CHAPTER-I

THE KACHHWAHAS OF AMBER

The Kachhwaha clan of the Rajputs of Amber were one of the most important components of the Mughal nobility. The ruling chief of this principality Raja Bharamal Kachhwaha was the first Rajput ruler who accepted the subordination of Emperor Akbar and also offered him his daughter in marriage. In turn they were rewarded with high mansabs and important administrative offices in Mughal administration. Several member of the family such as Raja Bharamal, Bhagwant Das, Man Singh, Jagannath, Bhao Singh and Jai Singh were held in high esteem by the Mughal rulers.

Amber was a small state in the north-eastern plain of Rajputana and upto 1528 the rulers were practically feudatories of the Sisodias of Mewar. However, after the death of Rana Sangram, they became almost independent but the rulers of Marwar and the Muslims officers posted at Ajmer and Nagore continued to harass them. On the eve of the Mughal conquest of India, Amber was ruled by Prithvi Raj Kachhwahas. It seems that close relations between the Kachhwahas and the imperial Mughals were established quite early because Abul Fazl writes that during Humayun’s reign Raja Puranmal, the kachhwaha

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2 Munhot Nainsi Ra Khiyat, 3 parts ed. the Rajasthani Prachavidya Pratisthan, Jodhpur, 1960. II, p.13; R.N Prasad, pp.4-6
chiefs fought against Mirzas and sacrificed his life for the Mughal cause.\(^1\) However, the friendly relation between the Mughals and Kachhwahas failed to last for a long period, on account of the defeat of Humayun at the hands of Sher Shah and later his expulsion from India.

After the death of Puranmal, family feuds on account of disputes in succession led to considerable decline in the fortune of the Kachhwahas. However, Bharamal succeeded in occupying the gaddi of Amber in 1547.\(^2\) But he remained under constant pressure of Haji Khan, the Sur governor of Ajmer, Mewat and Nagore who in alliance with Askaran the legal claimant of the gaddi of Amber, threatened his rule of Amber. As Bharamal was in no position to offer military resistance to the combined army of Haji Khan and Askaran, he entered into matrimonial alliance by offering his daughter to Haji Khan.\(^3\) Haji Khan now recognised him as the ruler of Amber.\(^4\) In spite of that he sought Mughal alliance very eagerly. The opportunity came in 1556 when Haji Khan attacked Narnaul which was under Majnun Khan Qaqshal.\(^5\) Bharamal took advantage of the situation and captured the fort. He sent Majnun Khan to the court and later on handed over the fort to Tardi Beg, when he came to chastise Haji Khan.\(^6\) This favourable attitude of Bharamal came to the knowledge of Akbar from Majnun Khan and shortly after the second battle of Panipat

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1. *Akbarnama* III, p.606; But Ranbir Singh writes that Puran Mal was killed in the battle of Anaseri against Hindal in 1534. Ranbir Singh, *History of Shaikhawat*, p.14
4. *Virvinod II*, pp.1276-77
5. He was a Mughal officer appointed by Humayun. *Akbarnama*, II, p.20
6. *Akbarnama* II, p.20,22; *Virvinod II*, p.1277
Bharmal was summoned to the court, where he was received favours and also awarded dress of honour. Abul Fazl gives an interesting description of the events. He writes:

"On one day when robes of honour had been presented to the Rajah and to his sons and other relatives and they had been brought to the court to receive their dismissal, H.M. was mounted on a mast elephant which in its intoxication was rushing in every direction. People were all going to one side. Once it ran towards the Rajputs, but as they held fast to their loyalty they remained standing. This steadiness pleased the lofty glance of H.M. the Shihanshah, and he made inquiries about the Rajah and said with his mystery interpreting tongue, "we’ll rear you"."

It is important to note that for the next five years we have hardly any reference of Mughal Kachhwaha contact in our sources. Possibly Bairam Khan who at that time was at the helm of affairs took no interest in this direction. Bharamal however, continued to have problems because of his disputed succession; Suja son of Puranmal now sought the help of Mirza Sharfuddin, the Mughal governor of Ajmer and Nagore to secure his father’s gaddi. Subsequently the joint armies of Mirza Sharfuddin and Suja marched against Bharamal in 1561 and forced him to pay a fixed amount annually and handover his son Jagannath, his nephew Raj Singh son of Askaran and Khanjar Singh son of Jagmal as hostage for its regular payment. But Sharfuddin Mirza and his ally Suja, it appears were not satisfied with the outcome of the campaign. From Akbarnama it appears that Sharfuddin was preparing to launch an attack to further humiliate him. Bharamal now decided to seek help from his Mughal friends Chaghtai Khan and Majnun Khan Qaqshal. About this time Akbar was

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3. Akbarnama, II, p.45
5. Akbarnama II, p.155-56
on his first visit to Ajmer; we are told that at Kalavali, Chaghtai Khan brought to the notice of the Emperor that Bharamal the head of the Kachhwahas, a large and distinguished clan of Rajputs, was facing great hardship because of Mirza Sharfuddin's harsh dealings. The Raja had to flee his country and had taken shelter in the folds of the hills. The Emperor was also informed that the Raja was most loyal to the Mughal cause and had visited Delhi to offer his obedience in the beginning of his reign and was now waiting for his mercy. The Emperor accepted the representation and asked him to bring the Raja to his presence. In the meantime the imperial camp reached Deosa. The entire population of the village fled in panic considering it to be another campaign of Sharfuddin. By the evening when it became clear that the Emperor himself was present in the camp, Jaimal chief of Deosa (the son of Rupsi a brother of Bharmal) came to the presence and offered his submission. The Emperor accepted his homage but insisted that offer of submission will be accepted only if Rupsi personally comes to the presence. Shortly afterwards Rupsi also presented himself before Emperor, who immediately exalted him with royal favour. Next day the camp halted in the village Sanganir. At this station Chaghtai Khan introduced Bharamal together with his relatives and leading men of his clan. Raja Bhagwant Das, however, was not in this delegation, he was left back to look after the family. Abul Fazl writes that the Emperor was greatly impressed with the "devotion and sincerity in the behaviour of the Raja and his relatives". The Raja according to Abul Fazal offered his daughter in marriage to Emperor 'to bring himself of the ruck of land holders and make himself one of the

1 Akbarnama II, pp.155-56
2 Akbarnama, II, pp.155-56
3 Ibid
4 Ibid, pp.155-56
5 Ibid, pp.156-57
6 Ibid, p.155
distinguished ones of the court. Akbar accepted his request and sent him along with Chaghtai Khan to make arrangement for the marriage.

After their departure, when the camp was pitched at Sambhar, Mirza Sharfuddin presented himself before the Emperor. The Emperor ordered him to free immediately Jagannath, Raj Singh and Khangar the sons and relatives of Bharamal taken hostage by him. The Mirza agreed to surrendered them “but put off the time of doing so by subterfuges”. Abul Fazl adds that His Magesty thought that the excuses were genuine and waited in expectation of the arrival of the hostages. After visiting the holy shrine Akbar decided to return to Agra quickly. But Sharfuddin Husain who was given the task of conquering Merta requested the Emperor to go on hunting in that area, which may help him in his task. The Emperor rejected the proposal and proceed towards Agra with a number of commanders to his assistance. He also issued a “straingent order” for production of hostages. When the camp reached Sambhar the Mirza brought before the Emperor Raj Singh, Jagannath and Khangar. On the same day the marriage was also solemnised and the Emperor stayed for a day for the “holding of marriage feast”. The following day Emperor marched towards Agra. When he reached Ranthambhore, Raja Bharmal and his children and other relatives were exalted by doing homage and Man Singh was ‘exalted by the auspicious ray of His Magesty’s glance and was made a permanent servant’. Bharmal also requested the Emperor to visit his house so that the promotion of his family’s glory might obtain completion. But as at that moment the Emperor was in a hurry to reach Agra, the request was put off to another time. However, Raja Bhagwant Das and Man Singh and a number of their officers and relatives

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1 Akbarnama, II, pp.156-58
2 Ibid, II, pp.156-58
3 Ibid, pp.157-58
accompanied the Emperor and Raja Bharmal was given leave to go to his chieftancy.¹

From the above one may conclude that the submission of Bharmal and marriage of his daughter to the Emperor was not an atrandum one. The nobles who were sympathetic to Bharmal have to work over time to convince Akbar to accept Bharmal’s offer of submission. The reasons were obvious. Bharmal had been engaged in brawl with the Mughal officer Mirza Sharfuddin Husain in charge of Ajmer. Sharfuddin was not only a senior noble of the Empire but also a brother-in-law of Akbar. Possibly the reaction of the Emperor might not have been very favourable when Chaghtai Khan appealed for his mercy at Agra. They might have considered to appeal again when the Emperor was on a visit to Ajmer passing through the area where the Kachhwahas lived and the Emperor could personally verify the facts and may ascertain the actual situation prevailing in the area. We find that soon after Akbar started towards Ajmer, representations were made about Bharamal’s difficulties. Fortunately for the family, on reaching Deosa as the people of the village have fled and on enquiry Akbar was told about Sharfuddin’s atrocities on the inhabitant of the area, the Emperor seems to have agreed to listen to their pleas. As the Emperor’s reaction was favourable, first Rupsi submitted and thereafter Bharamal’s offer of submission was also accepted and favours were granted to the family.²

This was the beginning of Akbar’s alliance with the Rajputs. Basic features of his Rajput policy were clearly laid out: if a Rajput chieftain accepted the subordination of the Mughals his state will not be annexed in the Mughal Empire and his sons and relatives on joining imperial service will be given additional *Jagir* (salary). But personal presence of

¹ *Akbarnama*, II, pp.157-58
² Ibid, pp.155-58
the chief was a pre-condition; Bharamal had personally come to the court but before his submission this was made clear in the case of Rupsi. As mentioned above at Deosa, Jaimal came to offer submission on behalf of his father Rupsi. The Emperor refused to accept the offer unless Rupsi personally came to presence. Ultimately Rupsi presented himself and his submission was then accepted.¹ Marriage was not a pre-condition; however, from a remark of Abul Fazl it is clear that by establishing matrimonial relations with the Emperor the status of the chief tremendously improved among the zamindars.²

The Kachhwahas after this alliance immediately gained great benefits. On the one hand the Kachhwaha hostages were released and the hostility of the Mughal officers posted at Ajmer came to an end and on the other hand they also improved financially. Their state remained with them and with the admission of sons and other relatives in Mughal service they got additional Jagirs³. In the region of Rajasthan also as a consequence of the alliance their political position improved. At the Mughal court as will be shown briefly in forgoing pages the Kachhwaha considerably enjoyed unique position not only among Rajputs but in the Mughal nobility in general.

Soon after their submission in Mughal service the Kachhwahas with their sincerity gained complete trust of the Emperor. We find them accompanying the Emperor in the campaigns against the rebellion of peasants of Parrokhs as early 1562, Khan-i-Zaman 1566 and in the siege of Chittor and Ranthambhore in 1568 and 1569.⁴ They have gained so much confidence of the Emperor that when he proceeded for Gujrat campaign, Raja Bharamal was made Wazir-i-

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¹ For more details see Afzal Husain, 'Growth of Irani elements in Akbar's nobility' IHC, 1975, pp.166-79
² Akbarnama II, p.157
³ Akbarnama, III, pp. 272,264-65,272,517-18,524,536,649-50
*Mutlaq* and the defence of Agra was left to him along with Abdullah Sultanpuri.\(^1\) Besides that a number of Kachhwahas such as Bhagwant Das, Man Singh, Madho Singh, Rupsi, Jagannath and Bhupat accompanied him in Gujrat campaign.\(^2\) Thereafter till the end of Akbar’s reign Kachhwahas held high ranks and important offices.\(^3\) A reference to the table ‘A’ given below clearly indicate the high position enjoyed by them at the Mughal court. As a matter of fact no other family group held so many governorship and total *mansab* during Akbar’s reign. Their numerical strength was also the highest as compared to the nobles of any other family group.

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Total Mansab
Governorship
Numerical strength

During the closing years of Akbar’s reign problem relating to the succession arose owning to his serious illness. The nobles were sharply divided on this issue, although Salim was the only son of Akbar who had survived. But some of the senior nobles like Aziz Koka and Man Singh apparently not being very sure of maintain their position in the event of Salim’s succession, conspired to enthrone Khusrau (son of Salim) who was a nephew of Man Singh

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and son-in-law of Mirza Aziz Koka. Although the conspiracy failed but the events clearly indicated that Man Singh and the Kachhwahas nobles have become one with leading Turani noble Mirza Aziz Koka and shared the anxiety about their future careers so intensely that they decided to take the decision of imperial succession on their own. The conspiracy however failed and through the intervention of Shaikh Farid, Man Singh and Mirza Aziz along with Khusrau presented themselves before Salim. They were given dresses of honour and confirmed to their old assignments. These decisions were taken before Akbar's death and formal coronation of Jahangir. But after Akbar's death Mirza Aziz and Man Singh again got panicked. Man Singh along with Khusrau came out of the fort and took up residence at Dhandhupura. He came out of the fort in such a hurry that he could not carry with him Rs. 10,00000 which he had taken out from the royal treasury for Sultan Khusrau and stored in heaps in the Khas- o- am. Jahangir further made a commitment by clearly mentioning in his 11 article of his 12 regulations issued immediately after his accession when he says:

“I gave a general order that the rank and jagirs held by my fathers servants will remain unchanged. Later the mansabs were increased according to each one ‘s circumstances but not less than 20 percent to 300 to 400 percent”.

As a matter of fact these commitment were implemented in actual practice.

2 Tuzuk p.7; Z.Khawanin, I, pp.82-83
3 Tuzuk, pp.6-7; Afzal Husain, p.186
4 Z.Khawanin I, p.83
5 Tuzuk, pp.4-5; Afzal Husain p.186
Mirza Aziz who remained in the fort to make preparation for the last rites of Emperor was also in constant touch with Man Singh. He sent his women to Raja's house and requested him to provide beasts of burden to carry treasure. It seems both of them have prepared to go to Bengal. However, the next day Raja Man Singh along with Khusrau came to offer congratulation to the Emperor on his assumption of Kingship.\(^1\) The Emperor again bestowed robes of honour and permitted him to leave for Bengal. Khusrau however, preferred to remain at court.\(^2\) Shortly afterwards Bhao Singh son of Man Singh, the most capable of his sons was promoted from his original rank to 1500.\(^3\) Madho Singh brother's son of Man Singh and Maha Singh grand son of Man Singh were also promoted to the rank of 3000/2000\(^4\) and 2000/300,\(^5\) respectively. Raja Jagannath another senior Kachhwaha noble holding rank of 5000 was granted robe of honour.\(^6\)

From the above it appears that Jahangir no doubt was unhappy with Man Singh and in his memoris he express his feelings openly but at the same time he also mentions that he overlooked his past misdeeds and granted him favour. In his memoirs he writes:

> “Though as in consequence of certain of his acts he had no expectation of this favour towards himself, I dignified him with a *charqab* (vest without sleeves) as a robe of honour, a jewelled sword and one of my own horses and sent him off to his province.”\(^7\)

But after the accession he tried to maintain normal relation with the Kachhwahas including Man Singh. The situation however, changed after Khusrau’s revolt. He now completely lost confidence not only in Man Singh but

\(^1\) Z.Khawanin I, p.83
\(^2\) Tuzuk, p.7; Iqbalnama 512; Z.Khawanin I, p.83
\(^3\) Tuzuk p.10; Akbarnama, III, p.837
\(^4\) Akbarnama III, p.820; Tuzuk p.7; Z.Khawanin p.163,221
\(^5\) Akbarnama III, p.839; Tuzuk p.8; M.U.II, p.174; Z.Khawanin p.272
\(^6\) Akbarnama III, p.786; Tuzuk  p.7
\(^7\) Tuzuk, p.7-8
in almost all senior Akbari nobles. We find that soon after Khusrau’s revolt Man Singh was summoned to court and in his place Qutbuddin Khan was appointed governor of Bengal. He left Bengal for the court but stayed at Rohtas, despite repeated orders to reach immediately to court. He came back to court only after Rohtas was assigned to Kishwar Khan in 1608. In his memoirs at this time Jahangir expresses his great displeasure, he writes “He also like Khan-i-Azam is one of the hypocrites and old wolves of this state”. He adds “what they have done to me and what has happened to them from me, God the knower of secrets knows; possibly no one could mention such another case”. But no punishment was given to them. He himself gives the reasons by mentioning, “as he was one of those who had been favoured by my father I did not parade his offences before his face but with royal condescension promoted him.” Not only that on his arrival Man Singh presented an offering of 100 elephants which was accepted and the Emperor himself presented him a horse which Shah Abbas had specially sent for the Emperor. In the same year Jahangir married Man Singh’s grand daughter (daughter of Jagat Singh) and dispatched him to the Deccan campaign to serve under Abdur Rahim Khan i

1 Tuzuk, p.25
2 Tuzuk, p.101; Z.Khawanin p.84
3 Tuzuk, p.65
4 Tuzuk, p.65; Afzal Husain p.97; But R.P.Tripathi stated that Man Singh was transferred from Bengal to Bihar.(Tripathi p.368); It is not true because at the same time Jahangir Quli Khan was governor of Bihar.(cf. Afzal Husain, pp.90-94); Inayat Ali Zaidi on the basis of Hawkin’s account writes that due to delay Jahangir got so angry with him that his mansab was reduced from 7000/6000 to 5000. But it was presumption of Hawkins because when he was presented before the Emperor, then he stood in the line of Panj Hajari mansabdar and Jahangir in his memoirs had not recorded any curtailment in his mansab. (cf. Inayat Ali Zaidi, ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’ IHC, 1975 p.181)
5 Tuzuk, p.65
6 Ibid
7 Ibid
8 Ibid p.65,67
Khana. The appointment of Man Singh in a subordinate position was a clear indication of Emperor's displeasure as well as lack of confidence in him. It was also a personal humiliation for Man Singh because he was not only one of the senior most nobles of the Empire but ever since 1586 he had been holding important positions independently. However, the Emperor maintained normal courtesies of Mughal court culture. On ceremonial occasions he was presented elephants, horses, dresses of honour and jeweled swords. What ever references we get about Man Singh indicate that he was reconciled to his position and performed his duties efficiently and loyally during his stay in the Deccan. He even asked Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan to complete the conquest of the Deccan as soon as possible. A passage in Zakhirat-ul-Khawanin indicate that he tried his best to establish cordial relations with the other military commanders posted in the Deccan and the commanders too responded in the same manner. Farid writes:

“during the governship and Khan-i-Jahan Lodi the Raja and fifteen other panj hazari mansabgars had gone to Balaghat with Khan-i-Jahan. Raja Man Singh one day got up in the Diwan and said in all humility, “if I were a Muslim, I would have every day taken one meal with you for among you all I am most senior in age. Now you please accept the equivalent in money of a pan leave from me. Khan-i-Jahan, Mirza Rustam, Amirul Umara Asaf Khan and others all with great willingness accepted the offer”.

Man Singh remained posted in Deccan until his death in 1614 at Elichpur

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1 Tuzuk, p.68,71; Z.Khawanin p.109; While it was not valid according to Hindu marriage between a widower and niece or grand daughter of his deceased wife. (I.Ali.Zaidi, IHC, 1975, p.183)
2 Z.Khawanin p.109-10;
3 Tuzuk, p.71,74; M.U.II, pp.166-67
4 For Deccan campaign see, Tuzuk, p.74,82,88,107; Z.Khawanin I, pp.109-110, II, p.75, 175; M.U., II, p.167-68
5 Z.Khawanin I, p.109
6 Ibid pp.109-10
Jahangir’s attitude towards other Kachhwaha nobles however, was not hostile. At the time of his accession as many as 10 Kachhwaha nobles were in imperial service and all of them were attached with the Mughal expeditions in different parts of the Empire and performed meritorious services.

As mentioned earlier Bhao Singh was promoted to the rank of 1500 soon after accession. He was given further promotion to the rank of 2000/1000 in 1608. Although, he was not given any further promotion until 1514 but he constantly remained at the court and received favours of the Emperor. In 1514 after the death of Man Singh, Bhao Singh was raised to the rank of 4000/3000 and made the ruler of Amber. Although, according to established traditions the ruler ship of Amber should have gone to Maha Singh son of Jagat Singh the eldest son of Man Singh. He was also given the title of “Mirza” which was reserved for the Timurid Princes and had not been given to any other Indian chief. The favours given to him were unusually very high mainly because of Bhao Sigh’s close personal relationship with Jahangir. In his memoirs Jahangir writes: “from the days when I was a prince he was constantly in my service and by the blessing of my education had reached the high rank of 5000.”

1. Tuzuk, p.130; Z.Khawanin, p.111
2. Following Kachhwaha nobles were in imperial service: Raja Man Singh, Bhao Singh son of Man Singh, Maha Singh son of Jagat Singh, Jagannath son of Bhara Mal, Madho Singh son of Bhagwant Das, Raj Singh son of Askaran, Ram Das Kachhwaha, Raisal Darbari, Manohar and Narain Das
3. Tuzuk, p.10; Z.Khawanin, p.387
4. Tuzuk, p.66; T.U., p.250
5. Tuzuk, p.130
6. Tuzuk, p.130,146; M.U., III, pp.360-61
7. Tuzuk, p. 130,46
8. Ibid, pp.130-31
9. Ibid, p.337
But Maha Singh was also rewarded by granting the territory of Garha in *Inam* and promotion of 500 in his *mansab*.\(^1\) He was also given the title of ‘Raja’ in the following year.\(^2\) However, Bhao Singh was not given any appointment until 1619,\(^3\) when he was sent to the Deccan, although in 1617 he was promoted to the rank of 5000/3000.\(^4\) In 1621 Bhao Singh died in the Deccan due to excessive drinking.\(^5\) After his death as he had left no son, the son of Maha Singh, Jai Singh was given *Tika* and made ruler of Amber.\(^6\)

As mentioned above Maha Singh’s claims were disregarded by Jahangir but it is important to note that he still remained loyal to the Emperor and the Emperor too had complete confidence in him. In 1607 he was appointed to suppress Bangash rebels\(^7\) and in 1610 he was sent against Raja Bikramajit the Zamindar of Bandhu.\(^8\) Jahangir also married Maha Singh’s sister to instill confidence in him.\(^9\) He was also given promotion in his rank and by 1616 he reached to the rank 4000/3000.\(^10\) In the same year he was sent to the Deccan where he died in the following year (1617).\(^11\)

Jagannath son of Bharamal another important Akbari noble was also confirmed to his previous rank of 5000\(^12\) and soon afterwards sent to Mewar

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\(^1\) *Tuzuk*, p.130; The author of *Maathirul Umara* mentioned the grants of Bandhu as a fief.(*M.U.II*, p.174)

\(^2\) *Tuzuk*, p.146

\(^3\) *Tuzuk*, p.138, 146,161, 195,266, 281

\(^4\) Ibid, p.184

\(^5\) *Tuzuk*, p.337; *Iqbalnama*, p.187; *Z.Khawanin* p.387

\(^6\) *Tuzuk*, p337

\(^7\) Ibid, p.56

\(^8\) *Tuzuk*, p.85; *M.U.II*, p.174

\(^9\) *Tuzuk*, p.68,85; *M.U.II*, p.174

\(^10\) *Tuzuk*, p.106,161

\(^11\) Ibid, 156,186

\(^12\) *Akbarnama* III, p.786; *Tuzuk*, p.7
expedition under Sultan Parwez. It is important to note that when Sultan Parwez, on account of Khusrau’s rebellion proceeded to capital with Bagha son of Amar Singh, Jagannath was left there with the whole army to keep a watch over Amar Singh. But shortly afterwards he was called back and sent along with Muizul Mulk to suppress the rebellion of Rai Rai Singh and Dalpat of Bikaner. In 1609 he was promoted to the rank of 5000/3000 and sent to the Deccan along with his son Karam Chand. In the same year he died. After his death the fort of Ranthambhor which was held by him was assigned to Ram Das in 1611. Jagannath had four sons namely Karam Chand, Manrup, Sara and Bala. After his death Karam Chand who was already in Mughal service was promoted to the rank of 2000/1500 and appointed to serve in the Deccan. In 1623 he was deputed under Parwez against Khurram. His other sons Manrup, Sara and Bala were also taken into service but probably they were not given higher rank during Jahangir’s reign. Manrup joined Shah Jahan at the time of his rebellion and after his accession raised to the rank of 3000/1000. His other

1 Tuzuk, pp.7-8, 35; M.U.I, pp.514-16; Z.Khawanin, p.219
2 Tuzuk, p.35; M.U.I, p.515-16
3 Tuzuk, p.36,40; Z.Khawanin, p.219
4 Tuzuk, pp.74-75; M.U., I, pp.515-16; Z.Khawanin mentioned him as a mansabdar of 3000, obviously it was sawar rank. Z.Khawanin p.219
5 Tuzuk, pp.74-75; Z.Khawanin p.366; Vir Vinod, II, p.225
6 Tuzuk, p.98; Iqbalnama p.58; M.U.I, pp. 515-16
7 Umrai Hunood refers only the name of three sons. Umra-i- Hunood, Sayeed Ahmad, Abdu Salam collection, Azad library, A.M.U., Aligarh, pp.140-41; From Tazkirat ul Umara we come to know that Jagannath had four sons. Kewal Ram, Tazkirat ul Umara, B.M., Add.16, 703, tr. Tasleem Ahmad. (T.U.p.273,281,293,297)
8 Tuzuk, pp.174-75; M.U.I, p.516
9 Tuzuk, p.356,358; Iqbalnama p.204
brothers Sara and Bala were also given rank of 700\(^1\) and 1000\(^2\) respectively.

Jahangir also confirmed Madho Singh\(^3\) son of Bhagwant Das on his previous rank of 3000/2000.\(^4\) He was dispatched to serve under Sultan Parwez against Rana Amar Singh of Mewar.\(^5\) After the death of Madho Singh his son Satarsal was taken into imperial service and at the end of Jahangir’s region held the rank of 1500/1000.\(^6\)

Raj Singh son of Askaran another Akbari noble was also confirmed to his previous rank of 4000/3000.\(^7\) In 1609 he was dispatched to the Deccan where he served till his death in 1615.\(^8\) After his death his son Ram Das was admitted into service and given the mansab of 1000/400,\(^9\) but the title of ‘Raja’ was not conferred. However, after two years (1617) he was granted Tika and title of ‘Raja’ was also conferred on him.\(^10\) He was also promoted to the rank of 1500/700.\(^11\) Ram Das remained loyal to Jahangir and fought against Khurram in the battle of Bilochpur. He was promoted to the rank of 2000/1000 after the victory.\(^12\)

\(^{1}\) T. U. p.281
\(^{2}\) Ibid, p. 293
\(^{3}\) Jahangir in his memoirs (p.7) mentioned him as a nephew of Raja Man Singh, but on (p.26) he is referred as a brother of his wife; who was a daughter of Bhagwant Das. (Tuzuk p.26). While Z.Khawanin had mentioned him as a brother of Man Singh. (Z.Khawanin p.221)
\(^{4}\) Akbarnama III, p.820; Tuzuk p.7; Z.Khawanin p.221; M.U.III, pp.321-22
\(^{5}\) Tuzuk, p.7
\(^{6}\) Tuzuk, p.26; M.U. III, p.321-22; T.U. p.266
\(^{7}\) Tuzuk, p.75; Iqbalnama p.510
\(^{8}\) Tuzuk, p.148
\(^{9}\) Tuzuk, p.148,164,207; M.U.II, p.170-72
\(^{10}\) Tuzuk, p.164,187
\(^{11}\) Ibid, p.187,207
\(^{12}\) Tuzuk, p.358,360; Iqbalnama p.204,584
Ram Das Kachhwaha was one of those Rajput nobles of Akbar’s time who openly supported Salim at the time of accession crisis. After succeeding to the throne Jahangir raised him to the rank of 3000 in the very first year of his reign. At the same time when Abhay Ram, Bijay Ram and Shyam Ram sons of Akhayraj son of Bhagwant Das rebelled against Jahangir and fled away to join the camp of Amar Singh of Mewar, Jahangir referred the case to Ram Das. In the following year he was appointed guardian (Ataliq) of Maha Singh grand son of Raja Man Singh and asked to accompany him to suppress the Bangash rebels. After returning from there in 1611 he was appointed to the Deccan campaign along with Abdullah Khan Firoz Jang. At that time of departure he was granted the title of ‘Raja’ and the fort of Ranthambhore was also given to him. The campaign did not succeed and they were forced to retreat without achieving the objective. Emperor was highly displeased with all the commanders of the campaign. He was sent to the Bangash expedition where in the same year he died. On hearing of his death the Emperor is said to have remarked: “In the religion of Hindus, it is laid down that whoever crosses the Indus and dies, he is doomed to hell. My prayers have been accepted in this regard”.

According to Farid Bhakkari, Ram Das was a great favourite of Jahangir, he rose to the rank of 5000 and received the title of Raja Karan. He had only one son called Dilip Narayan. After the death of his father he was assigned a

1 Akbarnama III, p.837; Tuzuk, p.9; Z. Khawanin, pp.77,239-40
2 Tuzuk, p.12; M.U., II, pp.155-57
3 Tuzuk, p.53,56,61; Z.Khawanin, 241
4 Tuzuk, p.98; Z.Khawanin 240; M.U. II, p.155-57
5 Tuzuk, p.98,107; M.U.II, pp.155-57
6 Tuzuk, p.113; Z.Khawanin p.240-41
7 Tuzuk, p.123; Z.Khawanin p.240-41
8 Z.Khawanin 240-41
9 Ibid
high rank but he died soon.¹

Raisal Darbari son of Raja Soja Darbari was also an important noble of Akbar’s reign. However, during the succession crisis he supported the cause of Salim.² As a reward of his loyalty, after ascending the throne Jahangir conferred on him title of Raja, presented him with the flags and promoted to the rank of 3000 from his previous rank of 2500/1250.³ Soon afterwards he was dispatched to serve under Sultan Perwez against Rana Amar Singh of Mewar. Like many other Rajput nobles, after the completion of Mewar affairs he was also sent to the Deccan campaign where he died after serving for about a decade in 1620.⁴ After his death his sons Girdhar, Dwarkadas and Bhojraj were admitted in service and given mansabs.⁵ However, during Jahangir’s reign, only Girdhar came to enjoy important position as he was already in the imperial service.⁶ But till 1620 he was not given any important duty, although during the same period he was given promotion in rank and raised to 1200/900.⁷ In 1621 he was also sent to the Deccan campaign and on his return to court in the following year, he was raised to the rank of 2000/1500 and the title of Raja was conferred on him.⁸ There is no reference of his going back to the Deccan, but he was also not present in the battle of Bilochpur. However, when an army was sent in pursuit

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¹ Z.Khawanin 241; M.U. II, pp.156-57
⁵ Z.Khawanin 367; M.U.II, pp.173-74
⁶ Tuzuk, p.27,146
⁷ Ibid, p. 248,332
⁸ Tuzuk, p.356; T.U., p.269
of Khurram under Parwez and Mahabat Khan, Girdhar was also deputed along with several other important nobles.\(^1\) It seems that in the intervening period he went to his *watan* and proceeded towards imperial capital and reached there after the battle of Bilochpur was over. After coming to know of the attack of Khurram on Delhi, Raja Girdhar accompanied Parwez and served bravely in all the campaign against the rebels, particularly in the battle fought against the rebels at Mandu.\(^2\) In appreciation of his services rendered in the campaigns against the rebels, Jahangir send him a *farman*.\(^3\) However, shortly afterwards during the same campaign a trifle led to a bitter fight between Sayid Kabir Barha and Girdhar in which Girdhar was killed while Sayid Kabir was awarded capital punishment.\(^4\) His son Dwarkadas succeeded to the headship of the family; but his *mansab* had not been recorded by any of our sources.\(^5\) In the first year of Shahjahan's reign according to Lahori, he held the rank of 1000/800.\(^6\)

Rai Manohar son of Rai Lonkarn was a *mansabdar* of 400/400 under Akbar.\(^7\) After his accession, Jahangir confirmed him to his previous rank and dispatched him to serve in Mewar under Parwez.\(^8\) He was promoted to the rank of 1000/600 in 1607\(^9\) and 1000/800 in 1612\(^10\) and in the same year sent to the

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1. *Tuzuk*, p.360; *Iqbalnama*, pp.201-202
2. *Tuzuk*, p.360,367; *Iqbalnama*, pp.204-205
4. *Tuzuk*, 374-75
5. *T.U.*, p.259
6. Lahori, Ia, p.121
8. *Tuzuk*, p.8
9. *Ibid*, p.54
10. *Tuzuk*, p.112; Farid Bhakkari writes that he attained the rank of an *Amir*. (Z. Khawanin p.220;) While *Umrai Hunood* mentioned him as a *mansabdar* of 1500/600. (*U.H.*,p.335)
Deccan campaign. He remained posted in the Deccan till his death in 1616.\(^1\) Manohar was succeeded by his son Prithichand with a small mansab of 500/300.\(^2\) However, after few month he was given the title of Ray and a promotion of 100 sawars.\(^3\) In 1618 he was again promoted to the rank of 700/450 and sent to Kangra expedition,\(^4\) where he was killed during siege operations (1620). Jahangir in his memoirs writes that he sacrificed his life in a useless battle with the enemy.\(^5\) He had two sons namely Tilokchand and Premchand.\(^6\) They were admitted in the service but probably were not assigned any mansab. However, in Lahori’s *Badshahnama* during Shah Jahan’s first regnal year they held the rank of 800/500 and 600/400 respectively.\(^7\)

Narain Das Kachhwaha son of Raja Khangar was also an important Kachhwaha noble of Jahangir’s reign. According to *Vigat* he was raised to the rank of 2000 in 1607\(^8\) and in the following year dispatched to Mewar campaign alongwith Mahabat Khan.\(^9\) It seems that he returned to court with Mahabat Khan and in 1614 again accompanied him when he was sent to bring Mirza Aziz Koka to court from Udaipur.\(^10\) During the rebellion of Khurram like other Kachhwaha nobles he was also on the side of the Emperor.\(^11\) We have no other information about him except that at the end of Jahangir’s region he held the

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2. *Tuzuk*, p. 157
3. Ibid, p.160
4. Ibid, p.239
5. *Tuzuk*, p.304
6. *Umrai Hunood* p.336
7. Lahori Ib, p.314
8. *Tuzuk*, p.70; *Vigat* II, pp.492-93; *T.U* p.305
9. *Tuzuk*, pp.69-70; *Iqbalnama*, p.34
10. *T.U.*, p.304; Afzal Husain, p.167
11. *Tuzuk*, pp.356-60; *Iqbalnama*, pp.204-5

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rank of 2000. Jai Singh great grandson of Man Singh was also admitted and enjoyed important position at his court. In 1617 his father Maha Singh died in the Deccan. Jahangir in his memories writes that:

"On the 10th the sons of Raja Maha Singh came from their Jagir and native place (Amber) and waited on me in the neighbourhood of Ranthambhor, making an offering of three elephants and nine horses. Each one of them, according to his condition, received an increase of mansab."

In the account of the following year Jahangir mentions that he summoned Jai Singh to court and on his arrival he was awarded the mansab of 1000/1000. At that time Jai Singh was only 12 years old. But strangely there is no reference of other sons of Maha Singh. Soon afterwards he was sent to the Deccan to serve under Sultan Parwez. In 1618 Jahangir issued him a farman asking him to send the news reports regularly to the royal court. He was also assured of royal favours. In 1621 Bhao Singh his stepgrandfather and ruler of Amber died in the Deccan. The Emperor now gave him the title of ‘Raja’. In his memoirs Jahangir writes:

“As he (Raja Bahao Singh) left no son I dignified the grandson of his elder brother, though of tender age with the title of Raja and gave him the mansab of 2000/1000. The pargana of Amber his native place was assigned to him as Jagir according to former custom in order that his family might not be dispersed.”

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1 Tuzuk, p.370; Vigat, II, p.493
2 Tuzuk, pp.186, 191-92
3 Ibid, p.170
4 Tuzuk, pp.191-92
5 Tuzuk, pp.192-93
6 Afzal Husain, p.102
7 Tirmizi I, p.107, s.no 213
8 Tuzuk, p.337; Iqbalnama, p.187
9 Tuzuk, p.337
10 Ibid, p.337
This was yet another great favour to Jai Singh because earlier Jahangir disregarding the claim of his father Maha Singh as the rightful heir to the gaddi of Amber had given it to Bhao Singh. He was also allowed to visit his Watan Amber. While he was at Amber, Khurram whose relation with the Emperor were already strained openly rebelled and marched towards Agra at the head of a large army alongwith certain leading nobles. The situation was extremely serious. The Emperor sent farmans to Prince Parwez and other leading nobles of the Empire to hurry immediately to the court to crush the designs of the rebel Prince. A similar farman was also sent to Raja Jai Singh at Amber. Raja Jai Singh presented himself before the Emperor at Delhi (March 1623) a few days before the battle of Bilocharpur. However, in the details of the mobilisation of imperial army and in the details of the battle mentioned in the Tuzuk, Jai Singh is not referred at all. In the list of prominent nobles who were rewarded after the battle also Jai Singh’s name does not figure. However, in the same year sometimes after the battle, he was promoted to the rank of 3000/1400 and was deputed alongwith several other Rajput nobles to serve under Parwez and Mahabat Khan to pursue Khurram. After marching from Bilocharpur, Khurram proceeded towards Malwa. On the way passing through the haveli of the Pargana of Amber, he sent a unit of his troopers and got in plundered. Hotly chased by the imperial army he took shelter in the fort of Mandu. When Parwez

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1 Tuzuk, p.130
2 Afzal Husain, pp.171-72
3 ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’, IHC,1975, p.186 (Jahangir’s farman to Jai Singh preserved in Rajasthan state Archives Bikaner, no.1)
4 Tuzuk, 356,358
5 Tuzuk, 359; Iqbalnama, pp. 201-2
6 Tuzuk, 360; Iqbalnama, pp.201-2
7 Tuzuk, 357-60; A contemporary Dutch Chronicle of Mughal India, ed. and tr. Brij Narain and S.R. Sharma, Calcutta, 1957, p.60
and Mahabat Khan approached the fort he came out to fight.¹ In this battle Jai Singh played distinguished role. In appreciation of his service Jahangir issued him a farman soon after this battle. However, he was also advised not to take any action against the wishes of Parwez and Mahabat Khan.² After this defeat the rebels were completely demoralised on account of dissension encouraged by Mahabat Khan and the defeat of Abdullah Khan in Gujrat. Forced by circumstances Khurram fled to Golkunda and from there made his way to Orissa and Bengal.³ As soon as the Emperor came to know of Khurram’s progress in the eastern region, Parwez and Mahabat Khan were asked to proceed immediately to taken strong action against him. Jai Singh was also dispatched to serve under them.⁴ In the meantime Khurram had marched through Orissa, Bengal and Bihar and laid siege to the fort of Allahabad. But when he came to know of the approach of imperial army, he ordered Abdullah Khan to raise the siege of Allahabad and join him at Hajipur. A hotly contested battle between the imperial army and the rebels was fought at Damdama on the bank of the Tons in which rebels were completely defeated and Kr.Bhim was killed.⁵ Raja Jai Singh who was posted in the vanguard, performed very valuable service.⁶ After the defeat of Khurram Raja Jai Singh returned to the Deccan along with Perwez and Mahabat Khan. In March 1625 Jahangir sent a Khilat and a horse to Raja Jai Singh.⁷ About the same time political situation at

¹ For details see Afzal Husain, pp.172-73
² Tirmizi I, pp.124-25, s.no.266, 267, 271; ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’, IHC,1975 p.186, (farman preserved in Rajasthan state Archives Bikaner, no.2)
³ Tuzuk, pp.371-72, 383-84; Afzal Husain, pp.156-57, 173
⁴ Iqbalnama, pp.224-28
⁵ Tuzuk,381-82; Iqbalnama, pp.232-33; Z.Khawanin, pp.122-23; Dutch Chronicle, p.69-70
⁶ Dutch Chronicle, pp.69-70; V.S.Bhargava, Marwar and the Mughal Emperor, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, NewDelhi, 1966 pp.73-74
⁷ Tirmizi, I, p.127. s.no.277
the court took a new turn; Mahabat Khan's relation with the court were strained and he was summoned to the court and Khan-i-Jahan Lodi was made incharge of the Deccan. But Parwez who was not happy with this replacement and refused to relieve Mahabat Khan. Raja Jai Singh was also not fully agreeable with this replacement. This is clearly born out by Jahangir's farman to Raja Jai Singh in which he not only directed him to cooperate with Khan-i-Jahan Lodi but also warned him with dire consequences including resumption of his jagirs. In another farman issued soonafter Raja Jai Singh was advised to join Khan-i-Jahan Lodi immediately. These farmans clearly show Jai Singh's closeness with Mahabat Khan and his reservations on the appointment of Khan-i-Jahan as a replacement for Mahabat Khan. However, after receiving these orders Jai Singh started to cooperate with Khan-i-Jahan Lodi. To secure Raja Jai Singh's support, Jahangir married Prince Dawar Baksh, son of late Prince Khusrau, to the sister of Raja Jai Singh. Apparently, still not very sure of his cooperation to Khan-i-Jahan Lodi, Nurjahan also addressed a Nishan to Jai Singh where in, it was stated that Emperor is strongly pleased to know that he had disassociated himself from Mahabat Khan. She further asked him to follow the orders of Khan-i-Jahan and assured him of continued favours.

When Khurram came to know of these developments he also sent him a Nishan with the request of his help and cooperation. He also assured him that he

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1 Iqbalnama, p.245, 248; Tirmizi I, p.127, s.no.279; Afzal Husain, p.143, 175
2 Tirmizi I, pp.127-28, s.no.279, 280, 282; Afzal Husain, p.102; ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’, IHC, 1975, p.187
3 Tirmizi, I, p.28 s.no.284, 285
5 Tirmizi I, pp.128-29, s.no.286,287,288; ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’, p.187, Islamic Culture, 1987, p.74
will be given the same position that Man singh had enjoyed. But Raja Jai Singh did not change his position. He remained in the Deccan and performed his duties faithfully, particularly in the battle fought with Malik Ambar. In 1626 Nurjahan send Rai Bhan to Raja Jai Singh with a Khilat and Nishan with assurance of regular favours. At the same time Jahangir also issued him a farman, appreciating his faithfull service for the Empire. In June 1626 another farman was issued to him in which, he was asked to take all possible steps to improve the conditions in the Deccan by suppressing the conspiracy hatched after the death of Malik Ambar. The Emperor also informed him that he was dispatching Raja Sarang Deo as his personal representative to Ajmer and advised him to act according to his suggestions. Sometime in March 1526 Mahabat Khan through a coup took control of the Emperor. Mahabat Khan also got a farman issued to Raja Jai Singh (by Emperor Jahangir,) where in it was specially mentioned that Mahabat Khan had favourably reported his action (Jai Singh’s) in the Deccan, with a view to gain his support and cooperation. But Jai Singh still remained loyal to the Emperor.

After the dramatic end of the coup of Mahabat Khan it seems Jai Singh applied for leave to visit his Watan. But by a farman issued on Sep. 6, 1626 the Emperor ordered him not to leave Deccan. About the same time Nurjahan also

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1 Tirmizi I, p.129, s.no.291; Afzal Husain, p.102; I.A.Zaidi, Islamic Culture, 1987, pp.74-75
2 Tirmizi I, p.129, s.no.292
3 Tirmizi I, p.130, s.no.295, 297
4 Ibid, p.132, s.no.305
5 Ibid
6 Iqbalnama, pp.257-79; Z.Khawanin, pp.134-35; Afzal Husain, pp.176-77
7 Afzal Husain, p.178; ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’, p.187
8 Iqbalnama, p.286; For details see Afzal Husain, pp.177-79
9 Tirmizi I, p.133, s.no.307; ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’, IHC,1975, p.188
issued him a *Nishan* advising him to stay in the Deccan and suppress the rebels. He was further ordered not to do anything contrary to royal orders.\(^1\) From this *Nishan* it also emerges that he wanted to come to the court. It seems that after receiving the *farman* Raja Jai Singh wrote a letter to the Emperor apparently with a request of promotion in *mansab* and *Jagir*, but the actual contents are not known to us.\(^2\) However, a *farman* issued in May 1627 Jahangir acknowledges that his letter had been received and informed him that he had been promoted to the rank of 4000/3000 \(^3\) and that the *pargana* of Chahatsu had also been added to his *Jagir*.\(^4\) It seems that Jai Singh was not allowed to visit his *watan*, mainly because of an apprehension that he might join Mahabat Khan with whom he was very friendly and had shown his displeasure on his transfer as commander of army deputed against Khurram. Probably it had come to the notice of the Emperor that Mahabat Khan had joined Shah Jahan and if Jai Singh also joined him the position of Shahryar could become very weak. On 28 October 1627 Jahangir died at Changiz Hatli near Bhimbar.\(^5\) At that time Jai Singh was in Deccan.

The death of Jahangir created a very critical situation for the leading noble of the Empire. With the support of Nurjahan Shahryar her son-in-law crowned himself King at Lahore. Asaf Khan on the other hand along with a number of other influential nobles raised to throne Dawar Baksh son of Prince Khusrau as a escape goat to facilitate the succession of Shah Jahan. Asaf Khan

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1. Tirmizi I, p.133-34, s.no.308, 314
2. Tirmizi, p.135, s.no.318
3. Athar Ali, *The Apparatus of Empire, Award of ranks, offices and titles to the Mughal Nobility (1574-1658)*, OUP, Delhi, 1985 p.88;
4. ‘The political role of Kachhwaha nobles during Jahangir’s reign’, *IHC*, 1975, p.188
also send a secret message through Banarasi to Shah Jahan to hurry immediately to court. However, to Mughal nobles at large, Dawar Bakhsh was a serious contender and the reports that they received clearly showed that he had the support Asaf Khan and other leading nobles of the Empire.\(^1\) Dawar Bakhsh himself started making efforts to get support from every section of the nobles; soon after ascending the throne he issued a \textit{Nishan} to Jai Singh, informing him of the death of Jahangir and his accession with the support of Nurjahan. He was advised to ‘Shoulder his responsibilities in right earnest and assured of fulfillment of his ambitions.”\(^2\) About the same time Khurrum also send him a \textit{Nishan}, informing him of his march from Deccan to Agra to ascend the throne.\(^3\) Both the Princes sought his support and assured him of favours.\(^4\) We are not very sure of Jai Singh’s reaction on receiving these \textit{Nishans}. However, as he was with Khan-i-Jahan Lodi who had decided to support Dawar Baksh,\(^5\) Jai Singh along with Raja Gaj Singh and certain other nobles accompanied him up to Mandu apparently supporting Dawar Baksh.\(^6\) But his attitude changed when he came to know of the arrival of Khurrum to Gujrat. Apparently at this stage he decided not to take sides in the succession struggle and proceeded towards Amber.\(^7\) However, on Shah Jahan’s arrival to Ajmer, Jai Singh came from Amber and presented himself before the Prince (Jan. 1628).\(^8\) But he did not accompany him to Agra, and still did not came out openly in his support.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item For details regarding succession crisis see, \textit{Iqbalnama}, pp.293-99; Afzal Husain, pp.146-48; Chapter II of this Thesis.
\item Tirmizi I, p.137, s.no.326; Afzal Husain, p.148
\item Tirmizi I, s.no.327
\item Ibid, p, 129, s.no.291; p.137, s.no.326
\item \textit{Z.Khawwani}, pp.81-82
\item \textit{Iqbalnama}, p.300; A.Husain, p.102, 148
\item Lahori, Ia, p.76; \textit{M.U.} II, pp.225-26, III, pp.570-72
\item \textit{Iqbalnama} p.300; \textit{M.U.}, III, p.568
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
However, on his coronation he came to court and attend the ceremony.¹

From the above discussion on the Kachhwahas we may conclude that Jahangir was no doubt extremely unhappy with Man Singh because of his involvement in the conspiracy to supercede him and also of his very cordial relations with Khusrau. He made no secret of his displeasure and had used strong words against him in his memoirs. Not only that, he was also not given any independent charge as he had no confidence in him. However, his rank was not reduced and he continued to receive other courtecies. But his attitude towards other Kachhawaha nobles remained normal. Almost every Kachhwaha noble was confirmed in his previous rank and later on all of them were also given promotions. However, during Jahangir’s time an impression had gathered that the Emperor was hostile towards Rajputs. William Hawkins who lived in Agra between 1609 and 1611 writes:

“This King hath diminished his chief captains which were Rasbootes(Rajputs) and Gentiles, and natural Indians and hath preferred Mahmumetans(weak sprited men, void of resolution) in such sort that what this man’s father, called Eckbar Padasha got of the Deccan this King Salim Shah, beginneth to loose”.²

Similarly in or about 1613 Mirza Aziz Koka in a letter addressed to Jahangir accused him of ignoring Rajputs and Turanis from his nobility. He writes:

His Majesty Akbar during the fifty years of his reign increased the number of Chaghtais and Rajputs among nobles for these people are not seditious. They know nothing but loyalty. Since youraccession, Your Majesty destroyed both groups and had entrusted your entire business

to Khurasanis and Shaikhzadas who know nothing but hypocrisy and sedition¹.

On the basis of these statements, Jahangir’s own adverse comments about Man Singh and the table ‘B’ given below one may safely conclude that Jahangir was hostile towards Rajputs and particularly towards Kachhwahas.

Table B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No of Rajput nobles</th>
<th>Total Mansab</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zat</td>
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<tr>
<td>At the death of Akbar</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>After accession of Jahangir</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>In 1615-16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, a careful study of table ‘B’ and a reference to the account of Kachhwaha nobles discussed above will show that in 1606 the decline occurred only because three Kachhwaha nobles namely Pratap Singh, Sakat Singh and Salhadi were no more in the imperial service. Possibly they died in the intervening period. Similarly by 1616 Raja Man Singh, Jagannath, Madho Singh and Ram Das Kachhwaha were also dead. All these nobles held high ranks. But after their death, unlike Sisodias of Mewar and Rathors of Marwar, their sons could not claim higher ranks as they did not have hereditary territories (watan). Thus, in effect after the death of a Kachhwaha noble their son/sons would begin their career with a much lower rank. We actually find that after the death of the

¹ The letter is appended to a manuscript in Cambridge University Library, King college collection, MS 194 (fols.5 b-8b) English translation of this letter is available in Maktubat-i Khani- i Jahan Muzaffar Khan wa Gwalior Nama, fol.176-190; For details see, Afzal Husain, pp.217-20
above mentioned nobles their sons got much small ranks.\(^1\) It had also been mentioned that Kachhwahas were not given important position during Jahangir’s reign. This suggestion is only partly true, it is a fact that none of the Kachhwaha nobles were given independent charge of a *Suba* but almost all of them were deputed to serve in Mewar and Deccan where large scale military operations were going on. In the time of Akbar also we find that the whole of Kachhwaha clan was posted first in Lahore and Kabul and later on in Bengal.

Similarly his granting the *Tika* to Bhao Singh disregarding the claim of Maha Singh was not an attempt to show any contempt for the Kachhwaha traditions. It was simply a favour granted to an old associate. Jahangir had specifically mentioned this fact in his memoirs.\(^2\) Jahangir also gave high sounding title of ‘Mirza’ to so far reserved only for the Timurid Princes.\(^3\) In spite of his earlier anger towards Man Singh, Jahangir continued the practice of establishing matrimonial relations with the Kachhwaha house of Bharmal.

The Kachhwahas also on their part remained faithful to Jahangir during the most crucial period of his reign i.e Khurram’s revolt and Mahabat Khan *coup*.

However, a general impression of a decline in the fortunes of the Kachhwahas due to the hostility of Jahangir persists. But from the evidence cited above the impression of this ‘decline’ is only psychological and emanates

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\(^1\) Karam Chand son of Jagannath got the mansab of 2000/1500. After the death of Man Singh Bhao Singh was raised to the rank of 4000/3000, Bhao Singh had no son, Satarsal son of Madho singh 1500/1000, Ram Das son of Raj Singh 1000/400, Girdhar son of Rai Sal Darbari 1200/900 Jai Singh son of Maha Singh 1000/1000 and Prithi Chand son of Manohar 500/300. For details see appendix B2

\(^2\) Jahangir in this connection writes: “from the days when I was a prince he was constantly in my service and by the blessing of my education had reached the high rank of 5000.” *Tuzuk*, p.337

\(^3\) Ibid, pp.130-31
from the fact of Kachhwaha family's specially Man Singh's close personal relation with Mughal imperial family under Akbar. Kachhwahas appear almost as members of Mughal household. Due to his involvement in the conspiracy to enthrone Khusrau and later on due to his sympathetic attitude during Khusrau's rebellion, Jahangir became extremely hostile to him. Although, his rank was not reduced but he lost his unique position at the court. Other Kachhwaha nobles were confirmed in their ranks and were also given promotions time to time but the family could not attain its earlier glory. On the other hand those nobles who came now to enjoy important position held minor ranks in Akbar's time. Actually the loss of social position at the Mughal court was really hurting them as well as their friends.

As mentioned above on the coronation of Shah Jahan, Jai Singh came to the court and attended the coronation ceremony. He was very cordially received by the Emperor and promoted to the mansab of 4000/3000.\(^1\) Shortly afterwards he was appointed along with Qasim Khan to suppress the rebellion of Monagers of Mahaban in the Sarkar of Agra.\(^2\) On his return in the same year (1628), he was sent under the command of Mahabat Khan to punish Nazr Muhammad the ruler of Badakhshan who had launched an attack on Kabul. However, Lashkar Khan the Subedar of Kabul successfully repulsed the attack before the arrival of the reinforcement under Mahabat Khan.\(^3\) Thereafter, Raja Jai Singh returned to the court along with the imperial army.\(^4\) About the same time Khan-i-Jahan Lodi one of the senior most nobles of the Empire fled from the court and rebelled. The Emperor immediately appointed Khwaja Abul Hasan along with Jai Singh to pursue the rebels, arrest them and bring them court.\(^5\) The rebels

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1 Lahori, la, p.120; Inayat Khan, p.19
2 Lahori, la, pp.196,204-5
3 Inayat Khan, p.5
4 Tirmizi II, p.42; Inayat Khan, p.5
5 Lahori la, p.275; Inayat Khan, p.9; Z.Khawanin, pp.99-101; Tirmizi II, p.43
however, succeeded in escaping to Daulatabad where Nizam Shah received Khan-i-Jahan Lodi warmly and assured him of all possible help.\(^1\) Realising the gravity of the situation Shah Jahan decided to punish both the rebel and the Nizam Shahis. He decided to personally supervise the campaign and proceeded towards Deccan at the head of a large army. Raja Jai Singh was ordered to join the Emperor at Balaghat.\(^2\) Emperor divided his army into three divisions and the command was given Shaista Khan, Azam Khan and Raja Gaj Singh.\(^3\) Raja Jai Singh was promoted to the rank of 4000/4000 and deputed to serve under Shaista Khan.\(^4\) But shortly thereafter he was transferred to the division of Azam Khan, to lead the vanguard, because Khan-i-Jahan Braha was relieved of the duty due to illness.\(^5\) During this campaign a large number of Kachhwaha nobles such as Raja Manrup Kachhwaha, Raja Pahad Singh, Chhatra Singh (son of Madho Singh Kachhwaha) and his son Bhim and Anand, Balbhadra Shaikhawat, Raja Girdhar and Dwarkadas son of Girdhar Shaikhawat were also present.\(^6\) Raja Jai Singh distinguished himself in the battle of Bhaturi (Rajauri) and during the Parenda campaign.\(^7\) After the successful completion of the campaign, the Emperor issued a farman praising the Raja for his loyal service during the war and as reward a Jagir worth Rs.37,48820 dams in Pargana Deoti Sanchari (a pargana in Sarkar Alwar) was assigned to him.\(^8\)

After the complete victory over the rebel Khan-i-Jahan Lodi and his killing, the Emperor relaunched a campaign against Adilshah of Bijapur (1631)

\(^1\) Lahori Ia, p.289; Inayat Khan, p.51
\(^2\) Tirmizi II, p.45,s.no.20
\(^3\) Lahori Ia, pp.293-96
\(^4\) Lahori, Ia, p.296
\(^5\) Lahori Ia, pp.356-57; Inayat Khan, p.87; M.U.III, pp.569-70
\(^7\) Lahori, Ia, pp.356-59; Z.Khawanin, p.106; M.U. III, pp.569-70
\(^8\) Tirmizi II, p.46, s.no.24
under the command of Asaf Khan. Raja Jai Singh who was still in the Deccan was given the command of the left wing of the army. However, the campaign completely failed due to the great Deccan famine. Raja Jai Singh returned to the court along with imperial forces. During this short campaign Raja Jai Singh distinguished himself by showing great feats of valour. In a farman issued to Raja Jai Singh the Emperor had highly appreciated the services rendered by him during the conquest of Gulbarga, Daror, Parenda and Bait forts and the suppression of Randola Khan of Bijapur. It is important to note that Shah Jahan was so much impressed with the service of Jai Singh that he sent another farman in June 1631 informing him about his appointment as the Subedar of Akbarabad along with the charge of the Faujdari of Mathura. An inam of 50,20,0000 dams was also given to him.

It seems that this appointment was temporary in the vacancy of Islam Khan who was transferred to Gujrat because in the following year Safdar Khan was appointed governor of the Suba and Jai Singh was given leave to proceed to Amber. While he was in Amber the Emperor sent him a farman directing him to look into the case pertaining to Kesri Singh and Kalyan Das who have not allowed Ratan Singh to take possession of the Jagir assigned to him in Pargana Roshanpur and Naraina in Suba Ajmer and killed his agent who had gone there to take charge of the Jagir. However, we do not have any further details on this matter in our sources.

In 1633 Raja Jai Singh returned to Agra and presented himself before the Emperor. A few days after his arrival, during the course of an elephant combat,

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1 Lahori, Ia, pp.489-90
2 Inayat Khan, pp.59-61; Tirmizi II, p.47, s.no.25, 26, 28, 29; Shahjahan also sent a Khilat through Khwaja Jahan in appreciation of his service.(Tirmizi II,p.47)
3 Tirmizi II, p.47, s.no.30; A.Ali, Apparatus, p.111
4 Tirmizi II, p.49, s.no.37
a mad elephant attacked Prince Aurangzeb and threw him from his horse. The nobles who were also watching the fight were struck with terror. Raja Jai Singh who was standing nearby rushed towards the elephant and hit it with his spear so powerfully that it moved away and the Prince was saved.\(^1\) Sometimes after this incident he was sent to the Deccan under Prince Shuja and Mahabat Khan to launch an attack on Parenda. On reaching there (Feb.1634) he was given the command of vanguard.\(^2\) Although the imperialist were not successful in capturing the fort and raised the siege due to shortage of provisions, but Jai Singh rendered meritorious service.\(^3\)

Soon afterwards the imperialist forces returned to Burhanpur. In the following year (1635) he was appointed to assist Khan-i-Zaman the Subedar of Balaghat and in recognition of his services an increase of 1000 Zat was made in his rank, which became 5000/4000.\(^4\) Afterwards he came to the court and presented himself before the Emperor. Shortly thereafter he was again sent to the Deccan along with Khan-i-Dauran Bahadur to punish Shahji Bhonsle, who was creating disorder in and around Daulatabad.\(^5\) Shahji was hotly pursued and at a place known as Manik Dawa Pass the imperialist captured his 3,000 men and a large amount of war materials. Although, Shahji was not arrested but he was expelled from Mughal territories.\(^6\) At this juncture Shah Jahan sent a farman to Raja Jai Singh directing him to return to Amber as Adil Shah had surrendered and had sent his Wakil for negotiations. He was further asked to attend the royal court on the occasion of Dashehra celebration alongwith his

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\(^1\) Lahori, la, pp.490-92; M.U., III, pp.570-71
\(^2\) Lahori, lb, pp.35-37; M.U., III, pp570-71
\(^3\) For details see, Lahori, lb, pp.37-46; Inayat Khan, p.183; M.U., III, pp.570-71
\(^4\) Lahori, lb, pp.35-36,63-65,86; M.U., III, pp.572-73
\(^5\) Lahori, lb, pp. 86-90; M.U., III, pp.572-73
\(^6\) Lahori, lb, pp.100-104; M.U., III, pp.572-73
contingent. However, he directly came to the court and presented himself before the Emperor. He was warmly received and awarded customary robes of honour.

He was called to the court when the Emperor decided to proceed to the Deccan (Sep. 1635) to supervise the operation against the rebel Juhjhar Singh Bundila and to bring Deccan rulers under subjugation. The Emperor at the head of a large army and a number of mansabdars including Jai Singh started from Agra on 21st Sep. 1635 reaching Burhanpur on Jan 1636. He sent a strong worded farman to Adil Shah ordering him to immediately submit before the imperial forces. But very soon he realised that the Deccanis will surrender only under military pressure. Therefore, he decided to launch a three pronged attack on the Deccanis. The first army under the command of Khan-i-Dauran and Raja Jai Singh, was dispatched to Kandhar and Nander to keep an eye on the joint frontiers of the Bijapur and Golkunda and to be ready to march to the relief of threatened points and to reduce Udgir and Ausa. The second under Khan-i-Zaman was ordered to march to Ahmad Nagar, besiege Shahji’s Mahals in Chamar Gunda and Ashthi, to reduce the Konkan and to wait for further orders regarding an attack on the Adilshahi country. The third division led by Shayista Khan was ordered to conquer Junnar, the seat of Shahji’s power and to occupy Sanganir, Nasik and Trimbek. Khan-i-Dauran at the head of 20,000 men with Jai Singh and other Rajputs as his vanguard invaded Bijapur and plundering the country. Under the pressure of the imperial army Adil Shahi forces surrendered and a peace settlement was concluded between imperial forces

1 Tirmizi II, p.57, s.no.67
2 Lahori I b, p.104; M.U., III, pp.572-73
3 Lahori, I b, pp.104-5, 130, 135-40; M.U., III, pp.572-73
4 Lahori, I b, pp.135-40; For details regarding Deccan campaign see, Lahori, pp.134-220; Saxena, pp.145-47
5 Lahori, I b, pp.200-201; Saxena, pp.146-48
and Sultan of Bijapur. After securing the submission of Bijapur and Golkunda, Shah Jahan departed from Daulatabad, leaving Prince Aurangzeb as the viceroy of the Deccan. On July 1636 Prince Aurangzeb directed Raja Jai Singh to join Khan-i-Dauran in the siege of the fort of Ausa and Udgir. These two forts were still in the control of Adil Shah's officers. The twin forts were captured by the determined efforts of Khan-i-Dauran and Jai Singh. On receiving the news of the conquest of these forts Shah Jahan send a farman to Raja Jai Singh appreciating the services rendered by him in the conquest of Udgir and ordered him to attend the royal court alongwith Khan-i-Dauran after the conquest of Ausa.

After the conquest of Udgir and Ausa, Khan-i-Dauran and Jai Singh proceeded towards Nagpur to bring Kukia Zamindar of Deograh under imperial subjugation. As Jai Singh’s efforts to bring Kukia to accept the subordination of the Mughals had failed, the fort of Nagpur was besieged. Frightened by the onslaught of the imperial army the Kukia came from Deograh, surrendered the fort and offered his submission. In a farman issued in Feb.1637 Shah Jahan praised the efforts of Raja Jai Singh in the conquest of Nagpur fort. After the successful completion of these conquests Raja Jai Singh returned to the court. He was promoted to the rank of 5000/5000 with an increase of 1000 in his sawar rank. The pargana of Chatsu in the suba of Ajmer was also granted to him. He also received other marks of imperial favour such as Khilat, elephants.

1 Lahori, 1b, pp.208-210
2 Lahori, 1b, pp.202-5
3 Lahori,1b, pp. 217-18; Tirmizi II, p.59, s.no.76; Inayat Khan, p.168
4 Lahori,1b, pp.218-21, 248
5 Lahori,1b, pp.220-21; Tirmizi II, p.59, s.no.78
6 Inayat Khan, p.200
7 Lahori 1b, pp.230-33; Inayat Khan, p.201
8 Tirmizi II, p.59, s.no.79
9 Lahori 1b, p.248, 294
and jewelled dagger. After a stay of few days at the court he was granted leave to go to his *watan* and rest for sometime.\(^1\)

During his stay at Amber, Jai Singh received two imperial *farman*s ordering him to help *Khalsa* officials and *Jagirdars* who were being harassed by local elements. In the first *farman* dated June 1637 he was ordered to realise revenue from *Khalsa* lands of Hindaun and punish those who were creating obstacles.\(^2\) In the second *farman* dated Sep. 1637 he was asked to punish one Sardul who had forcibly taken possession of the *Jagir* of Yazdani and also to help him to collect revenue from his *Jagir*. Further he was ordered to punish Bhabher's men who have captured land of Geejgarh in Jaipur.\(^3\) Shortly afterwards he received another *farman* dated October 1637 ordering him to present himself at Lahore.\(^4\) As directed he reached Lahore in the month of Feb. 1638 and shortly afterwards was deputed to proceed to Qandhar under the command of Prince Shuja, who was appointed governor of Kabul.\(^5\)

Prince Shuja was ordered to proceed to Qandhar only if the fort was attacked by the Persian ruler.\(^6\) The Mughals 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. Raja Jai Singh presented himself before the Emperor at Rawalpindi who was on his way to Kabul.\(^7\) The Raja was appointed to look after the upper and lower Bangash

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\(^1\) Lahori 1b, p.256
\(^2\) Tirmizi II, p.61, s.no.83; Hindaun a town in Madhopur district in Rajasthan
\(^3\) Ibid, p.61, s.no.86
\(^4\) Ibid, s.no.87
\(^5\) Lahori II, pp.23-26, 34-35; *M.U.*III, pp.573-75
\(^6\) Lahori II, p.49, 52
\(^7\) Lahori II, pp.110,139, 143-44
country and make arrangement for the regular supply of provisions to the imperial army during its stay at Kabul.\(^1\) While the Emperor was at Kabul the Persians again planned to launch an attack on Qandhar. On receiving this information the Emperor dispatched Prince Dara Shukoh at the head of a large army to defend Qandhar.\(^2\) The Emperor at the same time ordered Jai Singh to depute Saadat Yar Khan along with his 2000 troopers at Naushera.\(^3\) Shortly afterwards Dara Shukoh informed Jai Singh of his arrival at Rawalpindi. He also advised him to stay at his post until Khan-i-Dauran reached there.\(^4\) About the same time Jai Singh presented himself at Nushera and received presents.\(^5\) As the Qandhar campaign was postponed for the time being Raja Jai Singh along with the Emperor returned to Lahore on 15 Aug. 1639 and allowed to go to his Watan Amber.

During the period of his stay at Amber Jai Singh received several farmans and a few Nishans and letters directing him to help Jagirdars in collection of land revenue, punishing the rebellious officers and such other matters. In a farman issued in April 1640 the Emperor ordered him to help Khan-i-Khanan in the collection of land revenue from his Jagir in pargana Udai of Sarkar Agra.\(^6\) In the month of May of the same year the Emperor issued another farman directing him to provide assistance to Sagarman Karori in the realisation of revenue from Pargana Hindaun.\(^7\) Similarly in Nov. 1640 he was asked to realise the arrears of the revenue outstanding against Pargana Chaksa.\(^8\)

\(^{1}\) Lahori II, pp.142-44  
\(^{2}\) Ibid, pp.49, 139  
\(^{3}\) Tirmizi II, p.64, s.no98  
\(^{4}\) Ibid, p.65, s.no.99  
\(^{5}\) Lahori II, pp.145-46; Inayat Khan, p. 256  
\(^{6}\) Tirmizi II, p.67, s.no.110  
\(^{7}\) Ibid, p.68, s.no.111  
\(^{8}\) Ibid, p.68, s.no.115
Shortly afterwards he was directed to help Nahar Singh son of Raj Singh a Kachhwaha noble in the collection of land revenue from Pargana Sambhar and Didwana. During the same period he also received a Nishan of Dara Shukoh with an order to expel Mohan Das Kachhwaha Karori of Pargana Toda for his rebellious activities. In July 1640 he also received a letter from Princes Jahan Ara asking him to verify Hem Singh’s identity, (who claimed to be the real son of Satrasal) particularly his parantege and report it back to Sultanus Nisa Begum (wife of Dara Shukoh) so that he (Hem Singh) may be rewarded with a rank. In the beginning of the year 1641 Jai Singh was summoned to the court to attend the weighting ceremony (Tuladan) of Prince Aurangzeb. Obeying the imperial order he came to the court and attend the ceremony which was held in Feb.1641. Sometimes afterwards he was sent to Kabul to serve under Murad Bakhsh. But in the mean time Jagat Singh son of Raja Basu, Zamindar of Mau, Nurpur and Paithan revolted against imperial authority. Therefore, the Emperor dispatched three armies under the command of Syed Khan-i-Jahan, Sayeed Khan and Asalat Khan to attack the enemy from three sides and suppress the rebellion quickly. Prince Murad who was coming back from Kabul along with Jai Singh was given the overall command of the campaign.

After taking over the command of the army Murad launched an attack on Mau, one of the strongest fort of Jagat Singh from two sides; Jai Sihgh and Asalat Khan leading the armies from west. After prolonged siege, the fort was

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1 Tirmizi, II, p.67, s.no.109
2 Ibid, p.67, s.no.106
3 Ibid, p.68, s.no.113
4 Lahori II, pp.163-65; Tirmizi II, p.68, s.no.116
5 Lahori II, pp.164-65; Inayat Khan, p.276; M.U., III, pp.573-75
6 Lahori II, pp.224-40; Inayat Khan, p.283; Z.Khawanin, 120-21; M.U.II, pp. 239-40, III, pp.573-75; Tirmizi II, p.69, s.no.119, 121, 122
stormed and Jai Sigh was the first to enter it. Jagat Singh however, succeeded in escaping to Taragarh.\textsuperscript{1} In the siege of the fort of Mau, Jai Singh performed meritorious service and while still the operation were in progress the Emperor sent him a farman in appreciation of his services.\textsuperscript{2} After the conquest of Mau, fort of Nurpur was also captured and Taragarh was besieged. Jagat Singh now approached sayid Khan-i-Jahan and sued for peace. His request was granted; he came to the presence and offered his obesience.\textsuperscript{3} In recognition of his service in the campaign, 1000 sawar rank of Mirza Raja was made into Du-aspa Sih-aspa.\textsuperscript{4} Farid Bhakkari writes that after the conquest of Mau and Nurpur, Jai Singh married the sister of Jagat Singh who was more than 40 years.\textsuperscript{5} He came to court after the marriage sometimes in March 1642. Shortly thereafter he was dispatched under Prince Dara Shukoh to defend Qandhar from Persian invasion.\textsuperscript{6} But in the meantime Shah Safi died and as the threat of a Persian attack for the time being was over, Jai Singh along with other officers returned to the court and was given leave to visit his Watan.\textsuperscript{7}

In 1643 when the Emperor Shah Jahan went to Ajmer for pilgrimage, Jai Singh along with his sons Ram Singh and Kirat Singh came to the presence and paraded his 5000 troopers before the Emperor.\textsuperscript{8} After the return of the Emperor, Jai Singh also came back to Amber. Shortly after his return to Amber in the following year (1644) Jai Singh was ordered to proceed to the Deccan and take charge of the province during the absence of Khan-i-Dauran Bahadur Nusrat

\textsuperscript{1} Lahori II, pp.261-64; M.U., II, pp.239-40
\textsuperscript{2} Tirmizi II, pp.69-70, s.no.123
\textsuperscript{3} Lahori II, pp.265-73; M.U., II, pp.239-40
\textsuperscript{4} Lahori, II, p.273; M.U. wrongly mentioned the promotion of 2000x2-3h.(M.U., III,p.574)
\textsuperscript{5} Z.Khawanin, 122
\textsuperscript{6} Lahori, II, pp.125, 285-93
\textsuperscript{7} Ibid, pp.310-17
\textsuperscript{8} Lahori, II, pp.344-49; M.U., II, pp.301-2, III, pp.574-75

49
Jang who had been summoned to the Court. But Khan-i-Dauran died at Lahore in 1645 and therefore Jai Singh was confirmed as the Subedar of the Deccan. He remained there for about one and half year and distinguished himself as a strong ruler.

While he was serving as Subedar of the Deccan, in the region of Trans Oxiana due to a clash between Nazar Muhammad and his son Abdul Aziz, there was total break down of law and order. Having failed to check the growing trouble, Nazar Muhammad invited Shah Jahan to help him in restoring peace and order in the region. Shah Jahan seized the opportunity of realising the dream of recovering his ancestral dominions of Balkh and Badakhshan. He summoned leading nobles of the Empire and under the command of Prince Murad a grand army was dispatched to Badakhshan. Jai Singh was also summoned to Lahore and was handed over 20 lakh of rupees to carry to Kabul for distribution among troopers as their pay. The Emperor himself reached Kabul and gave detailed instruction about the formation of the army. Jai Singh was given command of the left flank of the army. The imperial forces occupied Balkh in July 1646. Prince Murad, who had accepted the command reluctantly now pressed for his recall, and even threatened to return to the court leaving the charge in the hands of commanders, if arrangement were not made early. As is well known Saadullah Khan was sent to Balkh to make alternate arrangements if Murad was not ready to continue. It seems about the same time Raja Jai

1 Lahori, II, p.389; M.U., III, pp.574-75
2 Lahori, II, p.428; M.U., III, pp.574-75
3 For details see, Inayat Khan, pp.320-25; Saxena, pp.193-95
5 Inayat Khan, p.325
6 Lahori, II, pp.530-32
7 For details see, Lahori, II, pp.530-55; Saxena, pp.194-201
8 Lahori, II, p.556
Singh was also sent back to the Deccan. The situation in Balkh and Badakhshan inspite of arrangement made by Saadullah Khan worsened. Therefore, the Emperor decided to appoint Aurangzeb as the commander of Balkh and Badakhshan. Along with a large number of leading nobles Jai Singh was also summoned to Lahore and deputed to serve under the Prince. He was further asked to go to Akbarabad and withdraw one crore of rupees and 2,80,000 gold Mohurs from imperial treasury and bring it to Lahore for the expenditure of Balkh and Badakhshan campaign. Along with the required cash Jai Singh reached Lahore on 1647. He also presented before the Emperor his 2000 horsemen. The Emperor promoted his 1000 sawar rank to Du-aspa, Sih-aspa and ordered him to proceed to Balkh. He was also given twenty lakh of rupees to be handed over to Prince Muhammad Aurangzeb for expenses of the campaign. As he had arrived late and Aurangzeb had already proceeded towards Balkh, the Emperor directed him to stay at Jamrud and proceed to Balkh only after Prince reached there. As directed he joined Prince Aurangzeb at Balkh and started actively participating in the campaigns against Abdul Aziz and Nazar Muhammad. Although Aurangzeb succeeded in defeating the Uzbegs, but it dawned on him also that it would be almost impossible to keep Balkh and Badakhshan under Mughal administration for long. Therefore, on his suggestion and on the suggesting of other commanders it was decided to

1 Lahori, II, pp.583,604,625-28,632,681; Tirmizi II, p.81,s.no.166
2 Lahori, II, pp.583, 604, 625-28, 632, 681; Inayat Khan, p.365,376
3 In Inayat Khan’s ShahJahannama only 30,000 gold Mohurs are mentioned. (Inayat Khan, p.365, 376 ,382); Tirmizi II, p.81-82,s.no.166,172,185
4 Lahori, II, p.683; But Inayat Khan writes that he presented his 10,000 horses. (Inayat Khan, p.384)
5 Lahori, II, p.683; Inayat Khan, p.384
6 Tirmizi II, p.83, s.no.175
7 Lahori, II, p.681; Inayat Khan, p.384
8 Tirmizi, II, p.83, s.no.176
9 For details see, Inayat Khan, pp.397-99; J.Sarkar, History of aurangzeb, vol.1, Chapter,V.
leave Balkh and Badakhshan after handing it over to Nazar Muhammad. After completing the formality of handing over the charge to Qasim Khan Prince Aurangzeb started towards Kabul on 13th Oct 1647. But the return journey too was full of troubles. The Uzbegs and other nomadic tribes hotly pursued the Mughals and made lighting attacks. The situation was so bad that the army had to move in battle formation. Jai Singh who also was accompanied the Prince was given the command of the right wing.

The imperial forces despite all the precautions that they have taken suffered untold miseries. A large number of Rajput retainers of Jai Singh were also killed from continuous snowfall. After reaching Kabul sometimes in Dec. 1647, he received a farman of Emperor where in he was ordered to proceed to his watan and reequip the losses which he had suffered in men and material during the return journey.

After about a year Jai Singh came to the court at the time of Emperor’s birthday celebration (1649). He was given promotion of 1000 du-aspa sih-aspa (5000/5000 (3000 du-aspa sih-aspa) and was appointed alongwith Prince Aurangzeb on the Qandhar expedition. But before the armies could assemble and proceeded to Qandhar the Persian captured it. Having come to know of these development the Emperor ordered Aurangzeb and Saadullah Khan to march on to Qandhar without any further delay. The imperial army achieved initial success by capturing Bist, Khunshi (in Sistan), Zamindawar and Shahmir,

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1 Inayat Khan, pp.399-402; Muhammad Waris, Badshahnama, two part(part, a and b)--I.O, Etha,329, b.p.7; M.U., III, pp.574-75; Details see, J. Sarkar, I, chapter.V
2 Inayat Khan, p.400; Waris p.8; Shahnawas Khan writes that Raja had charge of left wing. (M.U., III, pp.574-75)
3 Inayat Khan, p.402
4 Waris, a, pp.18-22; Tirmizi II, p.88, s.no.194
5 Waris, a, p.52; M.U.III, pp.574-75
6 Inayat Khan, pp.414-15, 423; Waris, a, pp.28-33
but they could not capture Qandhar in the face of determined Persian resistance. Faced with shortage of supplies, specially good siege guns and fast approaching winter, the Emperor ordered to abandon the siege and return to Kabul.  

Although the campaign failed miserably but Jai Singh with his 5000 strong cavalry performed meritorious services, and after his arrival to the court was given an increase of 1000 *sawar* in his rank and allowed to visit his *watan* for a short holiday. He returned to Delhi on 20th March 1650 and participated in the festival of *Nauroz*. While he was in Delhi he was ordered along with his son Kirat Singh to suppress the rebels of Kama Pahari and Koh Mujahid who were creating disorder between Akbarabad and Shahjahanabad. Kirat Singh was assigned the rank of 800/800 and the *Pargana* Kama-Pahari and Koh Mujahid were also bestowed on him in *Jagir*. Raja Jai Singh went to Amber and marched towards Kama-Pahari and Koh Mujahid at the head of 4000 troopers, 6000 musketeers and archers and attacked the rebels. A large number of them were killed and made prisoners. The law and order was restored in the area and road between Agra and Delhi became safe for traffic. When the Emperor came to know of these development (July 1650), the Raja was promoted to the rank of 5000/5000 (40000 du-aspa, sih-aspa) and *pargana* Hal Kaliyana was added in to his *Jagir*. His son Karamsen was also promoted to the rank of 1000/900 and *Faujdari* of Mewats was conferred on him.

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1 Inayat Khan, pp.423-29; Waris, a, pp.34-36; *M.U.* III, pp.574-75
2 Inayat Khan, p.426; But Shahnawaz Khan writes that right wing of the army assigned to him. (*M.U.*, III, pp.574-75)
3 Inayat Khan, pp.442-44
4 Ibid, p.447
5 Inayat Khan, p.448; Tirmizi II, p.93, s.no.214
6 Inayat Khan, p.448; Tirmizi II, p.93, s.no.214
7 Inayat Khan, p.449; Waris, a, p.99; Muhammad Salih Kambu, Amal-i-Salih, 3 Vols.ed. G.Yazdani,Bib.Ind.Calcutta,1923-46, III, p.465; Tirmizi II, p.94, s.no.219
8 Waris, b, pp.42-43; *M.U.*, III, pp.574-75
9 Waris, a, p. 99, 192 , b, pp.42-43; Inayat Khan, p.449; Salih, III, p.465

53
After the suppression of the rebellion Raja Jai Singh was again given leave to visit his **watan**. While he was in Amber he received a **Nishan** of Dara Shukoh ordering him to extend all possible help to Izzat Khan who had been assigned a **Jagir** in **pargana** Sakha.\(^1\) Shortly afterwards he also received a letter of Jahan Ara Begum (Oct. 1651) appreciating the services rendered by him at Kama Pahari.\(^2\) Soon thereafter he visited the court at Lahore to attend the Tuladan ceremony of the Emperor.\(^3\) After the completion of the celebrations he was ordered to proceed to Qandhar campaign under Prince Aurangzeb in 1652. On this occasion he was given the command of the Vanguard.\(^4\) At the time of the departure the Emperor favoured him with a special robe of honour and a horse with a gilded saddle and an elephant from the royal stable.\(^5\) Inspite of the best efforts the imperial army failed to make any impression on Persians and the Emperor once again ordered the Prince to raise the siege and return to Kabul.\(^6\) Although, the two successive campaigns on Qandhar had failed and the imperial army suffered heavily both in men and material but Shah Jahan still wanted to make one last attempt to conquer Qandhar. Therefore, he summoned Dara Shukoh to Kabul and ordered him to proceed to Qandhar and conquer it from the Persians.\(^7\) A large army, a number of high ranking **mansabdar** including Jai Singh were deputed to serve under him.\(^8\) Dara Shukoh opened the campaign with all seriousness and successfully reached Qandhar and the fort was put to siege.\(^9\) According to a plan the imperial forces were deputed in the following

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1. Tirmizi, p.95, s.no.221
2. Ibid, p.97, s.no.227
3. Tirmizi, II, p.97, s.no.226
4. Inayat Khan, pp.462-64; Waris a, pp.60-64; *Adabi Alamgiri*, ed.Abdul Ghafur Chaudhary, two vols., Lahore, 1971, I, pp.9-11
5. *M.U.*, III, pp.574-75
6. Inayat Khan, p.473; Waris a, pp.64-67, 68-73; Salih, III, pp.149-52
7. Inayat Khan; *M.U.*, III, pp.574-75
8. Inayat Khan, pp.478-79; Waris, b, pp.68-73; Tirmizi II, p.98-100, s.no.234, 36, 39
9. Inayat Khan, p.479

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manner: Prince Dara Shukoh himself look the position behind the Lakka hill and ordered Rustam Khan to watch the Bist road to prevent reinforcement reaching the besieged. Qulij Khan was posted opposite the Wais Quarn gate and Mahabat Khan was deputed to watch Baba Wali gate. Besides that Jai Singh was given charge of the trenches facing the Mashuri Gate, near the South western corner. As the siege had already protracted for four months and the supply of lead, gun powder and cannon balls were running short in supply, Dara Shukoh became perturbed and thinking that the Persian might take advantage of their weak position. Therefore, he decided to launch a surprise attack in the dead of the night from every quarter and directed Jai Singh and some other notable mansabdirs to plant their scaling ladders against the wall of the Sher Haji defenses, and also to rush their soldiers in every direction so that complete confusion could be created among besieged and the imperial army could succeed in capturing the fort in this millec. But unfortunately the whole scheme failed because of lack of preparations. Dara Shukoh made yet another attempt of similar nature but due to lack of cooperation of the commanders the campaign failed and the imperialist suffered heavy losses. Realising the futility of prolonging the siege, Shah Jahan recalled Dara Shukoh and the campaign was abandoned.

Waris writes that main cause of the failure of the campaign, besides lack of good siege guns, muskets and musketeers was Dara’s personal conduct. Waris adds that Dara Shukoh gave undue importance to two of his most favourite commanders Jafar Khan and Izzat Khan and completely ignored other noted commanders. He specially rediculed Jai Singh and other Rajputs. In his

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2 Inayat Khan, pp.490-92
3 Ibid, p.493
observations he went to the extent of mentioning that the two earlier campaigns failed because of Jai Singh's incompetence. His ridicule to Rajputs led to a desperate attack on Chihilzina Hill by Raja Rajrup which not only miserably failed but resulted in killing of about 500 Rajput soldiers. This incident and the continued interference of Izzat Khan and Jafar Khan at the instigation of Dara Shukoh further complicated the situation. Jai Singh completely lost the confidence of Dara Shukoh and consequently he was transferred from the important position of guarding the trenches. Other important nobles also did not cooperate with him fully. Therefore, in such circumstances Dara Shukoh’s second attempt to surprise the besieged also failed and ultimately the campaign was abandoned.¹ The retreating imperial army was harassed by the Uzbeks and other nomads, but the burnt of the attack of the Uzbeks and nomads was faced by the forces of Jai Singh because his unit was at the tail of the retreating imperial forces.

However, with great difficulty after a month Jai Singh reached Lahore on 22 Nov. 1653.² But on his arrival to the court the Emperor did not receive him favourably. It seems Dara Shukoh’s adverse report about his conduct during the campaign, created some misunderstanding. After a short stay at the court he was allowed to proceed to his watan without receiving the usual customary gifts and presents. However, in the same year his son Ram Singh was granted promotion of 500 Zat.³

During his stay at Amber Jai Singh received several imperial farmans

¹ Waris, b, pp.70-81; For more details regarding differences between Dara and Jai Singh, see, Nicolao Manucci,Storio do Mogor,1656-1712,4vols., tr.W.Irine,India,Text series,govt. of India,London,1907-8, I, p.225; Qanungo, chapter, V, pp.53-61; Sarkar, History of Jaipur, pp.108-9
² Sarkar, History of Jaipur, p.109
³ Waris, b, pp.83-84; History of Jaipur, p.110
and *Nishans* of Dara Shukoh and Aurangzeb in connection with various types of works. In the first order that he received soon after reaching Amber he was asked to arrange escorts for carrying treasure from Bairath to the court.\(^1\) In the month of September he was ordered to join Saadullah Khan who was dispatched to dismantle the fortification walls of the fort of Chittor, repaired illegally by Rana Raj Singh.\(^2\) Raja Jai Singh also received several *Nishans* of Dara Shukoh during the same period. From a reading of these documents it appears that Dara Shukoh was trying to re-establish cordial relationship with the Raja and Jai Singh also was too keen for a reconciliation. He also sent a number of *Arzdashts* to Dara Shukoh.\(^3\) In one of the *Nishans* Dara Shukoh informed him that the Emperor often speaks very high of him and also considers him as one of his best military commanders of the Empire. The *Nishans* also indicate that Dara Shukoh used to send him elephants and horses as gifts.\(^4\) Aurangzeb also sent at least two *Nishan* to Jai Singh in 1654.\(^5\)

As mentioned above Jai Singh joined Saadullah Khan and proceeded towards Chittor to demolish the unauthorised repairs of the fort carried out by Rana Raj Singh.\(^6\) Simultaneously the Emperor also dispatched two emissaries Chandrabhan and Munshiuz Zaman to Chittor, ordering the Rana to dismantle the fortification to avoid hostilities. The royal diplomats were received with due honours and Rana Raj Singh himself met them and agreed to accept the terms of peace.\(^7\) A study of the *Nishan* issued by Dara Shukoh to Jai Singh and the *farman* issued by Shah Jahan to Raj Singh clearly indicate that Dara Shukoh

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\(^1\) Tirmizi, II, p.106, s.no.271
\(^2\) Ibid, p.107, s.no.275
\(^3\) Tirmizi, II, pp.104-105, 107, s.no.259, 262, 263, 273
\(^4\) Tirmizi, p.105, s.no.262
\(^5\) Waris, b, pp.90-92; Tirmizi, II, pp.104, 106-7, s.no.260, 272
\(^6\) Inayat Khan, pp.490-95
\(^7\) For details regarding terms of peace, see Tirmizi II, p.108, s.no.280
was very keen for a peaceful settlement of the issue and Jai Singh played the most crucial role in making this settlement possible. After the settlement had been reached the unauthorised structures were pulled down peacefully and the imperial troops withdrew from Chittors. But Raja Jai Singh was ordered to leave Chittor only after deputing three reliable person to conduct the administration of Mandal, Banera and Phulio, the three dependency of Mewar brought under imperial administration after the settlement. After staying for about one year in Jan. 1656 he came to court to attend the weighting ceremony of the Emperor. He remained present at the court during the entire period of Shah Jahan's illness and its repercussions culminating into a war of succession among Shah Jahan's sons.

While he was still at court Murad and Shuja declared themselves as independent sovereigns and marched towards Agra. Aurangzeb was the most ambitious of all his brother, moved more cautiously alongwith Murad and also marched towards Agra. When all efforts to convince the Princes that Emperor was alive and recovering from his illness failed, Dara Shukoh despatched armies to check the advance of the Princes towards Agra. Raja Jai Singh under the supreme command of Sulaiman Shukoh son of Dara Shukoh was dispatched towards eastern region to check Shah Shuja who was marching rapidly at the head of a large army. The imperialist overtook him at Bahadurpur near Banaras. But before discussing the events of war between the Shuja and the imperial army under Jai Singh it is important to note that despite efforts being

1 Tirmizi, II, p.110, 113, s.no.281, 296; Qanungo, p.169, 172
2 Waris, b. p.93
3 Tirmizi, II. p.111, s.no.286
4 Tirmizi, II, p.113, s.no.296
5 For more details on war of succession, see Chapter, II.
6 Inayat Khan, pp.545-47; Muhammad Kazim, Alamgirnama, Bib.Ind.Calcutta,1885 p.31; Aqil Khan Razi, Waqiat-i-Alamgiri ed..Zafar Husain, Delhi, 1976, pp.111-114
made from both the sides the relation between Jai Singh and Dara Shukoh could not become friendly. Some sort of suspicion against each other remained in their mind, although Nishans and Arzdasht continued to be exchanged.¹

At the time of departure against Shuja, Mirza Raja was promoted to the rank of 6000/5000 (5000, du-aspa, sih-aspa).² The Emperor also gave him six lakhs of rupees, out of which five lakh were to be distributed among the soldiers.³

We get reference of a large number of Nishans and also of a few farmans which indicate that the whole campaign was closely monitored by Shah Jahan.⁴ Dara Shukoh was getting information regularly about the movement of Shuja's army which he was passing on to Raja Jai Singh at every stage. He was even informed of the arrival of Shuja at Patna with an army of 14000 and was further instructed to wait at some convenient place for the reinforcement which had been sent to him.⁵ While the armies were making preparation for a war, the Princes were also negotiating for a peaceful solution. In a Nishan issued to Raja Jai Singh, Dara writes that on the request of Prince Shuja the Emperor had allowed him to retain Monghyr if he agreed to evacuate the fort. He further adds that a Nishan had also been sent to Shuja to this effect.⁶ A farman of Shah Jahan (15 Jan.1658) to Jai Singh also mentions about these negotiations.⁷ The negotiation however, failed and the preparations for war were again taken up seriously. The Emperor informed him that Qasim Khan and

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¹ Tirmizi II, p.113, 118, s.no.289, 293, 317, 318  
² Salih III, p.277; Inayat Khan, p.545; Shahnawaz Khan mentioned him as a mansabdar of 7000/7000 at the time of departure. (M.U., III, pp.575-77)  
³ Tirmizi, II, p.121, s.no.329  
⁴ Tirmizi, II, pp.120-23, 125, s.no.326, 329-30, 336, 340, 343, 350  
⁵ Tirmizi, p.121, s.no.330  
⁶ Ibid, pp.122-23, s.no.334, 336, 337  
⁷ Ibid, p.122, s.no.336
Mahabat Khan were being dispatched for his help. A sum of twelve lakh rupees was also sent through Rai Singh to be distributed in the army.\(^1\)

In the meantime Dara Shukoh again wrote him a letter directing him to march towards Patna slowly so that Diler Khan who had been dispatched to help him could also join him.\(^2\) He was further asked to take a decision himself at the time of the war whether the Prince be chaced out of the Empire or be arrested.\(^3\) Finally he informed him that the Emperor was confident that the Raja will succeed in expelling the rebels from the Empire or kill them as was done by Raja Man Singh in the case of Mirza Muhammad Hakim.\(^4\) Nadira Bano Begum, wife of Dara Shukoh also issued a *Nishan* and directed the Raja to make all out efforts to achieve victory over the enemy. She further informed him that Rs.50,000 have been granted to him by way of reward by the Emperor for his bravery and loyalty.\(^5\)

As mentioned above, the negotiations having failed, a battle was fought between the imperial army under the command of Sulaiman Shukoh and Raja Jai Singh and Prince Shuja at Bahadurpur near Banaras on 24 feb.1658. Prince Shuja was defeated and forced to flee.\(^6\) Being hotly pursued by the imperial forces, Shuja proceeded towards Monghyr and with the help of local chiefs strengthened the defences of the fort.\(^7\) When the news of the victory at Bahadurpur reached the court (31 March 1658), Shah Jahan on the recommendation of Dara Shukoh bestowed lavish honours on Jai Singh. He was promoted to the *mansab* of 7000/6000 (5000, du-aspa, sih- aspa) and ordered to

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\(^1\) Tirmizi, II, p.123, s.no.340, 343  
\(^2\) Ibid, s.no.339  
\(^3\) Ibid, p.124, s.no.345  
\(^4\) Tirmizi, II, pp.123-24, s.no.344  
\(^5\) Ibid, pp.122, s.no.338  
\(^6\) Inayat Khan, pp.547-48  
\(^7\) Ibid, pp.547-48
proceed further and conquer the fort of Patna.\(^1\) Shah Jahan also promised rewards for all those officers who rendered valuable service in the campaign. He further asked him to pursue the enemy and expel them out of the boundaries of Mughal Empire.\(^2\) Dara Shukoh also send him a \textit{Nishan} after this victory, highly praising him for his unique contribution in defeating the rebels. He described it as “the greatest victory ever achieved in India during the last hundred years.” He also asked the Raja to chase the enemy upto Garhi and inflict on him a crushing defeat.\(^3\) Although the Raja had achieved a great victory and his services were duly recognised by both the Emperor and Dara Shukoh but a section of the nobles hostile to him complained that Shuja was able to escape safely from the battle field because of Raja’s connivance. It seems that Shah Jahan also gave same credience to these malicious accusations.\(^4\) Raja was much grieved and wrote a letter to Shah Jahan openly expressing his anger against those who had spread this canard. Raja Jai Singh’s complaints were taken seriously by the Emperor and to dispel his anguish the Emperor issued a \textit{farman} clearly pointing out that there was no merit in the charges that Shuja escaped because of Raja’s negligence.\(^5\) Nadira Begum also sent him a \textit{Nishan} admiring his sincerity, devotion to service and assured him that he should entertain no fears in his mind on this score.\(^6\)

The defeat at Bahadurpur considerably weakened the position of Shah Shuja. Although he escaped from the battle field but he lost much of his war material. Besides that the imperial army was still there getting ready to pursue

\(^1\) Inayat Khan, p.548; Salih III, p.279; But Tirmizi records him as he raised to 7000/7000(5000x2-3h) Tirmizi, II, pp.124-25, s.no.346, 352
\(^2\) Tirmizi, II, pp.125-26, s.no.355, 359
\(^3\) Ibid, pp.124-25, s.no.347, 348, 352, 353
\(^4\) Tirmizi, II, p.7; Qanungo, p.258
\(^5\) Tirmizi, II, p.128, s.no.367
\(^6\) Ibid, p.7
him. He had fortified himself in Monghyr, but he did not consider himself quite
safe there. Hard pressed as he was, he opened negotiations with the court for a
settlement.¹ From the study of a farman of Shah Jahan addressed to Raja Jai
Singh (7 April 1658) it may be inferred that Shuja was offered Suba of Orissa
for his maintenance provided he surrendered Bengal, Monghyr and Mohi.²
From the later events it becomes quite clear that the negotiations failed and the
imperial army again launched an offensive against him and he was forced to
vacate Monghyr.

However, Shuja continued to offer resistance in some form in the Suba
of Bihar. Shah Jahan was getting anxious because of the delay and therefore on
27th April he send another farman to Jai Singh ordering him to inform Shuja
that his request for the grant of Bengal and Orissa could be considered
favourably if he sends his appology through her elder daughter.³

While these negotiations were going on, the Emperor was informed of
the defeat of imperial army at Dharmat.⁴ It was a great set back for the Emperor
as well as for Dara Shukoh. After receiving this message, Shah Jahan on the
same day issued a farman to Raja Jai Singh informing him of the success of the
combined army of Aurangzeb and Murad and the defeat of the royal army in the
neighbourhood of Ujjain. Therefore, in the changed situation the Emperor asked
him to immediately come to his presence.⁵ The Emperor further ordered him to
arrange a truce with Prince Shuja by offering him terriorties of Bengal, Orissa
and part of Bihar on condition that he returns to his capital Raj Mahal.⁶ But as

¹ Tirmizi, II, pp.124-25, s.no.347, 348, 352, 353
² Ibid, p.129, s.no.368
³ Tirmizi, II, p.130, s.no.373, 374
⁴ Waqiat i Alamgiri, p.16; Inayat Khan, pp.548-49
⁵ Tirmizi, II, p.131, s.no.379; Inayat Khan, p.548
⁶ Inayat Khan, p.548
the settlement with Shuja could not materialise early, the departure of Jai Singh and Sulaiman Shukoh also got delayed. The Emperor and Dara Shukoh were so desperately waiting for his arrival that both of them sent him repeated letters. In these letters he was informed that Emperor was greatly pleased with his services and he had been raised to the rank of 7000 /7000 in consideration of the meritorious services rendered by him in the conquest of Monghyr. His presence at the court was urgently required to meet the combined army of Aurangzeb and Murad. He was therefore, asked to come to court as early as possible. Sulaiman Shukoh and Jai Singh after receiving the information about the defeat of imperial forces at Dharmat started towards Agra.

On the way also Shahjahan regularly send him *farmans* informing him about the latest development at the court and the situation of the army. When he reached Kara, he came to know of the defeat of Dara at Samugah and his flight to Lahore. About the same time, Shah Jahan also informed him that Dara Shukoh having been defeated had fled towards Lahore along with his two sons. He also asked him to get him released from Akbarabad fort, where he had been confined. He further informed him that his sons Ram Singh and Kirat Singh have gone back to their *watan* safely. Prince Dara Shukoh also send him a *Nishan* with almost the same information. The reactions of the Raja to all these letters and developments that have taken place are not known to us because neither these have been mentioned by any contemporary work nor any of his *Arzdashts* have been found. However, a study of the *farmans* and *Nishans* sent to him during his campaign against Shuja and the later event clearly indicate

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1. Tirmizi, II, pp.131-32, s.no.377, 381, 382, 383, 386, 388
2. Ibid, p.132, s.no.384
3. Ibid, p.133, s.no.389
4. Tirmizi, II, pp.134-35, s.no.391, 392, 393, 397
5. Inayat Khan, p.551
6. Tirmizi, II, p.135, s.no.398
that the Emperor and Dara Shukoh were not quite sure of Jai Singh’s attitude in the campaign and therefore both of them made desperate attempts (by writing him letters) to ensure that he not only remains loyal but also fully cooperates with Sulaiman Shukoh in the campaign. On the other hand Jai Singh, although he remained throughout with Sulaiman Shukoh, he did not show much concern about the outcome of the campaign. He might have adopted this attitude because of following reasons.

Jai Singh’s relations with Dara Shukoh were far from friendly ever since the Qandhar campaign; even during this campaign Jai Singh was accused apparently by Dara’s favourites of helping Shuja to escape from the battle field. Jai Singh may also have not taken kindly, the regular monitoring of the campaign by Dara Shukoh showing lack of confidence in him and his qualities of leadership. However, it seems that Shah Jahan still had confidence in him and so also Jai Singh and probably because of that the Emperor used to send him farmans directly and until the outcome of the fateful battle of Samugarh, inspite of his reservation with Dara Shukoh he remained loyal to the imperial cause. A close study of the farmans issued to him indicated that Shah Jahan continued to have great confidence in him. We find that soonafter the defeat of Dara Shukoh and his flight, Shah Jahan asked him to get him released from Akbarabad, a sign of complete confidence in him. But Raja Jai Singh’s attitude completely change after Dara’s defeat at Samugarh; he seems to have come to the conclusion that Shah Jahan now had no role to play in the changed situation and he appranetly become more anxious about his own future. Incidentally during the same period Jai Singh received several Manshurs of Aurangzeb informing him of his victory over Dara Shukoh and his flight. He

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1 Tirmizi, II, p.136, s.no.402, 404
2 Tirmizi, II, p.135, s.no.398
was further informed that a *Manshur* at the hands of poet Mukat was being sent him with a desire that he should now proceeded to his *watan* and also keep himself aloof from the politics of the Princes. But shortly thereafter Aurangzeb send him a *Khilat* alongwith the orders of the assignment of Malpura and Malama in *Jagir*. He was also directed to proceed immediately to Shahjahanabad which was being plunderd by Dara Shukoh. Sometimes after receiving the above mentioned communication Jai Singh finally decided to leave Shah Jahan and join Aurangzeb and leaving Sulaiman Shukoh at Kara proceeded towards Delhi. However, he marched towards Delhi quite slowly possibly waiting for the final out come of the war with Dara. He met Aurangzeb who was marching against Dara, after his coronation at Delhi on the bank of Sutlej at Roper. Jai Singh was warmly received and was immediately given charge of the advance guard of his forces. When the armies reached Multan, Aurangzeb was informed that Shuja was marching towards Delhi at the head of a large army. Unnerved with this message, Aurangzeb leaving the charge of pursuing Dara in the hands of Jai Singh and other military commanders, haistly returned to Delhi.

Hotly pursued by Jai Singh, Dara Shukoh, left Multan and took shelter at Uch. But feeling insecure he fled towards Sehwan and from there to Thatta. Jai Singh and other commanders closely followed him, but after his departure to Gujrat where Shahnawaz Khan the governor of the *suba* warmly received him,

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1 Tirmizi, pp.136, 139-40, s.no.406, 415, 416, 418, 419
2 Tirmizi, II, p.140, s.no.418
3 Inayat Khan, p.555
4 Inayat Khan, p.555; *Waqiat i Alamgiri*, pp.35-36
5 Inayat Khan, pp.555-56
6 Inayat Khan, p.556; *Waqiat-i-Alamgiri*, p.36
7 Inayat Khan, p.556; *Waqiat-i-Alamgiri*, pp.36, 40-41
the officers including Jai Singh decided to return to the capital.\(^1\) This decision might have been taken as discussed elsewhere because of Jaswant Singh's hostile attitude towards Aurangzeb.\(^2\) Meanwhile Aurangzeb himself was forced to move towards Ajmer to deal with Jaswant Singh who was now mediating with Dara Shukoh.\(^3\)

Considering this development as a serious challenge to his own position Aurangzeb directed Jai Singh to negotiate with Jaswant Singh on his behalf promising that he will be given back his past position if he returned to his service.\(^4\) With this assurance, Jai Singh succeeded in winning Jaswant Singh away from Dara Shukoh. In the battle fought at Deorai, Jaswant Singh did not join Dara Shukoh and Aurangzeb succeeded in completely defeating him.\(^5\) Jai Singh also played an important role in this battle\(^6\) and was deputed alongwith Bahadur Khan to pursue Dara Shukoh who had escaped from the battle field.\(^7\) Dara Shukoh was arrested at Dodhar by Malik Jiwan a local Zamindar.\(^8\) As soon as Jai Singh came to know of the arrest of Dara Shukoh, he went personally to Dodhar and took him under his custody and proceeded to Delhi. The Raja presented himself at the court along with Dara Shukoh on 2 Sept. 1659. He was received very warmly and given a Khilat and other gifts.

\(^{1}\) Inayat Khan, p.557; \textit{Waqiat-i-Alamgiri}, pp.40-41
\(^{2}\) See chapter, II
\(^{5}\) Inayat Khan, p.558; \textit{Waqiat -i- Alamgiri}, pp.42-43; \textit{Bahi} p.252
\(^{6}\) \textit{Waqiat -i- Alamgiri}, p.44; Tirmizi, II, p.142, s.no.427
\(^{7}\) Inayat Khan, p.558; \textit{Waqiat i Alamgiri}, p.45; Tirmizi, II, p.143, s.no.429
\(^{8}\) Inayat Khan, p.559
However, no increase was made in his rank at that time.1

Jai Singh had two sons. The eldest son Ram Singh was formally admitted in imperial service in 1646 when the Emperor was at Kabul. He was assigned the rank of 1000/1000 and a special robe of honour was also given to him.2 Ever since his admission in service, he constantly remained in the service of the Emperor. By successive promotion he was raised to the rank of 3000/2000 in 1654.3 His second son Kirat Singh joined imperial service in 1650 and received the rank of 800/800.4

The first important assignment given to him was the suppression of the Mawas of Kama-pahari and Koh-Mujahid (the areas between Agra and Delhi) who were creating trouble by way laying travelers and carvans of merchants and also looting the residents of the neighbouring areas. Kirat Singh with the support of his father launched an attack on the rebels and inflicted heavy punishments; a number of them were killed and made prisoners.5 In reward for the service rendered, the Emperor promoted him to the rank of 1000/900 and also appointed him as the *Faujdar* of Mewat.6

Both Ram Singh and Kirat Singh remained at the court and did not go with their father, when the war of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan started and fought under Dara Shukoh in the battle of Samugarh. However, after the defeat of Dara they went to Amber and subsequently along with their father Jai Singh joined the services of Aurangzeb.7

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1 Inayat Khan, p.559
2 Lahori 11, pp.500-501; Tirmizi, II, p.78, s.no.154
3 Waris b, p.221; Salih III, p.455; *M.U.* II, pp.301-3
4 Waris b, pp.95; *M.U.*, III, pp. 156-58
5 Inayat Khan, p.448; *M.U.*, III, pp.157, 572-73
6 Waris, b, p.99, 192; Salih III, p.465; *M.U.*, III, pp.157-58
Along with Raja Jai Singh who was given important position immediately after his accession, several other Kachhwahas of Amber house were also admitted in service and received mansabs. Besides that Shah Jahan also confirmed a number of Kachhwaha nobles such as Ram Das Narwari, Narain Das, Karam Chand, Bihari Chand and Satarsal Kachhwaha who were already in imperial service. He also assigned ranks to the following Kachhwaha nobles who were already in the service of Jahangir but probably were not granted ranks by him. The prominent among them were Manrup, Har Ram, Rup Singh, Ugarsen, Mathura Das, Narsingh Das and Bala. We are presenting in the following pages a brief account of some of the important Kachhwaha nobles.

Ram Das Narwari son of Raj Singh and grand son of Askaran, a Jahangiri noble was confirmed to his previous rank of 2000/1000 and was deputed with Mahabat Khan against Jujhar Singh Bundila. In 1630 he was dispatched to the Deccan alongwith Rao Ratan Hada and stationed at Basim in Berar to check the advance of the Deccan armies. He continued to serve in the Deccan until his death in 1640. After his death his grand son Amar Singh was admitted into service and granted the mansab of 1000/600. The title of Raja was also conferred on him. He was also assigned all the territories including the fort of Narwar which was held by his grand father Ram Das. Amar Singh was appointed to serve in Balkh and Badakhshan expedition under Sultan Murad and Qandhar campaign under Sultan Aurangzeb (1649) and Dara (1653). In 1656 he was promoted to the rank of 1500/1000 and dispatched to the Deccan.

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1 We get references of as many as 18 Kachhwahas. For details see Appendix A5 and B3
2 Lahori Ib, p.303; II, p.728
3 Lahori, Ia, p.241; M.U., II, pp.226-27
4 Lahori, Ia, p.298, 538; M.U.II, pp.226-27
5 Waris, b, p.260; M.U. II, p.227
6 Lahori, II, p.174
7 Lahori, II, p.484; Waris b, pp.74-76, 202-5

68
along with Muazzam Khan to serve under Sultan Aurangzeb. During the war of succession he remained on the side of Aurangzeb.

Satarsal Kachhwaha son of Madho Singh a Jahangiri noble was also confirmed to his previous rank of 1500/1000. He was dispatched to serve under Khan-i-Jahan Lodi against Jujhar Singh Bundila. In 1630 he was deputed along with his son to serve under Raja Gaj Singh against Nizamul Mulk. In the battle fought at Parenda he and his two sons Bhim and Anand lost their lives. His other sons Ugarsen and Ajab Singh were admitted in service and obtained the rank of 600/400⁵ and 800/300⁶ respectively.

Bihari Chand Kachhwaha a Jahangiri noble was also promoted to the rank of 2000/1200. He was deputed to serve against the rebels Jujhar Singh Bundila and Khan-i-Jahan Lodi. He was killed in the battle fought against Khan-i-Jahan Lodi in 1631.

Manrup Kachhwaha, son of Raja Jagannath apparently joined imperial service along with his elder brother Karam Chand after the death of their father in 1611. But from the contemporary accounts it appears that he was not granted a separate mansab. Apparently he was also not assigned any imperial duty, because until 1621 when he joined rebel Prince Khurram we get no reference of Manrup in our records. It seems that Manrup joined the rebel camp out of frustration as he had no rank and office in the imperial service. But as he was a Kachhwaha of Bharamal house it seems his presence in the rebel camp

1 Waris, b, p.260; Salih III, p.236; M.U. II, p.227
2 Lahori, 1a, p.184; M.U., III, pp.321-22
3 Lahori, 1a, p.241; M.U., III, p.321-22
4 Lahori, 1a, p.305; M.U., III, p.322
5 Lahori, 1a, p.306, 319
6 Lahori, II, p.741; Waris b, p.266
7 Lahori, 1b, p.302
was considered quite significant and we find that soon after his accession, Shah Jahan raised him to the rank of 3000/1000\(^1\) and shortly afterwards he was again granted promotion of 1000 sawar along with a reward of a flag, a horse with a silver saddle and an elephant.\(^2\) Afterwards he was dispatched to the Deccan where he died in 1630. After his death his son Gopal Singh was admitted into service and given the mansab of 900/600.\(^3\) However, he could not rise above the rank of 1000/1000 until 1656.\(^4\)

Raja Dwarka Das, son of Girdhar Kachhwaha as mentioned in the account of his father Girdhar, was admitted in service by Emperor Jahangir, but his rank if granted had not been recorded. After his accession Shah Jahan not only confirmed him in imperial service but also raised him to the rank of 1000/800\(^5\) and deputed him to serve in the Deccan. In 1631 he was promoted to the rank of 1500/1000 and appointed to suppress the rebellion of Khan-i-Jahan Lodi,\(^6\) where he died in the course of fighting. After his death his sons Narsingh Das and Bhoj Raj were admitted in service and granted mansab of 500/400\(^7\) and 800/400\(^8\) respectively. Bhoj Raj served in different campaigns and rose to the rank of 1000/500.\(^9\) In 1644 Narsingh Das got the promotion of 800/400 and appointed Qiledar of Gavil fort. He also held charge of Junair fort for sometime.\(^10\)

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1 Lahori, Ia, pp. 118, 122-23; M.U., I, p. 515
2 Lahori, Ia, p. 118, 299
3 Ibid, Ib, p. 312; II, p. 734
4 Lahori, II, p. 732; Waris, b, p. 205
5 Lahori, Ia, p. 121; T.U., p. 259; U.H., p. 197
6 Lahori Ia, p. 305;
7 Lahori Ib, p. 322; T.U. p. 304; U.H. P. 198
8 Lahori Ib, p. 314
9 Waris, b, p. 264
10 T.U., p. 304
Balbhadra Shaikhawat was another Kachhwaha noble who was given the rank of 1000/600 soon after the accession of Shah Jahan. He was deputed to serve under Mahabat Khan against Jujhar Singh Bundila. In 1631 he was sent against Khan-i-Jahan Lodi where he was killed in the course of battle in the same year. After his death his son Kanhi was taken into imperial service and received the rank of 500/200.

Hirday Ram Kachhwaha son of Banka Kachhwaha an Akbari noble was also admitted in service soon after accession and assigned the rank of 1000/650. In the same year he was further promoted and attained the rank of 1500/1000. Sometimes in 1636 he died. After his death his son Jagram was assigned the rank of 900/600.

Prithi Chand’s sons Tilok Chand Shaikhawat and Ram Chand Shaikhawat were also admitted in service and granted ranks of 1000/500 and 600/400 respectively and deputed to serve in the Deccan and Balkh and Badakhshan campaign.

Raja Ram Das and Bhim Chand grand son of Rai Manohar were also admitted in service in the first year of Shah Jahan’s accession and assigned ranks of 1000 and 600/400 respectively. They are reported to have served in different military campaigns of Shah Jahan’s reign. Besides, we also get

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1 Lahori Ib, p.309; T.U., p.281
2 Lahori, Ia, p.241, Ib, p.309
3 Lahori II, p.730, 750; T.U., p.298
4 Lahori, Ia, p.121; T.U., p.305; U.H., p.359
5 Lahori Ib, p.305
6 Lahori II, p.739; T.U., p.286
7 Lahori, Ib, p.314; II, p.735
8 Lahori II, p.745; U.H., p.336
9 T.U., p.26
10 T.U., p.282
references of following other Kachhwahas who held ranks during Shah Jahans reign: Har Ram (700/300), RupSingh (700/300), Ugar Sen Shaikhwat (800/400), Mathura Das (500/400), Hirday Narayan (500/100), Rao Harchand Kachhwaha (900/400), Muluk Chand (800) and Bala (700/200).

The account of Amber chiefs, his family members and other Kachhwaha nobles discussed above makes it clear that unlike Jahangir, Shah Jahan had once again reposed confidence in them. After a long time, Jai Singh the Kachhwaha chief was appointed governor of two Subas. Besides that Jai Singh and other Kachhwaha nobles were deputed to serve in almost all the important campaigns of his reign.

Table C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>Zat</th>
<th>Sawar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1627</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23200</td>
<td>11850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640-41</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21300</td>
<td>12575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25350</td>
<td>17790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A reference to table C will indicate that throughout Shahjahan’s reign their numerical strength as well as total mansabs were also sizable.

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1 Lahori lb, p.312, 314, 317, 318, 319, 322, 327; T.U., 273, 276