CHAPTER-III

THE HADAS OF BUNDI

Hadoti is situated in the South Eastern part of the Suba of Ajmer. It comprised of the principalities of Kotah and Bundi and was ruled by Chauhan dynasty. It was surrounded by several powerful neighbours, such as the Afghan Sultan of Agra and the Khaljis of Malwa who held sway over Ajmer and Tonk in the North-West and Sisodias and Kachhwahas ruled over Mewar and Amber in the South-West and North-East respectively.¹

The state derived its name from Bunda Mina the founder of the Kingdom. But the Hadas really came to enjoy important position only after Rao Surjan Hada, succeeded to the throne in 1554.² At the time of his accession, however the authority of Rao Surjan perhaps did not extend beyond Bundi, because Kota and its neighbouring Parganas were held by two Afghan chiefs Qaisar Khan and Dakar Khan, while Barod and Siwali were under the control of Raimal, the Khichhi chief of Mau.³ Shortly after his accession Rao Surjan captured Kota from the Afghans and forced Raimal Khichhi of Mau to accept his overlordship.⁴ About the same time, Rao Surjan purchased Ranthambore from Jujhar Khan Afghan who held it on behalf of Salim Shah the Afghan ruler of Agra.⁵ He also forcibly seized a number of villages around the fort of Ranthambhore.⁶

¹ M.U. II, p.113; Tod, III, p.1467
² Nainsi Khyat, I, p.60, 109-10, 127; Vir vinod, II, pp.107-11
⁵ Akbarnama, II, pp.87-88; The Rajasthani sources mention that the fort of Ranthambore was conferred upon Rao Surjan by Rana Udai Singh. This must have been after Surjan had purchased the fort from Jujhar Khan (Nainsi Khyat, I, pp.60, 91-98, 111; Vir vinod, II, p.108)
⁶ Akbarnama, II, pp.87-88; Khyat, I, p.243
After taking possession of Ranthambhore, Rao Surjan became quite powerful. Abul Fazl in *Akbarnama* specifically mentions that “Ranthambhore was one of the prominent fort of Hindustan and distinct for its loftiness and strength”¹ Being close to Agra, Rao Surjan’s expansionist policy specially the occupation of Ranthambhore must have been viewed with concern by the Mughal authorities, because the Mughals themselves wanted to have control over this fort for their expansion in the region of Malwa and Rajasthan. Although Rao Surjan had become quite powerful as a result of recent acquisition of territories and the fort of Ranthambhore as mentioned above,² but he remained a vassal of the Sisodias of Mewar.

Rao Surjan’s accession in 1554 coincides with a period of confusion in Agra and it seems that his successes were the result of those unsettled conditions. However, after the re-conquest of India by Humayun in 1555 and accession of Akbar (1556), the situation changed and some measure of stability was restored at Agra and Delhi. But really significant developments took place only after 1560 when Akbar took the reigns of government in his own hands.

The first campaign against Rao Surjan to conquer Ranthambhore was sent in 1560 under the command of Habib Khan but the campaign had to be abandoned because of the revolt of Bairam Khan.³ In 1561 when Akbar proceeded towards Malwa and passed near Ranthambhore, Rao Surjan sent suitable *Peshkash* and offer of submission through his officials.⁴ But the Emperor insisted on his personal presence and apparently no settlement could be reached. For the next five or six years we have no reference of any imperial contact with Rao Surjan. We know that during all these years, Akbar was faced

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² However some regions remained under the control of the Chauhans, the Khichhi and other local chiefs (*Vir vanod*, II, p 108)
³ *Akbarnama*, II, pp 87-88
⁴ *Akbarnama*, II, p 140
with the rebellion of his nobles and could hardly move in any other direction.\(^1\) But soon after the suppression of the rebellion the emperor decided to conquer the forts of Ranthambhore and Chittor and proceeded at the head of a large army towards that region in 1568. As soon as the army reached near the vicinity of the fort of Ranthambhore and even before the arrival of the Emperor, the commanders of Rao Surjan who himself at that time was not present in the fort, were frightened and fled away without offering any resistance. The fort was captured and the Emperor assigned it to Nazr Bahadur.\(^2\) From there the imperial armies marched towards the town of Kota which was also captured without any resistance.\(^3\) But after the departure of the imperial army the Mughal commanders of these forts failed to maintain their position and Rao Surjan was able to recover both the forts in a short time.\(^4\)

After the conquest of Chittor in 1568, the Emperor again proceeded towards Ranthambhore.\(^5\) As Rao Surjan refused to offer his submission, the fort was put to siege. Within a month, the besieged were faced with shortage of food and fodder because they failed to get any help from the Rana of Mewar.\(^6\) After a discussion with his courtiers, Surjan came to the conclusion that with the small army that he had at his commands, it would not be possible to defend the fort any further. Hence, it was decided to despatch Duda and Bhoj his sons along with some of the prominent Zamindars of the area to sue for peace.\(^7\) Abul Fazl writes that with the help of some high officials of the court, Duda and Bhoj

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\(^1\) From 1562 to 1567-8 the Empire was faced with successive rebellion of his own nobles; the rebels read Khutba in the name of Mirza Hakim and invited him to lead the campaign against Akbar. The revolts, however, was suppressed in 1567. For details see Iqtidar Alam Khan, The Political Biography of a Mughal noble Munim Khan Khan-i-Khanan, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1973, pp.56-74

\(^2\) Akbarnama, II, p.303

\(^3\) Kota was assigned to Shah Mohammad Qandhari (Akbarnama, II, p.303)

\(^4\) A.R. Khan, p.106.

\(^5\) Akbarnama, II, pp.323-27, 334-35

\(^6\) Nainsi Khyat, I, pp.56-57.

\(^7\) Akbarnama, II, pp.334-37; Z. Khawanin, p.229; Ain, I, p.449.
were able to present themselves before the Emperor.\textsuperscript{1} Nainsi however, clearly mention that Surjan Hada surrendered the fort on the mediation of Raja Bhagwant Das.\textsuperscript{2} On their arrival, Bhoj and Duda were received with favours and on their request Surjan was also pardoned. Shortly afterwards the sons were allowed to return to their father who was present in the fort. We have no details of the discussion that may have taken place at the court between the sons of Surjan and the Emperor. Abul Fazl however, tells us that Rao Surjan requested the Emperor that some high nobles of the court be sent to him to escort him to the presence. The Emperor exceeded to his request and dispatched Husain Quli Khan to bring him to court.\textsuperscript{3} The following day, Rao Surjan came to court along with Husain Quli and presented himself before the Emperor and offered valuable \textit{peshkash}, alongwith the key of the fort and promised to vacate it within few days.\textsuperscript{4} Afterwards the Emperor appointed Mehtar Khan as incharge of the fort.\textsuperscript{5}

Hadas like the Kachhwahas were also offered very liberal terms. They were not asked to inter into matrimonial relation with the Emperor.\textsuperscript{6} As a matter of fact establishing matrimonial relation with the Emperor or imperial family was not part of Kachhwaha-Mughal alliance too. The proposal of marriage had come from the side of Bharamal before he accepted the subordination of Akbar. With the surrender of the fort of Ranthambhore to the Mughal imperial authority the long standing relation of the Hadas with the Mewar came to an end and marked the beginning of a new political relationship. The Hada chiefs became vassal of the Mughal Empire and having accepted a \textit{mansab} he formally joined imperial service. He loyally served the Emperor until his death.

\textsuperscript{1} Akbarnama, II, pp.337-38; Nainsi Khyat, I, pp.111-112  
\textsuperscript{2} Nainsi Khyat, I, p.111  
\textsuperscript{3} Akbarnama, II, p.338  
\textsuperscript{4} Ibid, pp.338-39  
\textsuperscript{5} Akbarnama, II, p.338; Z. Khawanin, p.229  
\textsuperscript{6} Ain, I, p.510
The state of Bundi territorially was very small. *Nainsi* tells us that the Raj of the Hada chief extended over an area of only 720 villages.\(^1\) After the submission as mentioned above, Ranthambhore was taken over by the Mughals and assigned to Mehtar Khan but all the territories held by Hadas were restored to them and Duda and Bhoj were admitted in imperial service.\(^2\) But one may question as to why Ranthambhore was taken away and in this manner an exception was made in the case of Hadas. It seems Ranthambhore was not restored to them because it does not form part of their ancestral holdings and was purchased quite recently from the Afghans. Besides that it was held on behalf of the Rana of Mewar and therefore, the Hadas have no claim of retaining Ranthambhore. On the contrary, at the time of submission, the Emperor assigned him in addition to his ancestral holdings four *parganas* of Chunar in *Jagir\(^3\)* and later on Garh-Katanga was also added in his *Jagir* which he continued to hold till 1576.\(^4\) In 1576 besides Chunar seven *parganas* including Varanasi were granted to him in place of Garh-Katanga which was transferred to Sadiq Khan.\(^5\)

Soon after the submission, Rao Surjan was appointed to subdued the Gond Raja of Malwa.\(^6\) The Raja was defeated and his capital Barigarh was also conquered.\(^7\) In 1573 Bhoj son of Surjan accompanied Raja Man Singh in the campaign of Bagar (Dungarpur and Banswara).\(^8\) Duda and Bhoj were also sent to conquer the fort of Surat under the command of Raja Todarmal.\(^9\) The local

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\(^1\) *Nainsi Khyat*, I, pp.111-12
\(^2\) *Akbarnama*, II, pp. 338-39; *Vir vinod* II, p. 86
\(^3\) *Nainsi Khyat*, I, cited by A.R. Khan, p.106
\(^5\) *Akbarnama*, III, p. 223. However Surya Mal writes that Akbar was greatly pleased with the success of Rao Surjan. He was raised to the rank of 5000/ 5000 and 26 parganas in Banaras were assigned to him (*Vamsh Bhaskar*, III, p. 2284)
\(^6\) *Vamsh Bhaskar*, III, pp. 2284-85; M.L. Sharma, I, p. 81
\(^7\) Tod, II, p.384; *Vamsh Bhaskar*, III, pp.2284-85
\(^8\) *Akbarnama*, III, pp. 33-34
\(^9\) Tod, II, p. 384
sources tell us that Surjan became extremely unpopular in Rajasthan especially in Mewar and Hadoti region after the surrender of Ranthambhore to Akbar without offering any resistance. Therefore, in disgust, he went to Kashi (Banaras) and settled there after handing over the administration of his Kingdom in the hands of his son Duda. But Vir Vinod and some other local sources are of the view that Duda was also unhappy with his father for joining Mughal service. Hence after getting the charge of the government in his hands, he established very close and cordial relations with the Rana of Mewar. According to Nainsi this was strongly resented by Bhoj. Rao Surjan too became unhappy with these actions of Duda and decided to dismiss him. Having come to know of these developments, Duda left the court and proceeded towards Bundi without taking permission of the imperial government. Soon after reaching there he took control of the fort of Bundi and started making arrangement to defend it. The Emperor immediately despatched an army under Safdar Khan, Bahadur Khan, Mohammad Husain and Jaimal to punish Duda. But it seems that the campaign was not successful and therefore, on 30 March, 1577 the Emperor sent another army under the command of Zain Khan Kokaltash accompanied by Rao Surjan, Ramchand and Bhoj, which completely defeated Duda and forced him to flee the fort. Bundi was now made over to Bhoj. After the conquest of Bundi, Rao Surjan came to the court and presented himself before the Emperor. It seems that about this time he was promoted to the mansab of 2000.

However, Duda still had some territory of the Hadas under his command and with the help of the Rana of Mewar continued to create trouble. Zain Khan
who stayed there to establish peace in the region launched repeated attack on his stronghold and ultimately succeeded in forcing him to leave Hadoti. From Hadaoti he proceeded towards Mewar and joined Rana’s service and with his help again started harassing the Mughal army which was posted in Bundi. But the imperial army inflicted crushing defeat on him and Bhoj was appointed to look after the administration of Bundi in the absence of Rao Surjan his father.

Having lost all hopes of any success in 1579 Duda met Shahbaz Khan Kambhu at Ajmer and requested him to intercede on his behalf to get the favour of the Emperor. Shahbaz Khan Kambhu agreed to his pleadings and on his request the Emperor not only condoned him of his crimes but also re-admitted him in imperial service and deputed to serve in the Punjab. But shortly afterwards he fled from their and once again made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture Bundi. The sources hardly mention the cause of his rebellion, but it seems he was not granted rank and position to his satisfaction. Besides, the charge of Bundi was also not given to him. Eventually Duda died in Sep.1585 at Malwa, on his way to Bijapur where he was going to seek help from the Adil Shahi ruler.

Rao Surjan was attached with the Mughal campaign in Bihar (1580) under the command of Rao Todarmal and Farid Bhakhari. He was also sent to Kabul under Man Singh in 1581 to suppress Mirza Hakim’s rebellion. In 1583

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1. *Iqbalnama*, p.308
2. *Akbarnama*, III, p.203
3. Shahbaz Khan was posted at Ajmer to deal with Rana Pratap. (*Akbarnama*, III, pp. 246-47; *M.U.*, II, p.116)
4. *Akbarnama*, III, pp.246-47; *M.U.*, II, p.116; But there is no mention of his rank or the office that was assigned to him
6. Abul Fazl writes that he was received with princely favour but is silent about the post and mansab granted to him (*Akbarnama*, III, p.246)
7. *Akbarnama*, III, p.268; *Vir vinod*, II, p.111
9. Ibid, pp.353-54
he was appointed with Zain Khan to crush the revolt in Bengal. However, before the army moved out of the capital the news of the victory arrived and the campaign was abandoned.\(^1\) He was sent back to Banaras where he died in 1585.\(^2\)

Bhoj, who was already managing the affairs of Bundi on his father’s behalf, was formally made ruler of Bundi.\(^3\) Rao Bhoj for a long time was included in the contingent of Man Singh and did brave deeds in the battle against the Afghans of Orissa (1591).\(^4\) Afterwards, he was appointed to serve in the Deccan under Abul Fazl and Prince Daniyal.\(^5\) He also served in the conquest of Ahmadnagar in 1600. Akbar was so much pleased with his efforts in the battle of Ahmadnagar that after its conquest one of the Burj (bastion) of the fort was named as Bhoj Burj.\(^6\) He was also raised to the rank of 1000/1000.\(^7\) Rao Bhoj returned to the court after the death of Daniyal in 1604.

However, during the reign of Akbar, the Hadas were neither able to get a higher rank nor an important office at the court. Apparently it was because of family feud and hostile attitude of certain members of the family towards Mughal authority. Besides that it is also very surprising that why Rao Surjan lived in Kashi and the charge of Bundi in the first instance was given to Duda and thereafter to Bhoj while the Chiefship of the Hadas remained with him until his death in 1585. The suggestion that Rao Surjan came to live at Kashi because he became unpopular in the Hadaoti region due to the surrender of Ranthambore to the Mughals without offering any resistance is not very convincing.

1. *Akbarnama,* III, pp.399-400
2. Tod, II, p.384
3. *Ain,* I, p.510; *Umra-i-Hunood,* p.95
4. *Akbarnama,* III, pp.610-12; *M.U.,* I, pp. 141-42
5. *Akbarnama,* III, pp.646-47; *M.U.,* I, pp.141-42; *Ain,* I, p.510
6. Tod, II, p.384; M.L. Sharma, p.85
7. *M.U.,* I, p.142; *Z.Khawanin,* p.234; According to Abul Fazl’s list given in *Ain* Bhoj was a rank holder of 900. (*Ain,* I, p.162)
During the period of accession crisis Rao Bhoj was present at the court and was closely associated with Man Singh under whom he had been serving since long. But due to his minor position in official hierarchy the Persian chronicles have not mentioned anything about his role in the crisis. Apparently he was on the side of Man Singh and thus a supporter of Khusrau and probably because of that soon after the collapse of the conspiracy and the accession of Jahangir, he fled from the court and took shelter at his watan. He was so apprehensive of action against him that he did not come to the court to offer submission to the new monarch which was customary and remained at Bundi. Unfortunately his relations with the Emperor were further strained because of his opposition to Jahangir's proposal of marriage with Jagat Singh’s daughter.¹ Jahangir got so angry with him that he decided to punish him after returning from Kabul. But before Jahangir could return to the capital Bhoj suddenly died in the same year.²

Rao was survived by three sons namely Rao Ratan, Narayan Das and Keshav Das. (We have discussed briefly their career at the end of our discussion on Jahangir’s reign.) Rao Ratan who had been nominated as his heir, succeeded to the gaddi. Although Jahangir was unhappy with Rao Ratan also because of his father’s faults, but in 1608, when he presented himself at the court, he was not only recognised as the ruler of Bundi but also styled as Sarbuland Rai because of his pleasing manners.³

¹ Jagat Singh was eldest son of Man sing and Rao Bhoj was maternal grandfather of the lady. However the marriage took place on 18 June 1608. (Tuzuk, pp.68-69; M.U., I, p.142)

² M.U. I, p.142; Vir vinod, II, p.111, But Blochmann writes that he committed suicide. (Ain, I, p.510) Kavi Raj Shyamal Das however, mentions that he had four sons namely Ratan, Hiday Narayan, Keshav Das and Manohar (Vir vinod, II, p.111)

³ Rao Ratan also presented some valuable gifts and an elephant which the Emperor named as Ratan Gang. (Tuzuk, p.66; M.U., II, pp. 208-9)
We have no record of his activities until 1614, when he was deputed to serve under prince Khurram against Rana Amar Singh of Mewar.\(^1\) Although Hadas were feudatory chiefs of Mewar and also had very close relation with them, but now being in the service of the Mughals, Rao Ratan performed valuable service in the campaign.\(^2\) After the completion of Mewar campaign he was allowed to visit his \textit{watán}. But shortly afterwards he was recalled and dispatched to the Deccan to serve under Khurram.\(^3\) At that time of departure his \textit{mansab} was increased to 2000/1500.\(^4\) After making a settlement with Malik Ambar, Khurram return to the court but Rao Ratan was left there to assist imperial forces.\(^5\) After the departure of Khurram, Malik Ambar regrouped his forces and started making efforts to reoccupy all those areas which were handed over to Mughals. Initially Rao Ratan was able to check the onslaught of Malik Ambar and in reward for the service received the promotion of 2500/1500.\(^6\) However, Malik Ambar soon got an upperhand and forced the imperialist to leave Balaghat and retreat to Burhanpur.\(^7\) Express massages were sent by Rao Ratan and other important commanders for reinforcement so that the situation could be retreaved. The Emperor therefore re-appointed Prince Khurram in 1620 who after reaching there once again compelled Malik Ambar to sue for peace.\(^8\) In this campaign Rao Ratan also served with distinction.

\(^1\) \textit{M.U.}, II, pp.208-9
\(^2\) The \textit{Tuzuk} mentions that at the time of his departure to the Deccan (in 1616) Rao Ratan was given dress of honour and his mansab was increased by 500 Zat and 260 sawars, which raised his rank to 2000/1500. This would means that he already held the mansab of 1500/1240, which apparently he was granted either in 1608 when he received the title of Sarbuland Ray or after Mewar expedition. (\textit{Tuzuk}, p.143,47)
\(^3\) \textit{Tuzuk}, p.143,164,166; \textit{M.U.}, II, pp.208-9
\(^4\) \textit{Tuzuk}, p. 147
\(^5\) Ibid, p.201
\(^6\) Ibid, p.272
\(^7\) \textit{Tuzuk}, pp.305, 321-22; \textit{Iqbalnama}, pp.160-61
\(^8\) \textit{Tuzuk}, p.322

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While Khurram was still in the Deccan the Persians launched an attack on Qandhar and the reports clearly indicated that the fort might fall any moment because of lack of personnel and provision. The Emperor ordered Khurram to take charge of the Qandhar campaign immediately but the Prince due to certain adverse circumstances as are well known refused to proceed to Qandhar and openly rebelled. The Emperor now summoned to court nobles who were in the Deccan, serving under Khurram. Although several nobles preferred to remain with the Prince but Rao Ratan immediately proceeded towards the court and reached Delhi before the battle of Bilochpur and joined imperial forces and fought against the rebels. After the defeat and flight of the rebels he was deputed to serve under Prince Parwez and Mahabat Khan who were dispatched to pursue Khurram. Rao Ratan along with his sons Madho Singh and Hari Singh and brother Hirday Narayan accompanied Prince Parwez and Mahabat Khan in hotly pursuing the rebels. After suffering successive defeats in Malwa and Gujarat and desertion of some important nobles from his camp, Khurram through Rao Ratan Hada opened negotiations with Mahabat Khan. But the negotiations failed and Khurram was forced to cross Tapti and proceeded towards Orissa and Bengal.

After the departure of the rebels, Mahabat Khan started making arrangements for the settlements of the Deccan affairs. But in the meantime situation in the east become so alarming that the Emperor issued a farman ordering Parwez and Mahabat Khan to immediately proceed towards Bengal to check the advance of the rebels. On receiving this order, Mahabat Khan

1 Tuzuk, pp.351-52
2 For details see, Tuzuk, pp.357-60; Dutch Chronicle, p.59; For further detail of the battle of Bilochpur see, Afzal Husain, pp.156-57
3 For details see Tuzuk, pp.361-66,371-73; Iqbalnama, pp.206-12; M.U., II, pp.208-9; Dutch Chronicle, p.72; Tod, II, p.385
4 Tuzuk, p.371; Afzal Husain, p.172
5 Tuzuk, pp.373-74; Z.Khawanin, pp.50-51, 118
6 Tuzuk, pp.380-81; Z. Khawanin, pp.119

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appointed Rao Ratan Hada (Sarbuland Rai) to take charge of the Deccan and he himself proceeded to the north alongwith Parwez.¹ About the same time Hirday Narayan the brother of Rao Ratan was also ordered to proceed towards Allahabad to check the movement of the rebels. A battle was fought between the rebels and the imperial army at Jhusi in which the rebels were completely defeated, but Hirday Narayan fled from the battlefield. Jahangir was greatly displeased with the cowardly attitude of Hirday Narayan and removed him from the Jagir of Kota and assigned it to Madho Singh Hada son of Rao Ratan Hada.²

The appointment of Rao Ratan to look after the affairs of Mughal Deccan independently at that point of time was of great significance because, in the entire period of Jahangir, no other Rajput noble was given such an important assignment. Rao Ratan discharged his duties with great courage and determination during the absence of Perwez and Mahabat Khan. But despite his best efforts in the given situation, Malik Ambar regained his privileged position in the Deccan and successfully crushed the combined forces of the Adil Shahis and the Mughals at Bhatodi.³ He occupied the whole of Balaghat and laid siege to Ahmadnagar and Burhanpur. The situation worsened with the arrival of Khurram.⁴ Hence Jahangir issued a farman to Parwez and Mahabat Khan to proceed immediately to the relief of the Mughal forces in the Deccan.⁵

In the meantime Rao Ratan Hada who was besieged in Burhanpaur decided to come out of the city and launch an offensive on the enemy.⁶ He got a deep ditch dug and a strong fortification built around the city with the help of the inhabitants. He further strengthen his position by giving temporary mansabs

¹ *Iqbalnama*, pp. 224-28, 235; Z. *Khawanin*, p.121
² *Vanish Bhaskar*, III, p.2496; *Khafi Khan*, I, pp.346-56
³ Z. *Khawanin*, pp.125-30; *Iqbalnama*, pp.235-38; Afzal Husain, p.174
⁴ Z. *Khawanin*, pp.125-30; *Dutch Chronicle*, p.71; *Iqbalnama*, pp.235-38
⁵ *Iqbalnama*, p.239; Z. *Khawanin*, p.130
⁶ *M.U.*, II, pp.208-9
to many residents of the city and gathered a large force to oppose the rebels. When this news reached the Emperor, he ordered Sarbuland Rai not to give a battle to the rebels till the arrival of reinforcement but continue to make efforts to protect the city. While Rao Ratan was busy in making preparation to defend the city Khurram alongwith Yaqut Khan and the army of Malik Ambar made desperate attempts to capture Burhanpur. After reaching at Lal Bagh, Khurram divided his army into two divisions, placing one under Abdullah Khan and the other under Muhammad Taqi. Rao Ratan Hada also took immediate step to defend his position; he himself came forward to oppose Abdullah Khan and dispatched his son against Muhammad Taqi. Both of them defended their position so skillfully that the assaults made on the town by the enemy were repulsed. Rao Ratan Hada on one occasion came out of the fort and made such furious onslaught on Abdullah Khan that his forces started fleeing the battle field and only the timely arrival of Khurram saved him from complete defeat. The enemy regrouped and made yet another determined attack on the fort but Rao Ratan again repulsed their attack despite shortage of army and equipment.

While Rao Ratan was busy in confronting Abdullah Khan the other division of the enemy under the command of Muhammad Taqi succeeded in entering the fort. Rao Ratan immediately sent his son to check further advance of Muhammad Taqi. Abdullah Khan who had failed to make any head way because of Rao Ratan's determined opposition joined Muhammad Taqi to capture Burhanpur. Rao Ratan did not loose heart despite coming to know that

1 Z. Khawanin, pp.130-31, 295. See also Dutch Chronicle, p.72  
2 M.U., II, p.209; Iqbalnama, pp.239-40; Z.Khawanin, pp.195-96  
3 Z. Khawanin, p.130  
4 Mahamad Taqi also known as Shah Quli Khan (M.U., II, p.209)  
5 Z. Khawanin, pp.295-96; M.U., II, p.209  
6 Dutch Chronicle, p.72  
7 Ibid  
8 Z. Khawanin, p.296; Dutch Chronicle, p.72; M.U., II, pp.209-10
his son had fled from the battle field and rushed out to defend the fort. To check
the advance of the enemy he set to fire the gate of the castle and without
waiting for reinforcement he pushed forward his elephant named Jag Jot and to
boost the morale of his forces raised the war cry of "Marshan" (meaning we
shall die but not retreat).\(^1\) After a little fighting in the Ziorke locality, called
Chowk (market square), the rebels were defeated and Muhammad Taqi was
captured.\(^2\) A number of soldiers were killed from both the sides. The rebels
were pushed back and the fort was saved from being captured.\(^3\) Although
Muhammad Taqi was defeated and the enemy was pushed back, but they
continued to attack the imperial forces stationed in the fort. However, after the
arrival of Parwez and Mahabat Khan the rebels raised the siege.\(^4\)

On being informed of the courage, determination and extraordinary
qualities of leadership shown by Rao Ratan, the Emperor promoted him to the
rank of 5000/5000 and the title of Ram Raj (Sept.1625) was also conferred on
him.\(^5\)

Sometimes afterwards Rao Ratan came to the court along with his sons
and relatives and presented himself before the Emperor. After a brief stay at the
court he was ordered to suppress the rebellion of Khichhi Chauhan of Mau. The
Hada chief along with his brothers Hirday Narayan, Keshav Das and sons
Madho Singh and Hari Singh attacked the Khichhi chief and defeated him. But

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\(^{1}\) Z. Khawanin, p.296; Dutch Chronicle, p.73; M.U., II, pp.209-10; Also see, Inayat

\(^{2}\) Dutch Chronicle, p.73; Farid Bhakkari and Shahnawaz Khan are of the view that
Mohammad Taqi came to meet Rao Ratan after he lost all hopes of receiving
assistance from the Deccanis and surrendered to Rao Ratan.(Z. Khawanin, p.296;
M.U., II, pp.209-10)

\(^{3}\) Iqbalnama, pp.243-44; Dutch Chronicle, p.73, M.U., II, pp.209-10

\(^{4}\) Iqbalnama, p.238-39,244; But Shahnawaz Khan writes that Khurram raised the
siege due to his illness and retired to Balaghat. (M.U., II, p.210)

\(^{5}\) Iqbalnama, pp.243-44; Khyat, p.145; In *Vir vinod* writes that Rao Ray was the title
given to him. While Shahnawas Khan adds that Ram Raj was considered the highest
Rao Ratan’s brother Keshav Das was also killed in this battle. Shortly afterwards he was again dispatched to the Deccan to assist Khan-i-Jahan Lodi the Subedar of the Deccan. In the Deccan he played very significant role in bringing about understanding between Yaqub Khan and Fateh Khan son of Malik Ambar and Khan-i-Jahan Lodi. Thereafter we hardly get any information in any of the contemporary or near contemporary sources about Rao Ratan’s activities in the closing years of Jahangir’s reign when very important political developments were taking place and the nobles were under tremendous pressure. We hardly know anything about his attitude towards Mahabat Khan’s coup or his attitude towards Khurram during Jahangir’s last days and after Jahangir’s death. But a few references in a contemporary Dutch Chronicles not only provide us with some information of his activities during this period but even lead us to draw some conclusion on his role during this last phase.

It appears that after the recall of Mahabat Khan and the appointment of Khan-i-Jahan Lodi in his place, Rao Ratan lost his pre-eminent position in the Deccan. Although he continued to serve loyally but apparently relations with Khan-i-Jahan Lodi were not very cordial, because of his very close relations with Mahabat Khan. The situation further worsened for him after Mahabat Khan’s revolt and his urgent messages requesting him to reach the imperial court at the earliest. It seems that with these development Rao Ratan started feeling insecure in the Deccan and without informing imperial officials of the Deccan, came to Bundi and remained watchful of the developments at the court. He took under his custody Mirza Bahrawar son of Mahabat Khan who was on his way to capture Ranthambhore and sent him to Qasim Khan at Agra.

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1 Vamsh Bhaskar, III, pp.2479-80
2 Iqbalnama, pp.280,271-72
3 Dutch Chronicle, pp.78-79,85-86
4 For details see, Dutch Chronicle, pp.78-79, 85-86
From the above discussion one may conclude that Rao Ratan Hada enjoyed quite an important position among Rajput nobles of Jahangir’s reign. Inspite of Emperor’s displeasure in his early years (1605-08) Rao Ratan acquired a very high position during Jahangir’s reign. The Emperor had so much confidence in the Hada chief that he was given independent charge of the Deccan. As a matter of fact no other Rajput chief of Jahangir’s reign in his entire reign of 23 years held this position. Rao Ratan Hada rose to the rank of 5000/ 5000 and received the title of Ram Ray/ Ram Raj which was considered the highest honour in the Deccan.1

Besides Rao Ratan Hada other members of the ruling family were also given mansabs and important positions. Prominent among them were Rao Ratan’s son Madho Singh and his brother Hirday Narayan. Both of them were assigned ranks of 1000/ 6002 and 900/ 6003 respectively.

Hirday Narayan Hada after his (Rao Bhoj) father’s death in 1607 received the Jagir of Kotah but from our evidence it is not very clear whether he was also assigned a rank at that time. However, in 1618 he was appointed to serve under Prince Khurrum who was commanded to conquer the fort of Kangra.4 Soon after the return of Prince Khurrum from Kangra, the Emperor sent him to the Deccan to deal with Malik Ambar.5 Hirday Narayan was also ordered to accompany the Prince and assigned the mansab of 900/ 600.6 At the time of Khurrum’s rebellion he was also present in the Deccan with his elder brother Rao Ratan Hada.7 But on being summoned to the presence of the Emperor Rao Ratan managed to return to the court but Hirday Narayan

1 Z. Khwani, pp.295-96; Khyat, I, p.145
2 Lahori, Ia, p.184; M. U., III, p.453
3 Tuzuk, p.322; T.U., p.158
4 Tuzuk, pp.238,284,310,318
5 Tuzuk, pp.321-22
6 Ibid, p.322
7 Tod II, p.385

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apparently proceeded to Kota. When the Emperor despatched Parwez and Mahabat Khan against Khurram who had conquered Orissa, Bengal and Bihar and was marching towards Allahabad, Hidayat Narayan was ordered to proceed towards east to assist them. The imperialist checked their advance and a battle was fought between the imperialist and the rebels at Allahabad and the imperialist won decisive victory. But Hidayat Narayan left the imperial camp in heat of the battle without permission. The Emperor became extremely angry with him and ordered Rao Ratan to strip Hidayat Narayan of the Jagir of Kota and assigned it to Madho Singh as a reward for his services. It seems that he was also granted the mansab 1000/600. But it is important to note that even after his dismissal from imperial service, Hidayat Narayan did not take up arms against Mughal imperial authority and remained with his brother Rao Ratan.

After Shah Jahan’s accession, Rao Ratan came to the court and presented himself before the Emperor. Although Shah Jahan was not very happy with him because of his activities during the period of his rebellion, he overlooked his past deeds and honoured him with a robe of honour and confirmed him to his previous rank of 5000/5000. Rao Ratan’s son Madho Singh was also confirmed to his previous rank of 1000/600.

Soon afterwards Rao Ratan was sent against Nazr Muhammad who had led an attack on Kabul, under the overall command of Mahabat Khan. But before this army moved towards Kabul, Lashkar Khan incharge of Kabul beat back Nazr Muhammad. The campaign was given up and Rao Ratan Hada was given leave to visit his watan. However, his son Madho Singh and other Hada

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1 Vamsh Bhaskar, III, p.2496
2 Ibid, p.2496
3 Lahori, Ia, p.184
4 Vamsh Bhaskar, III, pp.2579-80
5 Lahori, Ia, pp.185-86; M.U., II, p.210
6 Lahori, Ia, pp.185-86; M.U., II, p.210
7 Lahori, Ia, p.184; M.U., III, p.453
8 Lahori, Ia, p.212; M.U., II, p.210; Vir vinod, II, p.332
Chiefs (Ram Chand Hada) remained at the court and their services were utilised in suppressing the rebellion of Jujhar Singh Bundila and Khan-i-Jahan Lodi. But shortly afterwards Rao Ratan Hada was also summoned to court and along with Khwaja Abul Hasan and other prominent nobles despatched to the Deccan to take action against Khan-i-Jahan who had taken shelter at the court of Nizam Shah. The Emperor himself moved in that direction to personally supervise the operations. Rao Ratan along with his grand son Indrasal Hada was ordered to move in the direction of Telingana, block the path of the rebels and make arrangement for the conquest of Telingana. But before he could make any progress the charge was given to Nasiri Khan and he was summoned to Burhanpur where he reached in September 1630. Shortly afterwards he was ordered to accompany Asaf Khan who was ordered to conquer Balaghat. He remained posted in Balaghat until his death in 1631.

Rao Ratan Hada had three sons Gopinath, Madho Singh and Hari Singh. His eldest son Gopinath had died in his life time; Madho Singh his second son received independant charge of Kota and Hari Singh was assigned the Jagir of Pipalda. The hereditary chieftainty of Bundi was given to Satarsal son of Gopinath the eldest son of Rao Ratan. He was granted rank of 3000/2000 and all those Parganas which were held by Rao Ratan were also assigned to him. He was also ordered to present himself before the Emperor. It is important to note that Shah Jahan strictly followed the Rajput tradition of succession by appointing Satrasal the son of deceased eldest son

1 Lahori, Ia, pp.276, 294-95; M.U., III, p.453; Vir vinod, II, pp.332-33
2 Lahori, Ia, p.294-95; Vir vinod, II, pp.332-33
3 Lahori, Ia, p.298; M.U., II, pp.210-11 (It was Rao Ratan’s first independent charge under Shah Jahan)
4 Lahori, Ia, p.315; M.U., II, p.211
5 Lahori, Ia, p.319, 401; M.U., II, p.211
6 Vir vinod, II, p.110
7 Lahori, Ia, pp.365,401-2; M.U., II, p.260; Vir vinod, II, p.334

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Gopinath of Rao Ratan Hada. But at the same time he also obliged Madho Singh who was a great favourite of the court and who had also performed distinguished service in the suppression of the rebellion of Khan-i-Jahan Lodi by giving him independent charge of Kota separating it from Bundi, directly under imperial authority.\(^1\) He was also promoted to the rank of 2500/1500, and the adjoining *Parganas* of Kota and Falayta were also assigned to him in *Jagir*.\(^2\)

The bifurcation of the chieftaincy of Hadas into two separate division now known as the Hadas of Bundi and the Hadas of Kota by Shah Jahan was a very bold step. But we are completely in dark as to why the Emperor decided to divide the Kingdom. None of the contemporary and even later sources hardly mention anything on this point. The only reason for such a bold step could be a fear of succession war among the sons, especially between Satrasal who was recognised as the hereditary Chief of Hadas and Madho Singh who being the eldest among the surviving sons of Rao Ratan and a loyal servant of the Mughals claimed the throne of Bundi. By separating Kota from Bundi (which had already been assigned to Hiday Narayan son Rao Bhoj in the time of Jahangir though under the control of Bundi) and assigning it to Madho Singh, the Emperor saved the state from civil war in the Hadaoti region which was a common practice on such occasion.

As mentioned above Satarsal presented himself before the Emperor at Burhanpur in Feb 1632. The Emperor honoured him with a robe of honour, horse with silver trappings, flag and kettle drum and appointed him to assist Asaf Khan in his campaign in Balaghat.\(^3\) But shortly afterwards (1633) he sent to join Khan Zaman who was leading the campaign to conquer the fort of

\(^{1}\) At this time he was given promotion of 500/50. Lahori, Ia, pp.365,401-2; *M.U.*, II, p.453

\(^{2}\) Lahori, Ia, p.401; *Vir vinod*, II, p.334

\(^{3}\) Lahori, Ia, p.414, 417; *M.U.*, II, pp.260-61

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Daulatabad.\(^1\) When the imperial forces were marching towards Daulatabad, the Adil Shahi forces blocked their movement by launching strong counter attack on them. But Rao Satarsal Hada along with Khan Zaman repulsed their attack and after reaching there laid the siege of the fort.\(^2\) Meanwhile Khan Zaman left Rao Satarsal in the camp for its protection and personally moved to fight with the enemy. The Adil Shahis regrouped and launched an attack on the imperial camp. Rao Satarsal Hada once again rose to the occasion and made a counter attack on the enemy and repulsed them with heavy casualties.\(^3\) In the meantime Mahabat Khan who was appointed viceroy of the Deccan reached there and sent Mubariz Khan and Rao Duda to bring supplies from Zafarnagar. But having come to know that the Deccanies had also marched there to prevent the imperialist to get the supplies, Mahabat Khan ordered Khan Zaman and Rao Satarsal to immediately proceed towards Zafarnagar to the help of Mubariz Khan.\(^4\) With the arrival of Satarsal and Khan Zaman the imperialist succeeded in bringing the supplies to the camp without much difficulty. Soon afterwards Rao Satarsal along with Khan Zaman marched for the help of the besiegers of the fort of Daulatabad.\(^5\) The Deccanies could not stand against the strong imperial army for long and fled away.\(^6\) In the meantime Mahabat Khan came to know that Bijapuri forces under Khiloji and Behlol were marching towards Berar and Telingana to create disturbances in that area to create diversion in the imperial army, so that the besieged could be relieved of the pressure. Mahabat Khan immediately sent Rao Satarsal Hada and Rao Karan to punish them without diverting any unit of his army from Daulatabad.\(^7\) The besieged realised the futility of any more resistance and handed over the fort to the Mughals on

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\(^1\) Lahori, Ia, p.499; \(M.U.,\) II, pp. 260-61
\(^2\) Lahori, Ia, p.499
\(^3\) Lahori, Ia, p.503; \(M.U.,\) II, pp.261-62
\(^4\) Lahori, Ia, p.505; \(Vir\ vinod\) II, p.337
\(^5\) Lahori, Ia, p.508
\(^6\) Ibid, p.510
\(^7\) Lahori, Ia, p.519
17 June 1633. In this entire campaign Rao Satarsal Hada played an important role.\(^1\)

After the capture of Daulatabad, Rao Satarsal was appointed to assist Mahabat Khan and Khan Zaman in the conquest of Parenda. The Hada chief alongwith his contingent was posted in the vanguard.\(^2\) But the campaign failed, and the imperialist were forced to raise the siege and retreat to Burhanpur (June 1634).\(^3\)

The situation in the Deccan remained unsatisfactory despite the presence of a large army and important military commanders. Therefore, Shah Jahan left Agra on 21 Sep. 1635 to bring about complete subjugation of Ahmadnagar as well as to bring pressure on Bijapur and Golkunda to accept subordination of the Mughals.\(^4\) The Emperor reached Daulatabad where he was received by Khan Zaman. Rao Satarsal Hada also offered his obeisance\(^5\) and was immediately ordered to proceed towards Konkan under Khan Zaman.\(^6\) The presence of the Emperor in the Deccan had the desired effect. Both Bijapur and Gulkunda accepted the overlordship of the Mughals and the Kingdom of Ahmadnagar finally came to an end. Rao Satarsal alongwith his contingent played an important role in the conquest of Ashthi, Chamargunda and Konkan held by Shahji Bhonsle.\(^7\) After this victory Rao Satarsal was rewarded with a promotion of 1000 sawar, thus raising him to the rank of 3000/3000.\(^8\)

Soon after the departure of the Emperor Rao Satarsal was ordered to move against Shahji who had refused to surrender the fort of Junair. Khan Zaman and Prithvi Raj Rathor proceeded to Junnair to launch a three pronged attack to

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1. For details see, Lahori, Ia, p.496-531
3. Lahori, Ib, pp.44-46
4. Ibid, pp.104-5, 130
5. Ibid, p.135
7. Lahori, Ib, pp.146-50, 160
8. Lahori, Ib, p.177; M.U., II, pp.261-62

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compel him to surrender the fort to imperial authorities. Shahji, having realised that he will not be able to withstand the combined attack, surrendered the fort to Khan Zaman. After this successful campaign, Rao Satarsal was summoned to court. He reached Lahore on 28 March 1642 and presented himself before the Emperor. As Prince Dara Shukoh was proceeding to launch an attack on Qandhar, Rao Satarsal was also ordered to accompany him. But the campaign was abandoned because of Shah Safi’s sudden death. The imperial army returned to Lahore and along with it Rao Satarsal also came to court. After a stay of about one year at Lahore he was allowed to go to his watan.

In 1646 Rao Satarsal Hada and his uncle Madho Singh Hada the chief of Kota were summoned to court and ordered to accompany Prince Murad who was appointed to conquer Balkh and Badakhshan. Rao Satarsal Hada along with his sons Indrasal and Ajab Singh accompanied the Prince. After the conquest of Balkh and Badakhshan, Murad despite imperial orders to stay in Balkh, returned to Kabul. Satarsal also accompanied him but Madho Singh Hada was left in Balkh for its protection. As soon as the Emperor came to know about the departure of the Prince from Balkh, he send Saadullah Khan to make alternative arrangements and ordered Prince Aurangzeb to proceed to Balkh and Badakhshan to retrieve the Mughal position. Rao Satarsal who was present at Peshawar, also accompanied him in the campaign. The Hadas as usual were deputed in vanguard. They fought bravely and successfully repulsed

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1 Lahori, Ib, p.226
2 Ibid, p.284
4 Lahori, II, pp.315, 342, 387-88; M.U., II, pp.261-62
6 Lahori, II, pp.485-87; Vir vinod, II, p.341
9 Lahori, II, pp.550,633
the Uzbek attacks. Although Aurangzeb had succeeded in re-conquering Balkh and Badakhshan but the constant attack of the enemy and the dreaded winter compelled the Emperor to advise Aurangzeb to hand over Balkh to Nazr Muhammad. The Prince after making a settlement with Nazr Muhammad returned to Kabul in November 1647. Rao Satarsal Hada also came back with the imperial army and got permission to visit his watan.

In 1648 Rao Satarsal Hada was summoned to court and was ordered to join Prince Aurangzeb in the Qandhar expedition. At that time he was promoted to the rank of 3500/3500 and was also honoured with a dress of honour and a horse. The imperial army reached Qandhar in May 1649 and laid siege of the fort. However, the imperialist failed to achieve success but Rao Satarsal played a significant role in the siege, and in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him, he was raised to the mansab of 4000/4000. Shortly afterwards he was also allowed to visit his watan.

In 1652 Rao Satarsal was again ordered to proceed on the Qandhar campaign under Prince Aurangzeb. In this campaign also he was appointed to command the vanguard of the right wing of the army. Inspite of the best efforts the imperial army again failed to make any impression on Persians, and the Emperor once again ordered the Prince to raise the siege. The imperial forces returned to Kabul in Aug. 1652.

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1 Lahori, II, pp.672-73, 687-88, 693
2 Lahori, II, p.693; M.U., III, p.454
3 M.U., II, p.263
4 Salih, III, pp.67-71; M.U., II, p.263
5 Salih, III, p.71; M.U., II, p.263
7 Salih, III, pp.100-3; M.U., II, p.263
8 M.U., II, p.263; Salih, III, p.138
9 Salih, III, pp.138-39
10 Salih, III, pp.149-52; Inayat Khan, p.473

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Although the two successive campaigns on Qandhar had failed but it did not discourage Shah Jahan's future plan. Shah Jahan still wanted to make an attempt to conquer Qandhar. The Emperor, therefore ordered Dara Shukoh to proceed to Qandhar and conquer it from Persians.\(^1\) Rao Satarsal Hada once again was deputed to serve under him.\(^2\) Dara Shukoh opened the campaign with all seriousness and successfully reached Qandhar in April 1653 and the fort was put to siege.\(^3\) However, the Persians under Autar Khan successfully defend the fort and compelled Dara Shukoh to raise the siege. Ultimately Dara Shukoh was recalled and the campaign was abandoned.\(^4\)

After the failure of Qandhar campaign Rao Satarsal Hada was posted in the Deccan under Prince Aurangzeb and along with his son Bhagwant Singh played an important role in the conquest of the fort of Bijapur, Bidar and Kalyani (1656-57).\(^5\)

Some times in the month of Sep. 1657 Shah Jahan fell ill and it signalled the beginning of the war of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan. As soon as the Emperor came to know of the hostile activities of his sons, he summoned to the presence important nobles from the Deccan and other places. Rao Satarsal Hada who was serving in the Deccan under Aurangzeb was also called to court.\(^6\) Although Aurangzeb refused to relieve him, Rao Satarsal Hada honoured the command of the Emperor and proceeded to the court without formally taking permission of the Prince. He left the Deccan in such a haste that he could not bring his son Bhagwant Singh with him. According to Persian sources Rao Satarsal reached Agra much before the battle of Dharmat and

\(^1\) Inayat Khan, p.473; M.U., II, p.263
\(^2\) Salih, III, pp.153-58, Inayat Khan, pp.478-79; Alamgirnama, p.29; M.U., II, p.263
\(^3\) Inayat Khan, p.479
\(^4\) For details see, Salih, III, pp.159-77
\(^5\) Salih, III, pp.250-60; Waqiat-i-Alamgiri, p.10; M.U., II, p.263
\(^6\) Waqiat-i-Alamgiri, p.10
accompanied Jaswant Singh who was deputed to check the advance of Aurangzeb, and fought the rebel Princes in the battle of Dharmat.\textsuperscript{1} Even after the defeat of imperial army when most of the nobles including Jaswant Singh had deserted Dara Shukoh, Rao Satarsal remained loyal,\textsuperscript{2} and in the battle of Samugarh led the vanguard of the imperial army and was killed in the course of the battle.\textsuperscript{3} But it is quite interesting to note that Bhagwant Singh Hada son of Rao Satarsal Hada who was left in Deccan by his father accompanied Prince Aurangzeb and fought in the two battles on the side of the rebel Princes.\textsuperscript{4}

We have already discussed that the chieftaincy of the Hadas of Bundi was divided into two divisions namely Bundi and Kota independant of each other by Emperor Shah Jahan and the first Chief of Kota was Madho Singh. We therefore thought it fit to briefly write a separate account of the Kota chiefs. In the present section a brief account of the Kota chieftaincy is given below:

As mentioned above Shah Jahan after his accession confirmed Madho Singh Hada second son of Rao Ratan Hada to his previous rank of 1000/ 600.\textsuperscript{5} Like his father he was also deputed to serve in the different campaign of Shah Jahan’s reign. In 1629 he was appointed to assist Khwaja Abul Hasan against Khan-i-Jahan Lodi.\textsuperscript{6} Madho Singh Hada who was in the vanguard of the army overtook Khan-i-Jahan at Kalingar and in a short skirmish wounded him with his own dagger and his followers soon cut him to pieces.\textsuperscript{7} In reward for his meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of 2000/ 1000 and some

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{1} Ishar Das Nagar, \textit{Futuhat-i-Alamgiri}, tr. A.Rogers and H.Beveridge, Delhi, 1968, p.28; \textit{Waqiat-i-Alamgiri}, pp.10-11
\bibitem{2} Jadunath Sarkar, II, p.35, 41
\bibitem{3} \textit{Waqiat-i-Alamgiri}, p.22; \textit{Alamgirnama}, pp.95-103; \textit{M.U.}, II, p.263
\bibitem{4} \textit{Alamgirnama}, p.92; \textit{Vir vinod}, II, p.352
\bibitem{5} Lahori, Ia, p.184; \textit{M.U.}, III, p.453
\bibitem{6} Lahori, Ia, pp.248-52, 276, 295; \textit{M.U.}, III, p.453; \textit{Vir vinod}, II, p.332
\bibitem{7} Lahori, Ia, pp.350-51; \textit{M.U.}, III, p.453; \textit{Vir vinod}, II, p.333
\end{thebibliography}
villages were also added to his Jagir.¹

In 1631 after the death of his father Rao Ratan Hada the Emperor divided the Hadaoti region into two parts Bundi and Kota. Bundi, the hereditary seat of Hadas was assigned to Rao Satarsal, grand son of Rao Ratan and Kota was given to Madho Singh with independant charge.² Thus Madho Singh became the first independant ruler of Kotah. He was at the same time given promotion of 500/500, thus raising him to the rank of 2500/1500 and Jagir of Bilatha was also assigned to him.³ Soon afterwards he was despatched to the Deccan where in 1632 he was ordered to accompany Sayed Khan to punish Fateh Khan Habshi, who was creating disturbance in the region of Daulatabad.⁴ But before the imperial army could take any action, Fateh Khan paid tribute and the army was recalled. Thereafter Madho Singh Hada alongwith Rao Satarsal and other Hadas served in Parenda campaign ⁵ and after its collapse under Khan-i-Zaman in Balaghat region against Shahji Bhonsle.⁶ Madho Singh Hada accompanied Khan-i-Dauran to suppress the revolt of Jujhar Singh Bundila. In an engagement with the rebels at Chanda, Madho Singh Hada who was in the vanguard defeated and killed a large number of Bundilas.⁷ Although Jujhar Singh and his son escaped but having lost all hopes of any success they decided to perform Jauhar (sacrifice). But at the last moment Madho Singh Hada alongwith Sayyid Muhammad reached there and attacked him. In the fight that took place the Bundilas again lost some of their key men but Jujhar Singh and

¹ Lahori, Ia, p.365; M.U., III, p.453; Suryamal in Vamsh Bhaskar writes that the mansab of Madho Singh was increased to 3000/3000 and Jagir of Zerapur, Kherabad, Chechar and Khilochpur were assigned to him.(Vamsh Bhaskar,III, pp.2594-95)
² Lahori, Ia, p.401
³ Lahori, Ia, p.401; M.U., III; pp.453-54
⁴ Lahori, Ia, p.410
⁵ Lahori, Ia, p.537; M.U., III, pp.453-54; Vir vinod, II, p.335
⁶ For the details of his role see Lahori, Ib, pp.39-46, 63, 68; M.U., III, pp.453-54
⁷ Lahori, Ib, pp.96-97, 110-13; M.U., III, pp.454-55
his son Jagraj succeeded to escape in the neighbouring forest, where they were killed by Gonds. Their dead bodies were found by Khan Dauran, who cut off their heads and sent them to the court.¹

After suppressing the rebellion of Jujhar Singh, Madho Singh Hada returned to the imperial court at Burhanpur in Jan. 1636. The Emperor in recognition of his services increased his mansab 3000/1600.² Soon afterwards he was ordered to accompany Khan Dauran to bring to submission Shahji and Adil Shah of Bijapur. In this campaign also Hadas were posted in the vanguard of the army. Terrified with the attack of the imperialist, Adil Shah accepted the suzerainty of the Emperor and also agreed to help the imperial army against Shahji who still defied Mughal authority.³ After the successful settlement of Deccan affairs Madho Singh Hada returned to the imperial court at Agra in March 1637.⁴ In recognition of his services rendered in the Deccan he was promoted to the mansab of 3000/2000 and granted leave to visit his watan.⁵

In 1638 he was summoned to court and appointed to accompany Prince Shuja to save Qandhar from Persian attack.⁶ But the imperialist forces were however, relieved of the pressure for the time being because Shah Safi being engaged in war with Turkey could not launch an attack on Qandhar. Therefore, on the orders of the Emperor the officers deputed with him were sent back to the court.⁷ Madho Singh also returned from the campaign and presented himself before the Emperor at Rawalpindi. He was given promotion of 500 sawar⁸ and ordered to remain in presence. In Feb. 1641 he served under Prince Murad in

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¹ Lahori, Ib, pp.113-16; M.U., III, pp.454-55
² Lahori, Ib, p.134; M.U., III, pp.454-55
³ Lahori, Ib, pp.136-37; M.U., III, pp.454-55
⁴ Lahori, Ib, p.226; M.U., III, pp.454-55
⁵ Lahori, Ib, p.248; M.U., III, pp.454-55
⁶ Lahori, II, p.22, 37; M.U., III, pp.454-55
⁷ Lahori, II, pp.110, 143-44, 217
⁸ Lahori, II, p.217, 224; M.U., III, pp.454-55
Kabul for a brief period. After returning from there the Emperor increased his mansab to 3000 and allowed him to visit his watan.

He stayed at Kota for about three years without being assigned any important imperial duty. Sometimes in the beginning of 1645 he was summoned to court and ordered to accompany Raja Jagat Singh to assist Ali Mardan Khan governor of Kabul in his campaign of Badakhshan. But the campaign failed because of lack of coordination among imperial officers and scarcity of provisions and fodder. Thereafter he served in both the campaigns of Balkh and Badakhshan and after returning from there he was allowed to visit his watan Kota. Sometimes in 1648 he died there.

After his death his eldest son Mukund Singh Hada succeeded to the gaddi of Kotah in 1648. The Emperor recognised him as the ruler of Kotah and granted him the rank of 2000. Soon afterwards (Feb. 1649) he was ordered to join Qandhar expedition under Prince Aurangzeb. His mansab was further increased to 2000. After the collapse of the campaign he came back to Lahore and presented himself before the Emperor. He was given promotion of 500 zat and allowed to visit his watan.

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1 M.U., III, pp.454-55
2 Lahori, II, p.308; M.U., III, pp.454-55
3 Lahori, II, p.424; M.U., III, pp.454-55
4 For details see, Lahori, II, pp.484, 535-50, 640-41, 673-75, 684-87, 693; M.U., III, pp.455-56
5 M.U., III, pp.455-56
6 Salih III, pp.62-63; Madho Singh Hada had five sons Mukund Singh being the eldest succeed to the throne of Kotah. Mohan Singh (got Jagir of Palaith), Jujhar Singh (received Kotra), Kanhi Ram (got Koila )and Kishor Singh (got Sangoda) were his other sons. (Tod, II, p.409)
7 Salih, III, p.63; M.U., III, pp.506-7
8 Salih, III, p.71; Waris, b, p.97; M.U., III, pp.506-7
9 M.U., III, pp.506-7
10 Ibid
Mukund Singh also served in the second and third Qandhar campaigns; although both these campaigns also failed but Mukund Singh received promotion 500 zat in his rank of 2500/2000. Mukund Singh also served under Saadullah Khan who was ordered to demolish unauthorised repairs in fort of Mewar. At the time of the beginning of war succession Mukund Singh was at Kota. Like all other important military commanders, he was also summoned to the court and was despatched along with Jaswant Singh to check the advance of Aurangzeb and Murad. In the battle of Dharmat, Mukund Singh Hada and his brother Mohan Singh were placed in the vanguard and during the course of the battle both of them were killed. Jagat Singh Hada, his eldest son joined the Mughal service after the coronation of Aurangzeb and received the mansab of 2000/2000.

From the above discussion it becomes quite clear that Hadas by and large remained loyal to the Mughals ever since their admission in imperial service in the time of Akbar. They loyally served in almost all the campaigns wherever they were deputed. They even accepted the division of the Bundi chieftaincy into two divisions without offering any resistance. But strangely enough, after Rao Ratan Hada no other Hada chief neither could get a rank of 5000/5000 nor an independent charge of a Suba. Besides that no other Hada was admitted in imperial service during Jahangir’s reign. However, during the reign of Shah Jahan their numerical strength in the nobility considerably increased.

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1 Inayat Khan, pp.473-74; Salih, III, pp.149-77; M U., III, pp.506-7; Qanungo, \textit{Dara Shukoh}, pp.50-53
2 Salih, III, p.442; \textit{M.U.}, III, pp.506-7
3 \textit{M.U.}, III, pp.506-7
5 \textit{Alamgirnama}, pp.65-66; \textit{M.U.}, III, pp.506-7,10
6 Salih, III, pp.286-87; \textit{Alamgirnama}, p.70; \textit{Waqt i Alamgiri}, p.16; \textit{M.U.}, III, pp.506-7
7 \textit{M.U.}, III, pp.506-7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>5600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1641</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>6400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11100</td>
<td>7500</td>
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Table A given above will show that from only two and with a strength of 6500/5600 in 1627 they were able to raise their numerical strength to five with a total mansab of 11100/7500 in 1657. They were also deputed to serve in military campaigns in the Deccan, Balkh and Badakhshan, Qandhar etc. Nevertheless they were never given independent command of any of these campaigns.

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1 For details see Appendix A5, A6 and B3