Bibliography


**Primary Sources**

1. **Persian Sources**
   
i. *Arzdasht*, Persian, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
   These are the letters of the officials of Amber Raja posted at different places in various *parganas*. The basic theme of these letters is the political, economic and administrative condition as in the *Vakils* Report. The letters contains good information regarding the activities of rebels and the action taken against them. The effect of these upheavals at *pargana* level can clearly be noticed in these documents.

   
   Akhbarat are the records of the daily proceedings of the Mughal court. A news writer (*akhbar navis*) is always present at the court to record each and every incident of the Mughal court. The princes and nobles also had scribes to record the daily happenings of the Mughal court which is why the large collection of *Akhbarat* is available to us furnishing graphic details of the main events.

   
   These are the letters of the agent (*vakil*) of the Raja of Amber at the Mughal court. These *Vakil* Reports covers day to day development in the political, social, economic and administrative spheres of the Mughal Empire. It is written both in *Persian* as well as in *Rajasthani* language. It covers the period of 1681 to 1715. These *vakils* were expected to safeguard the interests of their masters at the Mughal court.

   
   It is the order of the Mughal Emperor to his officials and nobles. Large number of Farman sent by the Mughal Emperor to the Raja of Amber regarding Jat problem and the approval, disapproval and the assignments of jagirs are the main subject of these Farmans. Large number of such Farmans are preserved in Rajasthan State Archives.
v. **Khatoos**, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
Khatoos contains information about day to day functioning of administration at *pargana* level. The economic and political dimensions of local administration are the theme of most of the letters. These letters are written by one official of the state to another. The name of the place where these officials were posted and the political development of that place were the main subject of these Khatoos.

2. **Rajasthani Sources**
   
i. **Arzdasht**, Rajasthani, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
These Arzdashts are in Rajasthani language but the nature of information is same as in Persian *Arzdashts*. These Arzdasht were translated into Persian language in order to send it to the Mughal Emperor by Amber Raja.

The Rajasthani Vakils Report are found more frequently after 1710. These reports are sent by the Vakils who were at the Mughal court. The *vakil* sends information regarding terms which he settled with the nobles and princes at the court in order to obtain *jagirs* for the Raja, factional intrigues, the developments took place at the court etc.

   iii. **Muwazana Dahsala Pargana Hindaun**, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
This document provides statistical account of ten years for different *parganas*. It contains information about the total area of *pargana*, the breakup of the total area into agricultural and non-agricultural land, the agricultural land it further provides information about the land occupied under both *rabi* and *kharif* crops for each ten year. Sometimes the non agricultural land is also divided such as uncultivated and saline soil in *pargana* Hindaun.

The *taqsim* are the summary account of revenue in the *pargana*, gives villagewise account. It generally gives the ten years account. The total area of *pargana*, the uncultivable land, area under cultivable land, forest, pools, *nullah*, hilly strips are mentioned. The total cultivable area as well as the area
under each harvest of rabi and kharif is also mentioned. Sometimes the distance from qasba and the direction was also mentioned.

3. **Sanskrit Sources**
   This book is in Sanskrit language written by the court poet of Amber ruler Ishwari Singh. The book deals with the Jat uprising during later Mughal period, Bishan Singh’s expedition against the Jats and the services rendered by Hari Singh, the commander of Raja Bishan Singh in dealing with the Jat rebels in Mathura region.

4. **French Sources**
   Wendel was a French traveller, who lived in the court of the Jat Raja Maharaja Jawahar Singh, right from the emergence of the Jat power to the time of Jawahar Singh. This account deals with almost every aspect of the Jat history.

5. **Published Sources**
   Informs about the infringing activities of the Jats since the time of Aurangzeb and the two expedition sent against the Jat during the period of Farrukhshiyar and Muhammad Shah under the command of Sawai Jai Singh.

   The first volume contains the Farmans, Kharitas, Parwanas etc. related to the assignments of jagirs to Amber chiefs in lieu of their services against the Jats, the orders to punish the Jats and the activities of the Churaman and other Jat
leaders. The second volume give maps of the Jat forts like Sinsini, Thun and the network of Jat forts with notes on it. These maps also contains literary information written on it in order to show the location of the places and military arrangements at wartime.


These *vakils* report are edited by the author. These are in Rajasthani language. Letters of the *Vakil* appointed at various places to send reports to Maharaja. As the time period shows, it contained information about the *jagirdari*, *ijaradari* and *watan* area of the Jats. It also talks about the Jats and the measures of Maharaja in dealing with the Jat problem.


Informs about the disturbed condition in the Later Mughal period and the major problems contributing in weakening the Empire. The extension of the Jat power and observation on how to tackle these problems. It also informs about the prevalence of *ijaradari* system at that time, Jat forts, life of Surajmal etc.


Informs about the disturbances created by the rebels near the capital and gives the detail information of how to bring them under control. It also informs about the relation between Sayyid Brothers and Churaman Jat.


Gives an account about the activities of the Jats and throws interesting light on military clashes that took place eversince the time of Shahjahan between
the Jats and the imperial army upto the establishment of Royal House of Bharatpur.


Informs mainly about the activities of Churaman and the two expeditions led against the Jats. Character and activities of Badan Singh, the invasion of Nadir Shah and its effect on the Jats and the Mughal Empire.

viii. *The Chachnama-or Fathnama-i-Sindh*, An Ancient History Of Sindh’ (Giving The Hindu Period Down To The Arab Conquest), Eds. N.A. Baloch, Institute of Islamic History, Culture and Civilization, Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan, 1983.

Deals with the Jats of lower Sindh during early medieval period. The terms imposed on the Jats by Chach and Muhammad Qasim. It also throws light on the martial behaviour if the Jats and about their origin also.


Informs about the Prince Bidar Bakht’s march from Deccan to punish the Jats and the disturbed condition of Northern India due to Aurangzeb’s involvement in Deccan wars.


Informs about the disturbances created by Gokula Jat and the battle that took place between Gokula and the imperial army.


It also deals with the activities of Churaman, the Thun expedition of Sawai Jai Singh and the details of the battle, arms used in the battle, mansab received by Churaman etc.
Gives information about the disturbances created by the Jats, the campaign sent under Bidar Bakht to punish the Jats of Sinsini.

Gives detailed information of the Jat area i.e. suba of Agra and its environs, about its geography, main crops, total revenue, area occupied by each sarkar and mahals also, the zamindar caste of the area etc.

This is the memoir of Jahangir. He has recorded the event of his time on daily basis. The book covers all the important incidents of his reign. It also informs about the geography, climate, crops, forest etc. of Northern India.

The book is a collection of Aurangzebs orders to various nobles and Princes. It contains a letter of Aurangzeb to his son for deputing his grandson against the Jats in collaboration with Bishan Singh.

The book informs about the revolt of Gokula and Rajaram Jat, the expeditions sent under Hasan Ali Khan and Nawab Khan-i-Jahan Bahadur, the conquest of the forts of Soghar and Sinsini etc.

The source informs about the activities of Churaman, the expedition sent against the Jats, the role of Churaman in war of succession, his relation with Sayyid Brothers etc.

6. **Unpublished Thesis**
   
i. Sumbul Haleem Khan, *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court, 1694-1742*, PhD. Thesis, Aligarh Muslim University, 1992. Throws light on the *watan* and non *watan* areas of Amber Raja, his *jagir*, *ijara* and *watan* jagirs. Relation with nobles, the Jat problem etc.

   ii. Lokesh Bharti, *Reconstructing the Image of Meenas*, M Phil. Dissertation, Centre For Historical Studies, 1998. The book deals with the history of Meenas. The writer mentions about the counter perspective approach for the study of these tribes. An attempt is made to study these tribes at regional level.

7. **Reference Works**
   

   ii. *A Descriptive List of Farmans*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

   iii. *A Descriptive List of Vakils Report*, (Persian), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

   iv. *A Descriptive List of Vakils Report*, (Rajasthani), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

   v. *A Descriptive List of Arzdasht*, (Rajasthani), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

   vi. *A Descriptive List of Arzdasht*, (Persian), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner


x. Contains details of the sources of Mughal period. The book informs about the source Nuskha-i-Dilkusha dealing with the activities of Churaman Jat.


xii. The Atlas contains the map of the whole of the Mughal Empire. The atlas of Rajasthan and Agra suba is utilized here.


8. Geographical Dictionaries


It describes the geographical condition of India during medieval period. The book also deals with the geographical condition of Bharatpur region during Mughal period and the worth of Doab area.


It contains information about the geographical condition of India, its various areas and physiographic condition of these places. It also informs about the
geographical condition of Jat areas viz Doab, Gokul, Tilpat, Alwar, Mahaban, Mathura etc..

9. **Secondary Sources**

**(English)**


Informs about the service of Hari Singh under Amber Raja and his various expeditions against the Jats in different phases. Also deals with the other aspects of the life of Hari Singh.


Deals with the history of Jat rebellion from the reign of Aurangzeb, its rise, expansion and the decline of the Jat power.


It starts from the early Jat rulers upto the time of Surajmal. The book deals with the emergence of Jat power and traces its history upto the time when Jat state reached its zenith.


The book deals with the architectural features of Bharatpur fort.


The book deals with the nature of Jat revolt, social status of the Jats and Rajputs, the clannish ties of the Jats, the clash of interest between the Jats and Rajputs, activities of Churaman and other Jat leaders, struggle for the establishment of power etc.
The book contains information about the revolt of Gokula Jat, services rendered by Bishan Singh in dealing with the Jats, revolt of Rajaram and Churaman, appointment of Sawai Jai Singh against the Jats etc.

Gives information about the origin of the Jats, the resistance of the Jats during later Mughal period, throws good light on the Jat areas and caste-wise distribution of the Jats in these areas, the social life of the Jats, their festivals, religious practices, ceremonies and about the basic features of the Jat dwellings.


ix. Deals with the infringing activities of Churaman, the Jat expedition under Sawai Jai Singh, pardon received by Churaman, Rajput-Jat alliance under Bishan Singh and the architectural activities of Badan Singh.

The book deals with the expeditions of Sawai Jai Singh against the Jats, the pardon received by Churaman, the trajectory of the Jat, Rajputs and the Mughal Emperor. The role of Sayyid brothers and their relation with Churaman are also highlighted.

The book deals with the political condition of India during later Mughal period. It throws light on the breakdown of the administration and factors of the weakening of Empire.

The book also contains the information about the Jat revolt in Mathura region, activities of Churaman and the expedition against the Jats under Sawai Jai Singh.


It contains information about the forts of Rajasthan. The book also provides information about the fort of Bharatpur, its strategic location, the ditches, mud walls ramparts, the city wall, various gateways etc.


The book deals with the Jai Singh’s expedition against the Jats, expansion of Jat power under Surajmal, Maratha-Jat relation under Surajmal, the monuments of Bharatpur and social status of the Jats.

xv. G.C.Dwivedi, *The Jats-Thier Role In The Mughal Empire*, Maharaja Suraj Mal Memorial Education Society, First Published 1989, New Delhi.

The book contains information from the Jat uprising in 1669 upto the later Jat rulers. He talks about the decline of the Mughal Empire and the emergence of the Jats at the same time. The book also contain information about the personalities of individual Jat leaders. The role of Sayyid Brothers and their relation with Jats is also highlighted.


The book throws good light on the monuments of Deeg like its palaces its ornamentation, water supplies, fountains, decorative methods, fort and fortification of the city, gardens etc.

The book mentions about the rural stratification, rural setting, agricultural condition, various agricultural production, magnitude of land revenue demand etc. the book throws light on the uprising occurred during later Mughal period, the involvement of zamindars and peasants and various facets of these uprisings.


The book mainly deals with the history of Jaipur. It also contains information about the Jat areas under Bishan Singh's jurisdiction and the assignment of the duty of punishing the Jats to Amber Chiefs by the Mughal Emperor.


The book contains information about the rise of the Jat power, factors behind their development, expedition against the Jats by the Mughal commanders, interest of Amber rulers in Jat area and the Jat-Rajput relationship etc.


The book deals with the history of Jat under Surajmal, his political measures, his relation with the Mughal Emperor and the recovery of Awadh by Wazir Safdarjung and attitude of Surajmal towards this incident.


The book deals with the Jats of Sinsini, the expeditions sent against the Jats, rise of Churaman, his role in battle of Jajau, relation of Churaman with the Mughal Emperors.

The book deals with the Mughal army, its organization, administration etc. It also informs about the army sent against the Jats under Sawai Jai Singh and the arms used by the Jat, plunder of Mughal cannon by the Jats.

The book deals with the various castes, the origin, and distribution in India. It also talks about the Jat and their social status.

The book deals with the various races of Northern India. It also talks about the Jats of Northern India, their origin and social status.

Mentions about Jat uprising during the reign of Aurangzeb. The Jat leaders are also mentioned. Surajmal, his political measures and his clash with the Mughals, the social life, the socio-political institutions of the Jats are mentioned here.

The book mainly deals with the history of Amber and Shekhawati. It also throws light on struggle of the Jats against the Mughals, the Jat expedition under Sawai Jai Singh and recognition of Badan Singh as the chief of the Jats.

Gives information about the forts of Ancient India their basic features, forts at Delhi, Gwalior, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Deccan, Afghan forts, Mughal forts, Maratha forts, South Indian forts, fort of Bharatpur, English forts etc.

It informs about the mode of fortification in India, selection of a site for constructing forts, the different kinds of forts at different locations, the arrangement of water supply, the defensive structures and its importance for different purposes etc.


The book gives information about the basic features of the fortification of India, the defensive measures in building the forts.


The book throws light on the Importance of *taqsim* documents. It deals with the *taqsim* documents of various areas and especially the *taqsim* of *pargana* Udehi are fully utilized here provides it ten years account of each village of *pargana* and provides information about the geographical and economic condition of *pargana* Udehi.


The book informs about weapons, the Indian army, navy, the mode of fortification, its defensive characteristics, the siege operations etc.


The book provides information about the monuments of Bharatpur, Deeg, Kumher, Weir, Kama, Noh etc Jat areas.


He has done a pioneering work on Eastern Rajasthan, purely based on primary sources. The book deals with the agrarian condition of eastern Rajasthan,
contains information about the agricultural production, revenue demand, various taxes, trade and commerce etc.

Gives the areawise account of Rajasthan. This is an important book completed around 1875. The book starts with the history of Marwar. It deals with the history of all the states of Rajputana. The book throws good light on the political, economic and geographical condition of the Jat area. The agricultural production, rivers, hills, climate, vegetation, all the aspects of geography are covered in this book.

It is a voluminous work contains rich information of the Aurangzeb’s reign. It also deals with the disturbances in Agra region, the Jat revolt along with other revolts occurred that time and the political condition of Northern India at the time of Jat revolt.

This book provides statistical information about the various sections of nobles during Aurangzeb’s reign. It informs about the crisis in the administrative machinery occurred during the later Mughal period.

This book throws details information about agrarian condition of Mughal India. It throws light on the agricultural production, rural stratification, trade and commerce magnitude of land revenue demand, grants and the agrarian problems during later Mughal period. It informs about the Jat revolt as a consequence of heavy revenue demand from the peasants.

The book contains information about the counter perspective approach regarding Meo tribe. It deals with the religion, the identity, the Pal polity as a basic unit of the Meo pility, the treatment of Meos in Indo-Persian Historiography, the anti-imperial literature of Meos, resistance of Meos against the State etc.


This work also provides the information about Meos. It mentions about the Meo tribe of Mewat region, the Meos in Alwar and Bharatpur region in modern times, the movement of Meos and the perspective of Princely States of Alwar and Bharatpur, the British and the Meos, the resistance formed by the Meos and the participation in the resistance on collective and individual basis, the communal politics, the role of Meos at the time of partition and the present condition of Meos.


Provides information about the importance of geography in studying the other discipline.


The book informs about the architectural features of Jaipur, the defensive structures and the arms and gun foundry at Jaigarh. It informs about the arms utilized by Amber Rajas in the battle against the Jats.


The book contains information about the unstable political condition of India during the later Mughal period. It throws light on the developments took place in Awadh region and the beneficiaries of the decline of Mughal Empire. It
provides information about the rise of certain groups of people came into prominence with the decline of the Mughal Empire.

The writer furnishes graphic details of the monuments of Jat region. It throws good light on Bharatpur fort, its walls, gates, the palaces of Deeg and monuments at Kaman.

The book throws ample light on the monuments of the Jats like Bharatpur, Deeg, Kumher, Weir, Sonkh etc. the book deals with the architectural features of these monuments, the secular and religious building, fort, palaces all the places of architecture of the Jat area are covered.

The book informs about the monuments of Bharatpur and its architectural features.

It mentions the basic features of Indian architecture from ancient to modern period, the influence of Islamic and Indian architecture on each other especially during eighteenth century.

Informs about the monuments of Bharatpur and Deeg, its architectural features and the influence of Rajput architecture of these monuments.

The book contains information about the cannons of India. The manufacture, operation and the placement of cannons on the fort. The book informs about the Jat cannon manufactured in arsenal of Dholpur.

(Hindi)


The book is in poetic form. Discusses the revolt of Gokula Jat till the expansion of Jat power under Surajmal and other Jat leaders.


The book starts from the rise of the Jats in Haryana, the encounter of Jats with Shershah. Uprising of Gokula Jat, and information on the other Jat leaders Rajaram, Churaman is found. The expedition launched by the Mughal Empire on Jat areas etc. are mentioned.


The book contains information about the fort of Bharatpur, its architectural features, like ditch, ramparts, mud walls etc.


The book is in poetic form, contains information about the rise of Jats, their struggle with the Mughal Empire. The life and valour deeds of Surajmal is also highlighted with some exaggeration.

10. Article

Deals with the location, effect of Jat revolt, agricultural condition of *pargana* Kama, prices of food grains, various taxes and assignments of Amber Raja in *pargana* Kama etc.


It provides information about the geographical, agrarian and economic condition of *pargana* Udehi. It gives village-wise information of *pargana* and the land occupied under various heads such as cultivable area, rivers, hills, houses, different kind of streets, trees, well, ponds etc.

**iii.** S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian Exactions In The Jat Region – A Case Study Of Mathura, The Jats- Thier Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006.

It contains information about the Jats of Mathura region, their uprising, the rivalry between the Jats and Rajputs, the employment of Amber chiefs in Mathura by the Mughal Emperor. It also throws good light on the agricultural condition, the revenue demand and the defiance of revenue by the Jats.

**iv.** R.P. Rana, *Agrarian Revolts In Northern India During The Later 17*th* And Early 18*th* Century*, *The Economic And Social History Review*, Vol XVIII.

It informs about the revolts that occurred during later Mughal period in northern India, the role of the *zamindars*, nature of the revolt, magnitude of land revenue demand, the caste-wise distribution of these revolt in various pockets of northern India.


It informs about the three categories of *zamindars* during medieval period, the position of these *zamindars* in Mughal hierarchy and their functions and status in rural stratification.

The paper deals with the information provided by Wendel on the Jat history.


It contains information about the locality of Pargana Au, the revolt of the Jats of Au and Sinsini, the expeditions launched by the Mughal commanders, the problem in collection of revenue from the Jats etc.


It contains information about the arms of the Jats, their martial activities, tactics of warfare etc.


Informs about the monuments of the Jats like Bharatpur, Deeg and Kumher, their architectural features and strategic location.


The writer mentions about the early history of the Jats and their martial behaviour.

It deals with the reasons of the clash of interests between the Jats and Rajputs. The policy of the Mughal Emperor in dealing with the Jat rebels and the appointment of Amber Raja against the Jats etc.

It informs about the forts of the Jats, their mode of fortification, strategic location, and geographical layout of the area and the other architectural features of the Jat forts.

xiii. Saba, Gleaning Jat History From Persian Sources, Presented at *All India Oriental Conference*, 2010.
This paper mentions about the military clashes between the Jats and the Mughal army, it informs about the strategies adopted by Amber Raja against the Jats, the tactics of warfare adopted by the Jats and the daily skirmishes that took place between the local officials and the Jat rebels.

It informs about the disturbances created by the Jats in Agra and around it. The *waqai* papers utilized here describes the nature of problem faced by the officials because of the infringing activities of the Jats. It also informs about the arms used by them.

The writer mentions about the Jat zamindars and peasants of pargana Kol. The Jat resistance in *pargana* Kol and its effect on administration is also highlighted.
This paper informs about the activities Mewatis during medieval period. It throws light on the response of these local communities against the policies of the state, and the importance of studying these communities from below in order to understand their attitude towards the state.

It furnishes information about the fort of Aligarh and its architectural attributes and a plan of the fort.

11. **Gazetteers and Census Reports**

Deals with the various aspects of Bharatpur State such as agriculture, irrigation, climate, soil, its districts and their structures etc.

Informs about the various places of eastern Rajputana in detail, and the description given in contemporary sources and inscriptions related to it.

It provides geographical, economic and agricultural information of Rajasthan. It deals with every place of Rajasthan and this report also provides the map for each district of Rajasthan separately. Informs about the State of Bharatpur, its neighbouring states, total area, rainfall, its different tehsils, rivers, hills, climate etc.

It contains various aspects of related to the Jats of Mathura, the geographical condition of Mathura, its various areas, Aurangzeb’s policy towards the Jats, revolt of Gokula Jat, growth of Jat power after the death of Aurangzeb, campaign of Jai Singh and the monuments of Jats in this area.