khan Ruhella was transferred to the Deccan and was assigned Jagir in the Pargana of Bander in Khandesh.²⁷ Soon after his arrival he was informed of the hostile activities of Sahu in Khandesh at the instigation of Nizam Shah. As Khan-i Zman, the Subedar, was at Bir Darya Khan Ruhella came forward, gave him a battle and drove him out of the region. In appreciation of this service he was raised to the rank of 4000 Zat and 4000 Sawar.²⁸

24. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, 117, Ma'asir-ul umara, vol.I, 416.

25. Lahori, vol.I, Part.I, 119, Ma'asir-ul umara, vol.I, 416.

26. Lahori, vol. I part. I, 119; Nama-i Muzaffari, 482.

27. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 20.

28. Lahori, vol. I part. I, 297.

In 1630, Shahjahan proceeded to Burhanpur to personally supervised the operation against Khan-iJahan Lodi²⁹ Darya Khan Ruhela came from his Jagir and presented himself before the Emperor. The evidence that we have tells us that soon after this incident Darya Khan Ruhela joined Khan-iJahan Lodi again and became one of his closest ally.³⁰ It appears that the decision of Darya Khan Ruhella to join Khan-iJahan Lodi was sudden but it was not purely on tribal consideration as made out by Shahnawaz Khan. Darya Khan Ruhela as mentioned above had very intimate relation with Khan-iJahan Lodi and he remained Khan-iJahan Lodi's close associate even after Shahjahan's accession. He must have been watching carefully the development at the court which forced Khan-iJahan Lodi to rebel. It appears that after Khan-iJahan Lodi's rebellion he also became unsure of his future in the Mughal Empire and therefore when Khan-iJahan Lodi came to the Deccan, he immediately joint him.

Now Shahjahan sent three bodies of troops consisting of 5000 cavalry under Azam Khan along with Bahadur Khan Ruhella and Usman Khan³¹ against Khan-iJahan Lodi who was at Rajauri about six

28. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, P. 297.

29. Qazvini Mirza Amani, Badshahnama, B.M (or173) f. 202; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, P.716-732.

30. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III P- 49; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I P-21.

31. Nama-iMuzaffari, 482-83.

Kos away from the town of Bir. Azam Khan made a surprise attack on Khan-iJahan Lodi. Brave deeds were done on both sides³². Bahadur Khan Ruhella fell on the ground and was about to be cut into pieces when he cried, "I am memorial son of Darya Khan and a house born of you." Just about the same time Khan-iJahan Lodi reached there and spared his life.³³ Khan-iJahan Lodi fled from there and reached Baidapur. On the way Darya Khan Ruhella joined him at Ahmadnagar.³⁴ These event indicate that Khan-iJahan Lodi's role in saving the of life his son even when he was on imperial side must have played a role in these developments.

Now attempts were made by certain Afghan chiefs including Darya Khan Ruhella to declare Khan-i Jahan Lodi as the Emperor of India,³⁵ but Khan-iJahan Lodi himself declined the offer. This led to desertion in his camp.³⁶ Some of his closest allies and Kinsmen like Bahlol Khan Miyana and Sikandar Dutai left his camp. On the other hand Nizam Shah also became cool towards him. Therefore on the advice of Darya Khan Ruhella he decided to proceed towards Punjab. He

32. Qazvini, ff. 200-2 (b); Lahori, vol. I, 322-26; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 716-32.

33. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 417.

34. Lahor, vol. I Part. I, 300; Amal-i Salih, vol. I, 371.

35. Lahori, vol. I, 335; Amal-iSalih, vol, I, 397;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol.I, 716-32.

36. Lahori, vol. I, Part I, 335; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol.I, 716-32.

was intercepted in the Bundela Country by Bikramjit, the son of Jujhar Singh Bundela and was killed after a sharp engagement³⁷ in 1631. His son Muhammad who held the rank of 1000 Zat and 700 Sawar was also killed along with him.³⁸

The author of Nama-i- Muzaffari gives a very interesting account of the event relating to the killing of Darya Khan Ruhella. Muzaffar Husain writes that just before the death of Darya Khan Ruhella his son Bahadur Khan Ruhella reached there and met his father. Darya Khan Ruhella told him that now he was about to die and therefore he was to look after his family. He further added that if the credit for his killing goes to him he will further rise in the estimation of the Emperor. Therefore, he suggested that he should put his ring in his mouth and when after his death ultimately his severed head would reach the Emperor, he may claim that he had killed him and the ring from his mouth be presented as an evidence. The author tells us that the same was done by Bahadur Khan Ruhella and due to that Shahjahan showered on him much favours.³⁹ Khan-iJahan Lodi was grieved to know of the

37. Qazvini, ff. 208-9 (b); Lahori, vol. I, 337-38. For more details of his career see Ma'asir-ul umara vol. I, PP .526-27.

38. Lahori, vol. I Part. I, PP. 338-9.

39. Nama-iMuzaffari, 485.

death of Darya Khan Ruhella but continued the march. He too was killed in the battle with the imperial army led by Muzaffar Khan Barha in 1631.⁴⁰

The revolt of Khan-iJahan Lodi was an event of great importance. It was one of the strongest Afghan rebellions witnessed in the recent past and its fury could have engulfed not only Shahjahan but also the Mughal Empire, which had just begin to recover after the struggle for succession. After the successful completion of the campaign against Khan-iJahan Lodi, Bahadur Khan Ruhella was despatched to the Deccan under the command of Azam Khan who had been specially deputed against Ahmadnagar and Bijapur. While Azam Khan was engaged in pitching his tent on the bank of river Manjera, Ranadola Khan, the Commander of the Daccani forces made a surprise attack on the Mughal army. The contingent led by Bahadur Khan Ruhella fought against the Daccanis very bravely but Bahdur Khan Ruhella was severely wounded, captured and imprisoned in Bijapur.⁴¹

When Shahjahan came to know of the humiliating defeat of Azam Khan and the capture of Bahadur Khan Ruhela and certain other Mughal

40. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, 350-51; Qazvini, ff. 216(b)-17(b); Ma'asir-ul umara, I, 716-32.

41. Lahori, vol. I, 380-81;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 418.

nobles, he ordered Asaf Khan to invade Bijapur. Mughal army captured Bhalki and reached Gulburga without much resistance. The town of Gulburga was ransacked and a large number of people were massacred. Thereafter the fort of Bijapur was put to seige. As the seige continued for a long time, negotiations started. Mustafa Khan held negotiation on behalf of the Adilshahi and it appeared that settlement was about to take place. The agreed terms of the treaty were recorded and as a token of goodwill Bahadur Khan Ruhella and Yusuf Khan Tashkandi were released.⁴² But at the final stage of the negotiations differences arose among Adilshahis on the terms of the treaty; Khaws Khan specially declined to accept the terms. On the other hand, in the Mughal camp due to the shortage of provisions situation became very bad, the prolonging negotiations panicked the Mughals. The Deccanis apparently aware of the situation in the Mughal camp deleberately prolonged the negotiations. When Asaf Khan came to know of the real intention of the Deccanis he broke his camp and fled. The invasion proved a dismal failure but for the release of Bahdur Khan Ruhela and Yusuf Khan Tashkandi. On his arrival to court Bahadur Khan Ruhella was given promotion of 500 Sawar in his mansab and also a cash of Rs.25000.⁴³

42. Lahori, vol. I, part. I, PP. 414-416.

43. Ibid, 423-24; Nama-i Muzaffari, PP. 370-71.

He was given leave to go to his Jagir in Kalpi and Kannauj. After this victory on the occasion of new year celebration Bahadur Khan came from his Jagir presented himself before the Emperor. He was given a dress of honour and promoted to the rank of 4000 Zat 4000 Sawar.⁴⁴

In 1635, Bahadur Khan Ruhella along with Abdullah Firoz Jung⁴⁵ and Khan-iDauran⁴⁶ was despatched to suppress the rebellion of Jujhar Singh Bundela who had rebelled soon after Shahjahan's accession. He was defeated and subsequently pardoned by the Emperor. His rank was also restored⁴⁷ but some portion of his Jagir was confiscated. He was sent to the Deccan where he served till 1634. When he returned to his watan, he started making efforts to expand his territories. As a first step he attacked Prem Narayana and besieged his stronghold Chauragarh and compelled him to surrender the fort⁴⁸. While he was coming out of the fort he was treacherously attacked. Prem Narayan having no other option killed his women and died fighting for his honour. This act of Jujhar

44. Lahori, vol. I, part. II, 87;

Nama-i Muzaffari, 373.

45 For details of Abdullah Khan's career see Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. II, 777-789.

46 For more details about Khan-iDauran see Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 749-58.

47. Lahori, vol. I, 254-55; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. II, 214-18.

48. Lahori, vol. I, part. II, 93.

Sing was not only rebellious but very provocative. Meanwhile the son of deceased Raja presented himself at the court and appealed for help. Shahjahan sent Kavi Rao as his envoy and asked Jujhar Singh to pay ten lacs of rupees or territory of equal value as compensation for the capture of Chauragarh.⁴⁹ When Jujhar Singh Bundela refused to comply, the Emperor ordered mobilization of the army against him. Abdullah Khan Firuz Jung and Khan-iDauran along with Bahadur Kha Ruhella and his uncle Neknam Khan hotly chased the enemy and almost all important forts of Jujhar Singh Bundela were captured. The imperial army therefore made a surprise attack on Chauragarh where Jujhar Singh Bundella had taken shelter. Jujhar Singh now fled towards the Deccan by way of langi forest.⁵⁰ Bahadur Khan Ruhella and other imperial officers hotly pursued him and when they reached on Chanda an unfortunate incident took place. Bahadur Khan Ruhela who was leading the campaign was seriously taken ill and could not ride. Therefore, he ordered his uncle Neknam Khan who was also an imperial officer to engage the enemy. Jujhar Singh Bundela having come to know of the limitation of the imperial forces suddenly attacked him. Neknam Khan fought bravely but he was outnumbered, and along with several of his close associates he was seriously

49. Qazvini, f. 343; Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 95.

50. Ibid, PP.113-14.

seriously wounded.⁵¹ But soon after Khan-iDauran and Bahadur Khan Ruhella reached there and turned the tables against the rebel. In great desperation, the rebel fled towards Golconda. But they were over taken and Durgabhan son of Jujhar Singh and Durga Seth his grand son were captured but Jujhar Singh Bundela escaped in the neighbouring forest where he was killed by Gonds. Jujhar Singh Bundle's dead body was found by Khan-iDauran who cut off his head and sent it to court.⁵² After the successful completion of the campaign, Bahadur Khan Ruhella came back to the court where he was rewarded with a sword and a horse.⁵³

After the suppression of the revolt of Jujhar Singh and his killing, the Emperor made settlement in BundelKhand and it appeared as the situation had returned to normal. But within a very short time Champat Rai Bundela,⁵⁴ the chief of Mahoba put up Prithviraj son of Jujhar Singh Bundela as a rival claimant to the Bundela Gaddi and raised a banner of revolt against the imperial authority. He raised a large army and in collaboration with Prithviraj started punitive action against the Mughals.

51. Lahori, vol. I, Part. II, 114; Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, vol. III, 50.

52. Lahori, vol. I, Part. II, 116.

53. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 420.

54. He was a descendant of Udayjit, whose dynasty had fallen into a shade before the dazzling glory of the house of Orchha. He had a good relation with Birsingh. He gave much assistance to Jujhar Singh during the course of his rebellion (Lahori vol. II, 136).

The geographical terrain of BundelKhand and the guerilla tactics adopted by Champat Rai gained them great success. As the situation became alarming, Shahjahan despatched Abdullah Khan Firuz Jung to suppress the revolt of Champat Rai and Prithviraj, but he failed. At this Bahadur Khan Ruhella requested the Emperor to assign him the duty and promised to suppress the revolt in a very short time. Shahjahan agreed to his request and ordered him to proceed to Mathura. The Emperor increased his mansab by raising 3000 Sawar do aspa she aspa to his rank of 4000 Zat, 4000 Sawar.⁵⁵ Bahadur Khan Ruhella opened the campaign against the rebels with characteristic vigour and zeal. He at once ordered the clearing of forest so that swift movement of troops could take place and the rebels could be deprived of places of shelter. He also defeated a party of rebels.

However, before any significant out come of his efforts could take place, his opponents at the court prevailed upon Shahjahan to recall him. They alleged that Bahadur Khan Ruhella was converting Bundelkhand into Rohelkhand⁵⁶. This was really a grave charge; but he was up to what in Bundelkhand is not very clear. Probably Bahadur Khan Ruhela

55. Lahori, vol. II, 194;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 420.

56. Lahori vol. II, 221;
Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 421.

making settlement of Ruhella Afghans in the area which was considered dangerous. This further indicates that in spite of their substantial presence in nobility Afghans were still suspected because of their extensive tribal loyalties.

He was recalled and asked to report to MuradBakhsh who had been deputed to suppress Jagat Singh son of Raja Basu, Zamindar of Mau in 1641.⁵⁷ The emperor ordered to besiege Nurpur and Mau simultaneously. Bahadur Khan Ruhella who was deputed to invest Mau pressed the siege with great vigour. In a hand to hand combat Bahadur Khan Ruhella's 700 retainers were killed but he succeeded in capturing major part of the Raja's territory.⁵⁸ Soon after he was sent back to expell the rebels from Taragarh⁵⁹ which was still holding. The fort was immediately put to seige (1642). After a seige of two months Jagat singh sent his son Rajrup to Sayyid Khan-iJahan, to request the latter to intercede on his behalf with the Prince and the Emperor to secure the restoration of his mansab, Watan and Jagir⁶⁰. On the recommendation of Prince Murad,

57. Lahori, vol. II, 270; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 420.

58. Lahori, vol. II, 272-74;
Amal-i Saleh, vol. II, 355-57.

59. It was a official headquarter of Kangra.

60. Lahor, vol. II, 276;
Amal-i Saleh, vol.II, 358.

Sayyid Khan-iJahan was sent to bring Jagat Singh to court. Jagat Singh welcomed Khan-i Jahan in the fort, and gave a banquet in his honour to which Bahadur Khan and Asalat Khan⁶¹ were also invited. Shortly afterwards orders were received for the demolition of the fortifications of Taragarh which created difference of opinion among the imperial officers. Bahadur Khan Ruhella and Asalat Khan were in favoure of carrying out the orders immediately, but Khan-iJahan counselled delay. The attitude of Bahadur Khan Ruhella and Asalat Khan irritated Jagat Singh and is said to have remarked; “you were able to enter the fort because I led you into it. Even now not much is lost. I present the outer fortifications to Sayyid Khan-iJahan and am retiring behind the second line of defence. Let me see how you can overcome me.”⁶² Shahjahan however insisted on the demolition of Taragarh and complete surrender of Jagat Singh which was ultimately carried out. In appreciation of his services in the suppression of Jagat Singh’s revolt, Bahadur Khan Ruhella’s rank was raised to 5000 Zat, 5000 Sawar with all do aspa- seh aspa.⁶³

It is a well known fact that Shahjahan was very much eager to conquer Balkh and Badakshan and was waiting only for a suitable

61. For Asalat Khan’s career see Ma’asir-ul umara, vol. I, 222-25.

62. Lahori, vol. II, 276-77; Amal-iSaleh, vol.II, 362-63.

63. Lahori, vol. II, 278.

opportunity. In the latter part of 1645 he despatched several officials including Bahadur Khan Ruhella to Kabul to explore possibilities of a successful campaign on Balkh and Badkshan. After reaching Kabul, Emperor Shahjahan further directed Bahadur Khan Ruhella and other to despatch a reconnoitring force of 1000 men towards Balkh and Badakshan and employed large number of sappers to cut a wide road through Tulipasses into southern Badakshan.⁶⁴ After arriving in the region of Balkh and Badakshan a grand army of 50,000 horses and 10000 musketeers was raised and divided into seven section. The vanguard was put under Bahadur Khan Ruhella who was to be assisted by Raja Bithal Das Nazr Bahadur Khan Kheshgi and several other nobles.⁶⁵ Finally considering the importance of Balkh and Badakshan campaign Shahjahan decided to despatch Prince Murad as the supreme commander of the imperial army. Prince Murad reached Kabul on 15 May 1646, and on 24 May, Bahadur Khan Ruhella and Asalat Khan were sent with advance guard to clear the Tuliroute of snow⁶⁶ when the Prince alongwith the entire army reached Narin, Shah Muhammad Qutghan fled abandoning the fort of Qunduz. Thus Qunduz and thereafter Badakshan was captured without much difficulty. The imperial

64. Lahori, vol.II, PP. 415-24.

65. Ibid, PP.484-88.

66. Ibid, 509.

the Emperor sent a letter to Nazar Muhammad advising him to present himself before Prince and accept the subordination of the Mughals. However, the Mughals nobles who were sent with the letter noticed consternation at the court of Nazar Muhammad and also heard some of his followers speaking in disparaging terms of the Mughals requested the Prince to come quickly to Balkh.

The Prince without waiting any time started for Balkh and pitched his camp on Shutarkhvar gate and ordered his troops to watch carefully the movement of enemy. Nazar Muhammad got panicky on the arrival of the Mughal army on the gates of Balkh and secretly fled through one of the gates which under his men. Thus Bulkha was also captured without any serious trouble. As soon as Murad came to know of the flight of Nazar Muhammad he deputed Bahadur Khan and Asalat Khan to pursue him. Bahadur Khan overtook him at Shutarkhvar and defeated him in a sharp engagement but he succeeded in fleeing to Andkhud and from there Marv. When the news of the conquest of Badakshan and Balkh reached the court Bahadur Khan and Asalat Khan were rewarded with robes of honour and an increase of 1000 Sawar in their rank. Bahadur Khan in addition was granted a cash reward of Rs. 20,000 from the Balkh treasury⁶⁷.

67. Lahori, vol. II, 548-51; Amal-iSaleh, vol. II, 492-93.

He now requested the Emperor to allow him to return from Balkh. Although the Emperor ordered him to stay where he was and send Sa'adullah Khan to dissuade him from returning to court but the Prince ignored the imperial orders. Sa'adullah Khan now appointed Bahadur Khan to look after the administration of Balkh with absolute powers. As mentioned above the Emperor has specially rewarded Bahadur Khan for his role in the Balkh and Badakshan campaign and Sa'adullah Khan had appointed him to maintain peace and order in Balkh but his opponents were still quite active at court they succeeded in poisoning the mind of Emperor by alleging that Bahadur Khan had deliberately moved slowly and allowed Nazar Muhammad to escape⁶⁹ after the capture of Balkh. He was also charged for providing sufficient help to Sa'id Khan at the time of Uzbek victory⁷⁰. Therefore, Bahadur Khan Ruhella's Jagir of Kalpi and Kannauj were confiscated. He was further humiliated when the afore mentioned Jagir were conferred upon his younger brother Jalal Khan (Diler Khan).⁷¹ Despite all humiliation and set backs Bahadur Khan continued to serve the imperial cause in central Asia with all loyalty.

69. Lahori, vol. II, 552-53.

70. Lahori, vol. II, 650-77; Nama-iMuzaffari, 390-400.

71. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 422.

He died due to asthma on 19th July 1647 while serving in Qandhar under Prince Aurangzeb. His eldest son Dilawar Khan was given the rank of 1500 Zat 1500 Sawar. His other sons were also given offices; however none of them could get mansabs. Shahnawaz Khan writes that 'Bahadur Khan Ruhella always lamented that he could not take revenge from the Bijapuris and that as long as he lived the shame of the affair appeared on his face.'⁷²

72. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I P 423.

THE FAMILY OF DILAWAR KHAN KAKAR

The family of Dilawar Khan Kakar¹ was another important Afghan family which served under Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb with distinction. Dilawar Khan whose real name was Ibrahim Khan² started his career in the personal service of a Mughal noble called Mohammad Yusuf Khan Rizavi.³ But we have no information about his father or any other family member. From a reference in Akbarnama it appears that Dilawar Khan was in the service of Daud the, Afghan ruler of Bengal and after the Mughal conquest, along with several other Afghans entered the service of Mohammad Yusuf Khan Rizavi. However, we have not been able to know his position under Afghans. It seems that he was not admitted in the imperial service and continued to serve under Mohammad Yusuf Khan Rizavi. In 1592 he accompanied Mohammad Yusuf Khan Rizavi during the course of an engagement at Hirapur. Abul Fazl includes him among the servants of Mohammad Yusuf Khan Rizavi.⁴

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- 1 Kakar was a Afghan tribe who inhabited in south Eastern Afghanistan. See Ibbeston, A Glossary of Tribes and castes of Punjab and the North West Frontier Province, 1985 New Delhi, vol. II, 437-38.
 - 2 'Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol.II,329; Ma'asir-ul umara vol.II, 9.
 - 3 For Yusuf Khan Rizavi see Zakhirat-ul Khawani, vol. I, 171-72.
 - 4 Akbarnama, vol. III, 623. (Hirapur situated near Srinagar).

Some time after 1592, probably not satisfied with his position, Mohammad Yusuf Khan Rizavi joined Prince Salim, who had rebelled against his father and established himself at Allahabad, with the hope of better future prospects. Jahangir in his memoirs clearly mentions that 'he (Dilawar Khan) was one of those who served him during his princehood.'⁵ But Dilawar Khan was not among those fortunate one's who got high mansab and important office immediately after Jahangir's accession. The first reference of Dilawar Khan after Jahangir's accession is in connection with a violent incident involving Abhay Ram, Bijay Ram and Shyam Ram sons of Akhiraj, the grandsons of Bhagwan Das who have not only behaved immoderately but were planning to fled the court and join Rana of Mewar. As no Rajput nobles stood for their surity Amir-ul umara handed them over to Dilawar Khan Kakar and another Afghan Hatim son of Babu Managali. When Dilawar Khan tried to disarm them, they challenged him and a sckuffle ensued right inside the hall of public audience in the presence of Amir-ul umara and Shaikh Farid. Dilawar Khan personally fought the rebels, saved Shaikh Farid and killed Abhay Ram,⁶ the two other brothers were also killed by imperial officials. Niamatullah writes that in reward for this service he was assigned the rank of 3000, the title of Dilawar Khan and Jagir of

5 Tuzuk-i Jahangiri , 311.

6. Tuzuk-i Jahangiri, 12-13; Zakhrat-ul Khawani, II, 330.

Jaunpur.⁷ However there is no reference of award of mansab, jagir or title in the Tuzuk immediately after this incident. But during the celebration of Nauroz festival (11 March 1606) along with several other nobles, Dilawar Khan was also promoted to the rank of 1500.⁸

Soon afterwards, he was appointed faujdar of Lahore in the suba Punjab⁹ and ordered to proceed immediately. While he was marching towards Punjab and reached Panipath Prince Khusrau who had rebelled and fled from the court also reached in the vicinity of the town. Having come to know of this new development Dilawar Khan sent his family across the Jamuna and immediately marched towards Lahore so as to reach there before Khusrau. About the same time Abdur Rahim also reached Panipath, Dilawar Khan requested him to offer resistance to Khusrau till the arrival of the imperial army. But Abdur Rahim preferred to join Khusrau.¹⁰ Dilawar Khan remained firm in his loyalty to the throne and rapidly marched towards Lahore informing every one including the servants of the court (*Mulazman-i Dargah*) Karoriyan¹¹ and merchants whom he came across, about Khusrau's rebellion.¹² He

7. Tarikh-i Khan-i Jahani, 671.

8. Tuzuk-i Jahangir, 23, Ma'asir-ul umara, II ,9.

9. Tarikh -i Khan-i Jahani, 677-79;
Iqbalnama-iJahangiri, 7.

10. Tuzuk-i Jahangiri, 26

11 Ibid, 27.

12. Ibid.

took some of them with him and those who could not accompany him were advised to stand aside of the way. Although, because of his precaution servants of court were releived of the plundering and oppression of Khusrau, but because of the sudden arrival of Khusrau at Panipath he lost confidence and could not check him. Jahangir in his memoirs adversely comments about the efforts made by Dilawar Khan at this moment:

“most probably if Saiyyid Kamal in Delhi and Dilawar Khan at Panipath had shown courage and determination and had blocked Khusrau’s path, his disorderly force would not have been able to resist and would have scattered and he himself would have been captured. The fact is that their talents (Himmat) were not equal to this.”¹³

Dilawar Khan went off to Lahore on wings of speed and reached the fort before Khusrau. He strengthened the towers and walls and wherever these were broken he repaired them. When Khusrau reached the city he found the gates closed. Khusrau put the fort on seige and made every effort to reduce the beseiged to submission.¹⁴ But as the imperial army was also marching rapidly towards Lahore and the fall of city was not in sight he raised the seige and left Lahore. By Dilawar Khan’s bravery and devotion the city was saved. Jahangir in his memoirs acknowledges Dilawar Khan’s service: “Dilawar Khan by his

13. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 28.

14. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, P. 29.

rapid march, entered the fort of Lahore before Khusrau reached it, and by this notable service made amends for his earlier short coming". He was also promoted to the rank of 2000 Zat 1400 Sawar was for this service. Soon afterwards he was also assigned sarkar of Jaunpur in Jagir.¹⁵

After this we have no reference of his activities in any of the source till 1614, when alongwith Sher Khan and some other Afghans, he was despatched to join Prince Khurram in the conquest of Udaipur . He seems to have performed distinguished service during the campaign¹⁶ because in the following year he was promoted to the rank of 2500 (an increase of 500 Zat 100 Sawar in his previous rank).¹⁷ He was also deputed to the Deccan campaign¹⁸ where he served for about four years but no details of his activities are available to us. However in the beginning of 1618 (13th regnal year) when he came to court and presented an offering 100 muhrs and 1000 rupees he was deputed as governor of Kashmir.¹⁹ In this connection Jahangir's in his memoirs writes, "As Ahmad Beg Khan Kabuli who had obtained the governorship of Kashmir and promised that he would conquer in the

15. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 36

16. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 530.

17. Tuzuk-iJahangir, 146.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid, 225.

space of two years Tibet and Kishtewar and promised time had elapsed and he had not fulfilled this service I removed him and promoted Dilawar Khan Kakar to the government of Kashmir. He also made a promise in writing that in the course of two years he would conquer Tibet and Kishtewar”.²⁰

After reaching Kashmir Dilawar Khan's immediate attention was directed towards Kishtewar where GoharChak and AibaChak descendants of Kashmir ruling family had taken shelter and with the connivance of the Raja of Kishtwar were fomenting trouble. Dilawar Khan raised a large army of 10000 horses and foot, and leaving the city to the charge of his son Hasan and Ali Mir Bahar and appointing his brother Haibat Khan at Desu near Kotal of Pir Panjal to watch the movement of Gohar Chak and Aiba Chak, he himself rapidly marched towards Sanginpur. Another army under his younger son Jalal and Nasrullah Arab and Ali Malik Kashmiri marched by another route towards Kishtewar. Dilawar Khan's eldest son Jamal Khan was appointed as advance guard of the army.²¹

But soon after, it was found that no horses could go on the road, therefore by way of precaution he took only few horses with him and left nearby all his soldiers horses to be sent back to Kashmir. The soldiers

20. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, 225.

21. Ibid, 294-95.

went up the hill on foot and fought from post to post. After the killing of Aiba Chak the Raja lost heart and fled and strengthened himself at Bhandarkot. The imperial army desperately fought the enemy for about twenty days against heavy odds and succeeded in breaking the military strength of the rebels. Being hard pressed, the Raja sent an envoy with the offer of submission. He also agreed to send his brother to the court along with suitable offering and promised to present himself before the Emperor after his offences were pardoned. Dilawar Khan thought that the offer of the Raja was only a ploy to gain time, therefore he rejected the offer and dismissed the envoy. The campaign against the Raja was continued with renewed vigour with exceptional valour shown by his son Jamal who led the van. After four months and ten days the Raja was defeated and imprisoned and the capital city of Mandarbada was captured. Shortly afterwards when Jahangir reached there Dilawar Khan presented the Raja before the emperor on 21 March 1620.²² As a reward for this service Jahangir bestowed a year's revenue on Dilawar Khan. It is further added that by conjecture his Jagir was worth about 1000 Zat 1000 Sawar according to the Jahangir rules. Further he was promoted to the rank of 4000 Zat 3000 Sawar²³ for the excellent service that had been done during the Kistwar conquest. His sons were also conferred

22. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 296.

23. Ibid, 297, Tuzuk writes from all sources his income is about 100,000.

ranks. Some time afterwards in the same year Dilawar Khan died. In his memoirs on his death Jahangir writes;

“Beyond all the other Amirs of high rank, he combined valour with leadership and knowledge of affairs, and from the time when I was a Prince carried away from all the ball of superiority in my service. He acted constantly with the perfection of sincerity and the Jewel of doing right, and thus he arrived at the dignity of Amirship. In the end of his life God Almighty, bestowed grace upon him, and the conquest of Kishtwar, which was an exemplary service, was accomplished by his courage. It is hoped he may be one of the pardoned.”²⁴

Soon after Dilawar Khan's death the Zamindar of Kishtwar again rebelled and killed Nasarullah Arab who was left to guard the area. When this information reached the court, Jahangir appointed Dilawar Khan's son Jalal to suppress the revolt, he was given the rank of 1000 Zat 1000 Sawar and the retainers of his father. The neighbouring Zamindars and Raja Sangram the Zamindars of Dalmau were deputed to his help. But Jalal failed in his duty and was replaced by Iradat Khan.²⁵ After this we have no information about the sons or any other family member of Dilawar Khan in the remaining period of Jahangir's reign. It appears that his sons Jalal, Jamal and Hasan were given minor ranks and after Jalal's failure in Kishtwar campaign no further promotion was given in the family.

24. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, 311.

25. Ibid, 312.

After the accession of Shahjahan two sons of Dilawar Khan Jamal and Jalal were received with favours. Jalal Khan who held the rank of 1000 Zat 600 Sawar was promoted to the rank of 1500 Zat 700 Sawar ²⁶ and Jamal Khan was raised to the rank of 800 Zat 600 Sawar. ²⁷ He was despatched to the Deccan under Mahabat Khan to conquer Daulatabad. During the course of the seige operations, Mahabat Khan realising that commanders were not putting their heart in reducing the beseiged to submit used extremely harsh words. Jamal Khan who was hot headed became very angry, drew his swords and aimed it at his head. Mirza Jafar Najam Sani who was sitting just behind Mahabat Khan jumped up and caught Jamal by his arms. But this lead to armed scuffle, among those present there. Jamal's son who was of tender age attacked Mirza and killed him and Mahabat Khan's son Khan-i Zaman sharply reacted and killed both Jamal and his son. In this way Jamal and his son's career was cut short. ²⁸ Jalal Khan, the other son of Dilawar Khan despite the above mentioned unfortunate incident involving his elder brother remained a farourite of Shahjahan. In 1630 A.D. he was dispatched alongwith Sa'id Khan ²⁹ to punish Kamaluddin Ruhella son of Ruknuddin Ruhella who had rebelled and had succeeded not only in

26. Lahori, vol.I, Part. I, 184.

27. Ibid, 310.

28. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. II, 336.

29. For Sa'id Khan's career see Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 429-37.

uniting all the tribes of Afghans from the bank of river Nilab and Indus to the confines of Kabul and its surrounding areas but also got the support of Abdul Qadir, the son of Ahdad and Karimdad, the son of Jalal. Having then collected together the various Afghan tribes he proceeded to the vicinity of Yulam and from thence advanced his forces towards Peshawar. After occupying the suburbs of the town of Peshawar the fort was put to seige. As the royal troops were too few to allow Sa'id Khan and Jalal Khan 'to take a force into the field and also leave a garrison in the fort; It was decided only to guard the fort and for that Sa'id Khan threw up various entrenchments inside the defences, which had been build of earth and had fallen into decay over the years. In these he placed detaichments of royal troops for their protection; and alongwith Jalal Khan and a number of Ahadis , he exercised a general suprintendence over the hole'. Accordingly whenever the Afghans made an attack the garrison in that quarter responded with a body of matchlock man and forced them to retreat. Ultimatly the Afghans made a united assault with their ful force Sa'id Khan and Jalal Khan "heedless of the numerical superiority of enemy, left the entrenchment in charge of the artillerymen and fel head long upon them" and forced the rebels to flee³⁰.

In 1639 A.D.he was made faujdar of Jammu replacing Shah Quli

30 Lahori vol. I Part.I, PP 311-314; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 530.

Khan.³¹ In 1640 A.D he accompanied Prince Murad Baksh to Bhera³² and in the following year he was promoted to the rank of 1500 Zat 1000 Sawar.³³

Shortly afterwards he was sent to the Deccan where he served till 1657. During his stay in the Deccan he was promoted to the rank of 2000 Zat 1500 Sawar and in 1657 A.D. was dispatched along with Mirza Khan Manuchehr to realise the arrear of tribute of Konkan, the Zamindar of Deogarh.³⁴ Soon afterwards at the request of Aurangzeb he was appointed faujdar and Jagirdar of Nasirabad in Khandesh. It appears that Aurangzeb was very much impressed with his military skill and bravery. He remained his close associate during the tenure of his subedari in the Deccan.

After ascending the throne Aurangzeb gave special favour to him. He was raised to the rank of 3000 Zat 2000 Sawar³⁵ and assigned the faujdari of Hoshangabad in Malwa. We have no further information about Jalal Khan's career in any contemporary or near contemporary work.

31 Lahori vol. 2, Part. I, 128, Ma'asir-ul umara vol. I, 530.

32 Ma'asir-ul umara vol. I, 531.

33 Lahori vol. II, 218, Ma'asir-ul umara vol. I, 531.

34 Zakhirat-ul Khawanin vol. II, 335.

35 Ma'asir-ul umar vol. I, 531.

THE FAMILY OF RASHID KHAN ANSARI

Rashid Khan Ansari, a descendant of Bayazid Ansari,¹ the founder of Roshaniya sect was one of the important noble of Jahangir and Shahjahan. Although the relations between the Mughal Emperor Akbar and Jalal were very hostile and Roshanias were styled as Tarikis.

Bayazid Ansari whose descent is traced to Shaikh Abu Ayub Ansari, one of the companions of the Prophet was born at Jalandhar (Punjab) in 1525, which had a strong Afghan settlement since the time of the Delhi Sultanat. Babur's invasion followed by Afghan dispersal from Punjab, seems to have compelled Bayazid to move to Roh. He impressed the Afghans of the area with his piety, acts of miracles and revelations.² It seems that Bayazid departed from the basic traditional teachings of Islam and allowed his followers to behave freely which is forbidden in

1 He was son of Shaikh Abdullah and was born at Jalandher towards the end of Afghan rule Dabistan-i Mazahib, Nawal Kishore, Kanpur, 304,(Hereafter Dabistan).

2. Zakhirat-ulKhawanin, II,223; Dabistan, 304.

Shari'at.³

Bayazid died in Roh leaving behind four sons. Of these, Jalaluddin succeeded him at the age of 14; and it was he who distinguished himself as a spiritual leader (pir) of the Roshaniya sect and a great warrior. He appeared before Akbar at Yulangarh when the latter was returning from Kabul in 1581, and was honoured by the Emperor. But after staying for some time he deserted the imperial camp, retired to Roh and raised the standard of rebellion.⁴ This is why the official historian Abul Fazl refers to him derisively as 'Pir-i Tariki'⁵ and calling him Jalalah perhaps because otherwise Akbar's name would have been the same as his.

The circumstances leading to Jalaluddin's conflict with the Mughals which is interpreted by Badauni and Abul Fazl as rebellion. Since Jalaluddin was the Pir of tribes naturally his Afghan followers came

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3. Dabistan, P. 308 alleges that he regarded himself a prophet. He asked his followers to perform namaz (prayers) and other religious practices, but held that taking of bath with water was not necessary. Raverty says that the followers of Bayazid may be styled Ismailis of Mulahida and that in many respect the tenets of Bayazid are a manifest analogy of those of Hasan Sabah. Notes of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, Quetta 1982, II, 389, (Hereforth Notes...); Farid Bhakkari however, says that he brought a large number of people to follow the religion of the Prophet.... His successors (Khulfa), believed in one God; and every one of his followers were pillars of Islam. Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, II, 223.
 4. Muntakhab-ut Tawarikh, vol. II, 360.
 5. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, 282.

to him to apprise him of their grievances. It may be pointed out that the Mughal-Afghan relations in Roh were far from cordial since the time of Mirza Ulugh Beg and Babur's campaign in 1519.⁶ Perhaps in order to keep passage to India free from any strong opposition by the Afghans, Babur had pursued a harsh policy. Several Afghan tribes such as Yusufzais, Mandars, etc., were forced to vacate their original territory and occupy new areas. Seeing the tough resistance offered by the Afghans, Babur reviewed his policy and attempted to win over their confidence by marrying the daughter of Malik Shah Mansur in 1519. Even this could not succeed as is evident from a continuous Afghan resistance specially of Yusufzais throughout the Mughal period.⁷ The Mughal Afghan relations over the years became more strained owing to the Mughal keenness to keep the Afghans of Roh under control by force. Afghan reaction to the oppressive behaviour of Musa Khan may be seen in their mobilization against the Mughal forces which was led by Saiyid Hamid Bokhari and his disastrous defeat and death.⁸ The Afghans under the leadership of Jalaluddin became more bold and their faith in him

6. Babur, Baburnama, tr. A.S. Beveridge, London, 1921, 375.

7. Alamgirnama, vol. I, 35.

8. Akbarnama, vol.III, 531.

became stronger after this event. Jalaluddin, after this retired to Tiraha⁹ (a hilly area south of Peshawar '32 Kos long and 12 kos broad'). The Afghan tribes, specially the Afridis who had a large population also rallied around him.¹⁰ Jalaluddin blocked the passage to Kabul and India causing a serious threat to the links between Kabul with the Mughal Empire.¹¹ To suppress the Afghans, Akbar appointed Raja Man Singh as Jagirdar of Kabul and despatched him to punish the rebels.¹² To reinforce Man Singh Akbar send another army in Safar A.H. 989 (1581) headed by Zain Khan. Sayeed Khan Gakhar, Raja Bir Bal and Shaikh Faizi also accompanied him.¹³ Jalaluddin and his followers trapped the Mughal reinforcements and inflicted a crushing defeat on 6th April 1581. Bir Bal, Hasan Khan Panni and Khwaja Arab were killed.¹⁴ In the Mughal-Afghan conflict, at least Man Singh succeeded in cornering the Afghans. A large number of Afghans were killed and taken as prisoner including Jalaluddin's brother Wahdat Ali.¹⁵ Despite

9. Maasir-ul Umara, vol. II, 242-50.

10. In 19th century Raverty estimated, 40,000 families in Tiraha. Obviously this figure excludes the Afridis who migrated to India during the 17th & 18th centuries. Notes on ...I, 94-95.

11. Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, vol. II, 224.

12. *Ibid.*

13. Muntakhab-ut Tawarikh, vol. II, 361, Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, II, 224.

14. Muntakhab-ut Tawarikh, vol. II, 361-62, 401.

15. *Ibid.*, 362, Akbarnama, III, 777, 905, 986, 951, Zakhirat-ul Khwanin vol. II, 224.

suppression and persecutions, the Afghans continued their rebellious activities under the leadership of Jalaluddin in the Peshawar region and made the Mughal highway to Kabul and India unsafe.¹⁶

Jalaluddin died in 1601 and was succeeded by his nephew Ahdad Khan superseding the right to succession by his son Allahdad Khan.¹⁷ He continued the struggle with considerable success.

On his accession to the throne, Jahangir found the North-West Frontier region in turmoil under Ahdad Khan, with a strong Afghan tribal support specially of Orakzais, Afridis, Sherdad, Karrani, and Dilazr.

In April 1611 Ahdad Khan was informed that Khan-i Dauran was away from Kabul leaving the charge to Muizul Mulk. He attacked Kabul. Muizul Mulk failed to resist his onslaught and shut himself in the Kabul fort.¹⁸ The fort could be saved only by the gallant resistance of the city dwellers and Farmuli tribals, the adversaries of the Karranis and the Afghans of the Tiraha region. Coming to know of the Afghan attack Nad Ali Maidaini rushed from Lohgarh towards Kabul and soon after Muizul Mulk also joined to strengthen the Mughal forces.¹⁹ Ahdad's bold enterprise greatly annoyed Jahangir, who summoned Khan-i Dauran

16. Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, vol. II, 225.

17. Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, II 224, Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol. II 242-50.

18. Tuzuk-iJahangir, 197, Iqbalnama-iJahangir, 52.

19. Tuzuk-iJahangi, 198, Iqbalnama-iJahangir, 52.

to court. He was replaced by Qulij Khan to lead the campaigns against Ahadad. In 1614 Mughal forces gained success again near Kot Tiraha.²⁰ The Mughal army continued to put pressure on Ahdad and his followers. A jubilant Jahangir records that Ahdad was pursued from Charkh by Khan-i Duran, he escaped to Qandhar with heavy losses in men and material.²¹ It transpires that Ahdad's son Abdul Qadir later on surrendered to the Mughals and became a mansabdar of 1000.²²

While Ahadad continued his rebellious attitude, Allahdad Khan was won over by Jahangir. How Allahdad Khan changed side is not clear, however in January 1615 Jahangir records honouring him with a jewelled dagger for his becoming loyal.²³ Apparently Khan-i Jahan played an important role in creating cleavage between Ahdad and Allahdad. The future events and the tremendous rise of Allahdad Khan to power tend to suggest that perhaps Khan-i Dauran encouraged the former to claim the spiritual leadership of his father from Ahdad.²⁴ Jahangir kept on rewarding Allahdad Khan, but Allahdad Khan was still suspicious of Jahangir's real intentions: one of the reasons might have been the fact that Harun, brother of Qadir, and Jalal, his son, were still

20. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, PP. 263-64.

21. Ibid.

22. Ma'asir-ulUmara, vol. II, 249.

23. Tuzuk-iJahangiri, P. 312.

24. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 245.

kept as hostages at the imperial court. Allahdad Khan rebelled once again, but shortly afterwards he surrendered at the instance of Khan-i Dauran. He was given the title of Khan and promoted to the rank of 2000 Zat 1000 Sawar. Hereafter Allahdad Khan continued to serve Jahangir and Shah Jahan with devotion and loyalty. He was given the title of Rashid Khan in September 1617 by which he is known generally.²⁵

Rashid Khan went on rising in the estimation of Jahangir. He also won the confidence of many nobles such as Mahabat Khan. On his recommendation he was sent to Bangash region with him. Rashid Khan could not decline the appointment but his sympathies with the Afghans made him act with indifference causing difficulties to Mahabat Khan. Jahangir became unhappy with him but at the intercession of Baqir Khan and Itimaduddaulah he was not only pardoned but also promoted to the rank of 2500 Zat 1200 Sawar. He was despatched to Deccan where he rendered valuable services.²⁶ At the time of the death of Jahangir he held the rank of 2500 Zat 1200 Sawar.

After ascending the throne, Shahjahan conferred on him the rank of 3000 Zat 1500 Sawar²⁷ and shortly afterwards he was deputed to

25 Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol.II, 247.

26 Ibid, 248.

27 Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, 183.

pursue rebellious Jujhar Singh under the supreme command of Mahabat Khan. Being hotly pursued by the imperial army, and seeing no way out Jujhar Singh submitted before Emperor and his offences were pardoned. He was reinstated but some portions of his Jagir was confiscated and distributed among Mahabat Khan, Rashid Khan Ansari²⁸ and others. Consequently at the occasion of Nauroz celebration his rank was raised to 3000 Zat 2000 Sawar.²⁹ In 1631, he was sent to the Deccan with Azam Khan, the viceroy of Deccan. One day while Azam Khan was pitching his camp on the bank of Manjira river, he was surprised by Randola Khan. In this engagements a number of Mughal commander including Shahbaz Khan Ruhela were killed and Bahadur Khan, Yusuf were made prisoner. However, Rashid Khan, who was also severely wounded and succeeded in scaping from the battle field³⁰.

In 1634, he was chosen to accompany Prince Shuja to beseige the fort of Parenda, though Parenda campaign was unsuccessful but Rashid Khan Ansari gave ample proof of his military skill and received an increase of 1000 Sawar so that his mansab became 3000 Zat 3000 Sawar.³¹ After Parenda campaign he continued to serve in the Deccan in Various capacity. Later on, in appreciation of his services rendered in

28. Lahori, vol. I, Part. I, 255.

29. Ibid, 364.

30. Ibid, Part II, 381.

31. Ibid, 42-60.

the Deccan, he was elevated to the rank of 4000 Zat 3000 Sawar.³² The author of Zakhirat-ul Khawanin writes that Rashid Khan rose into prominence for his sincerity and achievements in the frontier region. In Deccan, the Princes did not take any decision without consulting him. Rashid Khan set a good example of fine administration and rendered valuable service in suppressing the Marathas.³³ He enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor and had a large following of Afghans. Mahabat Khan became apprehensive of some of his activities and represented to Shahjahan that Rashid Khan had a strong Afghan following and was so endowed with intellect and courage that he might become presumptuous. He advised the Emperor to recall him from Deccan³⁴. He also suggested that Khan-i Zaman should not be posted to the frontier region or Deccan as he was on friendly terms with Rashid Khan.³⁵ Farid further adds that due to the friendship of Khan-i Zaman and Rashid Khan, Asaf Khan and Abdullah Khan were hostile to both of them. They apprehended that if the two joined together and rebelled it would lead to a serious situation for the Empire.³⁶ In spite of these mechanization Rashid Khan continued to serve as a leading and loyal

32. Lahori, vol. II, 91.

33. Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, vol. II, 225-26.

34. Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, vol. II, 226; Ma'asir-ul Umar, vol. II, 600.

35. Ibid.

36. Ibid

noble. He laid the foundation of Shamshabad (Mau Rashidabad) in modern Farukhabad district and brought the refractory elements under control. He died as subedar of Balaghat (Deccan) in 1648. His followers brought his dead body to Shamshabad where he was buried.³⁷

Hadidad Khan, brother of Rashid Khan, also rose into prominence during his life time, although he lacked his brother's qualities of leadership. Beginning his career as a mansabdar of 500, he rose to the rank of 2000 Zat 2000 Sawar in the 22 regnal year of Shahjahan when Rashid Khan died.³⁸ He was appointed in Rashid Khan's place to govern Telingana including Nander. He was also promoted to the rank of 2500 Zat 2000 Sawar and given title of Khan. Farid Bhakkari writes that he maintained his full quota of troopers and paid them their salaries regularly.³⁹ Hadidad had great love for his tribe and family members. He served in the Deccan faithfully and died in 1656.⁴⁰ He was survived by several sons but none of them got mansab. Two sons of Rashid Khan,

Ilhamullah Khan and Asadullah Khan, however, are shown as holding

37 Zakhirat-ulKhwānīn, vol. II, 228-29; The term Subedar has been mentioned by Farid which I have used; although Balaghat was not a Suba under the Muhgals; Ma'asir-ulUmara, II, 600-1.

38. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. I, 597.

39. Zakhirat-ul Khwanīn, vol. II, 229.

40. Ibid

the rank of 1500 Zat 1500 Sawar each in the 30th regnal year of Shahjahan..⁴¹ Both of them served in the Deccan and Ilhamullah Khan distinguished himself in the battle of Dharmat. In 1658⁴² Aurangzeb raised him to the rank of 3000 Zat 3000 Sawar and conferred the title of Rashid Khan held by his father. He served in Assam also. Like his father and uncle he was appointed Nazim of Nander where he died in the 19th regnal year of Aurangzeb.⁴³

From the above description it emerges that the descendants of Bayazid Ansari did not attain very high positions in the Mughal service although a number of them joined imperial service. Perhaps Khan-i Jahan's rebellion made Shahjahan, very cautious as far as the Afghans were concerned. The descendant of Rashid Khan also vanished from Shamshabad (Mau Rashidabad). One of the causes of the decline of the family is attributed to the Afghans themselves who were once his followers and were persecuted by him to migrate to Shamshabad and settle there. The new Afghan settlers mostly Karranis and Afridis seem to have lost their reverence to the descendants of Rashid Khan with the passage of time. Specially the Afridis who had been recruited by Mohammad Khan Bangash in the closing years of the 17th and

41. Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. II, 601.

42. Alamgirnama, vol. I, 62.

43. Alamgirnama, vol. I, 76.

beginning of the 18th centuries and they used both force and fraud in seizing the Zamindari rights.⁴⁴ The author of Hal-Tarikh Nawab Rashid gives details of how the descendent of Rashid Khan suffered during the regime of Qaim Khan and Ahmad Khan Bangesh (sons of Muhammad Khan Bangash).⁴⁵ The Afridis were encouraged by Ahmad Khan Bangash to seize by force the properties of the Khanazads (descendants of Rashid Khan). Unable to resist they left Shamsabad and were ruined. Those who were serving in the Deccan, remained employed but in minor position until the rise of British power.

44. For details see, Iqbal Husain 'Agrarian Changes in Farrukhabad District in late 18 and first half of the 19th centure- A study of Local Collection of Documents, PIHC, 1989, 469-80.

45. Mukhtasar Hal-i Tarikh Rashid Saheb, (MS Urdu) Seminar Library Department of History, AMU, Aligarh.

The Family of Mohammad Khan Niyazi

The family of Mohammad Khan Niyazi¹ was one of the most important Afgahn family of nobles who served under Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan. Mohammad Khan Niyazi joined Mughal service during the reign of Akbar and in the beginning of his career, he was deputed to serve under Shahbaz Khan Kambo². During the course of the battle on Brahmaputra he earned a name for his bravery and courage³. Shahnawaz Khan writes that Shahbaz Khan in view of companionship and service used to give him a lac of rupees, (a very high amount in those days) every year from his own resources.⁴

Thereafter Muhammad Khan Niyazi was transferred to Thatta to serve under Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan who was preparing to conquer

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1. Niazis were an Afghan tribe who lived around Bannu and Khogionis strip of land lying between Kabul and Langhavid. They were mostly agriculturist and later embarked upon commercial activities untill Ninteenth century A.D.(Ibbeston, vol.III, 168).
 2. Shahbaz Khan Kambu belonged to a mystic family. He was sixth descent from Haji Jamal who was disciple of Bahauddin Zakaria. He started his career at the court of Akbar. Initially he was appointed Kotawal. In 16th regnal year he was appointed MirBakshi. For details see Ma'asir-ul umara vol.II, 590-601.
 3. Ain-i Akbari vol. I, 540-541.
 4. Ma'asir-ul-umara, vol.III, 373.

the kingdom of Jani Beg. Muhammad Khan alongwith Shah Beg Khan and others was dispatched to conquer Aghan and watch the movement of Jani Beg. But in the meantime Khan-i Khanan was informed that Jani Beg had come out of the fort and hastened towards Sahwan to capture the boats that had been sent by the imperialist. After reaching there Muhammad Khan Niyazi impressed upon the other commanders to attack the enemy immediately rather than waiting for reinforcement. Ultimately the commanders agreed and the battle was fought which continued for several days. Muhammad Khan Niyazi who commanded the vanguard played a very important role in the imperial victory. Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan had full confidence in his leadership⁵. However, we have no other information about him or any other of his family member during Akbar's reign. But in the Ain Abul Fazl mentions him among the mansabdars⁶ of 500, a rank which during Akbar's time was not a low rank specially in the context of Afghans. It is well known that in his early years Akbar adopted a harsh and vindictive policy towards the Afghans for two reasons. First, Akbar remained hostile towards them because his father Humayun was expelled by SherShah and secondly continued to make attempts to regain their lost position. Only at the end

5. Ain-i Akbari , vol.I, 540-541.

6. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. I, 162; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol III, 373-74.

of his reign he conferred small ranks on some Afghans, but they were not given any important appointments and played no significant role in the political events of that period. As a matter of fact Muhammad Khan was in the personal service of a Mughal noble and the rank that he got was a favour given to Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan.

The accession of Jahangir (1605) was a turning point in the Mughal Afghan relationship. From the beginning of his reign as mentioned by Niamatullah we notice a complete change in his attitude towards Afghans⁷.

Soon after his accession Jahangir promoted Ruknuddin Afghan who had served him during his Princehood to the rank of 3500. Another Afghan noble Ibrahim Khan was given the title of Dilawar Khan and promoted him to the rank of 3000.⁸ Although in the rebellion of Khusrau certain Afghan nobles had a role, Jahangir continued to appoint Afghans to important posts. The most significant appointment and promotion was that of Khan-i Jahan Lodi. However, it is important to note that even in this favourable atmosphere Muhammad Khan Niyazi was neither given any important office nor a rank in the entire period of Jahangir's reigns. This could have been because of his very close association with

7. Tarikh-i Khan-i Jahani, 183; for the details of the Niamatullah's comments see chapter 'The family of Dilawar Khan Kakar.

8. See chapter 'The family of Dilawar Khan Kakar.

Abdur Rahim Khan Khana who was an Akbar Shahi noble and Jahangir was hostile towards him. As mentioned earlier he held a Jagir in the Deccan and served under Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan and Khan-i Jahan Lodi with distinction. He died in 1628 at Ashti in Berar which remained in his Jagir.⁹

He had two sons Ahmad Khan Niyazi and Muzaffar Kha Niyazi.¹⁰ We have hardly any information about Muzaffar Khan. Shahnawaz Khan writes that Muzaffar Khan died without attaining any distinction.¹¹ The other son Ahmad Khan Niyazi was well known in the time of Jahangir for his bravery and bounty. He was admitted into Mughal service by Jahangir¹² through his father Muhammad Khan Niyazi but we have no reference of his activities during Jahangir's reign. Shahnawaz Khan, however mentions that Ahmad Khan Niyazi expelled Rahim Khan Deccani an officer of the Nizam Shahis from Elichpur which he had conquered inspite of having a very small army at his command. As a result of this great achievement Ahmad Khan Niyazi became famous all over Deccan.¹³

After the accession of Shahjahan, Ahmad Khan was given favours and was promoted to the rank of 1500 Zat 1500 Sawar¹⁴ and despatched

9. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol.III, 375-76.

10. Ibid, vol. 185.

11. Ibid, 186.

12. Zakhirat-ul Khanwanin, vol. II , 257,

13. Ma'asir-ul umara vol. I, 186.

14. Lahori I Part 4,505 Ma'sir-ul umara, vol. I, 186.

to Daulatabad along with Khan-i Zaman to bring treasure and supplies which had arrived at the pass of Roshankhera from Burhanpur. When the two commanders reached Zafarnagar, Ahmad Khan Niyazi fell ill, but Khan-i Zaman proceeded towards the pass of Roshankhera leaving Ahmad Khan with Pahar Singh Bundela at Zafarnagar. Yaqut Khan Abyssinian who was marching at the head of a large army against Khan-i Zaman made a surprise attack on Ahmad Khan Niyazi and Pahar Singh Bundela who were in the open plain with only few retainers. But they stood firm and repulsed Yaqut Khan with heavy casualties.¹⁵ Thereafter Ahmad Khan Niyazi again distinguished himself in the conquest of Amarkot.¹⁶ The author of Zakhirat-ul Khawanin writes that Mahabat Khan used to say that the credit of this victory goes to Ahmad Khan Niyazi only.¹⁷

In 1634, Ahmad Khan Niyazi along with Mahabat Khan was despatched for the conquest of Parenda, the over all command being in the hands of Prince Shuja. Ahmad Khan Niyazi gave good account of his military skill and showed rare valour during the campaign. The Emperor rewarded him with an increase of 1000 Zat 500 Sawar to his previous rank of 2500 Zat 2000 Sawar.¹⁸

15. Lahori I Part. I, 517-18, Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, vol II, 257.

16. Lahori I, Part. I, 502; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 186.

17. Ma'asir-ul umara I, 186, Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, vol. II, 258.

18. Lahori I part II, 138, Ma'asir-umara vol. I, 18.

Although several important military commanders have been deputed in the Deccan and huge amount of money and war material had been given to them not much progress could be made in the affairs of the Deccan. Therefore in 1636, Shahjahan came to Daulatabad and decided to personally supervise the campaign in the Deccan. He decided to launch three pronged attack on the Deccanis under the command of Khan-i Dauran, Khan-i Zaman and Shaista Khan. Ahmad Khan Niyazi was attached to the division commanded by Shaista Khan who was ordered to conquer Junair, Sangannir and Nasik, the area controlled by Shahji. Ahmad Khan bravely fought the enemy and succeeded in capturing the forts of Sangannir and Nasik. In appreciation of his service he was given a drum and shortly afterwards appointed faujdar of Gulshanabad.¹⁹ It may be pointed out that his father also held the Jagir of Ashti which is probably now named as Gulshanabad.

We have no information about his activities in any of the contemporary or near contemporary sources after his appointment of Gulshanabad till 1650 A.D when he was promoted to the rank of 3000 Zat 3000 Sawar and made commander of the Ahmadnagar fort²⁰ because he was born and brought up in the Deccan and was very well acquainted

19. Lahori I part II, 139-50, Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 187

20. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. I, 187.

with the topography of the area. Shortly afterwards in 1651 A.D he died while serving in the Deccan.

Mubarak Khan Niyazi, son of Muzaffar Khan was another important member of the Niazi family at the Mughal court. He was admitted in the Mughal service during the reign of Jahangir but he neither held a high rank nor an office or important military command. The first important appointment of Mubarak Khan was against Khan-i Jahan Lodi. who had rebelled and fled towards Deccan. He was despatched under the command of Azam Khan to suppress the rebels and also to take action against Nizam Shah II who had given shelter to Khan-i Jahan Lodi. Nizamshah had also treacherously occupied Balaghat. Mubarak Khan at this time was promoted to the rank of 1000 Zat 700 Sawar ²¹ and subsequently despatched to Telingana to serve under Rao Ratan. During the campaign for the conquest of Kandhar Mubarak Khan performed deeds of valour in the laying of mines beneath the fortification and after that when the mines were fired and outer earth work and one half of the bastion were destroyed, Mubarak Khan along with the storming parties fought from mid-day till sunset inspite of valiant defence offered by the garrison. After the conquest of the fort he was

21. Lahori I Part. I, 291;

Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 511.

rewarded with an increase of 500 Zat and 300 Sawar raising him to the rank of 1500 Zat 1000 Sawar .²²

The Mughal prestige in the Deccan was restored after the suppression of the rebellion of Khan-i Jahan Lodi, recovery of Balaghat and specially after the conquest of Daulatabad. However, complete subjugation of Ahmadnagar had not taken place. There were still some patches of land in the hands of enemy. In the western district especially Junair, Poona, Chakan and Konkan were beyond the pale of Mughal authority, where the seed of future Maratha power were sown. In the south Udgir and Ausa were still under NizamShahi officers, and the centre of trouble was Parenda now under the Adil Shahis. After the collapse of the Parenda campaign under Mahabat Khan, Shahji resumed his activities for the revival of Nizam Shahi Kingdom and with the cooperation of other Deccani powers started ravaging Mughal territories.

Alarmed with the fast deteriorating situation in the Deccan Shahjahan proceed towards Daulatabad on sept 21, 1635 to put pressure on the Deccanis. As mentioned earlier soonafter his arrival, Shahjahan divided his army in to three sections. One of the section under Khan-i Zaman was despatched to Ahmadabad with a view to besiege Chamargunda and Ashti and to reduce Konkan. Mubarak Khan was also ordered to join the campaign. The campaign was highly successful;

22. Lahori I Part. I, P.307, Ma'asir-ul umara vol. III P. 512.

Shahji was compelled to sue for peace on term and condition of Khan-i Zaman however we have not been informed of the activities of Mubarak Khan Niyazi in these campaigns but when he returned to court he was promoted to the rank of 1500 Zat 1500 Sawar²³.

After securing the submission of Adilshah, Shahjahan departed from Daulatabad, leaving Aurangzeb as viceroy of the Deccan. The Prince found that Shahji was still quite powerful and the two formidable forts of Udgiri and Ausa were in the hands of enemy. Mubarak Khan Niyazi who had ably served in the campaign against Shahji was deputed under Khan-i Dauran to capture these forts. The fort of Udgir was put to seige and Mubarak Khan laid mines and exploded one of them. Although the breach did not prove to be practicable but it thoroughly demoralised the beseige and they agreed to surrender. The same procedure was adopted at Ausa. Bhograj then commander of the fort was dismayed and handed over the fort to imperialist. Khan-i Dauran highly impressed with the tactics adopted by Mubarak Khan during the seige sent a recommendation for his promotion to the court. The emperor granted him a Naqqara, flag, and promotion of 500/500 in his

23. Lahori, I, Part. II, 138; Ma'asir-ul umara , vol. III, 512.

rank which now stood at 2000 Zat 2000 Sawa.²⁴

Mubarak Khan continued to serve in the Suba of Berar and developed Ashti which his grand father Mohammad Khan Niyazi had made home and his uncle also built many buildings and laid gardens. During the period of the governorship of Islam Khan Mashadi hot words passed in the Diwan in connection with some affairs. Mubarak Khan because of anger and self respect left for court without informing the governor. On his arrival, he was graciously rewarded but he was transferred and attached to the auxiliary force of Kabul. Shortly afterwards in 27th regnal year he was appointed to thanedari of Bangash.²⁵ But he could not properly manage, and as the area was hot bed of sedition he was removed from the office in 29th regnal year but remained attached to the Kabul suba. After the accession of Aurangzeb he was reappointed to the thanedari of Bangash.²⁶ No further details of his life are available to us; even the date of his death is not mentioned in any of contemporary text.

24. Lahori, II, part I, 221.

25. Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III- 513.

26. Ibid.

THE FAMILY OF NAZAR BAHADUR

KHESHGI

The family of Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi enjoyed an important position in the court of Emperor Shahjahan. Nazar Bahadur his sons and other relatives played most crucial role in almost all important military campaigns during the reign of Shahjahan. The family belonged to Qasur in Punjab, about thirty five miles to the South-East of Lahore¹ and among the Afghans Kheshgis were noted for their integrity and loyalty to the Mughal service. Nazar Bahadur joined Mughal service under Prince Parvez.² After sometime, being impressed with his honesty and bravery Emperor Jahangir inducted him into imperial service and bestowed the rank of 1500 Zat and 700 Sawar.³ But unfortunately we do not get any information about Nazar Bahadur's activities during the reign of Jahangir from any contemporary or near contemporary source. The author of Ma'asir-ul umara however informs us that soon after joining the imperial service, Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi came into contact of Prince Khurram and became his close associate during his rebellion.⁴

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1. Zakhirat-ulKhawanin, vol.III,49;Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.III, 818.
 2. Zakhirat-ulKhawanin, vol.III,49.Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.III ,818.
 3. Zakhirat-ulKhawanin, vol.III,49;Ma'asir-ulumar, vol.III, 819.
 4. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. III, 819.

After ascending the throne, Emperor Shahjahan because of his past association, confirmed Nazar Bahadur to his previous rank and appointed him as faujdar of Sambhal.⁵ The author of Zakhirat-ul Khawanin writes that Shahjahan was highly impressed with his learning, honesty and good behavior. He adds that generally his demands for expenditure were sanctioned without much questioning.⁶

Nazar Bahadur's first major appointment was against Jujhar Singh Bundela who had rebelled just after the accession of Shahjahan. In this campaign which was led by Mahabat Khan, Nazar Bahadur showed real valour.⁷ Later on Nazar Bahadur was exalted to the rank of 1500 Zat and 1000 Sawar.⁸

In 1632, Nazar Bahadur was despatched to the Deccan along with Mahabat Khan who had been appointed to conquer Daulatabad and bring peace and order in the Deccan. On his arrival, Mahabat Khan found the situation in the Deccan very complicated. Shahji, the Maratha leader and Fateh Khan the successor of Malik Ambar, who have already accepted the overlordship of Mughals were at war with each other. The ruler of Bijapur was trying desperately to impress upon Fateh Khan not to surrender the fort of Bijapur to Mughals. Fateh Khan who had invited

5. Lahori, vol.I, Part.I, 225; Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. III, 819.

6. Zakhirat-ul Khawanin, vol. III, 50

7. Lahori, vol. I, part I, 241

8. Ibid, 399.

Mahabat Khan to hand over the fort, ultimately entered into an understanding with Bijapur against the Mughals. Mahabat Khan on this decided to launch an attack on the fort of Bijapuris. Nazar Bahadur and other Afghan officers who have also accompanied Mahabat Khan were ordered to press the seige vigorously. According to Lahori, Nazar Bahadur along with Nasiri Khan Khan-iDauran courageously entered the fort from the right and started a sharp hand to hand fight which forced the garrison to surrender and the fort was captured.⁹ It appears that Nazar Bahadur remained in the Deccan till 1632 sometime after the conquest of Daulatabad. Shahnawaz Khan inform us that after the conquest of Daulatabad Nazar Bahadur for some reason was out of imperial service for about two years.¹⁰

In 1634, a royal army was sent to reduce Parenda under the supreme command of Prince Shuja, Nazar Bahadur who was posted under Khan-iZaman at Burhanpur, served imperial cause with complete loyalty and determination.¹¹ The Parenda campaign was followed by an organised attempt on the part of Mughals to wash out the Maratha threat which was gradually assuming an alarming nature under the leadership of Sahu Bhonsle. The Maratha threat to Daulatabad and its vicinity was

9. Lahori, vol.I,Part.I,512-516; Ma'asir-ul umara, vol. III, 819.

10. Ibid.

11. Lahori, vol. I, part I, 498.

confronted unitedly by both the governors of the Deccan. Khan-iZaman alongwith Nazar Bahadur successfully repulsed the Deccanis. Nazar Bahadur was promoted to the rank of 2500 Zat and 1500 Sawar.¹² in reward for his service in the Deccan.

In 1641, Prince Murad was sent at the head of a large army against Jagat Singh, the rebellious Zamindar of Kangra. Nazar Bahadur who was at Nurpur was summoned to join the royal army at Mau. He and his son Shamsuddin distinguished themselves in the expedition to the Chaki country, the forts of Mau and Taragarh.¹³ Finally, Jagat Singh was forced to submit. He was thereafter sent to the court under the custody of Nazar Bahadur and Sayyid Khan-iJahan Barha.¹⁴ After that Nazar Bahadur was promoted to the rank of 3000 Zat 1500 Sawar.¹⁵ Shortly afterwards on the occasion of Lunar weighing ceremony he was again given an increase of 500 Sawar in his mansab.¹⁶

In 1646 Nazar Bahadur was promoted to the rank of 3000 Zat 2500 Sawar.¹⁷ and was sent along with Prince Murad to the Balkh and Badakshan campaign. After conquering Balkh and Badakshan, Prince

12. Lahori, vol. I, part II, 252; Ma'asir-ul umara, 819.

13. Lahori, vol. II, 239-246.

14. Ibid, 266-85.

15. Ibid, 294.

16. Ibid, 336.

17. Lahori, vol. II, 404; Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. III, 820.

Murad decided to return to the court. When this news apprised to the Emperor come to know of the intention of the Prince, he at once despatched Sa'adullah Khan with the instruction to pursue the Prince to change his decision. He was also asked to make necessary administrative arrangements in the conquered area. Sa'adullah Khan appointed Nazar Bahadur Khan and Qulij Khan to jointly protect Badakshan. But according to Shahnawaz Khan Nazar Bahadur out of love for his country 'left this post with a number of chiefs and came to Peshawar'¹⁸. Thus he fell out the royal favour and forbidden to cross the Indus.

After Prince Murad, Shahjahan appointed Prince Aurangzed as supreme commander of the army to lead the campaign against Balkh and Badakshan. Nazar Bahadur who was well acquaintance with the topography of the region was also summoned to the court; he was pardoned of his past offences, promoted to the rank of 3000 Zat and 3000 Sawar and also asked to join the Mughal army¹⁹. In this campaign Nazar Bahadur and other Afghan commanders played significant role and helped the army in achieving an important victory over Qizalbash soldiers. Shahnawaz Khan writes that his bravery and courage were almost legendary and as the enemy inspite of its large numbers could not

18. Lahori, vol. II, 551; Amal-i Saleh, vol. III, 10-23;

19. Amal-i Saleh, vol. III, 72-74.

achieve anything, they 'turned back and joined the other forces.'²⁰ After this victory he was elevated to the rank of 4000 Zat and 4000 Sawar.²¹

Nazar Bahadur served the Mughals until his death at Lahore in 1652.²² He left behind three sons namely Shamsuddin Qutbuddin, and Asadullah. Emperor Shahjahan extended royal favour to all of them in regard to the service rendered by their father. According to the author of Ma'asir-ul umara Nazar Bahadur was famous for his piety and honesty. He preferred to recruit his soldiers from his own clan and relation.²³

20. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. III, 820

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid, 821

i. **Shamsuddin Kheshgi**

Shamsuddin Kheshgi was the eldest son of Nazar Bahadur.²⁴ He joined Mughal service in 1637, and was assigned the rank of 600 Zat and 600 Sawar.²⁵ He ably served in the campaign against Jagat Singh and in Balkh and Badakshan during the life time of his father. In 1640, he was appointed faujdar of Mandsore²⁶ and after some years he was transferred to the faujdari of Kangra by replacing Murshid Quli.²⁷ He was also promoted to the rank of 1000 Zat and 900 Sawar.²⁸

In 1652 When his father Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi died at Lahore and this news was conveyed to the court Shamsuddin Kheshgi was granted the promotion of 1500 Zat and 1500 Sawar.²⁹ Thereafter, he accompanied Prince Aurangzeb who had been appointed to lead a campaign to Qandhar.³⁰

24. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. III, 821

25. Lahori, vol, I, Part II, 319.

26. Lahori, vol. II, 232.

27. Lahori, vol. II, 579;
Ma'asir-ul umar, vol. II, 676.

28. Lahori, vol. II, 732.

29. Amal-i Saleh, vol. III, 138;
Waris, 164;

Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.II, 676.

30. Amal-i Saleh, vol. III, 156; Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.II, 676.

After returning from Qandhar campaign he was once again entrusted with the faujdari of Junagarh in succession of Muhammad Salih, son of Muhammad Isa Tarkhan.³¹ After some time a dissension arose between him and his brother over the issue of Jagirdari of Junagarh. The dispute was resolved only by the active intervention of imperial authority. He was ordered to proceed to the Deccan to join Prince Aurangzeb, who it was assured would give him some suitable assignment.³² During his stay in the Deccan he greatly impressed Aurangzeb with his ability and in due course of time Shamsuddin became very close to him³³.

When the news of Shahjahan's illness spread in the Deccan, Aurangzeb, at once proceeded towards Agra. Shamsuddin also accompanied him and served him in the battle of Samugarh and Dharmat with distinction. After Aurangzeb's accession he was raised to the rank of 3000 Zat 2000 Sawar³⁴ and despatched again to the Deccan to serve under Shaishta Khan.³⁵ After that we have no information about his activities. According to the author of Ma'asir-ul Umara, none of his sons could distinguish themselves. Only his grand son Munwwar rose to a prominent position³⁶.

31. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.II, 677.

32. Amal-i Saleh, vol III, 257;
Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.II, 677.

33. Ibid.

34. Alamgir nama, 45; Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.II, 677.

35. Alamgir nama, 587.

36. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.II, 677.

ii. **Qutbuddin Kheshgi**

He was the second son of Nazar Bahadur. In 1647, he was enrolled into Mughal service and was placed under his father. He was assigned a mansab of 800 Zat and 800 Sawar.³⁷ Contemporary chronicles do not provide any information about his early career until his father's death in 1652. After his father's death Emperor Shahjahan showed special favour to him by promoting him to the rank of 1500 Zat and 1400 Sawar.³⁸ As it has been discussed earlier he and his elder brother Shamsuddin Kheshgi had a dispute over the faujdari of Junagarh which was assigned to them jointly by the Emperor. When the Emperor was apprised of these development, he immediately transferred Shamsuddin to Deccan and Qutbuddin was despatched to Gujarat where he was assigned faujdari of Pattan.³⁹

Having come to know about the illness of Emperor Shahjahan, the then governor of Suba of Gujarat, Prince Murad acted hurriedly to assume sovereignty. He managed to get the support of almost all the nobles serving under him. Qutbuddin too joined him and

37. Lahori, vol. II, 739.

38. Waris, 164.

39. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.III, 102.

accompanied the Prince. He greatly impressed Prince Murad in the battle at Dharmat with his military skills. However, after the battle of Samugarh, (29 May 1658). When Aurangzeb imprisoned Murad at Mathura, Qutbuddin like several other nobles of Murad shifted his loyalty and joined Aurangzeb.⁴⁰ His loyalty was reciprocated by Aurangzeb. He was honoured by Aurangzeb by being appointed faujdar of Sorath⁴¹. During his long career under Aurangzeb he served in the Deccan but was never given any independent charge.

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40. Ma'asir-ul umar, vol.III, 103.

For more details see, J. N. Sarkar History of Aurangzeb. vol.I 432-436

41. Alamgimama, 146

Ma'asir-ul Umara, vol. III,103

CONCLUSION

We have studied the career of six Shaikhzada and five Afghan families during our period. We have also briefly discussed the position of Shaikhzadas and Afghans during the reign of Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir. From our study of the earlier period, it emerges that Shaikhzadas who were admitted quite early in Mughal service came to enjoy significant position at the Mughal court both in terms of mansabs and appointment.

Table 1.3 (a)¹

Racial Composition of nobility during Akbar's reign

Period	Total	No.	Turanis	Iranis	Shaikhzadas	Rajputs	Others
	Nobles						
1565-75	176		67	48	25	18	18
			38.06%	27.27%	14.2 %	10.22%	10.22%
1575-95	500 & above		64	47	34	30	9
	184		34.78%	25.45%	18.48%	16.80%	4.98%

1. The table is taken from 'The Nobility under Akbar and the development of his Religious policy, 1560-80', 20.

(b)

Provincial governors under Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan

Period	Total of Appoint- ment	Afghans	Shaikhzadas	Iranis	Turanis	Rajputs	Others
Akbar	49	1	6	16	17	7	2
1586- 1605		2.04%	12.24%	32.64%	34.69%	14.28%	-
Jahangir	61	3	13	23	18	3	1
1605-27		4.9%	21.31 %	37.7%	29.5 %	4.9 %	-
Shahjahan	67	2	10	35	19	1	-
1627-58		2.98 %	14.92 %	52.23%	28.35%	1.49 %	-

A study of the Table 1.3 a and b shows that Shaikhzadas constituted about 14% of totla mansabdars during the period 1565-95. Similarly among provincial governors also they numbered roughly about 12%. Besides that serveral of them held high ranks and were appointed to important offices like that Mirbakshi (Shahbaz Khan Kamboh and Shaikh Farid) and Sadrus-sudur. More importantly Akbar had great confidence in them and in moulding Akbar's religious policy and certain administrative measures,² they played an important role. However, it is significant to note that Barha Sayyids, who were first to be admitted in Mughal service were not given any important position; their services

2. Dag is said to have been introduced at the instance of Shahbaz Khan.

were utilised only in military campaigns. The attitude of Akbar towards Afghans was also not favourable because of historical reasons; few Afghans were admitted in service but were given only minor ranks³.

During the reign of Jahangir Indian Muslims further improved their position. There was considerable improvement in their numerical strength as well as mansab. Several of them held the rank of 5000 and above⁴ and besides that 13 of them held the charge of provincial governors; Shaikh Farid held the charge of MirBakshi and Sadr-iJahan and Sayyid Ahmad Qadiri held the office of Sadr⁵. One of the most important reasons for the rise of Indian Muslims was Jahangir's close attachment with the families of Shaikh Salim Chisti (foster father family of Jahangir) and the Barha Sayyids who played an important role in his succession to the throne⁶. However, the importance that the Indian Muslim got at the court was strongly resented by Turani's and Mirza Aziz Koka in a letter addressed to Jahangir severely criticised the Emperor for undue favour shown to Indian Muslims and Iranis⁷.

Jahangir's reign also saw a significant change in the imperial policy towards the Afghans. For the first time a large number of

3. See Appendix, O.

4. See Appendix, P.

5. See Appendix, B.

6. See 'The family of Barha Sayyids'.

7. For details see introduction.

Afghans⁸ were admitted in service although within the higher echelons of the Turani nobility there was strong opposition on their admission in the Mughal service⁹.

The accession of Shahjahan was not an smooth affair; as it is well known at the time of Jahangir's death Khurram was in rebellion and , Shahriyar besides Khurram was the only Prince alive to succeed the throne. Although he had the support of Nurjahan being her son-inlaw, he was unpopular and with Jahangir's death Nurjahan's following also dwindle. On the other hand Khurram had some powerful supporters like Asaf Khan within the nobility. But as he was away from the court. DawarBaksh was raised to the throne only as stop gap arrangement and messages were sent to Khurram by Asaf Khan to immediately come to court. But a large number of nobles considered Dawar Baksh as a serious contender and several important nobles came out openly to support him. Thus the nobles were devided among the supporties of DawarBaksh and Khurram. Ultimately Khurram succeeded in winning the support of the majority of nobles and ascended the throne.

8. See Appendix, R and S.

9. For details see introduction.

Table 1.4

Racial composition of Shahjahan's nobility at various Phases¹⁰

	Afghans	Shaikhzad	Iranis	Turanis	Rajputs	Other
At the end of Ist R.Y. Total No. of <u>mansabdars</u> 1000 and above 176	21 11.93%	17 9.65%	62 37.22%	28 15.90%	35 19.88%	13 7.38%
At the end 10 th R.Y. Total No. of <u>mansabdars</u> 1000 and above 193	25 12.95%	17 8.80 %	75 38.86%	37 17.7 %	20 10.36%	39 20.20%
At the end of 20 th R.Y. Total No. of <u>mansabdars</u> 1000 and above 217	19 8.75%	31 14.28 %	52 23.96%	31 14.28%	28 12.9%	56 25.8%
At the end of 30 th R.Y. Total No. of <u>mansabdars</u> 1000 and above 375	26 6.93 %	40 10.7 %	95 25.33%	55 14.66%	63 16.8 %	96 25.6%

After ascending the throne Shahjahan in first regnal year as was the usual practice, nobles who were with him were rewarded with the high ranks and important assignments and those who were in his opposition were either punished or ignored. But the rest of the nobles were confirmed to their ranks and some of them were also given promotions. The table 1.4 shows that a total of 176 nobles of 1000 and above were rewarded and confirmed in the first regnal year. Out of these 17 were Indian Muslims and 21 Afghans. Among the Afghans

10. The table is based on Appendix T to Y.

Khan-iJahan Lodi who held the rank of 6000 Zat 6000 Sawar was promoted to the rank of 7000 Zat 7000 Sawar do aspa seh aspa and Nahar Khan from 4000 Zat 2500 Sawar to 5000 Zat 5000 Sawar and both of them were also confirmed to their charge of governrship respectively¹¹. Besides that Dilawar Khan Baranj and Bahadur Khan Rohella were assigned the ranks of 4000 Zat 2500 Sawar and 4000 Zat 2000 Sawar repeatively. Darya Khan Rohela¹², who had separated himself after the battle of Tons, was pardoned and raised to the rank of 4000 Zat 3000 Sawar. Among the Indian Muslims Wazir Khan¹³ and Muzaffar Khan Barha¹⁴ who served him during his Princehood and during the period of his revolt were assigned the ranks of 5000 Zat 3000 Sawar and 4000 Zat 3000 Sawar respectively. Other Indian Muslim like Diler Khan Barha who held the rank of 2000 Zat 2000 Sawar and Mukarram Khan who held the rank of 3000 Zat 3000 Sawar were also promoted to the ranks of 4000 Zat 4000 Sawar respectively. Several other Indian Muslim and Afghan nobles were confirmed in their respective ranks which they held during the reign of Jahangir. The numerical strength of all the racial groups in the first regnal year was an follows:

11. See Appendix, E.

12. For more details see chapter 'The family of Darya Khan Ruhela'.

13. See chapter 'Hakim Alimuddin Wazir Khan'.

14. For mor details see chapter 'The family of Barha Sayyids'.

Table. 1.5

Total No. of nobles 1000 and above 176	Iranis 62	Turanis 28	Rajputs 35	Shaikhza das 17	Afghans 21	Other 13
Governor's 16	11	2	-	1	2	-
Central Ministers 5	4	-	-	1	-	-

From the above table¹³ it clearly emerges that the Iranis enjoyed dominant position at court as well as in the provinces. But after them there was hardly any difference in the position of Afghans, Rajputs and Indian Muslims. However, it may also be added that the pre-eminent position enjoyed by Iranis was not because of Shahjahan's special consideration for Iranis but because of Asaf Khan's crucial support in his accession and the past position enjoyed by them during Jahangir's reign.

From the above and from the account of the prominent families of Indian Muslims and Afghans, it appears that Shahjahan after ascending the throne broadly followed his father's (Jahangir) policy regarding compotion nobility. Some of the Indian Muslims and Afghans who were admitted in service and given high ranks was not because of any special regards for the class of Indian Muslims or Afghans but because they were with him in his critical years. Similarly promotion given to

13. The table is based on Appendix, E and D.

them was also part of past practices and it was followed in case of nobles of other racial groups also.

However, soon after his accession two important events took place; one was the revolt of Jujhar Singh Bundela and the other was the revolt of Khan-iJahan Lodi. In the first revolt Indian Muslims and Afghans along with nobles of other racial groups fought bravely and successfully suppressed the revolt and earned promotions in their ranks. But during the revolt of Khan-iJahan Lodi situation changed. While Indian Muslims remained faithful to the imperial authority, there was sharp division among Afghans. The Afghan nobles like Darya Khan Ruhela, Bahlol Khan Miyana and Sikander Dotai openly came out to support Khan-iJahan Lodi and Darya Khan and Sikandar Dotai even incited him to assume sovereignty. While Rashid Khan Ansari¹⁴, Ahdad Muhammad, Habib sur, Mubarak Khan Niyazi, Khan-Jahan Kakar, Bahadur Khan Ruhella, and Usman Khan Ruhela were on the imperial side¹⁵. The rebellion of Khan-iJahan Lodi was suppressed and Khan-iJahan Lodi himself was killed. But the consequences of Khan-iJahan Lodi's rebellion greatly affected the position of Afghans. The Afghans in general were again looked with suspicion. No Afghan noble hereafter was appointed as provincial governor or allowed to lead military

14. See chapter 'The family of Rashid Khan Ansari'.

15. For details see chapter 'The family of Darya Khan Ruhela'.

campaign independently. Not only with that no Afghan noble the sole exception of Bahadur Khan Ruhella secured the rank of 5000 Zat and 5000 Sawar. Many Afghan nobles like Bahadur Khan Rohella, Ahmad Khan Niyazi, Mubariz Khan, Sher Khan Tanaur, Jalal Khan Kakar, Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi, Rashid Khan Ansari and others as mentioned above remained loyal to the Emperor. Even at the time of Khan-iJahan's revolt and subsequently, they fought heroically in the Deccan, Qandhar, Balkh and Badakshan but they could not get their rightful place in the Empire. On the contrary during the campaign against Bundelas, Bahadur Khan Ruhella was accused of making settlement in the area in the manner that Bundelkhand could be turned into Ruhelkhand resulting in his recall. In 1648 again while he was posted at Balkh, he and Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi were accused that they have not pursued Nazar Bahadur effectively and had actually helped him to escape.

As compared to Afghans the position of Indian Muslims was different. Indian Muslim served faithfully during the revolt of Jujhar Singh Bundela and Khan-iJahan Lodi and thereafter in all other military campaigns of Shahjahan's reign, Muzaffar Khan Barha was raised to a very high rank of 6000 Zat 6000 Sawar all do aspa-sihaspa and held the offices of Qiledar of Gwalior and governor of Agra¹⁶. Similarly Shuja'at Khan Barha was also raised to the rank of 4000 Zat 4000

16. See chapter 'The family of Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha'.

Sawar and appointed governor of Allahabad. Besides that two other Indian Muslims Wazir Khan and Sa'adullah Khan enjoyed very high position at the court of Shahjahan. Wazir Khan, who had also served him during his Princehood was raised to the rank of 5000 Zat 5000 Sawar and held the offices of Diwan-i Kul and Subedar of Agra and Punjab. The other Indian Muslim Sa'adullah Khan's rise in imperial service was unique in the sense that he joined service in 1640. He had neither a group at the court nor a large family to support his cause. By sheer dint of his merit he was raised to the rank of 7000 Zat 7000 Sawar and held the offices of Mir saman and Diwan-i Kul¹⁷. Above of all he had such tremendous influence on Emperor Shahjahan that even royal Princes approached him for favours. Some other Indian Muslim like Sayyid Jalal and Sayyid Hidayatullah held the office of Sadr. In spite of the fact that some of the Indian Muslims enjoyed very high position at the court, their numerical strength (also their share in the mansab) declined during Shahjahan's reign but it is difficult to point out any specific reason for this we can however suggest that this could be possible because of following reasons:

1. After the death of high ranking Shaikhzada nobles their sons and relation were not given suitable ranks. Sometime it was because of

17. For more detail see chapter 'Sa'adullah Khan'.

family feud but on occasions it is not possible to explain the grant of very small rank.

2. From the time of their admission to Mughal service a section of both Irani and Turani nobility was extremely hostile to them. As mentioned else where during Jahangir's reign Mirza aziz Koka wrote a strong letter in this connection and we see that in the reign of Shahjahan also there was hardly in change in their attitude. During the Parenda campaign in which Mahabat Khan, Shuja'at Khan, Muzaffar Khan and Khan-iDauran were serving under Shuja at the suggestion of Muzaffar Khan when Shuja decided to raise seige Mahabat Khan said to Prince, 'This victory in your highness's name was certain' and sarcastically remarked; 'at the words of these Jumrati Sa'adat-i Barha you are throwing away the winning card for no reasons'.

3. Indian Muslims who were admitted in service generally belonged to the families of Ulema , Sufi Saints and much other families of madad-i mash holders. They no doubt were highly respected in the society. But they hardly had any strong social group behind them. Therefore they could not became as useful to Mughl Emperors as were the Rajputs or other Zamindar families.

It seems due these reason Indian Muslims could not became a powerful element in the Mughal nobility. However, Barha Sayyid or other Shaikhzadas of similar background who had large clan or family to support them and also held Zamindaris were preferred.

APPENDIX

&

BIBLIOGRAPY

APPENDIX-A

CENTRAL MINISTERS (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS) UNDER AKBAR

S.NO.	NAME	<u>OFFICE</u>	SOURCE
1.	Shaikh Farid Bukhari	Mir Bakshi	Badauni, II.396, AIN, III 834
2.	Shahbaz Khan Kambu	Mir Bakshi	AIN. III 218, Badauni II 244
3.	Miran Sadr-i Jahan	Sadrus Sudur	Tabaqat.i Akbari, II,455

APPENDIX-B

CENTRAL MINISTERS (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS) UNDER JAHANGIR

S.NO.	NAME	<u>OFFICE</u>	SOURCE
1.	Shaikh Farid Bukhari	Mir Bakshi	Tuzuk, 6
2.	Miran Sadr-i Jahan	Sadrus Sudur	Tuzuk, 21
3.	Sayyid Ahmad Qadiri	Sadrus Sudur	Tuzuk, 308,

APPENDIX-C

CENTRAL MINISTERS (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.NO.	NAME	<u>OFFICE</u>	SOURCE
1.	Wazir Khan	Diwan-i Kul	Lahori, I. 117
2.	Sa'dullah Khan	Diwan-i Kul	Ibid, II 433
3.	Sa'dullah Khan	Mir Saman	Ibid, II 347
4.	Sayyid Jalal Bukhari	Sadrus Sudur	Ibid, II 316
5.	Sayyid Hidayatullah Qadri	Sadrus Sudur	Waris, II (a)

LIST OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS)

UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.NO.	NAME	<u>SUBA</u>	DURATION	SOURCE
1.	Hakim Alimuddin Wazir Khan	Agra	Ist.R.Y	Lahori, vol. I, 243
2.	Hakim Alimuddin Wazir Khan	Lahore	6 th to 12 th R.Y	Lahori, vol. I, 425
3.	Hakim Alimuddin Wazir Khan	Agra	14 th R.Y	Lahori, vol. II, 215
4.	Sayyid Khan-i Jahan Barha	Agra	7 th to 8 th R.Y.	Lahori, vol.I, Part.II, 76
5.	Shaikh Farid	Agra	18 th to 20 th R.Y	Lahori, vol. II, 418
6.	Sayyid Shuja'at Khan Barha	Allahabad	10 th to 15 th R.Y	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 274
7.	Sayyid Salabat Khan	Allahabad	24 th to 31 st R.Y	Waris, 113 (a)

8.	Khawas Khan	Sind	8 th to B R. Y	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 101
9.	Sayyid Ibrahim	Sind	30 th to 32 nd R. Y	Waris, 253 (b)
10.	Izzat Khan	Lahore	32 nd R. Y	Saleh, vol. III, 260
11.	Shah Ali	Ajmer	12 th to 22 nd R. Y	Lahori, vol. II, 9
12.	Shah Ali	Ajmer	26 th to 27 th R. Y.	Waris, 152 (a)
13.	Bahadur Kambu	Ajmer	28 th to 30 th R. Y	Waris, 196 (a)

APPENDIX-E

LIST OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (MAINLY AFGHANS)

UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.NO.	NAME	<u>SUBA</u>	DURATION	SOURCE
1.	Khan-i Jahan Lodi	Deccan	Ist. R.Y.	Qazwini, 131 (b), Lahori, vol. I, 75
2.	Sher Khan	Gujrat	Ist to II	Lahori, vol. I, 80S

APPENDIX-F

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE PROVINCIAL DIWANS

(MINLY SHAIKHZADAS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.NO.	YEAR	NAME	PLACE	SOURCE
1.	1634-35	Muhammad Rashid Kabuli	Painghat	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 63
2.	1638-39	Mir Yahya Kabuli	Kabul	Lahori, vol. II, 136
3.	1646-47	Shaikh Abdul Karim	Akbarabad	Lahori, vol. II, 606
4.	1647-48	Sayyid Hidayatullah	Qandhar	
5.	1650-51	Qazi Nizama	Delhi	Waris, 122 (b)
6.	1654-55	Shaikh Abdul Karim	Diwan of Dara	Waris, 204 (b)
7.	1655-56	Muhammad Salih	Awadh	Waris, 239 (b)

APPENDIX-G

FAUJDAR (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.No.	NAME	PLACE	YEAR OF APPOINTMENT	SOURCE
1.	Sayyid Bahwa Dindar khan	Miyad Doab	1627-28	Lahori, vol.I, 121
2.	Sayyid Abdul Wahid s/o Mustafa Bukhari	Sarkar Hisar	1627-28	Lahori, vol.I, 119
3.	Sayyid Ja'afar Barha	Turhat	1627-28	Lahori, vol.I, 439
4.	Sayyid Diler Khan Barha	Baroda	1632-33	Lahori, vol.I, 448
5.	Sayyid Lutf Ali Bukhari	Miyan-i Doab	1634-35	Lahori, vol.I,Pt. II, 101
6.	Shah Ali	Ajmer	1637-38	Lahori, vol.II, 9
7.	Mir Ali Akbar	Sirhind	1638-39	Lahori, vol.II, 116

8.	Sayyid Chavan	Bhakkar	1640-41	Lahori, vol.II, 227
9.	Sayyid Muhammad	Miyan-Doab	1640-41	Lahori, vol.II, 228
10.	Sayyid Khadim Barha	Mand Sore	1641-42	Lahori, vol.II, 232
11.	Sayyid Salar	Gwalior	1645-46	Lahori, vol.II, 474
12.	Sayyid Abdullah	Zamindawar	1646-47	Lahori, vol.II, 585
13.	Sayyid Salar Barha	Irij	1647-48	Waris, 15(a)
14.	Sayyid Alam Barha	Gwalior	1649-50	Waris, 56(a)
15.	Shah Ali	Ajmer	1649-50	Waris, 68(a)
16.	Bakhtiyar Khan	Mand Sore	1649-50	Waris, 87(b)
17.	Nurul Hasan	Sestan	1649-50	Waris, 88(a)
18.	Bahadur Kambu	Kiol Julesar	1650	Waris, 9(b)
19.	Qazi Nizam	Etawah	1650	Waris, 100(a)
20.	Sayyid Murtaza Khan	Lucknow	1650	Waris, 104(a)

21.	Jabbar Quli	Panaj		
		Kashiyal	1650-51	Waris, 115(b)
22.	Shah Ali	Ajmer	1652-53	Waris, 152(a)
23.	Abdul Nabi	Suburbs of		
		Agra	1652-53	Waris, 208(a)
24.	Shaikhan Barha	Tharad	1652	Waris, 156(b)
25.	Nurul Hasan	Tirhut	1653-54	Waris, 184(a)
26.	Abdul Muqtadar	Khirabad	1653-54	Waris, 184(a)
27.	Mujahid Jalaury	Patan	1653-54	Waris, 185(b)
28.	Bahadur Kambu	Ajmer	1654-55	Waris, 196(a)
29.	Shaikhan Barha	Piplod	1654-55	Waris, 198(b)

30.	Sayyid Firuz	Irij &		
		Shahzadpur	1654-55	Waris, 215(b)
31.	Sayyid Raji	Manikpur	1655-56	Waris, 225(a)
32.	Abdul Nabi	Shamshabad	1655-56	Waris, 228(b)
33.	Daud Khan	Mahal Between		
		Agra & Delhi	1655-56	Waris, 224(b)
34.	Faujdar Khan	Bari	1656-57	Saleh, vol. III, 247
35.	Bahadur Kambu	Ajmer	1656-57	Saleh, vol. III, 247
36.	Sayyid Bahadur	Miyan-i Doab	1656-57	Saleh, vol. III, 271
37.	Sayyid Shahab	Mand Sore	1657-58	Saleh, vol. III, 272

APPENDIX-H

FAUJDAR (MAINLY AFGHANS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.No.	YEAR OF APPOINTMENT	NAME	PLACE	SOURCE
1.	1627-8	Dilawar Khan Baranj	Mewat	Lahori vol. I P.117
2.	1627-8	Bahadur Khan Rohilla	Kalpi	Lahori vol. I P.117
3.	1631-2	Rashid Ansari	Agra(West)	Lahori vol. I P.431
4.	1636-7	Pira Purdal Khan		
5.	1638-9	Jalal Khan s/o		
		Dilawar Khan Kakar	Jammu	Lahori vol. II P.128

6.	1641-2	Shamsuddin s/o Nazar			
		Bahadur Khweshgi	Mandsore	Lahori vol. II P.232	
7.	1645-6	Mir Kalan Sarcher	Sarangpur	Lahori vol. II P.431	
8.	1646-7	Shamsuddin Khweshgi	Kangrha	Lahori vol. II P.579	
9.	1648-9	Ahmad Khan Niyazi	Gulshanabad	Lahori vol. II P.580	
10.	1648-9	Jalal,Dilir Khan b/o	Qannauj &		
		Bahadur Khan Rohilla	Kalpi	Waris 2 (a)	
11.	1652-3	Fateh Rohila	Taundapur	Waris 148 (b)	
12.	1652-3	Umar Tarin	Surat	Waris 153(a)	
13.	1652-3	Umar Tarin	Bhilser	Waris 170(a)	
14.	1653	Usman Afghan	Bijaygarh &		
			Sultanpur		

15.	1653-4	Qutbuddin Khaeshgi	Junagarh	Waris 177(a)
16.	1653-4	Asadullah s/o		
		Rashid Ansari	Ilichpur	Waris 184(b)
17.	1656-7	Jala Kakar	Nasirabad	Waris 248(a)
18.	1656-7	Shahbaz Afghan	Bari	Waris 250(a)

APPENDIX-I

QILEDARS (MAINLY AFGHANS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.No.	YEAR OF APPOINTMENT	NAME	PLACE	SOURCE
1.	1627-8	Bahadur Khan Rohilla	Kalpi	Lahori vol. I P.117
2.	1640-1	Mubarak Khan Niyazi	Ausa(A.C)	Lahori vol.II P.221
3.	1642-3	Purdil Khan	Zamindawar	Lahori vol.II P.306
4.	1645-6	Purdil Khan	Bust(H)	Lahori vol.II P.472
5.	1650	Ahamad Khan Niyazi	Ahamadnagar	Waris 106(b)
6.	1654-5	Bahai Kakar	Taragarh	Waris 202(a)
7.	1656-7	Sadat Khan Niyazi	Delhi	Waris 250(a)

APPENDIX-J

QILEDAR (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.No.	YEAR OF APPOINTMENT	NAME	PLACE	SOURCE
1.	1628-29	Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Barha	Gwalior	Lahori, vol.
2.	1628-29	Sayyid Ahmad Janbaz Khan	Kalinjar	Lahori, vol. I P. 240
3.	1633-34	Ja'afar Beg	Kalna	Lahori, vol. I P. 527
4.	1633-34	Sayyid Nizam Murtaza Khan	Daulatabad	Lahori, vol. I P. 534
5.	1635-36	Ihtiman Khan		Q. 329 (b)

6.	1637-38	Sayyid Alah Dad	Surat	Lahori, vol. II P. 92
7.	1639-40	Sayyid Abdul Wahid		
		Dindar Khan	Kabul,	Lahori, vol. II P.156
8.	1639-40	Shaikh Sadar Khan	Kanghra	Lahori, vol. II P.175
9.	1639-40	Sayyid Nizam Murtaza	Ahmadnagar	Lahori, vol. II P.176
10.	1643-44	Sayyid Lutf Ali Bukhari	Kangra	Lahori, vol. II P.335
11.	1644-45	Shaikh Alahdiya	Kalinjar	Lahori, vol. II P.379
12.	1644-45	Sayyid Abdul Wahab	Baglana	Lahori, vol. II P.379
13.	1646-47	Sayyid Abdullah	Zamindawar	Lahori, vol. II P.594
14.	1647-48	Sayyid Sherzaman	Irak(Lahore)	Waris P.16(b)
15.	1648-49	Daulat Khan Mayi	Qandhar(H)	Waris 48(a)
16.	1650	Bahadur Kambu	Taragarh	Waris 91 (b)
17.	1656-57	Shuja'at Khan	Kabul	Saleh III P. 263

APPENDIX-K

THANEDAR (MAINLY AFGAHNS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.No.	YEAR OF APPOINTMENT	NAME	PLACE	SOURCE
1.	1636-37	Purdil Khan	Bangash	Lahori vol. I P.242
2.	1650-51	Asadullah s/o Rashid Ansari	Jaunpur	Waris 108 (b)
3.	1654-55	Paharh Nauhani	Bahadurpur	Lahori vol. III P.206
4.	1655-56	Sa'adat Khan Niyazi	Azamabad	Waris 216 (a)

APPENDIX-I

THANEDAR MAINLY(SHAI KHZADAS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.No.	YEAR OF	NAME	PLACE	SOURCE
	APPOINTMENT			
1.	1640-41	Ihtiman Khan	Khurla	Lahori vol. II 206
2.	1641-42	Ihtiman Khan	Ghorband	Lahori vol. II 230
3.	1647-48	Nurul Hasan	Ghor	Waris 21(a)
4.	1651-52	Sayyid Qutub Bukhari	Kutch	Waris 134 (b)
5.	1654-55	Nurul Hasan	Kutch Haju	Waris 204 (b)
6.	1655-56	Nurul Hasan	Junair	Waris 230 (a)

APPENDIX-M

LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENT

(MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS) UNDER SHAHJAHAN

S.No.	YEAR OF APPOINTMENT	NAME	OFFICE	SOURCE
1.	1634-35	Qazi Sa'id Karhardi	Diwan-i Bayutat;	Lahori vol. I P.543
			Darogha-i Daggh-O Tasih	
2.	1634-35	Mir Ali Akbar	Karori of sind	Lahori vol.I,(b)72
3.		Qazi M. Said	Diwan-i Bayatat,	
			Arz-i Mukarrar	Lahori vol.I(b)87
4.		Mulla Abdul Latif	Darogha-i Tan	Qazvini 362(a)
5.	1636-37	Ihtiman Khan	Haris of Usa	Lahori vol. I (b)255
6.	1637-38	Shaikh Muhammad	Mir Adl of Agra	Qazvini 427(b)

7.	1637-38	Shah Ali	Kotwal of Akbarabad	Lahori vol. II P.8
8.	1637-38	Mulla Abdul Latif	Daftar Dar-i Tan	Lahori vol. II P.12
	1638-39	Mir Ali Akbar	Karori of Sirhind	Lahori vol. II P.116
9.	1641-42	Nurul Haas	Amin	Lahori vol. II P.245
10.	1642-43	Sa'adullah Khan	Darogha-iDaulat, Khan-i Khan	Lahori vol. II P.347
11.	1643-44	Nurul Hasan	Darogha-i Feel	Lahori vol.II P.348
			Khana	
12.	1645-46	Dindar Khan	Haris of Kabul	Lahori vol. II P.468
13.	1645-46	Alam Barha	Haris of Gwalior	Lahori vol. II P.474
14.	1647-48	Sayyid Bahadur	Darogha-i Feel	
			Khana	Lahori vol. II P.636

15.	1647-48	Nurul Haas	Bakshi Jagdis	Waris 10 (b)
16.	1647-48	Sayyid Ali	Kotwalof Lahore	Waris 16 (b)
17.	1647-48	Qazi Nizama	Bakshi & Waqia	
			Waris of Kabul	Waris 16 (b)
18.	1650	Sayyid Ali s/o Jalal	Daroghai	Waris 92 (b)
			Jawarhar Khana	
19.	1650	Sayyid Ali s/o Jalal	Daroghai-Kitab	
			Khana	Waris 99 (b)
20.	1650	Qazi Khushhal	Qazi-i-Askar	Waris 100 (a)
21.	1650	Sayyid Bahadur	Mir Tuzuk	Waris 103 (b)
22.	1650-51	Shaikh Abdus Samad	Adalat-i-Askar	Waris 405 (b)

23.	1650-51	Sayyid Bahadur s/o Salabat Khan	Bakshi of Ahdis	Waris 113 (b)
24.	1651-52	Sayyid Sultan	Haris of Allahabad	Waris 125 (b)
25.	1653-54	Abdul Malik	Daroghai Building of Akbarabad	Waris 173 (b)
26.	1653-54	Abdus Samad	Bakshi & Waqia	
27.	1654-55	Sayyid Ali s/o Jalal Bukhari	Navis of Maboa	Waris 178 (b)
28.	1655-56	Abdus Samad	Bakshi & Waqia	
29.	1655-56	Muhammad Rahim s/o Abdul Karim	navis of Ahmdabad	Waris 200(b)
			Bakshi & Waqia	
			navis of Malwa	Waris 217 (a)
			Bakshi & Waqia	Waris 230 (b)
			navis of Lahore	

30.	1655-56	Asadullah (Af)	Mir Tuzak	Waris 244 (b)
31.	1656-57	Qazi Nizama	Bukshi & waqia navis of Deccan & Amin-Dagh	Waris 270 (a)
32.	1657-58	Sayyid Bahadur	Bakshi of Ahdīs	Saleh III P. 271.

APPENDIX-N

LIST OF THE MANSAHDARS of (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS)

1000 AND ABOVE BETWEEN 1575-1605

S. No.	NAME	MAN SAB	SOURCE
1.	Abul Fazl	5000	AIN. III, 811
2.	Shaikh Farid Bukhari	5000	Zakhirat -ulKhwanin I,
3.	Itimad Khan	4000	AIN, I, 224
4.	Shaikh Abdullah	3000	Zakhirat-ulKhwanin I,
5.	Sayyid Hamid Bukhari	2500	AIN, I, 224
6.	Kakar Ali Chisti	2000	AIN, I, 224
7.	Sayyid Ahmad Khan Barha	2000	AIN, I, 224
8.	Ibrahim Khan s/o Shaikh Musa	2000	AIN, III, 596
9.	Shahbaz Khan Kambu	2000	AIN, I, 224
10.	Sayyid Qasim Barha	2000	Tabqat-iAkbari, II, 442
11.	Sayyid Mahmud Barha	2000	AIN, I, 224

12.	Jalal Khan Gakkhar	2000	Zakhirat-ulKhwanil
13.	Sa'id Khan Gakkhar	2000	Zakhirat-ulKhwanin I
14.	Miran Sadr-i Jahan	2000	M.U,III, 349.
15.	Shaikh Daulat Bakhtiyar	2000	AIN, III, 806
16.	Sayyid Hashim Barha	1000	AIN, I,227
17.	Sayyid Abdullah Khan	1000	AIN, I, 227
18.	Nazr Khan s/o Sa'id Khan Gakkhar	1000	Tabqat-iAkbari, II, 445
19.	Sayyid Raju Barha	1000	Tabqat-iAkbari, II, 445
20.	Faulad Khan	1000	AIN,III, 771
21.	Safdar Khan	1000	AIN, III, 771
22.	Sadat Khan	1000	AIN, III, 771
23.	Mir Muhammad Ma'sum	1000	Zakhirat--ulKhwanin I,
24.	Shaikh Bayazid	1000	AIN-III 834

APPENDIX-O

LIST OF THE MANSABDARS OF (MAINLY AFGHANS) 1000 AND ABOVE

BETWEEN 1575-1605.

S.No.	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Miyan Daulat Khan Lodi	3000	Tuzikh-iKhan-iJahan,III, 479.
2.	Fath Khan Afghan	2000	AIN, III, 570
3.	Asghar Bahar Khan Khasa Khel	2000	AIN, I, 224
4.	Farhat Khan Khasa Khel	2000	AIN, I, 225
5.	Safdar Khan Khasa Khel	2000	Tabqat-iAkbari, II, 444
6.	Husain Khan Panni	2000	Zakhirat-ul Khwanin, I
7.	Mihtar Khan	1500	Tabqat-iAkbari, II, 444
8.	Rahmat Khan Afghan	1500	AIN, III, 836
9.	Anis Mihtar Khan	1500	AIN, III, 224
10.	Khuda wand Khan	1500	AIN, I, 226
11.	Maqsud Ali Khan Kaur	1000	AIN, I, 225, T.A,II, 444

12.	Kakar Ali Salim Khan Afghan	1000	Tabqat-i-Akbari, II, 448, AIN, I, 225
13.	Daulat Khan Niyazi	1000	Tabqat-i-Akbari, II, 451
14.	Babu Khan Mangali	1000	Tabqat-i-Akbari, II, 446
15.	Mubarak Khan Afghan	1000	Tabqat-i-Akbari, II, 442
16.	Husain Khan Panni	1000	Tabqat-i-Akbari, II, 443

APPENDIX-P

LIST OF THE MANSABDARS OF (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS) 1000
AND ABOVE BETWEEN 1605-1612

S. No.	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Shaikh Kabir Shuja'at Khan	6000 Zat 6000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 110
2.	Islam Khan	6000 Zat 6000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 104
3.	Shaikh Farid Bukhari	5000 Zat 5000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 76,6
4.	Shaikh Qutbuddin Fathpuri	5000 Zat 5000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 40-45
5.	Miran Sadr-i Jahan	5000 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 66
6.	Shaikh Bayazid Mua'zzam Khan	4000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 66
7.	Shaikh Hasan Muqarrab Khan	3000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 112
8.	Shaikh Bayazid	3000 Zat / X	Tuzuk, 113
9.	Saif Khan Barha	2500 Zat 1300 Sawar	Tuzuk, 114
10.	Dost Muhammad	2500 Zat 1200 Sawar	Tuzuk, 39
11.	Abdur Rehman s/o Abul Fazl	2500 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 51

12.	Shaikh Ibrahim Kishwar Khan	2000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 82
13.	Muzaffar Khan	2000 Zat 1000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 66
14.	Ghaznin Khan Jalauri	2000 Zat 700 Sawar	Tuzuk, 85
15.	Sayyid Ali Barha	1000 Zat 700 Sawar	Tuzuk, 87

APPENDIX-Q

LIST OF THE MANSABDARS (MAINLY SHAIKHZADAS)

1000 AND ABOVE BETWEEN 1613-1627.

S.No.	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Islam Khan	4000 Zat 6000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 125
2.	Shaikh Farid Bukhari	6000 Zat 5000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 117
3.	Shaikh Qasim Fathpuri	5000 Zat 5000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 328
4.	Shaikh Hasan Muqarrab Khan	5000 Zat 5000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 149,244,338
5.	Dost Muhammad	5000 Zat 3000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 275
6.	Muqarram Khan	3000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 215,332
7.	Saif Khan	3000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 148
8.	Bahadur-ul Mulk	3000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 139
9.	Shaikh Bayazid Bukhari	3000 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 227

10.	Izzat ullah Kabuli	3000 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 331
11.	Sayyid Bahwa Bukhari	2500 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 409
12.	Muzaffar Khan	2500 Zat 1000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 118
13.	Alaf Khan	2000 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 348
14.	Hoshang Ikram Khan	2000 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 278
15.	Sayyid Ali Barha	2000 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 149
16.	Sayyid Abdul Wahab	2000 Zat 1200 Sawar	Tuzuk, 366
17.	Zabardast Khan	2000 Zat 700 Sawar	Tuzuk, 344
18.	Lutfullah Khan	1500 Zat 1500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 358
19.	Izzat Khan	1500 Zat 800 Sawar	Tuzuk, 246
20.	Sayyid Hizbar Khan	1500 Zat 700 Sawar	Tuzuk, 233,323
21.	Zahid Khan	1500 Zat 700 Sawar	Tuzuk, 344
22.	Akbar Quli	1000 Zat 1000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 308
23.	Sayyid Nizam	1000 Zat 700 Sawar	Tuzuk, 230
24.	Sayyid Qasim Barha	1000 Zat 600 Sawar	Tuzuk, 163
25.	Muzaffar s/o Bahadur-ul Mulk	1000 Zat 500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 239
26.	Sayyid Kasu Parwadesh Khan	1000 Zat 500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 358

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 27. | Shaikh Farid | 1000 Zat 400 Sawar | Tuzuk, 303 |
| 28. | Sikandar Jalauri | 1000 Zat 300 Sawar | Tuzuk, 187 |
| 29. | Sayyid Ahmad Qadiri | 1000 Zat/X | Tuzuk, 308 |

APPENDIX-R

LIST OF THE MANSABDARS OF (MAINLY AFGHANS)

1000 AND ABOVE BETWEEN 1605-1612

S.No.	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Pir Khan Khan-i Jahan Lodi	5000 Zat 5000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 66
2.	Ruknuddin Sher Khan	3500 Zat/X	Tuzuk, 7
3.	Taj Khan	3000 Zat/X	Tuzuk, 45
4.	Ibrahim Khan Kakar	2000 Zat 1400 Sawar	Tuzuk, 36
5.	Daulat Khan Afghan	1500 Zat	Tuzuk, 13,106
6.	Qiyam Khan	1000 Zat 1000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 36
7	Mubarak Khan Sarwani	1000 Zat 300 Sawar	Tuzuk, 76

APPENDIX-S

**LIST OF THE MANSABDARS (MAINLY AFGHANS)
1000 AND ABOVE BETWEEN 1613-1627.**

S.No.	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Khan-i Jahan Lodi	6000 Zat 6000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 323,380
2.	Dilawar khan Kakar	4000 Zat 3000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 237
3.	Alawal Khan	4000 Zat/X	Tuzuk, 329
4.	Nahar Khan Sher Khan	3000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 365
5.	Bahlol Miyana	2500 Zat 2200 Sawar	Tuzuk, 344
6.	Alah Dad Rashid Khan Ansari	2500 Zat 1200 Sawar	Tuzuk, 304
7.	Shaikh Husain Rohella	2000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 320
8.	Shahbaz Khan	2000 Zat 2000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 310
9.	Asalat Khan s/o Khan-i Jahan Lodi	2000 Zat 1000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 352
10.	Ali Khan	2000 Zat 1000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 359

11.	Nanu Khan Afghan	1500 Zat 1200 Sawar	Tuzuk, 366
12.	Mangli Khan	1500 Zat 1000 Sawar	Tuzuk, 146
13.	Mubarak Khan Afghan	1500 Zat 700 Sawar	Tuzuk, 142
14.	Jalal Kakar	1000 Zat 600 Sawar	Tuzuk, 312
15.	Bhalim Khan	1000 Zat 500 Sawar	Tuzuk, 275
16.	Sardar Khan Afghan	1000 Zat 400 Sawara	Tuzuk, 1321
17.	Khawas Khan	1000 Zat / X	Tuzuk, 380

APPENDIX-T

MANSAB HELD BY THE AFGHANS AT THE END OF TENTH REGNAL YEAR OF SHAHJAHAN (BASED ON LAHORI'S BADSHAHNAMA)

S.NO	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Sher Khan	5000/5000	Lahori, vol. I, Part-II P-294
2.	Darya Khan Rohella	4000/4000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-296
3.	Bahadur Khan Rohella	4000/4000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-296
4.	Dilawar Khan Baring	4000/4000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-296
5.	Mubariz Khan Rohella	4000/3000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-296
6.	Rashid Khan Ansari	4000/3000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-297
7.	Shahbaz Khan Rohella	3000/2000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-298
8.	Ahamd Khan s/o		
9.	Md. Khan Niyazi	2500/2000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-300

10.	Nazr Bahadur Kheshgi	2500/1500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-301
11.	Dilawar Khan Deccani	2500/1500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-301
12.	Mubark Khan Niyazi	2000/2000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-301
13.	Purdil Khan s/o		
14.	Dilawar Khan Bary	2000/2000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-301
15.	Sher Khan Tarin	2000/1000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-303
16.	Jahan Khan Kakar	1500/1000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-305
17.	Sikandar	1500/1000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-305
18.	Yasin Khan s/o Sher Khan	1500/1000	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-305
19.	Jalal s/o Dilawar Khan Kakar	1500/700	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-306
20.	Jamal Khan Nauhani	1500/500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-307
21.	Nasib Khan Shirani Qadimi	1000/700	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-308
22.	Usman u/o Bahadur Rohella	1000/700	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-308
23.	Alawal Tarin	1000/600	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-309
24.	Abdur Rehman Rohella	1000/600	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-309
25.	Abdul Qadir s/o Ahdad Khan	1000/600	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-309
26.	Hayat Tarin	1000/500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-310

27.	Ahdad Muhammad	1000/500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-310
28.	Bahadur	1000/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-311
29.	Habib Sur	1000/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-312
30.	Shamsher Khan s/o		
31.	Sher Khan Tarin	900/500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-312
32.	Aimal Afghan	900/300	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-313
33.	Akhtiyar s/o Mubariz Rohella	800/800	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-313
34.	Saifullah s/o		
35.	Shamsher Khan Rohella	800/500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-313
36.	Kamaluddin Khan		
	s/o Sher Khan Rohella	800/500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-314
37.	Kambu Taj Sarwani	800/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-314
38.	Bahadur Harand Afghan	800/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-314
39.	Sadr s/o Sher Khan Rohella	800/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-315
40.	Bahadur Babi	800/350	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-315
41.	Hayat Khidmat Prasat	800/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-316
42.	Hadi Dad s/o Rashid Khan Ansari	700/500	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-316

43.	Sa'id Shirani	700/300	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-317
44.	Shamsuddin Kheshgi	600/600	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-319
45.	Muzaffar s/o Mubarak Sarwani	500/450	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-322
46.	Habib Karrani	500/300	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-322
47.	Yusuf Niyazi	500/800	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-322
48.	Jamal Bangshi	500/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-324
49.	Azam s/l Ahdad Ansari	500/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-324
50.	Darya Daud Zai	500/125	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-326
51.	Rashid Durrani	500/100	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-327
52.	Hasan s/o Muhammad Niyazi	500/100	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-327

APPENDIX-U

**MANSABHELDBYTHEAFGHANS AT THE END OF TWENTETH REGNAL YEAR OF SHAHJAHAN
(BASED ON LAHORI'S BADSHAHNAMA)**

S.NO. NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1. Bahadur Khan Rohella	5000/5000(2-3h)	Lahori vol-II P-719
2. Rashid Khan Ansari	4000/4000	Lahori vol-II P-721
3. Mubariz Khan Rohella	4000/4000	Lahori II P-721
4. Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi	3000/2500	Lahori II P-723
5. Ahmad Khan Niyazi	2500/2500	Lahori II P-725
6. Dilawar Khan	2500/1500	Lahori II P-726
7. Mubarak Khan Niyazi	2000/2000	Lahori II P-726
8. Hayat Shamsheer Tarin	2000/1500	Lahori II P-726
9. Jalal Kakar	2000/1500	Lahori II P-727
10. Kakar Khan	2000/1000	Lahori II P-727

11.	Sher Khan Tarin	2000/1000	Lahori II P-728
12.	Abdul Rahman		
	s/oShahbaz Rohella	1500/1000	Lahori II P-729
13.	Alawal Tarin	1500/600	Lahori II P-731
14.	Jamal Khan Nauhani	1500/500	Lahori II P-731
15.	Hadi Dad Khan B/oRashid Ansari	1000/1000	Lahori II P-732
16.	Shamsuddin s/o Nazr Bahadur		
	Kheshgi	1000/900	Lahori II P-733
17.	Usman Khan u/o Bahadur Khan		
	Rohella	1000/800	Lahori II P-733
18.	Ikhtiyar s/o		
	Mubariz Khan Rohella	1000/600	Lahori II P-734
19.	Ahdal Khan	1000/500	Lahori II P-735
20.	Jalal b/o Bahadur Khan Rohella	900/500	Lahori II P-738
21.	Shamsher Khan		
	s/oSher Khan Tanaur	900/500	Lahori II P-738

22.	Qutbuddin s/o Nazr Bahadur Khweshgi	800/800	Lahori II P-739
23.	Bahadur Babi	800/500	Lahori II P-740
24.	Pahar Khan Nauhani	700/400	Lahori II P-742
25.	Neknam Khan u/o Bahadur Rohella	700/300	Lahori II P-743
26.	Bagh s/o Sher Khan	600/300	Lahori vol.II P-746
27.	Mir Kalan	500/300	Lahori II P-747
28.	Yusuf S/I Md. Khan Niyazi	500/300	Lahori II P-747
29.	Habib Karrani	500/300	Lahori II P-747
30.	Inayat b/o Bahadur Khan Rohella	500/200	Lahori II P-750
31.	Umar Tarin	500/100	Lahori II P-751

APPENDIX-V

**MANSAB HELD BY THE AFGHANS AT THE END OF THEIR TIETH REGNAL YEAR OF
SHAHJAHAN (BASED ON AMAL-ISALEH)**

S.NO.	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Darya Khan Rohella	4000/4000	Salih vol. III P-452
2.	Dilawar Khan Barij	4000/4000	Salih vol. III P-452
3.	Mubariz Khan Rohella	4000/3000	Salih vol. III P-452
4.	Purdil Khan Afghan	3000/3000	Salih vol. III P-454
5.	Shahbaz Khan Rohella	3000/2000	Salih vol. III P-454
6.	Dilawar Khan	2500/1500	Salih vol. III P-457
7.	Diler Khan	2000/2000	Salih vol. III P-458
8.	Mubark Khan Niyazi	2000/2000	Salih vol. III P-458
9.	Babu Khan Karzai	2000/1500	Salih vol. III P-458

10.	Jalal Kakar	2000/1500	Salih vol. III P-459
11.	Kakar Khan Afghan	2000/1000	Salih vol. III P-459
12.	Ilhamullah s/o	1500/1500	
	Rashid Khan Ansari	(500-2-3h)	Salih vol. III P-460
13.	Shamsuddin s/o Nazr Bahadur	1500/1500	Salih vol. III P-461
14.	Qutbuddin s/o Nazr Bahadur	1500/1400	
		(600-2-3h)	Salih vol. III P-461
15.	Asadullah s/o Rashid Khan Ansari	1500/1000	
		(2-3h)	Salih vol. III P-461
16.	Yasin Khan s/o Sher Khan	1500/1000	Salih vol. III P-462
17.	Alawal Tarin	1500/800	Salih vol. III P-462
18.	Jamal Khan Nauhani	1500/800	Salih vol. III P-462
19.	Sher Khan Niyazi	1000/800	Salih vol. III P-465
20.	Usman Rohilla	1000/800	Salih vol. III P-465
21.	Isa s/o Zakaria	1000/800	Salih vol. III P-465
22.	Daulat Khan Tarin	1000/600	Salih vol. III P-466
23.	Abdul Qadir Dad s/o Ahdad	1000/600	Salih vol. III P-466

24.	Ahdad Muhmand	1000/500	Salih vol. III P-467
25.	Sikandar	1000/500	Salih vol. III P-468
26.	Bahadur n/o Khan-i Jahan	1000/400	Salih vol. III P-468
27.	Ali Afghan	900/300	Salih vol. III P-470
28.	Jamal s/o Dilawar Kakar	800/600	Salih vol. III P-472
29.	Bahadur Babi	800/500	Salih vol. III P-472
30.	Azamat ullah s/o Khan-i Jahan	800/400	Salih vol. III P-472
31.	Paharh Nauhani	800/400	Salih vol. III P-473
32.	Usman s/o Bahadur Khan	800/350	Salih vol. III P-473
33.	Fazlullah s/o Siyadat Khan Niyazi	800/200	Salih vol. III P-474
34.	Bayazid s/o Muhibb Ghalzai	700	Salih vol. III P-475
35.	Neknam u/o		
	Bahadur Khan Rohella	700/300	Salih vol. III P-476
36.	Mir Kalan Durrani	600/600	Salih vol. III P-478
37.	Hidayatullah s/o Ali Khan Tarin	600/150	Salih vol. III P-480
38.	Bahai Kakar	600/150	Salih vol. III P-480
39.	Mohsin Abdali	600/100	Salih vol. III P-481

40.	Shahab s/o Mubark Khan Sarwani	500/500	Salih vol. III P-481
41.	Shahbaz Afghan	500/500	Salih vol. III P-481
42.	Hayat s/o Zakaria	500/500	Salih vol. III P-481
43.	Yusuf S/I Muhammad Khan	500/500	Salih vol. III P-481
44.	Yusuf b/o Bahadur Khan Rohella	500/250	Salih vol. III P-483
45.	Miyan Dad s/o Jalal	500/200	Salih III, P-484
46.	Abdur Rahim s/o Hadi Dad Khan	500/120	Salih III, P-486
47.	Abdur Rasul Barij	500/100	Salih III, P-486
48.	Abdul Baqa s/o Qazi Khan	500/200	Salih vol. III P-484
53.	Sayyid Bahadur s/o		
	Sayyid Budhan Bukhari	500/150	Salih vol. III P-485
50.	Arslang Beg Billoch	500/150	Salih vol. III P-485
51.	Sayyid Sher Muhammad Barha	500/150	Salih vol. III P-485
52.	Sayyid Ahmad Kabir s/o		
	Hizbur Khan Barha	500/100	Salih vol. III P-486

53.	Sayyid Karamullah S/I Khan-i Jahan Bohra	500/100	Salih vol. III P-486
54.	Sayyid Alam b/o Saiyid Salar Borha	500/100	Salih vol. III P-486
55.	Sayyid Qutab s/o Sayyid Maqbul Alam Borh	500/100	Salih vol. III P-487
56.	Sayyid Shahabuddin	500/100	Salih vol. III P-487
57.	Shaikh Muinuddin Rajgiri	500/80	Salih vol. III P-487
58.	Barkhurdar s/o Abdul Majid	500/70	Salih vol. III P-487
59.	Qazi Khushhal	500/40	Salih vol. III P-487
60.	Shaikh Chand	500/40	Salih vol. III P-488
61.	Shaikh Fazlullah n/o Muqarrab Khan	500 Zat	Salih vol. III P-489

APPENDIX-W
MANSAB HELD BY THE SHAIKH ZADAS AT THE OF TENTH REGNAL
YEAR OF SHAJAHAN (BASED ON BADSHAHNAMA)

S. NO.NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1. Sayyid Khan-i Jahan Barha	5000/5000 (2-3h)	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-293
2. Hakim Alimuddin Wazir Khan	5000/5000 (2-3h)	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-294
3. Sayyid Shuja'at Khan Barha	4000/4000 (2500-2x3h)	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-295
4. Sayyid Diler Khan Barha	4000/3000	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-296
5. Sayyid Nizam Murtaza Khan	3000/2000	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-298
6. Sayyid Hizbar Khan Barha	3000/1000	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-299

7.	Shaikh Farid s/o Qutbuddin Khan	2500/1500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-301
8.	Izzat Khan	2000/1500	
9.	Ihtimam Khan	(2-3h)	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-301
10.	Ikram Khan s/o Islam Khan	2000/1500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-302
11.	Sayyid Alam Barha	2000/1000	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-303
12.	Akbar Quli Sultan Ghakkar	2000/800	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-303
13.	Shaikh Alahdiya s/o Kishore Khan	1500/1500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-304
14.	Daulat Khan s/o Alaf Khan Qiyam	1000/800	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-307
15.	Sayyid Makhhan Barha	1000/800	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-307
16.	Sayyid Wali	900/500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-312
17.	Sayyid Abdul Wahab s/o S. Abdur Rahman	900/600	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-312
18.	Sayyid Shahab s/o S. Ghairat Khan	800/800	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-313
		800/600	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-313

19.	Sayyid Abdul Wahid	800/600	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-313
20.	Shadman Pakhiwal	800/600	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-313
21.	Sayyid Bhakkar s/o Murtaza Bukhari	800/500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-313
22.	Khizar Sultan Ghakkar	800/500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-314
23.	Sayyid Lutf Ali Bhakkari	800/400	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-314
24.	Niyaz Khan s/o Shahbaz Khan	800/400	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-314
25.	Sayyid Abdul Latif	800/50	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-316
26.	Sayyid Asadullah s/o S. Bayazid Bukhari	700/550	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-316
27.	Raja Bahruz s/o Raja Roz Afzun	700/500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-316
28.	Sayyid Sadr n/o S. Murtaza Khan Bukhari	700/500	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-316
29.	Fathullan s/o Raja Khan	700/350	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-317
30.	Ajmeri Koka	700/300	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-317
31.	Hasan Khan b/o Khidmatgarkh	700/260	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-317
32.	Sayyid Saadatullah Hajipuri	700/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-318

33.	Mujahid s/o Firuz Jalauri	600/600	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-319
34.	Sayyid Abdul Majid of Amroha	600/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-319
35.	Abdul Ghafur s/o Arab Khan	600/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-319
36.	Sayyid Abdullah Barha	600/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-319
37.	Feroz	600/400	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-319
38.	Sayyid Shah Ali s/o Rashid	600/300	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-320
39.	Sayyid Sulaiman s/o S. Qasim Barha	600/300	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-320
40.	Mir Shah Ali	600/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-320
41.	Pihalwan Darwesh Surkh	600/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-321
42.	Md. Sa'id adopted son of Murtaza Bukhari	600/200	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-321
43.	Sayyid Abdul Ma'anum Amroha	600/300	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-320
44.	Jalaluddin Mahmud g/o Makhdum- ul Mulk	600/150	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-321
45.	Qazi M. Aslam	600/60	Lahori, vol-I Part-II P-321

46.	Sayyid Baqar s/o			Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-322
	Sayyid Hamid Bukhari	500/400		
47.	Bahadur Kambu	500/400		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-322
48.	Sayyid Akhtiyaruddin	500/300		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-322
49.	Jabbar Quli Gakkar	500/300		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-322
50	Abdul Baq s/o Sharif Khan	500/250		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-323
51.	Pashutan g/o Shikh Abul Fazi	500/250		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-323
52.	Sayyid Hasan s/o			
	Diler Khan Barha	500/250		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-323
53.	Khalilullah s/o Diler Khan Barha	500/250		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-323
54.	Sayyid Chawan Airji	500/240		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-323
55.	Mir Muqtada	500/200		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-324
56.	Shaikh Qutb s/o			
	Shuja'at Khan Fathpuri	500/200		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-325
57.	Sayyid Raji s/o			
	Mubarak Manikpuri	500/200		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-325
58.	Inayatullah Thattari	500/200		Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-325

59.	Abdul Baqa s/o Qazi Khan	500/200	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-325
60.	Adam s/o Ali Rai Tibbati	500/200	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-326
61.	Ja'far Baluch	500/200	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-326
62.	Sayyid Nurul Ain	500/100	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-327
63.	Sayyid Muhammad	500/100	Lahori, vol.I,Part II, P-32

APPENDIX-X

**MANSAB HELD BY THE SHAIKHZADAS AT THE END OF TWENTIETH
REGNAL YEAR OF SHAHJAHAN (BASED ON LAHORI'S BADSHAHNAMA)**

S.NO.	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Allami Sa'adullah Khan	7000/7000	Lahori, vol.Part II, P-718
2.	Sayyid Khan-i Jahan Barha	6000/6000 (2-3h)	Lahori, vol.Part II P-718
3.	Hakim Wazir Khan	5000/5000 (1000-2-3h)	Lahori, vol.Part II P-719
4.	Daulat Khan Mayi Khawas Khan	5000/5000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-720
5.	Sayyid Shuja'at Khan	4000/4000 (2-3h)	Lahori, vol.Part II P-720
6.	Sayyid Murtaza Khan s/o		

	Sayyid Jalal Sadr Jahan	3000/2000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-724
7.	Sayyid Hizbar Khan Barha	3000/2000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-723
8.	Shaikh Fasil s/o		
	Qutbuddin Khan Koka	3000/1500	Lahori, vol.Part II P-724
9.	Shaikh Ilahdiy Ikhlas Khan	2000/2000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-726
10.	Sayyid Feroz s/l Khan-i Jahan	2000/1000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-727
11.	Sayyid Alam Barha	2000/1000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-727
12.	Ikram Khan Fathpuri	2000/1000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-727
13.	Murad Quli Sultan Ghakkar	1500/1000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-730
14.	Daulat Khan Qiyam Khani	1500/1000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-730
15.	Daulat Mand	1500/1000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-731
16.	Wali Mohal dar Khan	1500/800	Lahori, vol.Part II P-731
17.	Sayyid Asadullah Khan Bukhari	1000/1000	Lahori, vol.Part II P-732
18.	Sayyid Shaikhhan Barha	1000/900	Lahori, vol.Part II P-733
19.	Shadman Pakhiwal	1000/900	Lahori, vol.Part II P-733
20.	Jabbar Quli Ghakkar	1000/800	Lahori, vol.Part II P-733
21.	Sayyid Shahab s/o Ghairt Khan	1000/600	Lahori, vol.Part II P-734

22.	Sayyid Muhammad s/o Afzal Barha	1000/600	Lahori, vol. Part II P-734
23.	Sayyid Muzaffar s/o Shuja'at Khan Barha	1000/500	Lahori, vol. II P-735
24.	Sayyid Narul Ayn s/o Saif Barha	1000/500	Lahori, vol. II P-735
25.	Adam Khan Tibbati	1000/400	Lahori, vol. II P-736
26.	Sayyid Sher Zaman Khan Barha	1000/250	Lahori, vol. II P-736
27.	Sayyid Munawwar Khan Borha	1000/250	Lahori, vol. II P-736
28.	Sayyid Ali s/o Sayyid Jalal Bukhari	1000/200	Lahori, vol. II P-737
29.	Sayyid Hidayatullah	1000/100	Lahori, vol. II P-737
30.	Qazi M. Aslam	1000/100	Lahori, vol. II P-737
31.	Shaikh Abdul Karim Thaneswari	900/150	Lahori, vol. II P-738
32.	Sayyid Lutf Ali Bhakkari	800/800	Lahori, vol. II P-739
33.	Sayyid Hasan s/l Diler Khan	800/800	Lahori, vol. II P-738
34.	Sayyid Mujahid Jalauri	800/800	Lahori, vol. II P-739

35.	Sayyid Bhakkar n/o Murtaza Khan Bhakkari	800/650	Lahori, vol. II P-738
36.	Abul Baqa s/o Sharif Khan	800/600	Lahori, vol. II P-738
37.	Sayyid Baqar s/o Hamid Bukhari	800/400	Lahori, vol. II P-740
38.	Ranbaz Khan s/o Shahbaz Khan Kambu	800/400	Lahori, vol. II P-740
39.	Sayyid Abdul Wajid Amroha	800/400	Lahori, vol. II P-740
40.	Sayyid Salar Barha	700/700	
41.	Sayyid Chawan Ambari	(2-3h)	Lahori, vol. II P-741
42.	Sayyid Sadar Khan	700/500	Lahori, vol. II P-742
43.	Sayyid Shah Ali	700/500	Lahori, vol. II P-742
44.	Sayyid Baqar s/o Murtaza Khan	700/400	Lahori, vol. II P-742
45.	Sayyid Alam	700/350	Lahori, vol. II P-742
46.	Muhammad Said Khan	700/300	Lahori, vol. II P-743
47.	Shah Ali	700/200	Lahori, vol. II P-743
48.	Sajjid Abdullah g/o Sadr Jahan	700/150	Lahori, vol. II P-744

49.	Sayyid Abdullah Barha	600/400	Lahori, vol. II P-745
50.	Sayyid Sulaiman s/o S. Qasim Barha	600/300	Lahori, vol. II P-746
51.	Sarmast s/o Itimad Khan	600/300	Lahori, vol. II P-746
52.	Pihalwan Darwesh Surdi	600/200	Lahori, vol. II P-746
53.	Jalauddin Mahmud	600/180	Lahori, vol. II P-746
54.	Sayyid Abdul Samad Manikpuri	500/450	Lahori, vol. II P-747
55.	Bahadur Kambu	500/400	Lahori, vol. II P-747
56.	Sayyid Akhtiyaruddin	500/340	Lahori, vol. II P-747
57.	Sayyid Raji Manikpuri	500/300	Lahori, vol. II P-747
58.	Sayyid Amjad	500/250	Lahori, vol. II P-748
59.	Sayyid Ali n/o Khan-i Jahan Barha	500/250	Lahori, vol. II P-748
60.	Farhad Billuch	500/200	Lahori, vol. II P-749
61.	Sayyid Najabat s/o S. Shuja'at Barha	500/200	Lahori, vol. II P-749
62.	Abdul Baqa s/o Qazi Khan	500/200	Lahori, vol. II P-750

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 63. | Sayyid Bahadur s/o Salabat Khan | 500/100 | Lahori, vol. II P-751 |
| 64. | Shaikh Muazzam s/o Islam Khan | 500/100 | Lahori, vol. II P-751 |
| 65. | Arslang Beg Balluch | 500/100 | Lahori, vol. II P-751 |
| 66. | Sayyid Shahab Barha | 500/100 | Lahori, vol. II P-752 |

APPENDIX-Y

**MANSAB HELD BY THE SHAIKHZADAS AT THE END OF THIRTIETH REGNAL YEAR OF
SHAHJAHAN (BASED ON AMAL-I SALEH)**

S.NO. NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1. Sayyid Shuja'at Khan Barha	4000/4000	
	(2-3h)	Salih III, P-452
2. Sayyid Dilir Khan Barha	4000/3000	Salih III, P-453
3. Shaikh Ilahtiya Ikhlās Khan	3000/2500	Salih III, P-454
4. Kartalab Khan	3000/2000	
	(2-3h)	Salih III, P-454
5. Sayyid Murtaza Khan	3000/2000	Salih III, P-454
6. Shaikh Farid	3000/2000	Salih III, P-455
7. Shaikh Hidayatullah	2500/200	Salih III, P-457
8. Shaikh Miran	2500/200	Salih III, P-457

9.	Sayyid Salabat Khan Barha	2000/1500	Salih III, P-459
10.	Sayyid Dindar Khan Bahwa	2000/1200	Salih III, P-459
11.	Raja Roz Afzun	2000/1000	Salih III, P-459
12.	Sayyid Firuz Khan	2000/1000	Salih III, P-459
13.	Sayyid Shahab Barha	2000/800	Salih III, P-460
14.	Sayyid Hasan s/o		
	Sayyid Diler Khan Barha	1500/1500	Salih III, P-461
15.	Daulatmand Khan	1500/1000	Salih III, P-462
16.	Himmat Khan s/o		
	Shuja'at Khan Barha	1500/800	Salih III, P-462
17.	Sayyid Qutab	1000/1000	
		(2-3h)	Salih III, P-464
18.	Sayyid Salar Barha	1000/1000	Salih III, P-464
19.	Sayyid Asadullah Bukhari	1000/1000	Salih III, P-464
20.	Jabbar Quli Gakkar	1000/900	Salih III, P-465
21.	Sayyid Abdul Baqa s/o		
	Sharif Khan	1000/900	Salih III, P-465

22.	Abu Muhammad Kambu	1000/800	Salih III, P-465
23.	Shaikh Muazzam Fatehpuri	1000/800	Salih III, P-465
24.	Sayyid Ghulam Muhammad Bukhari	1000/700	Salih III, P-465
25.	Sayyid Alawal s/o Saiyid Kabir Barha	1000/700	Salih III, P-466
26.	Sayyid Abdul Muqtadar Khan	1000/700	Salih III, P-466
27.	Hasan s/o Khan-i Jahan	1000/500	Salih III, P-466
28.	Sayyid Bahadur	1000/500	Salih III, P-467
29.	Sayyid Najabat Khan s/o Shuja'at Barha	1000/500	Salih III, P-467
30.	Sayyid Ahmad s/o Sayyid Afzal	1000/500	Salih III, P-467
31.	Abdul Nabi	1000/500	Salih III, P-465
32.	Sayyid Munawwar s/o Khan-i Jahan Barha	1000/400	Salih III, P-468
33.	Sayyid Nam Barha	1000/400	Salih III, P-468
34.	Sayyid Maqbul Alam	1000/400	Salih III, P-468

35.	Sayyid Mansur s/o Khan-i Jahan Barha	1000/400	Salih III, P-468
36.	Nurul Hasan	1000/400	Salih III, P-468
37.	Sayyid Nurul Ain s/o Saif Khan	1000/300	Salih III, P-469
38.	Dana Dil g/o Abdul Karim Khan	1000/200	Salih III, P-469
39.	Sayyid Sher Zaman s/o Khan-i Jahan Barha	1000/200	Salih III, P-469
40.	Sayyid Shah Ali Barha	900/800	Salih III, P-470
41.	Sharza Khan	900/600	Salih III, P-470
42.	Sayyid Makhan Barha	900/500	Salih III, P-471
43.	Shaikh Abdul Karim	900/150	Salih III, P-471
45.	Mujahid Jalauri	800/800	Salih III, P-471
46.	Muhammad Murad	800/700	Salih III, P-471
47.	Sayyid Shaikh Bukhari	800/650	Salih III, P-472
48.	Sardar Khan s/o Daulat Khan	800/600	Salih III, P-472
49.	Nizamuddin s/o Ghaznin Khan	800/500	Salih III, P-472
50.	Raji Manikpuri	800/500	Salih III, P-472

51.	Sayyid Lutf Ali	800/400	Salih III, P-472
52.	Sayyid Ali n/o Khan-i Jahan Barha	800/400	Salih III, P-472
53.	Sayyid Bahadur s/o		
	S. Salabat Khan Barha	800/400	Salih III, P-472
54.	Rahmatullah s/o Shuja'at Khan	800/400	Salih III, P-472
55.	Sayyid Zabardast s/o		
	Hizbar Khan Barha	800/400	Salih III, P-473
56.	Sayyid Baqar s/o Saiyid Hamid	800/400	Salih III, P-473
57.	Sayyid Ali Akbar Barha	800/400	Salih III, P-473
58.	Qazi Ninama	800/200	Salih III, P-474
59.	Raziqullah s/o Muqarrab Khan	800/400	Salih III, P-475
60.	Sayyid Chavan Ambari	700/700	Salih III, P-475
61.	Shah Ali	700/400	Salih III, P-476
62.	Sayyid Alam	700/350	Salih III, P-476
63.	Aziz s/o Bahadur Billuch	700/200	Salih III, P-477
64.	Abdullah g/o Murtaza Khan	700/200	Salih III, P-477
65.	Sayyid Shams s/o Jalal Barha	700/200	Salih III, P-477

66.	Lutfullah s/o Sadullah Khan	700/100	Salih III, P-478
67.	Sayyid Abdus Samad Amudi	700/50	Salih III, P-478
68.	Sayyid Muzaffar S/I Randula	600/600	Salih III, P-478
69.	Firuz b/o Ghaznin Khan Jalauri	600/400	Salih III, P-479
70.	Sayyid Abdul Munim Amrohi	600/300	Salih III, P-479
71.	Bagh s/o Sher Khan Tanaur	600/300	Salih III, P-479
72.	Sayyid Ahmad s/o Saiyid Bahwa	600/200	Salih III, P-479
73.	Shaikh Muhammad s/o Ikhlash Khan	600/150	Salih III, P-480
74.	Bahadur Kambu	500/500	Salih III, P-482
75.	Sayyid Rayi s/o Abdul Hadi	500/250	Salih III, P-483
76.	Sayyid Wali Muhammad Aerji	500/250	Salih III, P-483
77.	Abdul Baqa s/o Qazi Khan	500/200	Salih vol. III P-484
78.	Sayyid Bahadur s/o Sayyid Budhan Bukhari	500/150	Salih vol. III P-485
79.	Arslang Beg Billoch	500/150	Salih vol. III P-485
80.	Sayyid Sher Muhammad Barha	500/150	Salih vol. III P-485

81.	Sayyid Ahmad Kabir s/o Hizbur Khan Barha	500/100	Salih vol. III P-486
82.			
83.	Sayyid Karamullah S/I Khan-i Jahan Bohra	500/100	Salih vol. III P-486
83.	Sayyid Alam b/o Saiyid Salar Borha	500/100	Salih vol. III P-486
84.	Sayyid Qutab s/o Sayyid Maqbul Alam Borh	500/100	Salih vol. III P-487
85..	Sayyid Shahabuddin	500/100	Salih vol. III P-487
86.	Shaikh Muinuddin Rajgiri	500/80	Salih vol. III P-487
87.	Barkhurdar s/o Abdul Majid	500/70	Salih vol. III P-487
88.	Qazi Khushhal	500/40	Salih vol. III P-487
89.	Shaikh Chand	500/40	Salih vol. III P-488
90.	Shaikh Fazlullah n/o Muqarrab Khan	500 Zat	Salih vol. III P-489

APPENDIX-Z

TOTAL NUMBER OF AFGHAN MANSABADARS DURING SHAHJAHAN'S REIGN

S.No	NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1.	Pir Khan Khan-i Jahan Lodi	7000/7000(2-3h)	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-199
2.	Bahadur Khan Rohella	5000/5000(2-3h)	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-554
3.	Sher Khan	5000/5000	Lahori, vol. I, Part, I, P-78
4.	Dilawar Khan Biranj	4000/4000	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-398
5.	Rashid Khan Ansari	4000/4000	Lahori, vol. II, P-48
6.	Darya Khan Rohella	4000/4000	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-246
7.	Mubariz Khan Rohella	4000/4000	Lahori, vol. II, P-94
8.	Bahlol Khan Miyana	4000/3000	Lahori, vol. I, P-182
9.	Nazar Bahadur Kheshgi	3000/3000	waris, (b) 52

10.	Ahmad Khan Niyazi	3000/3000	Waris, (b)148
11.	Purdil Khan	3000/3000	Lahori, vol. II, P-722
12.	Jalal Diler Khan	3000/3000	Saleh vol. III, P-279
13.	Mubark Khan Niyazi	3000/2000	Lahori, vol. II, P-726
14.	Ghazi	3000/2000	Saleh, vol. III, P-262
15.	Shahbaz Khan Rohella	3000/2000	Saleh, vol. III, P-454
16.	Babu Khan Karsani	3000/1500	Lahori, vol. I, P-182
17.	Shahbaz Khan Dutai	3000/500	Lahori, vol. I, P-183
18.	Shamsher Khan	2500/2500	Waris, (G), 261
19.	Sher Khan Tarin	2500/1500	Waris, (a), 120
20.	Hadi Dad Khan s/o Rashid Khan Ansari	2000/2000	Waris, (b), 49
21.	Jahan Khan Kakar	2000/1500	Lahori, vol. II, P-222
22.	Jalal Khan s/o Dilawar Khan	2000/1500	Lahori, vol. II, P-422
23.	Kakar Khan	2000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, P-422
24.	Dilawar Khan s/o Bahadur Khan Rohella	1500/1500	Waris, (a), 245

25.	Jamal Khan Nauhani	1500/1500	Lahori, vol. I, P-79
26.	Shamsuddin Khaeshgi s/o Nazar Bahadur	1500/1500	Waris, (a), 263
27.	Abdur Rahman s/o Shaikh Ruknuddin Rohella	1500/1500	Lahori, vol. II, P-411
28.	Ilhamullah s/o Rashid Khan Ansari	1500/1500	Waris, (a), 248
29.	Qutbuddin Kheshgi s/o Nazar Bahadur	1500/1400	Waris, (a), 263
30.	Hayat Tarin	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. II, P-554
31.	Alawal Tarin	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. II, P-554
32.	Sikandar s/o Shahbaz Khan Dutai	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-305
33.	Daulat Khan s/o Alaf Khan	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. II, P-389
34.	Yasin Khan	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. I, P-430
35.	Asadullah s/o Rashid Khan Ansari	1500/1000	Waris, (b) 184
36.	Jamal Khan Nauhani	1500/800	Waris, (a) 263

37.	Abdul Rehman s/o Sher Khan Rohella	1000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, P-165
38.	Pahar Nauhani	1000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, P-473
39.	Pir Khan Miyana	1000/850	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-4
40.	Usman Rohella	1000/800	Saleh, vol.III. P-470
41.	Isa Khan s/o Zakaria	1000/800	Saleh, vol. III, P-465
42.	Nasib Shirani Qadimi	1000/700	Lahori, vol. I, P-119
43.	Lal Khan	1000/700	Lahori, vol. I, Part II,P-184
44.	Ismail s/o Ahmad Khan Niyazi	1000/650	Waris, (a) 266
45.	Akhtiyar s/o Mubariz Khan Rohella	1000/600	Lahori, vol. I, Part II P-313
46.	Abdul Qadir s/o Ahadad Muhammad	1000/600	Lahori, vol. I, Part II,P-63
47.	Husain Khan s/o Khan-i Jahan Lodi	1000/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II,P-310
48.	Ahdad Muhammad	1000/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II,P-310
49.	Maik Husain Abdali	1000/500	Waris, (a) , 91

50.	Bahadur Khan s/o Khan-i Jahan Lodi	1000/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-276;302
51.	Habib Sur	1000/200	Lahori, vol. I, P-119
52.	Shamsher Khan s/o Sher Khan Tarin	900/500	Lahori, vol. II, P-224
53.	Jalal b/o Bahadur Khan Rohella	900/500	Lahori, vol. II, P-738
54.	Ali Afghan	900/300	Saleh, vol. III, P-470
55.	Jamal Khan s/o Dilawar Khan Rohella	800/600	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-310
56.	Saifullah s/o Shamsher Rohella	800/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-313
57.	Kamaluddin s/o Sher Khan Rohella	800/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-313
58.	Bahadur Babi	800/500	Lahori, vol. II, P-740
59.	Azmat Khan s/o Khan-i Jahan Lodi	800/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-315
60.	Kambu Taj Sarwani	800/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-314
61.	Bahadur Arand Afghan	800/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-314

62.	Sadr b/o Sher Khan Rohella	800/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-315
63.	Muzaffar Khan s/o Mubarak Khan Sarwani	700/700	Lahori, vol. II, P-741
64.	Firuz Khan s/o Ghazi Khan Ansari	700/350	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-476
65.	Said Shirani	700/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-317
66.	Neknam Khan u/o Bahadur Khan Rohella	700/300	Lahori, vol. II, P-743
67.	Bagh s/o Sher Khan	600/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II P-320
68.	Hidayatullah s/o Ali Tarin	600/150	Waris, (a), 269
69.	Shahab s/o Mubarak Khan Sarwani	500/500	Waris, (a), 269
70.	Shahbaz Afghan	500/500	Waris, (a), 269
71.	Hayat s/o Zakariya	500/500	Waris, (a), 269
72.	Bahadur Kambu	500/400	Waris, (a), 269
73.	Habib Kassani	500/300	Lahori, vol. II, P-322
74.	Yusuf Niyazi	500/300	Lahori, vol. II, P-322

75.	Mahmud s/o Babu Mangli	500/300	Lahori, vol. II, P-323
76.	Mir Kalam	500/300	Lahori, vol. II, P-447
77.	Jamal Banghsi	500/200	Lahori, vol. II, P-323
78.	Muhammad Zaman S/L Ahdal Ansari	500/200	Lahori, vol. II, P-324
79.	Miyan Dad s/o Jalal	500/200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-324
80.	Inayat Khan b/o Bahadur Khan Rohella	500/200	Lahori, vol. II, P-750
81.	Nasir s/o Daulat Khan	500/200	Waris, (a), 270
82.	Dariya Khan Daud Zai	500/150	Lahori, vol. II, P-326
83.	Arjumand n/o Jalal Kakar	500/150	Saleh, vol. III, P-485
84.	Abdul Rasul Barij	500/100	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-38
85.	Muhammad Rahsid Khan Durrani	500/100	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-327
86.	Hasan s/o Muhammad Khan Niyazi	500/100	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, P-328

APPENDIX-Z Ist

**TOTAL NUMBER OF SHAIKHZADA MANSABDARS
DURING SHAHJAHAN'S REIGN**

S.NO. NAME	MANSAB	SOURCE
1. Allami Sa'adullah Khan	7000/7000	Lahori, vol. II, 679, 718
2. Sayyid Muzaffar Khan Khan-i Jahan Barha	6000/6000 (5000x2-3h)	Lahori, vol. II, 235
3. Sayyid Jalal Bukhari Gujarati	6000/1200	Lahori, vol. II, 681
4. Hakim Alimuddin Wazir Khan	5000/5000	Lahori, vol. I, 410
5. Daulat Khan Mayi Khawas	5000/5000	Lahori, vol. II, 724
7. Sayyid Shuja'at Khan Barha	4000/4000 (2-3h)	Lahori, vol. II, 201

8.	Sayyid Diler Khan Barha	4000/3000	Lahori, vol. I, 299
9.	Shaikh Alahdiya s/o Kishawar Khan	3000/3000	Saleh, vol. III 262
10.	Sayyid Nizam s/o Miran Sadr-i Jahan	3000/2000	Lahori, vol. II, 229, Waris(a) 104
11.	Shaikh Farid	3000/2000	Waris, (a) 261
12.	Fakhrul Mulk	3000/2000	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 298
13.	Sayyid Hizbar Khan Barha	3000/1000	Lahori, vol. I, 183
14.	Sayyid Ali	2500/2500	Waris (b), 246
15.	Ihtiman Khan	2500/1500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 148
16.	Hidayatullah s/o		
	Sayyid Ahmad Qadiri	2500/300	Waris, (b), 261
17.	Shaikh Miran	2500/200	Saleh vol. III, 457
18.	Ikhlas Khan	2000/2000	Lahori, vol. II, 594
19.	Daud Khan	2000/2000	Waris, (b) 244
20.	Izzat Khan	2000/1500	Lahori, vol. II, 4
21.	Sayyid Bahwa Dindar Khan	2000/1200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II 302
22.	Sayyid Alam Barha	2000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, 199 Waris, (b) 56
23.	Raja Roz Afzun	2000/1000	Lahori, vol. I, Part II 303

24.	Ikram Khan s/o Islam Khan Fatehpuri	2000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, 727
25.	Sayyid Umar Khan s/o Nizam Shah	2000/1000	Lahori, vol. I, 399
26.	Sayyid Muzaffar s/o Shuja'at Khan Barha	2000/1000	Saleh, vol. III 244
27.	Sayyid Firuz S/L Khan-i Jahan Barha	2000/1000	Saleh, vol. III 459
28.	Sayyid Sultan s/o Sayyid Bayazid Barha	2000/1000	Waris, (b) 139
29.	Sayyid Shahab s/o Ghairat Khan	2000/800	Waris, (b) 220
30.	Sayyid Bayazid	2000/700	Lahori, vol. I, 183
31.	Sayyid Ali s/o Sayyid Jalal Bukhari	2000/400	Waris, (b) 136
32.	Akbar Quli Ghakkar	1500/1500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 307
33.	Shaikh Safi	1500/1500	Qazvini (b), 107
34.	Sharza Khan	1500/1500	Qazvini (b) 107
35.	Sayyid Hasan s/o		

	Diler Khan Barha	1500/1500	Waris, (b) 202
36.	Lal Khan Kalawant	1500/1500	Lahori, vol. II, 5
37.	Shaikhan Barha	1500/1500	Waris, (a), 263
38.	Sayyid Abdul Wahab	1500/1500	Lahori, vol. II, 379
39.	Qazi Muhammad Sa'id Karhandi	1500/1200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 87
40.	Sayyid Ya'qub Bukhari	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. I, 129
41.	Daulat Khan s/o		
	Altaf Khan Qiyam	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. II, 730
42.	Murad Quli Sultan Ghakkar	1500/1000	Lahori, vol. II, 595
43.	Daulat Mand Khan	1500/1000	Waris, (a) 263
44.	Sayyid Shahab Barha	1500/200	Saleh, vol. III, 272
45.	Abdullah Barha	1000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, 585
46.	Murad Quli s/o Akbar Quli	1000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, 410
47.	Sayyid Salar Bahar	1000/1000	Waris, (b), 263
48.	Sayyid Asadullah Bukhari	1000/1000	Lahori, vol. II, 732
49.	Shadman Pakhiwal	1000/900	Lahori, vol. II, 733
50.	Jabbar Quli Ghakkar	1000/900	Waris, (a) 264

51.	Shaikh Muazzam s/o Islam Khan	1000/800	Waris, (b) 154
52.	Abu Muhammad Zahid	1000/800	Lahori, vol. I, 315
53.	Shaikh Gulam Muhammad	1000/700	Lahori, vol. I, 184
54.	Sayyid Alawal	1000/700	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 307
55.	Sayyid Wali	1000/700	Lahori, vol. II, 48
56.	Muqtadar Khan	1000/700	Waris, (a) 213
57.	Sayyid Ali Akbar	1000/700	Lahori, vol. II, 384
58.	Sayyid Abdul Wahid s/o Mustafa Bukhari	1000/650	Lahori, vol. II, 48
59.	Sayyid Muhammad s/o Afzal	1000/600	Lahori, vol. II, 554
60.	Parwarish Khan Barha	1000/500	Lahori, vol. I, 184
61.	Sayyid Khadim Barha	1000/500	Lahori, vol. II, 232
62.	Nurul Ain s/o Saif Khan Barha	1000/500	Lahori, vol. II, 281
63.	Sayyid Nazabat s/o Shujaat Khan Barha	1000/500	Saleh, vol. III, 244
64.	Hasan s/o Khan-i Jahan Barha	1000/500	Saleh, vol. III, 466
65.	Adam Khan Tibbati	1000/400	Lahori, vol. II, 736

66.	Sayyid Mansur s/o Khan-i Jahan Barha	1000/400	Waris, (a) 247
67.	Nurul Hasan s/o Yusuf Barha	1000/700	Lahori, vol. II, 501
68.	Sayyid Maqbul Alam	1000/400	Lahori, vol. II, 554
69.	Abdul Nabi	1000/400	Waris, (b), 228
70.	Sayyid Sher Zaman s/o Khan-iJahan Barha	1000/400	Waris, (a), 265
71.	Sardar Qiyam Khan	1000/300	Saleh, vol. III, 248
72.	Sayyid Munawwar s/o Khan-iJahan Barha		Lahori, vol. II, 274
73.	Mulla Saadullah Khan	1000/200	Lahori, vol. II, 220
74.	Dana Dil	1000/200	Saleh, vol. III, 469
75.	Abdul Latif Gujarati	1000/150	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 312
76.	Qazi Muhammad Aslam	1000/100	Lahori, vol. II, 628
77.	Sayyid Shah Ali	900/700	Waris, (a) 265
78.	Sayyid Makhani Barha	900/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 312
79.	Sayyid Wali	900/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 312

80.	Mulla Abdul Latif	900/200	Lahori, vol. II, 12
81.	Shaikh Abdul Karim	900/150	Lahori, vol. II, 739
82.	Sayyid Lutf Ali Bukhari	800/800	Lahori, vol. II, 739
83.	Mujahid Jalauri	800/800	Lahori, vol. II, 739
84.	Muhammad Murad	800/700	Waris, (a) 266
85.	Sayyid Bhakkar	800/650	Lahori, vol. II, 739
86.	Jabbar Quli Ghakkar s/o Sahrif	800/600	Lahori, vol. II, 739
87.	Khizar Sultan Ghakkar	800/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 313
88.	Niyaz Khan s/o Shahbaz Khan	800/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 314
89.	Sayyid Baqar s/o Hamid Bukhari	800/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 740
90.	Sayyid Bahadur s/o Salabat Khan Barha	800/400	Waris, (a) 266
91.	Ranbaz Khan s/o Shahbaz Khan Kambu	800/400	Lahori, vol. II, 740
92.	Sayyid Zabardast Khan	800/400	Waris, (a), 266
93.	Ali Akbar Barha	800/400	Waris, (a), 266
94.	Qazi Nizama	800/200	Waris, (a), 267

95.	Shaikh Abdul Latif	800/50	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 316
96.	Rizquallah	800/40	Waris, (a), 267
97.	Raja Bahruz s/o Raja Roz Afzun	700/500	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 316
98.	Sayyid Sardar Ali	700/500	Lahori, vol. II, 742
99.	Sayyid Chawan Ambari	700/500	Lahori, vol. II, 742
100.	Chisti Khan	700/400	Lahori, vol. I, 446
101.	Fatehullah s/o Raju Khan	700/350	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 317
102.	Sayyid Alam	700/350	Lahori, vol. II, 742
103.	Sayyid Alam b/o Salar Barha	700/350	Saleh, vol. III, 476
104.	Ajmeri Koka	700/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 317
105.	Sayyid Sa'adatullah Hajipuri	700/200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 318
106.	Sayyid Shamsuddin s/o Jalal Barha	700/200	Waris, (a), 267
107.	Lutfullah s/o Sa'adullah Khan	700/100	Waris, (a), 268
108.	Sayyid Ghazanfar	600/600	Waris, (a), 266
109.	Sayyid Abdul Majid of Amroha	600/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 319
110.	Abdul Ghafar s/o Arab Khan	600/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 319

111.	Sayyid Shah Ali s/o Rashid	600/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 320
112.	Sayyid Sulaiman s/o Sayyid Qasim Barha	600/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 320
113.	Mir Shah Ali	600/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 320
114.	Sayyid Abdul Muin Amroha	600/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 320
115.	Mir Buzurg	600/250	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 320
116.	Pihalwan Darwesh Surkh	600/200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 321
117.	Sayyid Ahmad s/o Sayyid Barha	600/200	Waris, (a) 268
118.	Jalal Makhdum	600/180	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 747
119.	Bahadur Kambu	500/400	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 747
120.	Shaikh Ikhtiyaruddin	500/300	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 322
121.	Sayyid Razi s/o Sayyid Mubarak Manikpuri	500/300	Lahori, vol. II, 747
122.	Pashtan g/o Shaikh Abul Fazal	500/250	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 223
123.	Sayyid Amjad	500/250	Lahori, vol. II, 748
124.	Sayyid Ali n/o Sayyid Khan-i Jahan Barha	500/250	Lahori, vol. II, 748

125.	Sayyid Chawan Arij	500/240	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 223
126.	Mir Muqtada	500/200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 325
127.	Shaikh Qutbuddin s/o Shujaat Khan Fatehpuri	500/200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 325
128.	Inayatullah Thattavi	500/200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 326
129.	Ja'afar Baluch	500/200	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 326
130.	Farhad Baluch	500/200	Lahori, vol. II, 749
131.	Abdul Baqa s/o Qazi Khan	500/200	Lahori, vol. II, 751
132.	Sayyid Abdul Ghafur	500/150	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 326
133.	Arslan Beg Baluch	500/150	Waris, (b), 270
134.	Sayyid Sher Muhammad Barha	500/150	Waris, (b), 270
135.	Sayyid Abdul Qadir Manikpuri	500/100	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 59
136.	Muhammad Rashid Kabuli	500/100	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 63
137.	Sayyid Muhammad	500/100	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 327
138.	Mir Yahya Kabuli	500/100	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 129
139.	Sayyid Ahmad Kabir	500/100	Waris, (a), 271

140.	Sayyid Karamullah S/L Khan-i Jahan Barha	500/100	Waris, (a), 271
141.	Shaikh Muinuddin Rajgiri	500/80	Lahori, vol. I, Part II, 328
142.	Barkhurdar s/o Majid	500/60	Waris, (b), 271
143.	Shaikh Chand	500/40	Saleh, vol. III 488
144.	Qazi Khushhal	500/30	Waris, (b), 139

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