CHAPTER III.

The Wizarat of Nizamul Mulk, 1721-1724.

The country had passed through a period of anarchy as a result of the civil wars, which lowered the prestige of the central authority and encouraged fissiparous tendencies. Not far from the capital, the Mewatis had acquired immense plunder and because their depredations had been allowed to go unpunished they became bold and refractory. Bayazid Khan Mewati, the Faujdar of Narnol, however, inflicted heavy losses of life and property on their marauding hosts. In the west Punjab unruly zamindars and warlike tribes made peaceful life in towns and villages well-nigh impossible. Sher Afghan Khan was sent there and he suppressed them with an iron hand. Churaman Jat was preparing to defy new government. Another protegee of the Saiyids, Raja Ajit Singh, who two years before had been appointed governor of Ahmedabad, was also hostile to the new government. He came from Jodhpur to Ajmer and set himself there. The conditions in the south were dangerously unsettled. Baji Rao, a man of extraordinary vigour and resolution was openly hostile and aggressive.

The whole administrative machinery was paralysed by these recent upheavals. The new officials were of low stature,

2. T.M. p. 257.
5. Siyar. p. 70.
unfit to carry out the business of the state. The Jagirdars's hold over fiefs was lost, their collectors were turned out, the revenues of the Kharif harvest were not paid by the farmers. Land revenues were reduced, and appalling bankruptcy threatened the government. The prices had shot up. Added to these were the natural calamities in the forms of earthquake, flood and death which exasperated the sufferings of the people.

Nizamul Mulk was eminently fitted to tackle the difficult problems. He had rich experience and administrative ability backed by his recent successes. Austere and frugal with abounding faith and courage, "he was gifted with pronounced political genius and with an astounding power of foresight." His life was a ceaseless struggle for existence and yet he had the leisure to devote himself to the cultivation of his poetic talents.

Nizamul Mulk after his victory over Alam Ali Khan on 6th Shawwal, 1132 H (21st July, 1720) went back to Aurangabad, where he learnt of the assassination of Husain Ali Khan which was proclaimed by the beating of drums and the feeding of a large number of persons. One month later, more heartening intelligence of Qutbul Mulk's arrest was received in his camp at the same place. Nizamul Mulk was duly informed of both the events by the Emperor, and was asked to come to Delhi leaving Iwaz Khan Bahadur as his deputy in the south. Long before this Muhammad

2. Mirtul Haqaiq ff. 84(a); 191(b). For example the revenues in Sambhal and Kashkar (Gujrat) had been reduced in the times of Farrukh-Siyar from 10 lakhs and 6 lakhs to 7 lakhs and 1 lakhs of rupees respectively.
3. In Delhi one rupee bought 4 seer of rice and one ser of ghee, while in Agra 7 seer wheat and 2 seer of ghee. Mirtul-ul-Haqaiq, ff. 139(a); 138(b).
4. On 22nd of Ramazan 1132 H, Friday, earthquake occurred in Delhi, and its shocks were continously felt for one month. The city wall, the wall of the fort, two doors of Fatehpurf mosque, and other buildings collapsed. T.M. p. 207.
Shah had promised the Nizam to appoint him as his chief wazir, and now sent him a Farman written by his own hand. The Nizam left Aurangabad for Burhanpur on his way to Delhi. He had not crossed Fardapur pass when the news of his cousin's appointment to the desired charge reached him. This breach of promise by Mohammad Shah shocked him, and he rightly resented it. Ever discreet and dignified, he tolerated and controlled his feelings, for he said, "If I march with a great army to attend the court, it would arouse my suspicions in the mind of the Emperor. They would think that without summon he had arrived. We wanted to avoid needless offence to the Emperor and unpleasantness with his cousin.... A great disorder would be created. Why should he then leave the country he had captured by his own right arm, and plunge into a whirlpool of troubles with open eyes." He thus decided not to proceed further but sent a petition congratulating the Emperor on his spectacular success over his enemies, and a sum of five hundred Ashrafis as a present on this auspicious occasion.

In Aurangabad he made few changes in the administration. Marahamat Khan was transferred from the Subedari of Burhanpur to Faujdar of Baflana. Mubariz Khan and Iwaz Khan were appointed deputy governors of Haiderabad and Aurangabad respectively. He now repaired to Bijapur in order to suppress the zamindars.

1. Ahwal f. 179.
2. Fathiya. f. 9(a).
3. Ibid.
5. Ma'sir-i-Asfi. p. 163.
The Faujdar offered his submission and other zamindars presented themselves before him and the money he collected from the landlords was distributed among the soldiers in lieu of salary for five months. While he was busy in settling the local affairs, news came of his brother's death. From Bijapur he returned to Aurangabad where he received an Imperial Farman ordering him to come and assume the duties of his new charge. Nizamul Mulk entrusted the administration of all the six Subas of the Deccan to his most trusted officer Iwaz Khan; Diyanat Khan was made Diwan in place of Fida Khan who took leave to proceed to Mecca, and Asabdullah, son of Umadtul Mulk Amir Khan was raised to the office of chief Bakshi.

In the month of Muharram 1134 H. he started from Burhanpur. When he passed through Rajputana, Raja Durjan Singh zamindar of Urcha, Raja Chhatar Singh, son of Raja Gaj Singh, zamindar of Narwar came to pay respects to him and offered presents. He treated them with generosity and assured them of his good offices in securing pardon for them from the Emperor. At Agra he was received by Burhanul Mulk, governor of the Province. After staying there for a few days he set out for Delhi where he arrived in the latter part of Rabi II. Samsamud-Daulah was directed by Muhammad Shah to meet Nizamul Mulk and bring him to the court. Accompanied by the Amirul-Umra, the Nizam presented himself before

1. Ahwal. f. 180(b).
3. Ibid.
4. Fathiya. f. 19(b).
5. Ibid.
the Emperor and offered one thousand gold coins and one thousand rupees. He was given a gold ornament inlaid with emeralds and diamonds for his turban, one elephant and two horses. On the 6th Jamadi 1, a grand Darbar was held in which Nizamul Mulk was invested with the office of chief ministership, and was given by way of presents a special robe, jewels and an ornamental pen-case. The palace of Saidullah Khan was assigned to him for his residence, which he occupied on the 9th Janadi 1.

Nizamul Mulk now set out to reform the government. The basic problem was the poor condition of finance. Before the assignments were increased, revenues from royal properties were sufficient to cover the expenses of the King's luxurious court, his harem, his lavish bounty, besides the demand of the army and the civil services. But of late, reckless alienation of crown lands had adversely affected imperial financial stability.

At the death of Farrukh-Siyar, fiefs worth 20 lakhs of rupees were under the control of Jagirdars in the Doab. This was enormously increased by Muhammad Shah whose sole aim was to keep nobles happy and contented. The royal favourites, who were neither warriors nor statesmen were raised to mansabs as high as those of seven thousands horse, to the indignation of the old nobility. One would cry out, "I am a descendant of Mahabat Khan" another would boast, "I am one of the grandsons of Ali Mardan Khan;" now, all unemployed, they shouted, "Faryad, Faryad," (Redress, redress). Most of the newly elevated mansab-dars did not possess the required number of horses. Sher Afghan

1. Fathiya. f. 13(b).
K.K. p. 939.
Ahwal. f. 181(b).
2. Sawaneh Deccan. f. 94(b).
Warid. p. 569.
Kamwar. f. 209.
Shiv Das. 143.
3. Risala-i-Khan-i-Dauran. f. 24(b).
4. Ahwal. f. 182(b).
Khan who was given a mansab of seven thousand had not even seven assess, nor the money to recruit such a high number, and it was only after his successful expedition in Panipat, that he could claim himself worthy of the dignity thrust upon him.

The jagirdars resorted to extortion by imposing custom duties on merchandise in their Jagirs, as they were getting nothing from agricultural yields. As a result of these taxes, the prices of houses, fruits and other merchandise goods soared up. While in the times of Alamgir, one rupee was enough for a journey from Patna to Akbarabad, now this amount was paid for taxes. Some of the jagirdars after collecting grains from fields were selling in the imperial market, the market officers having been bribed did not check them. Oppressed by official exactions, administrative malpractices and lawlessness of the Jagirdars, the peasantry became disobedient and withheld payment. Thus the royal coffers became empty, and the Emperor was forced to finding new measures to meet the increasing expenditure. This he found in a new system of Peshkash, which was a more dignified term for bribery for the sale of offices.

The Emperor was now completely dominated by Rahimun-Nisa now styled Kokiji, the foster sister. Daughter of Jan Muhammad, a geomancer, reputed to have been versed in the art of interpreting dreams and omens, Kokiji possessed a sharp understanding and sound common sense. She made her way to success by exploiting superstitious ladies of the palace particularly Qudsia Begum, and the nobles of the capital. Her beauty, personal charms and proficiency of a high degree in composition were her special

2. Risala-i-Khan-i-Dauran. f. 27.
attractions for the frivolous young Emperor. She had acquired ascendency over his feeble mind by collecting money in the form of Peshkash. Shah Abdul Ghafoor and Roshanu-Daulah assisted her in that task. The former was believed to have made intensive study of magic and the art of divination, and of writing amulets, and through these means he maintained domination over the young king. The fourth member of her group was Hafiz Khidmatyar Khan. "He was like a gilded copper, and in reality he retained the qualities of slaves and eunuchs, who prefer men of base birth and low habits to the well-born. This clique of four utterly

2. Shah Abdul Ghafoor originally belonged to Thatta. He had served a Hindu Fakir who taught him magic spells and incantations. In the reign of Alamgir he left his own native place, and suffering privations and hardships went to Kabul and there met Bahadur Shah. Since then he remained in his camp. After his death he went to Delhi, where he employed himself to the profession of sooth-saying and making prophecies. In the times of Farrukh-Siyar Muhammad Amin Khan became his patron. He served as a secret messenger between Muhammad Amin Khan and the mother of the Emperor. Warid. pp. 502-505. Ashob. pp. 118-19.
3. His real name was Khwaja Muzaffar, an inhabitant of Panipat, and the disciple of Shah Bhika. During the reign of Bahadur Shah, he held very insignificant position in the government. But in the days of Farrukh-Siyar he was raised to a high status by the increase of his mansab to 7,000, as he was expected to arrest Qutbul Mulk. When the Saiyids were in power he was an important man in the central government. In the times of Muhammad Shah, his fortunes were further exalted by his friendship with Kokiji. His mansab was 7,000/7,000; he was third Bakhshi, and Mir Bakshi of Risala Adidyan. Ashob. p. 89.
4. He was a pupil of Kazi Muhammad Akram, the chief Kazi in the reign of Alamgir. The Kazi showed great affection and love for him. He had served Alamgir in his last days. After his death, he went to Bahadur Shah, who favoured him and gave him the title of Khidmatyar Khan. During the reign of Jahandar Shah and Farrukh-Siyar he could make no progress, but in the beginning of Muhammad Shah's reign he was raised to amansab of 5,000/5,000 horse on the recommendation of Kokiji. Warid. p. 510. Ashob. pp. 84-85.
were never sanctioned, or even seriously considered by the Emperor, and consequently the wazir made no attempt to carry them out. Without the assistance and moral support of the Emperor or colleagues who could see eye to eye with him no reforms were possible.

Opposition of Kokilji to his Reforms.

The powerful clique headed by a clever lady was alarmed at the challenge to their power. The fear of being deprived of the privileges they had enjoyed unchecked made them resist the measures the wazir proposed to introduce. They played now skilfully on the fears and suspicions of the feeble-minded monarch, by telling him that the minister intended to arrest him and raise Prince Ibrahim to the throne. On the other side, they approached the chief minister and suggested the name of the Prince who could replace Muhammad Shah. This double game at last bore fruits and both were estranged from each other; and an atmosphere of suspicion and fear now prevailed. Nizamul Mulk ceased to attend the court. Moreover, his simple manners had been ridiculed by the harlots; they had hurled on him insults for his strange behaviour in the court. Under their sinister influence Muhammad Shah like a weather cock, veered first one course to the another; no drastic action was taken by him. His mother assured her son of Nizam's sincerity and loyalty for him, and Muhammad Shah sent Samsamud-Daulah to conciliate him and bring him to the court.

   Ahwal. f. 183.
3. Ahwal. f. 183(b).
Nizamul Mulk at this state demanded the immediate dismissal of Haider Quli Khan from the court who had been hostile to the minister from the beginning. It was on 12th October, 1721, that Haider Quli Khan had superseded Raja Ajit Singh as governor of Gujrat and in recognition of this service, was appointed governor of the province. On the recommendation of the new governor, one Kazim Beg Khan, known as Masum Ali Khan was appointed deputy to him, with the title of Shujaat Ali Khan Bahadur, with a mansab of 3,000/2,000 horse. Jaafar Quli Khan, son of Haider Quli Khan was appointed diwan of the province; Shujaat Ali Khan got the charge of his new office peacefully from Bhandari, the deputy of Raja Ajit Singh, but Jaafar Quli Khan had difficulties with Nahir Ali Khan, who combined in himself the offices of diwan, Fajudar and Darogha of several places, and hence was powerful to resist the new officer. He demanded travelling expenses and on being refused fighting ensued between the two parties resulting in heavy casualties on either sides. It was only on the intervention of Aitmad Ali Khan, the author of Miratul Haqaiq that peace was restored and a sum of two lakhs and fifty thousands of rupees were paid to Nahir Khan who consequently left the city.

Besides these local disorders, Marathas incursions under the command of Khandaro Debghad Tet had started, and threw the province into commotion. Nizamul Mulk ordered Haider Quli Khan to repair to his province and restore order there.

Leaving Khan Zaman Mewati as his deputy in the office of

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1.Miratul Haqaiq. f. 29(a)
2.Ibid. f. 30(a).
Mir Atash, Haider Quli Khan sat out for Gujrat on the 1st April, 1712. On his way to Gujrat he laid hands on Nazeer Beg, a mansabdar who was bringing horses of Iraqi and Arab breed from Surat to present to the Emperor. All the horses were taken away and distributed among his followers.

In the beginning of the next month Haider Quli Khan reached Dhebar, in Fargana Thanesra. He sacked the place, killing Muslim men and women. Thence he marched towards Loana, and money was collected from the zamindars of the town. Rustum Ali Khan and Yadgar Ali were sent in the direction of Chawal. He entered Ahmedabad and ordered the Jagirs of government mansabdars to be confiscated. Shujaat Khan Bahadur came from Junagadh and presented one handle of a dagger, worth Rs 10,5,000, one hundred gold coins, and one lakh and fifty thousands rupees. Behaving like Emperor he rewarded him with the robe of honour of five pieces, one elephant, two horses; Rustum Ali Khan and Yadgar Ali Khan Darogha of artillery came and received rewards in the form of Khilat and an elephant. Next the governor went to Koraca, and encamped near the garden of Nawat Hafiz Muhammad Khan, son of Mir Jumla Alamgiri. There he increased the mansab of Rustum Ali Khan by 500/2,000 Savar and the salary by two thousand rupees; he also bestowed on him the privilege of drum beating and carrying the flag. The Zamindar of Durgapur was asked to furnish him with one lakh of rupees. Similarly the Zamindars of Lonawara and Hanola were required to pay special contributions. Those who refused to pay were severely punished for their guilt. He also

2. Miratul Haqiq. f. 31(a).
3. Ibid. f. 31(b).
4. Mirati Ahmadi. p. 47.II.
imposed extra taxes over and above the land assessment, vexations to the landed aristocracy of Gujrat. When Bengali Khan, Faujdar of Gudhra died in Ahme⁠ 1
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nagar, his property was escheated without any reference to the central government. As a result of this his jagirs in the neighbourhood of Delhi were seized in compensation for those he had taken over in Ahmedabad. He built up an army of 20,000 soldiers, appointing foreigners to the post of generalship, a number more than he actually required. When Haider Quli Khan was ordered to refrain from these treasonable acts, he assured the Emperor of his loyalty, but wrote to his friends that he had brought Gujrat under control by sheer strength of his arms distributing his wealth among his soldiers, If someone had the power to challenge him, let him come and deprive him of it.

Nizamul Mulk worried the Emperor of the danger of revolt in the rich but distracted province and sought his permission which was given reluctantly, to dismiss him. He was replaced by Muhammad Ghaziuddin Khan Bahadur.

Nizamul Mulk insisted on the suppression of Haider Quli Khan by force, and requested the Emperor to allow him to proceed to Gujrat and deal with the rebel. The wazir was given Rs 10 lakhs to finance his army, a special Khilat, two horses and one elephant. His son Muhammad Ghaziuddin Khan was appointed his

1. Fathiya. f. 16(b).
5. Fathiya. f. 17(a).
deputy to look after his work during his absence. The Nawab got the subedaris of Gujrat and Malwa, besides the 6 subas of the Deccan. Passing through Muthra and Agra and Sarangpur he reached Dhar, in Malwa, on 13th February, 1723, where he was joined by Iwaz Khan, Muhtashim Khan, and his uncle, Abdur Rahim Khan.

When Haider Quli Khan heard of his dismissal and the appointment of Nizamul Mulk to the subedari of Gujrat, he made preparation to resist the new governor. On the 19th Safar, he encamped near Shahi Bagh and called Rustum Ali Khan from Baroda and then retired to the tank of Kangria. At the same time he sent his son to the court to plead his case before the Emperor. He was graciously received and nawab Roshan-ud-Dualah advocated his case with a view to secure pardon for Haider Quli Khan. By this time, Haider Quli Khan's condition had become extremely desperate on account of the desertion of notable chiefs, like Mehr Ali Khan Salabat Khan, Zabardast Khan and Asad Khan.

Accompanied by Raghunath Dass, Haider Quli Khan left the province, and hurried through Rajputana on his way to Delhi. When he reached Rewari on 6th April, 1723, he received orders to lead the expedition against Raja Ajit Singh who had again raised the standard of revolt by killing Mehar Khan, Diwan of Ajmer and Faujdar of Sambhar.

2. Fathiya f.17(b).
5. Tarih-i-Hind. P. 496.
From Ujjain Nizamul Mulk informed the Emperor of Haider Quli Khan's flight from Gujrat, and requested that Hamid Khan, his uncle should be appointed as deputy to him. He at the same time recommended severe punishment for Haider Quli Khan. He had usurped one karor of rupees from Ahmedabad alone and caused much sufferings to the people. No Mansab or rank should be left to him. If clemency was to be shown to him, he should be asked to choose any place out of Multan, Kashmir and Thatta as his new charge. The Emperor first declined to appoint Hamid Khan to the post, but on the assurance given by Nizamul Mulk in the next letter, his appointment was sanctioned. Hamid Khan was immediately sent to Ahmedabad by Nizamul Mulk to take charge of his new office. He was received by Shujait Khan who presented to him one elephant, one hundred gold coins, one thousand rupees and other valuable articles. Nizamul Mulk made other changes in the personnel of the provincial government. Shahpur Khan was appointed Faujdar of the new parganas formed as Khalsa Lands, and Rehman Quli Khan, was allowed to officiate during his absence.

Another task to which Nizamul Mulk now set himself to settle matter with Dost Muhammad Khan Ruhella, who in 1720 had joined the force of Dilawar Ali Khan despatched by the Saiyid brothers against him. Moreover, the Ruhella chief was encouraging refractory elements to create troubles in the province.

1. Minshat. ff. 94(a), 92, 97(a), 82(a).
   Ashob. p. 163.
First an interview was granted to him by the Nizam, but out of peaceful talks nothing came out. He refused to hand over the fortresses, he had brought in his possession, desist from molesting the weak and helpless. He soon made heavy preparations to encounter the Nizam by posting strong garrison for the defence of Islamgarh. The fortress was besieged with vigour and resolution. The garrison suffered heavy losses, and in the end surrendered. According to the terms of peace, Islamgarh was taken away from him; Chander Hans, son of Kamchand, was appointed Qiladar and Faujdar of the fortress. Dost Muhammad Khan would draw his salary only from his jagirs, and would keep no Mahal in his possession; his son was to accompany the Nizam to the court. Azimullah Khan, his nephew, was made deputy governor of the province.

Nizamul Mulk now returned to the capital which he reached on 3rd July, 1723. The Emperor sent Khan-i-Dauran to receive him. He was rewarded in recognition of his recent services with Khilat, a string of pearls, an elephant with golden trappings, and Arab horses.

On his return he found that the whole complexion of the court had altered and an atmosphere of suspicion and jealousy had developed. The Emperor, pleasure-seeking and slothful, had withdrawn himself from the state business. "What good was there in the Emperor sitting like a woman secluded within four walls? If sovereigns take to women's habits and entangle themselves in their tresses, what can a good Muhammadan do,

1. Fathiya. f. 20(b).
2. Minshat. f. 75(a).
Fathiya. f. 20(b).
Hadiqat. p. 126.
Warid. p. 575.
but to migrate to the Holy Places, or if that journey funds be wanting, take a dose of poison and leave this for another world", was the reaction of Muhammad Qasim Aurangabadi to the prevailing state of affairs.

The worthless persons who had been elevated to the status of nobility, were devoid of any wisdom to advise the Emperor to work the good of the state. They only spent their time in flattery and keeping the Emperor in a happy mood. The court was divided into factions and the work of Nizamul Mulk was hampered at every step by the comrades of Kokiji, each of whom thought of himself as the chief minister and interfered in all the departments of state. "Public business was dealt with as if it were a child's toy, revenue business was disposed of by the heads of the army, and night watchmen decided cases instead of the Kazi.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, Nizamul Mulk, as an administrator had some basic failings. Like all men of pre-eminent ability and dominating personality, Nizamul Mulk refused to yield to people of little capacity the least share in the fruits of his triumphs. He was no doubt large-hearted to forgive the faults of his foes, but not the knack of shutting their mouths by satisfying their worldly appetites. He

had no skill to form a party in the court which could serve as a solid barrier to his enemies. He had appointed himself to the governorships of the Deccan, Malwa and Gujrat and had secured rich jagirs in these provinces and the Gangetic Doab. His sons, nephews and other relations held posts of profit and honour. All this deepened the ill-feelings and jealousies of his antagonists, and excited suspicion of irresponsibility and unbounded power in the mind of the Emperor.

The recent arrangements in Malwa and Gujrat had opened doors of censure and criticism in the court and he had to defend his position in a letter to the Emperor, in which he argued that for the sake of expediency he had taken the charge of Malwa and Ahmedabad, and after his return he would resign from these posts. His argument was unconvincing to the feeble intelligence of Muhammad Shah. Added to this, his untimely suggestion of despatching an expedition under his own command to support the Persian Emperor, Shah Tahmasp Mīrzā, was interpreted by the courtiers as a means of increasing his military powers and use it against the Emperor. At an age when men neither learn nor forget, Nizamul Mulk clung with tenacity to old traditions of purity and austerity, prevalent in the court of Alamgir. His remonstrances against abuses at the

2. Minshat-i-Mosvi Khan. f. 72(b).  
court were irksome, and only produced dislike and hatred, and in the end fear and enmity. Cold and self-contained, the Nizam saw his unsuitability to work in such atmosphere and decided to leave the ill-starred monarch to his inevitable fate.

Early in the month of October, 1723, Nizamul Mulk sent his resignation and ceased to attend the court but through some negotiations reconciliation was effected. A month had elapsed when the wazir requested the Emperor to grant his leave for a hunting excursion to his jagirs at Sambhal and Muradabad. He left on 17th December as he had taken with himself his whole family, army and equipage, it was suspected that the Nizam had his own designs. Muhammad Shah also came out to meet him and stayed there to see the results of negotiations he had already started through Raja Gujjar Mal Saxena, Diwan of the Khalsa for a compromise with Nizamul Mulk. But death overtook the meditator while he was reading a written statement containing the terms of the discontented wazir for his return to office. The unexpected event ended all possibilities in this direction and Nizamul Mulk thinking any delay unwise resumed his march towards the Deccan.

The governorship of the six subas had been conferred on prince Shahryar only few months of age and Mubariz Khan was to act as his deputy. Nizamul Mulk passing through Malwa

1. K.K. 949.
2. Irvine. p. 135. Vol. II.
   Warid. p. 567.
   T.M. p. 280.
   Hadiqat. p. 127.
   Ahwal. f. 184(b).
5. Khazana Amra. p. 36.
   Fathiya f. 23(a).
   Ahwal. f. 186(a). Warid. f. 23 (a).
reached Aurangabad, by the month of Zilqada (July-August) 1724. From Agra Nizamul Mulk had written to the Emperor that he was going to the south in order to expel the Marathas who were invading and plundering the imperial territories.

In the meantime the prince had died and Mubariz Khan was made the chief governor of the 6 Subahs of the south. A sum of Rs 5 lakhs from the central government and several lakhs from the revenues of the province were provided for him to finance his army which was to fight against the rebel, Nizamul Mulk.

1. T.M. p. 280.
   K.K. p. 950.
   Hadiqat. p. 127.
   Ahwal. f. 185(b).
3. Ahwal. f. 186(b).
   Warid. p. 577.