CHAPTER V

SIND UNDER THE SUMMAH

One of the most significant events in the local history of Sind is the replacement of the Sumirah by the Summahs as the ruling dynasty of Sind. The period of their respective governments has not been definitively fixed as to when the Summahs came to hold the provincial government. According to Masumi and others the beginnings of the Summah rule can be traced to the period immediately before Alauddin Khalji. The first ruler of the dynasty was the chief of the Summah who had wrested the power after defeating and killing Malik Ratan, the Muqti of Siwistan. Though his rule did not last for long and he ruled only for a period of three years and six months. However, he seems to have been able to lay the foundation of the dominance of the Summah tribe in the region. This is evident from the account of Ibn Batuta also who visited the region in 1333 A.D. He says that the Summah was the leading tribe of Sind at that time and Amir Unar had his headquarters at Siwistan.

1. Masumi, pp. 62-64; and Qani, III, pp. 100-1. These sources relate to a story about Jam Tamachi being carried to Delhi during the reign of Sultan Alauddin Khalji and the return of his son to Sind during the same reign. The same story is repeated in the account of Firoz Shah's reign is nothing but an imaginary version of a similar event.

At the time of Muhammad Tughluq's death, Sumirahs of Thatta were still the ruling tribe. Barani also mentions the Jams of Thatta, which may be taken to suggest that about this time the Summah Jams were becoming an important factor in the politics of the region.

The best contemporary evidence for the decline of Sumirahs and the rise of Summahs is contained in a letter of Ain-ul-Mulk, Mahru, Governor of Multan, addressed to Malik-ush Sharq Iftikhar-ul Mulk, Governor of Gujarat. The letter was written in the early years of Firoz Shah's reign. In this letter Mahru records that Hamir Doda Sumirah has polluted the region in collaboration with the rebellious activities of the other disloyal Summahs of Thatta, and Banbinah Unar has raised the standard of revolt. He also invited Mongols to invade the region. The rebellious activities of Banbinah were creating much turmoil in the region and the provincial governors of Multan and Gujarat were facing an uneasy situation.

The Summah had emerged as a political force most probably during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq. On the basis of evidence contained in a later source the Summahs came to power after overthrowing Hamir Sumirah in 1351 A.D.

2. Mahru, Letter No. 46, pp. 100-03.
4. Qani, III, pp. 63,100; Tahiri fol.37 gives the name of the last Sumirah ruler as Doda Sumarah and described him as an oppressive ruler.
and why Sammahs were able to defeat and disperse the Sumirahs is not easy to trace. According to Chach-Namah the Summahs welcomed Muhammad bin Qasim at Brahmanbad in 712 A.D. according to their tribal custom; while he was busy in settling its affairs. At that time Muhammad bin Qasim appointed, Kharaim b. Amar as the Amir of the Summah tribe. Approximately about a century and a quarter after this event we come across the name of another Summah Chief, Amir Muhammad, who was the ruler of Swandi Sammah, the neighbouring region of Brahmanabad and a stronghold of the Sammeh tribe. Amir Muhammad was a contemporary of the writer of the original Arabic Chach-Namah who quotes him as one of his informants. These are the only references which are available to us in the sources and these are not of much help to determine their origin, and habitat before coming to India and the period of their acceptance of Islam. The title of Jam would suggest that they had close links with the Jams of Cutch and Kathiawar. But according to Tārikh-i-Tahiri the Sammeh had originally lived in Sind. They had migrated to


2. Chach-Namah, (pp. 166, 168) records that during the reign of Sahras son of Sahasi, the province of Sind was divided into four administrative divisions i.e. Brahmanabad, Siwistan, Asklandah and Multan. Brahmanabad had a town named Sammah which might have been a strong hold of the Sammehs (pp. 10, 28).

Cutch because of the oppressive attitude of the Sumirah towards them. Originally they were peasants engaged in agriculture and it would appear that they were peace-loving and law-abiding community. Sometime later they captured the fort and established their rule in Cutch. They succeeded in extending their authority along the sea coast. This happened to be in a period when the sign of decline of the Sumirah power became discernable. About this time the Summahs were set to bring new territories under cultivation on the other side of the river. This provided them with an opportunity to entrench themselves in the region.

Armel, last of the Sumirah rulers was cruel and oppressive. His oppression led some of the notables to hatch a conspiracy with Unar. As a result of this conspiracy Sumirah ruler was assassinated and Unar was elevated to throne in his place. The first Summah ruler about whom some details are available in the sources is Jam Unar b. Bahbinah. The Jam Juna and Banbinah were next joint rulers of lower Sind. Jam was the brother of Unar and Banbinah was the son of Unar. Sirat-i-Firoz Shahi calls him 'Alauddin Jam Juna and his nephew Sadruddin Banbinah bin 'Unar.

1. Tahiri, fols. 33, 41-42.
3. 'Afif, p. 199; Sirat-i-Firoz Shahi, fol. 41b.
4. Sirat-i-Firoz Shahi, fol. 41b, 42a; Mahru, p. 232, Mahru also calls him Jam Juna.
In the beginning of reign of Firoz Shah, 'Ain-ul-Mulk complained in a letter about the mischievous activities of Banbinah in Sind while Firoz Shah was away from Delhi on a campaign to Bengal. Firoz Shah's two campaigns of Bengal occurred in 1353-54 and 1359-61 A.D. Returning from Jajnagar campaign, Firoz Shah lost his way. Because of this Firoz Shah was away from the capital for quite a long time. This period was obviously more suitable for the rebellious activities on the part of the local chiefs. Assuming that Mahru's complaint is related to the second Lakhnauti expedition succession of Allauddin Jam Juna and Banbinah the joint government of Thatta may be placed sometime before 1350 A.D. Tarikh-i-Masumi and Tuhfat-ul-Kiram both are unanimous that Unar, the first Summah ruler, ruled for a period of three and half years after which he was succeeded by Jam and Banbinah.

**RELATION WITH THE DELHI SULTANATE:**

During the reign of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq Ibn Batuta visited Sind in 1333 A.D. Describing the position of Unar Samri and Amir Qaisar-i-Rumi, he maintained that both were servants of the Sultan and commanded a contingent of 1800 soldiers. Ratan, the Hindu Governor of Sind, also lived in Siwistan. The region of Siwistan and its neighbouring territories, were conferred upon

him as *iqta*'. Wunar Samri and Qaisar-i-Rumi felt very much uneasy under his governorship and hatched a plot against him. They killed him and looted the royal treasury which was worth 12 lac and appointed Wunar as their chief. He assumed the title of Malik Firoz and distributed the treasury among the soldiers. However, feeling unsafe Wunar fled from Siwistan towards the neighbouring regions. The remaining soldiers elected Qaisar-i-Rumi as their chief. 'Imadul-Mulk, the Governor of Sind and Multan crushed the rebels.

It appears from Ibn Batuta's statements that the Sammāh or at least a section of them had accepted the authority of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq and remained loyal to him till 1333 A.D. However, it is not clear from his account that all of the Summāhs had accepted the suzerainty of the Sultan. In any case it would seem that after 1333 A.D. the Summāh withheld their allegiance to Delhi. The rebellious and independent Jam of Thatta i.e. Summāh ruler had provided shelter to the rebel Taghi, a royal slave. This greatly annoyed the Sultan. The Sultan decided to crush the rebel along with the Jam of Thatta. But the Sultan died on 21 March 1351 at the bank of Indus before he could accomplish his plan. Firoz Shah abandoned the campaign and returned to Delhi. The Summāh army caused much

1. Ibn Batuta, pp. 398-99


3. Ibid., p. 625.
harassment to the Tughluq army for two or three days after
the death of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq until Firoz Shah
was selected as the new ruler and led army to safety. In
1360-61 A.D. Sultan Firoz Shah again proceeded towards Thatta.
The ruler of Thatta at that time was Jam, offered stiff resis­tance
to the imperial army. Firoz Shah had to return towards
Gujarat. In 1362 A.D. Firoz Shah again marched from Gujarat
to Thatta and encomped on the eastern bank of the Indus just
opposite of the Thatta. The royal army seized all the crops
of the Thatta. The scarcity of previsions in Thatta forced
the Jam to approach Saiyid Jalaluddin Bukhari to intercede
on his behalf with the Sultan. Firoz Shah acceded to the
request. Jam and Banbinah were taken to Delhi along with their
families, leaving behind the Jam's son Mani, and Banbinah's
brother, Tamachi, to carry on the government. Four Lac
tankas were presented to the Sultan and it was undertaken to
send a large sum of money amounting to several lacs every year
to the court along with 50 horses and other valuable things.

Firoz Shah returned to Delhi along with Jam Juna and
Banbinah. They were given in the charge of Saifuddin Khajiv.
They were provided residence near Sara-i-Malika which appears
to have been a very respectable locality in the city of

1. Sirat-i-Firoz Shahi (fol. 42b), says that the Jam sent
his daughters to the royal harem. Also see Mahru (L.99,
pp. 286-88), 'Afif, pp. 200-205, 514-16; Ferishta,
I, pp. 292-94; Nizamuddin Ahmad, p.234; Sirhind, p.131.
Firozabad. The locality soon came to be called after them as Sara-i-Thatta. An annual stipend of two lacs of tankas was fixed for each of them. In the court they were provided seats of honour on the right of the throne close to the seat of Sadrus-Sudur-i-Jahan who was the minister of religious and Judicial affairs.

It appears that though Firoz Shah defeated Sammahs and annexed the region of the lower Sind into his own territories, but its control did not go beyond a formal recognition of the suzerainty of the Delhi Sultan and payment of an annual tribute to him by Sammahs who in effect continued to rule Sind. It was not long before that even this myth was broken and the Sindi rulers overthrew their allegiance to Delhi. Jam Juna who was living at time at Delhi was sent back to Thatta to put down the rebellion of Tamachi and to send him to Delhi. Saiyid Jalaluddin Bukhari was also sent to Thatta to bring Tamachi along with him to Delhi. Thus Banbinah and his brother Tamachi were brought to Delhi where they were made to live while Jam Juna and his son ruled Thatta.

The only authentic information regarding the fact that Alauddin Jam Juna was still ruling in Sind as a vessel of Firoz

1. ‘Afif, pp. 254-281; Sirhindi, p. 131.
2. ‘Afif, p. 254.
Shah in 1380 A.D. is available to us in the form of an inscription on a Khanqah built by him in the village of Gujju, ten miles away from Thatta in the Mirpur Sakro Taluqa. This Khanqah was built for Shaikh Haji Bu Turab and the inscription bears the date 3rd Safar 782 A.H./9th May 1380 A.D.

Banbinah continued to stay at Delhi till the death of Firoz Shah. In 1388 A.D. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq Shah II, sent Banbinah back to Sind with royal favour. But he expired on his way to Thatta. Most probably Jam 'Alauddin Juna had died about that time and Banbinah was being sent to fill in the vacuum caused by his death on the political scene of Sind.

Towards the end of the rule of Tughluq dynasty the centre had become so weak that it was no longer in a position to assert its authority over the far flung provinces. As a result, many of the provincial governors revolted and declared their independence. The Jams of Thatta also took advantage of the situation and severing all relations with the centre, assumed full independence.

Due to the paucity of source materials it is not possible to provide a detailed picture of the social life under

2. 'Afif, p.254.
3. Ibid., p. 254.
the Sammahs or give a coherent account of their administrative institutions. However, the very fact that they were able to rule Sind and keep their grip on it for a little less than two centuries is in itself quite significant. Even Firoz Shah could not uproot them from Sind. After Firoz Shah the central government gradually declined during the second half of the 14th century and it was no longer possible for it to maintain its control over the provinces.

In the following pages a brief description of the Summah rulers is being given for a clear understanding of the situation.

As has been already noted Jam Unar was the founder of the Summah dynasty. It was in 1351 A.D. that he acquired power and established himself as the ruler of Sind. Within a short span of time, he consolidated his power in Thatta and invaded Sehwan. The Governor of Sehwan was Malik Ratan. After a furious battle, Ratan was defeated and killed. Malik Firoz and Ali Shah Turk who were in Bhakkar, marched on Sehwan and attacked the Jam. In this encounter Jam Unar was killed in the vicinity of Bahrampur. Malik Firoz invested Sher Ali with the government of Bahrampur and himself returned to Bhakkar.

In 1354 A.D. Jam Juna ascended the throne. Soon after his accession, he appointed his kinsmen to conquer the neighbouring territories. Jam crossed the Indus river at Thatta and
proceeded towards Bhakkar. After two or three encounters he was able to capture the region. The imperial forces took to flight towards Uchh. After that Jam Juna annexed Bhakkar into his own territory. Jam Juna expired after a successful reign of thirteen years.

Jam Juna was succeeded by his nephew Jam Tamachi. But soon Firoz Shah's armies invaded Bhakkar. The Sammahs were defeated and Jam Tamachi with his whole family was taken prisoner and carried to Delhi where he had to live for many years in the locality of sarai-Thatta.

In any case it was not long before Banbinah's brother Tamachi, who had been in Sind to rule jointly with the Jam's son rebelled and repudiated allegiance to Delhi. Jam Juna who was still loyal to Delhi was now sent back to Thatta to put down the rebellion of Jam Tamachi and to send him to Delhi. However, Banbinah and his brother stayed at Delhi court, while Jam Juna, ruled in Thatta with the help of his son.

Banbinah continued to stay at Delhi till after the death of Sultan Firoz Shah. In 1388, his successor sent Banbinah to

1. Māsūmi, (p.63), says that Sultan Ṭalāšuddin sent his brother Ulugh Khan along with Malik Taj Kafuri and Tatar Khan for the conquest of Sind.
2. 'Afif, p. 254, Māsūmi, p.64.
3. Māsūmi, p.64.
Sind to rule the territory. After a rule of eleven years he breathed his last. He was succeeded by his brother Jam Tamachi. He also ruled for thirteen years and peace seemed to prevail during the period.

After the death of Jam Tamachi, his son Jam Salahuddin ascended the throne. He was an ambitious ruler. He crushed all the resistance in the region. The recalcitrants fled to Cutch. They were pursued and finally uprooted and the region was annexed into his own territories. He ruled for eleven years and some months. He was succeeded by his son, Jam Nizamuddin.

After the death of his father, Jam Nizamuddin ascended the throne with the help of his father's nobles. He was a kind-hearted ruler and his first act of kindness was the release of his uncles, Sikander, Karan, Bahauddin and Amar who had been confined on the advise of the ministers. He appointed every one of them to perform administrative duties in different

1. Masūmi, p.66.
2. The author of Hadiqat-ul'Auliya states that Jam Juna, Tamachi and his son Jam Salahuddin had been sent as prisoners to Delhi, but were set at liberty through the blessings of the living saint Shaikh Hammad Jamali, and that they occupied the throne of Sind in succession. Saiyid Abdul Qadir Hadiqat-ul'Auliya, ed. S.Hussamuddin Rashidi, Hyderabad Bind, 1967, pp.56-7; Also see Masumi, p.66.
3. Masūmi (p.66) says that they were his cousins, but Qani, III (p.103) records that they were his uncles, which is correct.
regions of the state while he himself remained at the centre. But his ungrateful uncles plotted against him to capture him but the Jam was informed by his men and made good his escape to Gujarat.

After his departure, the people summoned Ali Sher son of Jam Tamachi, who was living in obscurity and raised him to the throne. Meanwhile Jam Nizamuddin also died and his uncles too being disappointed in their design were forced to lead a miserable life.

Jam Ali Sher, son of Jam Tamachi was a brave and wise ruler. He consolidated his territory and crushed all the rebels. During his reign people led peaceful and comfortable life. Jam was very fond of the night walk specially in moonlight. His brothers and nephews had plotted and conspired against him. The scheme that was worked out for this purpose was that they will hide in a nearby forest and wait in ambush for the Jam to come out for his usual walk in the moonlight. The plan was successfully carried out and they succeeded in killing the Jam in his boat on the bank of the river. But the people placed Karan on the vacant throne. The nobles of the state were not in favour of this bloody prince. Perceiving this Jam Karan determined to kill and capture other. He invited a

1. Masumi, p. 67.
a large number of people to a feast but few of them were present and killed Jam Karan only after two or three day of his accession.

Jam Karan was succeeded by his nephew, Jam Fath Khan. He was a good administrator and was favourably inclined towards his subjects. It was during this time that Pir Muhammad, grandson of Taimur, arrived at Multan and captured the town of Uchh. He made a long stay at Multan, but during his stay he faced much trouble. Most of his horses died. Hearing this, Taimur sent 30,000 horses from his own stables to provide a reinforcement to his grandson. Pir Muhammad was threatened by the local chiefs of Bihti. Pir Muhammad sent a message to Bhakkar calling upon the chief men of the town to come and pay the homage to him. Instead of complying with this request the notables of the place fled towards Jaisalmer. Only one solitary person, Saiyid Abul Ghayas, went to visit Pir Muhammad. He interceded on behalf of the people. Mirza gave him a horse and some other presents and granted him the pargana of Alora as gift (inam). Pir Muhammad soon went to Delhi. The provinces of Multan and Sind, therefore, continued to be ruled by the Langhas and the Sammahs as before. After 15 years of successful reign Jam Fath Khan died.

1. Masūmi, p. 68.
2. Ibid., p. 69.
3. Ibid., p. 69.
4. Ibid., p. 70.
Three days before his death, Jam Path Khan elevated his brother, Tughluq to the throne. He also proved to be a good administrator and was very fond of hunting. He made his brother the administrator of Sehwan and Bhakkar.

During his reign some Baluch tribes raised the standard of revolt in the outskirt of Bhakkar but Jam Tughluq reached at the spot and crushed the rebels. After that, he appointed an outpost in each pargana to prevent any future rebellion. He died after a reign of 28 years.

Jam Tughluq was succeeded by his minor son, Jam Sikandar. Taking advantage of this unstable political situation, the governors of Sehwan and Bhakkar started preparations to assert their own authority. Jam Sikandar was still in his way to meet this challenge when he learned at Naserpur that a distinguished general had set himself on the throne of Thatta with the title of Jam Mubarak. Consequently he had to rush back. In the meanwhile people have successfully driven out Jam Mubarak and Jam Sikandar did not have to face any problem from his side. But he was not destined to enjoy this peace for long as he died only after a year and half.

He was succeeded by Raidinah. Earlier in the reign of Jam Tughluq he had left Sind due to some unspecified reason.

1. Masumi, p. 70.
2. He was the curtain-keeper of the late Jam Tughluq. (Masumi, p. 71).
migrated to Cutch 1454 A.D. He was a kind man and his good behaviour won for him considerable popularity in Cutch and he became a leader there. Hearing about the death of Jam Sikander, he came to Thatta and informed the notables that he had no desire for the throne but he had come with the sole intention to assist his countrymen. He also declared that he was ready to pay homage to any one who would be elected a ruler. But as there was no better claimant to the throne, the people with one voice selected Raidinah to be the Jam of Sind.

He proved to be a good administrator and succeeded in consolidating his territories from sea shore to the town of Kajrali and Kandali in the pargana of Mathelah. In the ninth year of his reign the greedy Sanjar, who was an attache of the Jam poisoned him. He died 3 days after the poisoning.

On his death, Sanjar became the Jam of Sind. He is said to have been a very handsome person and on that account people had much affection for him. It is said that before his accession a faqir had blessed him that he would become the ruler of Thatta for 8 years. This faqir was a usual visitor of Jam Sanjar afterwards.

He ruled the country very wisely. Under his rule people of Sind enjoyed much peace. He was very fond of learned

1. According to Qani, III (p.104) it is Mathelah and Ubaarah.
and pious men. On account of this his darbar was full of these men. On every Friday he used to distribute charities and fixed the allowances for bereaved persons. He also increased the emoluments of the Qazis and other officers of the state. He issued a general order to increase the salaries of the government employees. He died in 1470 A.D. after a reign of 18 years.

After the death of Jam Sanjar, Jam Nizamuddin alias Jam Nanda son of Babnah was selected by the notables pious men as well as the military commanders on 7 March 1491 A.D. He was very religious and had a refined taste of literature. Most of his time was spent in the liberaries and mosques. After his accession he proceeded to Bhakkar and resided there for one year. After consolidating his power, he left Bhakkar in the charge of his slave, Dilshad, and himself returned to his capital, Thatta. He had friendly relations with the ruler of Multan and often used to correspond with him and they also exchanged presents with each other. It was a habit with him to regularly visit stables and thump the heads of his horses. As all his neighbouring states were Muslim States he did all that was in his power to avoid conflict with them as it would lead to the spilling of the Muslim blood.

In the last days of his reign, Shah Beg Arghum, the Mughal ruler of Qandhar, invaded Sind. In this encounter the

1. Masūmi, pp. 72-73.
2. Ibid., p. 74.
Mughal army was completely routed and Abu Muhammad Beg, the brother of Shah Beg was killed. The Mughals fled to Qandhar and never invaded Sind again during the reign of Jam Nanda.

He was very fond of learned men and held them in high respect. The renowned scholar Jalaluddin Muhammad Shirazi came to Sind from Shiraz during his reign and sent his two pupils, Mir Shamsuddin and Mir Mīn to Thatta. The Jam sent back these pupils with necessary funds to bring him to Thatta. But he had died in the meanwhile and his pupils had to return to Thatta empty handed. They themselves, however, continued to live there with honour. After a very long spell of reign extending over 48 years and distinguished for its peace, prosperity and patronage of learning, Jam Nanda died in 1508 A.D.

At the time of the death of Jam Nanda, Jam Firoz son of Jam Nizamuddin was still a minor and Darya Khan the adopted son of the late Jam, was appointed as his guardian. During this period, however, Salahuddin a grandson of late Jam Sanjar, who was also a claimant of the throne revolted against this selection. But he could not muster enough support and did not find himself in a position to dislodge the young Jam, he migrated to Gujarat and spent his days there with Sultan Muzaffar, who happened to be his son-in-law.

1. Māsūmi, p. 75.
2. Ibid., pp. 75-76.
3. Ibid., p. 76.
Jam Firoz was young and preferred to spend his time in pleasure. All the state affairs were in the hands of Darya Khan. During these days Sammahs were considered to be the main source of all sorts of mischief. They however put all the blame for their unruly behaviour on Darya Khan. Therefore Darya Khan left Thatta and took his residence in his Jagir at Kahan. He invited Makhdum 'Abdul 'Aziz, Maulana 'Asiruddin 'Abbasi and his son Maulana Muhammad, the most learned men of the time. They had migrated from Herat in 1521 A.D. when Shah Ismail had expelled them from there.

As it appeared that the ways of Jam Firoz were now beyond reform the people of Thatta, invited Salahuddin from Gujarat to invade Thatta. This was nothing less than a God send opportunity for Salahuddin. Sultan Muzaffar provided him with a large army for the invasion of Thatta. He hurriedly reached Thatta and captured the household of Jam Firoz and would not release him until they arranged a large sum of money. Meanwhile, the well-wishers of Jam Firoz managed to take him out of the town by another way and his mother brought him to Darya Khan at Kahan. Jam Firoz repented for his misdeed and craved for his pardon. At this turn of the situation Darya Khan relented and set out to muster a large army. He could depend

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1. He was well-read in religious law and had written many books on history and other sciences. He had also written commentaries on many different books. He died at Kahan where he lies buried.

2. *Masūmi*, p. 76.

on the people of Bhakkar and Sehwan. The tribe of Baloch also came and joined the army of Jam Firoz and proceeded to face the enemy.

Salahuddin’s vazir Haji was commanding the army and they fought a fierce battle. Darya Khan was defeated and fled from the battlefield. Haji the vazir dispatched a letter to inform Salahuddin of his victory over Darya Khan. However, this letter fell into the hands of Darya Khan. He wrote another letter on behalf of Haji containing the news of the defeat of Salahuddin’s army and informing that the enemy was strong and therefore he should leave Thatta with his family. On receipt of this letter Jam Salahuddin left Thatta and crossed the river on 2 August 1522 A.D. He was finally defeated. Soon afterwards Darya Khan brought Jam Firoz to Thatta at the time of Id celebration.

Jam Firoz introduced a new element in the polity of Sind. He appointed Kaibak Arghun with a large number of Mughals in his court. They were provided residence in a locality which came to be called Mughal Warah. The Mughals wanted to check the influence of Darya Khan by placing curbs on his visits to the court and wormed themselves in the confidence of the Jam. When they had consolidated their position at the court they invited Shah Beg Arghun to invade Sind. Shah Beg conquered Sind in 1522 A.D. This brought to an end the rule of the Sammah dynasty in Sind.

1. Masumi, p. 77; Idriki Beg, pp. 8-9; See, Zafar-ul-Walih, I, p. 137.
3. Ibid., p. 79; Idraki Beg, p. 13. Zafar-ul-Walih, I, p. 138; mentions that the daughter of Jam Firoz was married to Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat in 1528 A.D.