CHAPTER - I

SOME MAJOR POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE SUBAH

1. Uzbek Rebellion:

Akber deposed Bairam Khan in 1560, who was all in all for four years. The new political alignment started in court. Having taken advantage to the struggle of power at court, Afghans in Bihar tried their luck again. They declared Sher Khan son of Adil Shah, their ruler and marched with twenty thousands cavalry and five thousands infantry towards Jaunpur in 1561. Sher Khan and Fatah Khan with their troops went towards the Mosque of Sultan Husain Sharqi. One detachment under the command of Yaqub Khan, Fattu Syed Sulaiman, Salim Khan Kharwar and Jauhar Khan sent off to Lal Darwaza and the second were dispatched towards left 'band' under the command of Hasan Khan Bachgoti and Adam son of Fatah Khan. The Afghans were in victorious mood, meanwhile Ali Quli Khan; Khan-i-Zaman assailed the enemy in the rear with arrows and destroyed the Afghan army. The enormous booty and many elephants fell into hands of Khan-i-Zaman.

Akbar was passing on the way of Kalpi, the Uzbek brothers Khan-i-Zaman and Bahadur Khan came quickly from Jaunpur to pay their

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2 Ibid., pp.215-16.
3 Ibid; R.P.Tripathi, Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire, Allahabad, p.185.
respect to the emperor, brought with them elephants and valuable presents. Akbar received them with Kindness and honoured Kara as *Jagir* to him, returned back to Agra on 17th Zill Hijj 968/1560-61 AD.4

Meanwhile, the fort of Chuner held by Fattu Khashkhail was handed over to Asaf Khan governor of Kara. Hasan Ali Khan Turkoman was appointed *Qiledar* and the Fattu Khashkhail received the rank of an Amir in court.5

Ali Quli Khan or *Khan-i-Zaman* and Bahadur Khan due to their happy fortune, acquisition of immense booty became arrogant. The crisis started, when Abdullah Khan Uzbek, imperial governor of Malwa began to assume an air of independence. Akbar went to Malwa on the pretext of hunting but in reality to bring Abdullah back to his sense. He fled away from Malwa and refused to come, even promise of pardon.6 Akbar felt that Uzbeks can create problems in east, where they were posted in strong position. Sikandar Khan Uzbek’s seditions attitude conformed the feeling of Emperor. He sent Ashraf Khan with conciliatory order and invited Sikandar Khan to court. Ashraf Khan come to Awadh and pursued Sikandar Khan to join the court.7

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5 Akbarnama,-II, pp.231-32.
6 Rise & Fall of the Mughal *op.cit.*, p.194.
Sikandar Khan, on the pretext to join the court went to Sarharpur and met Ibrahim Khan Uzbek, then after Khan-i-Zama. (They felt that Emperor would debarred them off from their fiefs). The whole party arose in rebellion. Ibrahim Khan and Sikandar Khan went towards Lucknow and Khan-i-Zaman, Bahadur Khan proceeded towards Kara-Manikpur.  

A hot engagement took place between Emperor forces and Sikandar Khan near Nimkhar. But the imperial forces were less in numbers, so they decided to retrieve to the fort of Nimkhar and wait imperial help. Khan-i-Zaman and Bahadur Khan started plundering & oppression in Kara, Manikpur. Majnun Khan Qashqal Sheltered in the fort of Manikpur to avoid the rebels and sent message to Asaf Khan to join him. Asaf Khan reached Kara to assist Majnun Khan and sent swift courier about the condition of the state affairs to court.

On 24th May 1565 AD Akbar marched against the rebel and reached Qannuj. At this time Skiandar Khan had established himself in Lucknow. He left Munim Khan and Khwaja Jahan in camp and himself proceeded towards Lucknow, spent one night & one day on the march reached Lucknow. Sikandar Khan became confused, hearing the

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8 Ibid.
9 Ibid., p.377.
10 Ibid.
11 Ibid., pp.378-79.
presence of Akbar at Lucknow, fled away. Akbar appointed some gallant soldiers to chase the fugitives.\textsuperscript{12}

Sikandar Khan joined Ali Quli and Bahadur Khan, who were facing Asaf Khan in Manikpur. Now, they proceeded towards Jaunpur. Considering suitable moment, Akbar marched towards Jaunpur and occupied it.\textsuperscript{13}

*Khan-i-Zaman* further retreated to the east entered in Subah Bihar Emperor appointed Haji Muhammad Khan Sistani to go on to Sulaiman Karrani, governor of Bengal (who had a strong friendship with *Khan-i-Zaman*) in order to prevent any assistance to *Khan-i-Zaman*.\textsuperscript{14}

Emperor sent Munim Khan as the leader of the army against the Khan-i-Zaman, who had a friendly regard for *Khan-i-Zaman*. Munim Khan negotiated for peace. No way out, taken in by false promises to remain loyal.\textsuperscript{15} Munim Khan brought the matter before Akbar and the rebels were pardoned on some grounds as;

> Khan-i-Zaman sent his mother with uncle Ibrahim Khan to the Emperor.

\textsuperscript{12} Ibid., p. 379.

\textsuperscript{13} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{14} *Akbarnama*, II, op.cit., p.379; Badauni- II, op.cit., p.77.

\textsuperscript{15} *Akbarnama*-II, op.cit., pp.385-386.
Bahadur Khan and Sikandar Khan would come to personal homage.

Some noted elephants such as Bal Sundar and Kaf Shikan would be presented to Emperor.

And they will not cross the river as the imperial camp remained in the place.\(^{16}\)

They were forgiven and confirmed their respective positions on condition that they will not take possessions of their fiefs until the Emperor return to the capital.\(^{17}\)

**Second Uzbeks rebels:**

In these days, Akbar went to see Banaras and fortress of Chunar, where he was engaged in hunting while the camp was in Chunar. News was brought to him that Khan-i-Zaman has changed his mind and contravened of his promises, crossed the river Ganges and sent his men to occupy Ghazipur and Jaunpur.\(^{18}\)

While emperor had not left the region, this defiant attitude of rebels made him furious. He appointed Ashraf Khan to Jaunpur withhold the mother of Khan-i-Zaman in the fort. When rebels heard the news that Khan-i-Zama's mother has been seized in Jaunpur by Ashraf Khan. They marched rapidly burnt the door of fort and entered in it. They

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\(^{16}\) Ibid., pp.294-388; Badauni-II, op.cit., pp.81-83.

\(^{17}\) Akbarnama-II, op.cit., p.394; Badauni-II, p.84.

\(^{18}\) Akbarnama-II, p.394.
plundered the city and made release Khan-i-Zama’s mother. Munim Khan became confused this suddenly changed behavior of Khan-i-Zaman.¹⁹

Akbar made up mind quietly to crush the rebels and marched on feb-2, 1566, when the rebelles heard about the return of imperial army they dispersed. He marched towards Jaunpur and recaptured, rebels were chastised.²⁰

At Zamaniya Bahadur Khan received information about returning of imperial army. He crossed over the Ganges and fled away to Hajipur.²¹ Now Akbar decided to remain sometimes in the region. This news demoralized the rebels and Khan-i-Zaman again requested for pardon and sent. Mirak Razvi to Munim Khan.²²

Munim Khan again interceded for mercy. Akbar realized that some imperial officials had sympathies for rebels and the real object of rebels to gain time. Yet granted amnesty and decided to return to Agra from Jaunpur on 3rd march 1566.²³

¹⁹ Ibid., p.397.
²¹ Akbarnama-II, p.397..
²² Ibid., pp.397-398.
²³ Ibid., pp.398-399.
During the course of time, Mirza Hakim attacked on Punjab. Akbar hurriedly marched towards Lahore. He hardly reached the Sutlaj, when the news was brought that Mirza Hakim raised the siege of Lahore and returned back to Kabul.  

**Third Uzbek Rebellion:**

When Akbar's attention was in Punjab, rebellions broke out in Jaunpur, Sambhal, most eastern part of U.P. The third time Uzbek were in open rebellion and read the *Khutba* in the name of Mirza Hakim. They besieged governor of Kannauj and at Lucknow all the Uzbek leaders met for their future plan.  

Akbar returned back to Agra and then on 6th May 1567 left capital to crush the rebels and appointed Munim Khan to the charge of Agra, and himself proceeded towards Jaunpur. When he was at the town of Sakti, news came, that Khan-i-Zama raised the siege of Kannauj and fled towards Manikpur to join his brother Bahadur Khan.  

Mohammad Quli Khan Barha, Raja Todar Mal, and Muzaffar Khan were sent to Awadh on 2nd June 1567 AD. against Sikandar Khan and Emperor marched to Kara-Manikpur. When he was at Rai Baraily, news came from Asaf Khan that Khan-i-Zaman and Bahadur Khan are

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24 Ibid., p-325; Badauni-II, p.94.
25 *Akbarnama-II*, p.485; Badauni-II, pp.92-94.
26 Ibid., p.96.
intended to capture Gwalior. Akbar immediately rushed towards Manikpur and crossed the river Ganges at night, now the enemies were only one 'Koss' off. They had no information, about arrival of the imperial army very close to their camp. The whole night, they enjoyed with wine and dance party.\(^{27}\)

On day, Akbar arrayed the battle field and drums were beaten up. Uzbek were shocked, the presence of imperial army. A battle was fought at *Fathpur Parsoki* (7 miles S.E. of Kara) in which *Khan-i-Zaman* was crushed by a royal elephant and Bahadur Khan was beheaded. Shahab Khan with his troops were sent to Jaunpur and Qulij Khan with his forces to *Sirharpur*. Sikandar Khan was captured and later, on the request of Munim Khan was pardoned but after one year, he died.\(^{28}\) Munim Khan was conferred all the fiefs of Uzbek brothers in Jaunpur, Benaras, Ghazipur up to the bank of Chausa.

Asadullah Khan was holding *Zamaniya*, which had been founded by *Khan-i-Zaman*, Asadullah communicated with Sulaiman Karrani of Bihar with proposal to make over *Zamaniya* to him for a suitable appointment in his court. When Munim Khan became aware of this, he forced Asadullah to hand over Zamaniya to him. Lodi Khan, prime minister of *Sulaiman Karrani* made negotiable arrangements between

\(^{27}\) Ibid.

\(^{28}\) Ibid., p.104; *Akbarnama-II* p.436.
Sulaiman Karrani and Munim Khan for peace and it was decided that Khutba and coinage might be adorned in the name of Akbar and Zamaniya made over to Qasim Mashki, in return Akbar would not invade Sulaiman territory.

Akbar stayed sometime in Allahabad and proceeded towards Agra on 18 July 1567. In town Kara, which was the fief of Farhat Khan, a great feast was held. He also spent some time in city Banaras, Jaunpur and made some administrative arrangements.

2. Afghan Disturbances:

While the episode of Sher Khan (son of Adil Shah), Fattu Khashkhail and Ghazi Khan Tanver had been finished by the Emperor in 1560 and Afghan were not in position to mobilize themselves and token Sheltered in Bihar & Bengal. After the death of Sulaiman Karrani of Bihar in 1571-72 AD. His eldest son Bayazid was installed at the throne but was murdered.

Lodi Khan one of the important officer of Sulaiman, raised up Daud, Younger son of Sulaiman to the throne. Daud disregarded to be obedient to the Mughals and behaved independently. He sent Lodi Khan to capture Zamaniya and himself marched towards Jaunpur. Lodi Khan

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29 Ibid., p.478.
31 Badauni-II, p.103.
32 Akbarnama-III, p.28.
captured Zamaniya and was joined by Yusuf Khan with 6000 thousand men. They built up a fort near Ganges and started recruiting more army. While the Mughal forces were engaged in siege of Surat. Munim Khan proposed for peace but they refused. Akbar's victory news about Surat demoralized the rebel Afghans. They approached for peace to Munim Khan and retreated to Bihar.  

Akbar left Agra for Patna on 20th Jun 1574 and reached Prayag (Allahabad) on 14th July 1574, where he received latest information about Mughal victory over Afghans in Bihar. Then visited Chunar and Banaras. Many officers came to pay homage. He reached Jaunpur on 20th July 1574 and 25th July Ghazipur and made some administrative arrangements. His presence in the region completely demoralized the rebels on 26th September, 1574 from Jaunpur proceeded to capital.

3. Mughal Relations with Local Chieftains/Raja:

Akbar - Baghela:

The most important chief of the Subah was Baghela Raja Ram Chandr of Bhatta had a great reputation among Raja of Hindustan. Abul Fazl has given a detail description of his state.

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33 Ibid., pp.29-30.
34 Ibid., p.31.
36 Akbarnama-II, p.125; Badauni-II, p.179.
37 Tabqat-II, p.438.
"Panna is a populous country and had a separate ruler. This fortress (Bandhu) is the seat of his government. The territory extends to the east of it for sixty Kos and then comes the land of other Rajas. Who are to some extent submissive to him. Then comes the territories of Sarguja and Rohtas on the west it extends for twelve Kos and there are the lands of other Zamindars who are in manner subject to him. After that comes the land of Gadha on the north are the Ganges and the Jamuna. The territory extend in this direction for sixty Kos and join the province of Allahabad. On the South in extends for sixteen kos, and then comes the territory of Gadha. Between the South and east is Ranthambor after forty five Kos. To the north-east it extends for the seventy kos and then comes the province of Allahabad. To the North west it extends for fifty kos and join fort Kalinjar...."\(^{39}\)

\(\text{Kant and Arail was already come in the territory of the estate during the life of Raja Rai Bahadur grand father of Raja Rama Chandr who was contemporary of Sikandar Lodi.}^{40}\)

The rulers of this vast territory made their power felt to the Sharqis of Jaunpur as well as Afghans of Agra and some time joined hand with Afghans. They had soft corner for the later in 1550. When Ibrahim Khan Sur was defeated by the forces of Adali, fled to Panna

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\(^{39}\) \textit{Akbarnama-III}, (ed. H. Beridge), Calcutta, 1939, pp.1088-89.  

took shelter, Raja Ram Chander gave him great respect and placed him on throne, stood before him. During the early years of Akbar's reign, Ghazi Khan Tanuri, a rebelled Afghan of Kara was chastised by the Mughal forces, led by Asaf Khan. He took refuge to Raja Ram Chandr Baghela. Asaf Khan advised Raja to land over Ghazi Khan but Raja preferred the battle and was defeated, Ghazi Khan killed. Raja fled Bandho which was the strongest fort in this area. Asaf Khan, then advanced on Bandhogarh itself but on the intercession of the Hindu chiefs at Delhi, Akbar raised the siege. Raja Ram Chandr accepted the over lordship of the Emperor.

During the campaign against Ranthambor, Akbar issued order to capture Kalinjar in 1569-70, to Majnun Khan Qashqal and Shah Khan Jalair who had Jagir in eastern province, which was held by Raja Ram Chandr.

On hearing the victory over Ranthambor, Raja surrendered the fort without further resistance to Mughals and sent splendid presents, offered congratulation on his recent victory. He sent his son Bir Bhadra to Mughal court in expressing his loyalty to emperor. Emperor

\[\text{\textsuperscript{41}}\text{Nizamuddin Ahmad,} Tabaqat-i-Akbari (ed. B. De.), Vol.-II pub. Low Price Publication, Delhi-1911, pp.204-205. \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{42}} Akbarnama-II, pp.229-282-83. Badauni-II, p.65. \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{43}} Akbarnama-II, op.cit., p.499. \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{44}} \text{Ibid.} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{45}} \text{Ibid.} \]
through a Farman awarded him the Pargana of Arail (which is near to Jhusi and Piyag Known as (Ilahabas) with its dependencies as Jagir. 46

For many years, Ram Chandr could never be persuaded to pay his respect to Akbar in person in the 28th year of his reign i.e. 1583-84 A.D. When Akbar was encamped at Allahabad. Raja Ram Chandr under the threat of military operation in his territory paid personal homage to Emperor through the intervention of his son. Raja offered a tribute of one hundred twenty elephant, precious ruby diamond of the value of fifty thousands. In return, Akbar awarded him one hundred one horses. 47

In 1592-93, Ram Chandr died, Emperor conferred the rulership of Bhatta on his son Bir Bhadr. He was at Delhi court started for Bandhogarh but on way died, due to accident. 48

This incident created confusion about the succession among nobles and they raised a minor grand son of Ram Chandr, named Bikramajit to the throne of Bhatta. Intrigue and disturbance was up. 49

Akbar sent Rai Patar Das to possess the territory under Mughal domination. He ran over most part of the territory of Bhatta and Raja Bikramjit was brought in court under the protection of Ismail Quli Khan. After the siege of ninth months of the fort, Bandhogarh came into

46 Badauni-II, p.124.
47 Akbarnama-III-p.624; Tabaqat-II, pp.595-96.
48 MU-II, p.583.
49 Ibid.
control of the Mughal and was assigned to prince Daniyal in 1599. Later on handed over to Bikramajit, who was now made Raja by Emperor and commander of the fort of Bandhogarh under the tutelage of Bharti Chand.\textsuperscript{50}

**Jahangir-Baghela:**

In 1610 Vikramjit rebelled with his followers and tried to capture Bandogarh. Jahangir appointed Maha Singh, grandson of Man Singh to chastise rebels. Jahangir conferred the Jagir of Baghela territories to Maha Singh in 1612 A.D. Later on Vikramajit was pardoned on the request of Shahjahan.\textsuperscript{51} Jahangir writes in his memories.

"Vikramajit, Raja of the province of Bandhu, whose ancestors were considerable Zamindars in Hindostan, through the patronage of my fortunate son Khurram obtained the blessing of paying his respects to me, and his offences were pardoned".\textsuperscript{52} Second time in 1619 Vikramajit visited the court with presents for emperor. Jahangir writes:

"Raja Bikramjit Baghela came from the fort of Mandpur, which is his native place, and had the good fortune to kiss threshold and presented an elephant and a jeweled plum".\textsuperscript{53}

\textsuperscript{50} Ibid., pp.584-5; Akbarnama-III p.1059.


\textsuperscript{52} Tuzuk-I, p.325.

\textsuperscript{53} Tuzuk-II, p.98.
Shahjahan, Aurangzeb-Baghela:

Bikramajit was succeeded by his eldest son Amar Singh. In 1634 Amar Singh the ruler of Bandhu, helped the imperial commander Abdullah Khan Firoz Jang in suppressing the rebellious Zamindar of Ratanpur (in Bihar) and Jujhar Singh Bundela of Bundelkhand.\(^\text{54}\)

Amar Singh died in 1640 and was succeeded by his son Anup Singh. He visited Shahjahani court and was received with great honor.\(^\text{55}\)

In 1650, Pahad Singh Bundela Raja of Orcha attacked on Baghel State. Anup Singh fled with his family due to his weak position. In 1655-56, he visited Emperor Shahjahan and was received with honor, granted the rank of 2000/3000, after his death in 1660, Bhao Singh was succeeded, he had also good relations with the Mughals.\(^\text{56}\)

4. Prince Salim’s Revolt:

In 1597, Prince Daniyal was appointed Subedar of province Allahabad with a Mansab of 7000 Zat and 7000 Sawar, Qulij Khan, Ismail Mir Sharif Amuli were appointed to assist prince. The first was made Ataliq (guardian)\(^\text{57}\) during the stay in province, prince Daniyal shown disinterest in governance and fell in the company of undesirable


\(^{56}\) Rise & Fall of the Mughal, op.cit., p.16.

\(^{57}\) Akbarnama-III, p.1077.
but later on improved and civilized the province by justice and activities.⁵⁸

In 1599, Prince Daniyal was appointed to conquer South and prince Salim was asked to the expedition against the Rana of Mewar with assistance Shahbaz Khan. When they were in Ajmer, Shahbaz Khan died in 13th November 1599 suffering from fewer.⁵⁹ Prince took all his possessions and without finishing the campaign returned to Allahabad and unfurled the flage of independence. He expelled imperial officers and captured Kara, Manikpur, Kurrah and Ghatampur.⁶⁰

Qutbuddin Khan was appointed Governor of Bihar, Lal Beg was sent to administer Jaunpur. Thirty Lakhs of rupees in the treasury of Bihar fell in the hands of prince. Jagir’s and titles were granted to his principle supporters.⁶¹

Zain Khan Koka was sent with a large contingent of horses against the rebel Salim but he died on way in 1601.⁶² Then after, Akbar dispatched a peace mission to prince back to obedience to Mohammad Sharif, a playmate & boon companion of prince. But Sharif was easily

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⁵⁸ Ibid., pp.1121, 1133.
⁵⁹ MU-II, p.737.
⁶⁰ Ibid., p.738.
⁶¹ Beni Prasad, History of Jahangir, Allahabad-1940, p.44.
⁶² MU-II, p.1027.
won over by prince and appointed as Wakil (Chief Minister). In 1602, Salim marched towards Agra, declared to pay his respects to his father, robbing plundering on the way with thirty thousands men, when he realized that situation is not in his favour, returned back to Allahabad. Here he received an order about provinces of Bengal and Orissa were made over to him but he refused to take charge. He set up a regular court. During the course of time Akbar summoned Abul Fazl from Deccan. Salim perceived that influence of his bitter enemy convert his fathers paternal leniency. He gave order to Bir Singh Dev Bundela (who had been a high way robber, now in Salim's service) to murder Abul Fazl.

All the hopes were over about Salim's obedience. His step mother, Sultan Salima Begum whom prince respected to much, voluntarily went to Allahabad on peace and reconciliation.

She convinced him for reconciliation and Salim wrote a letter for tender apology for his recent conduct. He accompanied his mother to Agra. The affectionate father pardoned him and advised to keep him-self away from the influence of his associates. Akbar deputed him to finish the Mewar campaign in 1603. But he had no interest to march beyond

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63 Ibid., p.817.
64 Akbarnama-III, p.1217.
66 Ibid., p.52.
Fatehpur Sikri. Later on returned to Allahabad and came on old conduct. He was indulged in excessive drinking and opium and treatment with the people on petty offences became harsh. Akbar was worried about this, moved to Allahabad.\(^67\) Suddenly news came of the illness of Hamida Banu Begum (Maryam Makand). He gave up the journey and hastened to capital to see his mother on 29\(^{th}\) August 1604. She died.\(^68\)

Salim arrived at Agra on Nov. 9, 1604 to condole with his father and apologize for his faults, in person. Akbar received him with affection and honour.\(^69\) Meanwhile, Amirs received promotions and appointments. Kalyan Das son of Raja Todar Mall got a Mansab of 1000 zat & 500 Sawar & the charge of fort of Kalinjar. Shaikh Bayazid received a Mansab of 1000/5000 and was allowed to keep Allahabad. Hasan Beg Khaki was made Diwan of Jaunpur.\(^70\)

5. Rebellion of Shahjahan:

The death of Khusro and court politics led him to rebel in Deccan\(^71\) and conquered Orissa and Bengal, placed Bengal under the charge of Darab Khan son of Khan-i-Khana and advanced toward Patna, governed by prince Parvez’s deputy, Diwan Mukhlis Khan. *Jagirdars* of

\(^67\) *Akbarnama III*, p.1242.
\(^69\) *Akbarnama-III*, op.cit., p.1249.
\(^70\) Ibid.
\(^71\) R.P.Tripathi, *Rise & Fall of the Mughal Empire*, p.395.
province submitted to him voluntarily and Surrendered the strong fort Rohtas. Later on, he dispatched Darya Khan Afghan with an army towards Manikpur and Raja Bihar towards Allahabad and himself marched along the river Ganges and taken possession of Jaunpur, (15 Sept. 1624) encamped in the forest of Kampat. Jahangir sent an army under prince Parvez and Mahabat Khan to check the rebel forces.

Abdullah Khan laid siege to the fort of Allahabad unsuccessfully and retreat to Jhunsi, receiving the news about coming of Mahabat Khan & Prince Parvez. Shahjahan was well informed about the latest development at Bahadurpur.

Abdullah Khan advised Shahajahan to retreat that it would be difficult to face Mahabat Khan (4000) Four thousands army with (1000) One thousands inexperienced men. Most of the captains had respected this advice but Raja Bhim declared Shahjahan marching against the Rajput code of war-fare.

Shahjahan accepted later view and arranged his army for battle. On battlefield they were surrounded by the imperial army on three side.

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73 Ibid.
74 Ibid., p.351; Rise & Fall of the Mughal op.cit., p.400.
75 History of Jahangir, op.cit., p.50.
76 Ibid., p.352.
The rebels rank were broken and scattered all directions. Shahjahan was wounded but escaped with his life in 1624 AD. towards Rohtas.\textsuperscript{77}

**War of Succession:**

Due to the sudden illness of Shahjahan confusion arose among princes. Shuja marched towards Agra conquering the territories of Bihar reached eastern gate of Allahabad. Occupied most of the strategic forts like Kalinjar, Chunar, Rohtas etc.\textsuperscript{78} Dara Shikoh appointed Sulaiman Shikoh assisted by Mirza Raja Jai Singh to drive out Shuja forces. In 1658 AD. Jai Singh reached Banaras with his troops. Local Zamindars helped imperial forces to reach Bahadurpur.\textsuperscript{79}

The battle of Bahadurpur was fought and Shuja's army was severely defeated. “All his captains from their respective quarters had fled, without caring to ask what became of their master. Shuja somehow managed to save his life & went to Bihar. Sulaiman men plundered the entire camp and Bengal troop escaped with their bare life and left every thing behind.\textsuperscript{80} In between, Sulaiman received news about his father's defeat at Samugarah. Dara wrote a letter to patch up with Shuja.\textsuperscript{81}

\textsuperscript{77} Ibid., p.352-53.


\textsuperscript{79} *Muhammad Kazim, Alamgirnama*, Calcutta, 1866, p.30.

\textsuperscript{80} *History of Aurangzeb-II*, op.cit., pp.470-71.

\textsuperscript{81} Ibid., p.551.
Now the political ambience was completely changed after the defeat of Dara at Samugarh. Sulaiman, leaving his surplus luggage at Allahabad under the care of Qasim Barha set out to meet his father via Subahh Awadh.82

Aurangzeb was busy in chastising Dara, Shuja marched again towards Subahh. All the forts of Rohtas (Bihar), Chunar, and Banaras, which were in possession of Dara, handed over to Shuja on instance of Dara. He collected three lakhs of rupees at Banaras and advanced towards Allahabad. On 23rd December 1658AD. The whole region came under his influence.83 Aurangzeb appointed Khan-i-Dauran to march against Shuja. At that time Shuja was at Banaras, he made some arrangement proceeded towards Khajwa where prince Muhammad blocked the way. Aurangzeb sent a massage to prince Muhamamd not to start battle first till his arrival. On 3rd January 1659 battle started and continued two days in which Shuja routed and retreated to Allahabad but here he did not receive any assistance, he had no option but to leave. The victory of Khajwa paved the way in complete establishment of Aurangzeb's authority over the Subah:.84

82 Alamgirnama, op.cit., p.126.
83 Ibid., p.239; History of Aurangzeb-II, pp.295-98.
84 Ibid., pp.306-07.