Ghulam-Muhuy-ud-Din was aware of the episodes that were happening in the capital Shahjahanabad. He narrated an account of all the occurrences that were taking place in the capital. There was rampant treachery in the Nobility at the center. Party politics was at its peak. There was jealousy and rivalry among the nobles belonging to different factions, particularly the Turanis, the Iranis, the Afghans and the Hindustanis. The Turani’s belonged to the Trans-Oxania and they were Sunnis. The Iranis were from eastern and western provinces of Iran and were Shias. The Afghans had come from the mountainous border regions across the Indus and many of them belonged to the Rohilla tribe. They were mostly Sunnis. The Hindustani nobles were Muslims who had settled in India for many generations and were jealous of the new arrivals. These parties were not at all concerned about the interests of the State, but they were only concerned with efforts for their own ascendancy and their selfish ends.

Sadats were rejoicing at their success against Farrukhsiyar and getting him killed. They were further attempting to set ablaze the whole Mughal Empire. The Sadats proved treacherous to their own masters. After Farrukhsiyar’s death they elevated Muhammad Rafi-us-Shan to the throne and made him Emperor. On his death his brother was seated on the throne with the title of Shah Jahan II. Sadats were proving more treacherous to the Mughal dynasty and in one year’s time, they did away with two Emperors. They then raised Nasir-ud-Din Mohammad Shah who showed the audacity to

take the reigns of the government in his own hands. He indulged in far-fetched and useless projects for ruling the country. He never bothered to give any importance to the nobility consisting of courtiers and the commanders of the troops.

The Mughal Nobility consisting of Nizam-ud-Din Khan Firoz Jung, Etmad-ud-Daulah Muhammad Amin Khan Chin Bahadur Nusrat Jung and Saif-ud-Daulah Abdus Samad Khan Bahadur Diler Jung who all belonged to same tribe and were the only members of the Mughal Nobility, who merited differently. Their political status was in no way less exalted than what the Sadats enjoyed at the Imperial court.

The Sadats wrote a letter to Sayyad Alam Ali Khan, their cousin brother posted in the Deccan informing him that Nizam-ul-Mulk had hastened to the Deccan without the Imperial Majesty’s permission. Accordingly, he should be given befitting reception, but Alam Ali Khan’s inexperience and immaturity led him to his death in his first scuffle. He met his doom. On hearing this, the Sadats were naturally greatly upset and were boiling for revenge. Qutub-ul-Mulk Abdullah, the Sadat then decided to prepare for war and necessary equipments. He apprehended that the arrival of Abdus Samad Khan at Shahjahanabad would destroy their plans. Then it would be impossible to act effectively. He further apprehended that if Nawab arrived, it would certainly upset the game. He would certainly bring some scions of the Mughal dynasty out from imprisonment and would stir up a new threat to them.

He plunged into another game. He advised the Imperial Majesty to march upon Nizam-ul-Mulk in the south with all the imperial forces. Even some of his well-

\[^{2}\text{Ghulam-Muhy-ud-Din, } \text{Futuhat-Namah-i-Samadi, MS., BM., Or. 1870, London. f.160 (Lines 8-9).}\]

\[^{3}\text{Ibid., f.160 (Lines 10-11).}\]

\[^{4}\text{Ibid., f.160 (Lines 11-15).}\]

\[^{5}\text{Ibid., f.161 (Lines 1-10).}\]
wishers attempted to forewarn him against this step which would lead to the division and separation of their own ranks; but their fate was differently sealed by destiny. Nothing could prevent them take that suicidal step. The Imperial forces had hardly marched out of the capital for a short distance when Etmad-ud-Daulah fell upon Amir-ul-Umra Hussain Ali Khan the Sadat, who had fled from the battlefield. According to the author, he used to boast of his success as a King-maker. Mir Haider killed Hussain Ali. The entire nobility united against them. They all fell upon Abdullah, the Sadats fled from the battlefield. The Imperial Majesty was advised to turn his attention to Abdullah. Mughal nobility got the upper-hand and they succeeded in persuading him to deal with him. Etmad-ud-Daulah dispached urgent messages to Saif-ud-Daulah to reach the capital immediately, Qutub-ul-Mulk placed another representative of the Mughal dynasty called Mohammad Ibrahim, third son of Muhammad Rafi-us-Shan, on the throne. The new Emperor went out of Shahjahanbad to meet his adversaries but was arrested and his soldiers fled from the battlefield.

On Qutub-ul-Mulk’s arrest, Abdus Samad Khan was extremely overjoyed. After reaching the capital, Mughal Nobility succeeded in raising Etmad-ud-Daulah to the Chancellor-of-Ex-checquer of the Mughal dominions in India. The Nawab and his son Zakariya Khan were lauded for their services to the Imperial dynasty. After his success both, father and the son marched back to Lahore with their officials holding elevated ranks in the government.

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7 Ibid., f.162 (Line 15); f.163 (Line 1).
8 Ibid., f.163 (Lines 8-10).
9 Ibid., f.163 (Line 15); f.164 (Line 1).
10 Ibid., f.165 (Lines 5-8).