(For your opinion)

**Terracing footsteps of my forefathers: a missing link of history “Mirza Alam Jan Beg”**

Introduction

Mirza Anwar Beg was born on 3rd March 1917; Idea of writing this article came upon his 100th year of birth. On the occasion, while going through his memoir, a thought prevailed within to search for the missing links of the history of forefathers of Mirza Anwar Beg. The family tree mentioned in the transcripts starts from Mirza Alam Jan Beg. Nothing much could be found about the previous ancestry in his notes.

Started consulting different books and web reference in this connection, and found about three brothers Mirza Qasim Jan Beg, Mirza Alam Jan Beg and Mirza Arif Jan Beg. The elder brother Mirza Qasim Jan Beg became Nawab and acquired recognition, Ahmed Bakhsh son of youngest brother Mirza Arif Jan Beg also became Nawab and this family also got fame and known as Nawabs of Loharu. The brother in the middle Mirza Alam Jan Beg lost in between, most of the details about him are missing in the history, and this fact developed thrust and derive to search for the historical reference to keep Mirza Alam Jan Beg alive in the history along with his other two brothers Mirza Qasim Jan Beg and Mirza Arif Jan Beg.

While researching to achieve this objective, it was noticed that the ancestry of three brothers is also not very clear for being Moghul and how they were linked to Genghis Khan. This article provides details about numerous descendants of Genghis Khan who are living in Pakistan, India, China, Mongolia and central Asia, in fact all over the world.

The famous Mogul Lineages are Barlas, Mirza, Baig and Chagatai. Barlas trace their origin to Qarchar Barlas, head of one of Chagatai regiments. According to the secret history of the Mongols, a 13th century epic written during the reign of Ögedei Khan, Qarchar Barlas was a descendant of the legendry Mongol warlord Bodonchar who was also considered to be the direct ancestor of Genghis Khan. After the Mongol conquest of Central Asia, Chagatai was Khan of the [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate) (Moghulistan). The [Chagatai language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_language) and [Chagatai Turks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_people) take their names from him. He inherited most of what are now the five [Central Asian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia) states after the death of his father Genghis Khan. The Barlas settled in Turkistan (Central Asia) which also known as Moghulistan (Land of Moghuls) and intermingled to a considerable degree with the local Turkic and Turkic speaking population, so that at the time of Timor’s reign the Barlas had become thoroughly Turkicized in terms of language and habits. Additionally, by adopting Islam, the Central Asian Turks and Mongols also adopted the Persian literary and high culture which had dominated Central Asia since the early days of Islamic influence. Persian literature was instrumental in assimilations of Timurid elite to Pero-Islamic courtly culture.

The Barlas controlled the region of Kish (modern [Shahrisabz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shahrisabz), [Uzbekistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzbekistan), Yarkand) and all of its lineages seem to have been associated with this region. Due to extensive contacts with the native population of [Central Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia), the tribe had adopted the religion of [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam), and the [Chagatai language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_language), a [Turkic language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkic_languages) of the [Qarluq branch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyghur_Turkic_languages), which was heavily influenced by [Arabic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language) and [Persian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_language).

The word Mirza is derived from the Persian term Ameerzade, which literally means “Child of the Ameer” or “Child of the leader” in Persia. Ameerzade in turn consists of the Arabic title Ameer (Eng. Emir) meaning “Commander” and the Persian suffix Zade means “birth” or “Linage” The title Mirza was most commonly used by the Turkic clan called Barlas. The Barlas people were the chief tribe of the Timurids and used Mirza as a title before the given name and Beg (also spelt Baig) as the surname for all the patriarchs. Thus creating the Mirza and Beg lineage. Mirza titles were given by the Kings, Sultans or the Emperor to their sons and grandsons, or even distant kins. Noblemen loyal to the king also received these Noble titles.

The name Beg is derived from the Turkic word Beg or Bey, which means chief or lord (leader/commander). The spelling Baig was mostly popularized, for ease of pronunciation, during the British colonial rule of the Indian subcontinent. Baig was also a title given to honorary members of the Barlas clan, and was used as the family name for their children.

The name [Chagatai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chughtai) is a distorted form of Chaghadai, which comes from the [Mongol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol) Chagan (white) and the suffix – Dai. The word Chaghadai thus means “he who is white”. The clan gets its name from [Chagatai Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khan), a son of the legendary [Genghis Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan). The mother of [Babar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babur), the founder of the Mughal dynasty in [South Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia), belonged to the Chagatai clan.

A recent study indicated that as many as 0.5% of the total world population might be descendants of Genghis Khan. Means 1 human out 200 could be from his generations, they carry almost identical Y-chromosomes. Moreover the study also found that this legendary 13th century warrior that ruled the largest contiguous empire in history might have left his mark in more ways than one thanks to his rampant ways. Furthermore, the scientists found that the lineage originated in Mongolia around 1,000 years ago.

Considering back at Genghis Khan Ancestors Bodonchar Munkhag is the only prominent figure that lived about 1,000 years ago (c. 850 – 900 CE) he was a renowned Mongol warlord and a direct [ancestor of Genghis Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_tree_of_Genghis_Khan) as well as of the [Barlas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barlas) Mongols, the tribe of the Central Asian warlord [Timur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timur).

According to the [Secret History of the Mongols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret_History_of_the_Mongols), he was the 12th generation nominal (non-biological) descendant of Borte Chino. Genghis Khan was the 9th generation biological descendant of Bodonchar Munkhag. Bodonchar Munkhag is the founder of the [House of Borjigin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Borjigin). [Chagatai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_language) tradition dates 'Buzanjar Munqaq' to the rebellion of [Abu Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Muslim_Khorasani) or 747 CE. The name Borjigin does not come from Bodonchar but from Bodonchar's nominal great-grandfather Borjigidai the Wise (Borjigidai Mergen). The date 747 CE corresponds better with Borjigidai Mergen. Confusion with [Bayanchur Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayanchur_Khan) could also account for this date discrepancy. Bodonchar Munkhag means "little misbegotten simpleton". The meaning of the name contrasts with his elevated stature among the Mongol tribes

Temuujin (Genghis Khan) was born to Yesugei and [Hoelun,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoelun) Yesugei [Baghatur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghatur); was a major chief of the [Khamag Mongol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khamag_Mongol) confederation. He was of [Borjigin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borjigin) family, and his name literally means "like nine", meaning he had the auspicious qualities of the number nine, a lucky number to the [Mongols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongols). Khamag Mongol was a major [Mongolic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongols) [tribal confederation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederation) on the [Mongolian Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolian_Plateau) in the 12th century. It is sometimes also considered a [predecessor state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predecessor_state) to the [Mongol Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_Empire). Yesugei grandfather Khabul Khan was the first known [Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_%28title%29) of the [Khamag Mongol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khamag_Mongol) confederation.

Temuujin (1162 – August 18, 1227), was the [Great Genghis Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khagan)  and founder of the [Mongol Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_Empire). He came to power by uniting many of the [nomadic tribes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nomadic_tribe) of [Northeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_Asia). After founding the Empire and being proclaimed "Genghis Khan", he launched the [Mongol invasions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions) that [conquered](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions_and_conquests) most of [Eurasia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurasia). Campaigns initiated in his lifetime include those against the [Qara Khitai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_conquest_of_the_Qara_Khitai), [Caucasus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasus), and [Khwarazmian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasion_of_Khwarezmia), [Western Xia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_conquest_of_Western_Xia) and [Jin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_conquest_of_the_Jin_dynasty) dynasties. These campaigns were often accompanied by large-scale massacres of the civilian populations, especially in the Khwarazmian and Western Xia controlled lands. By the end of his life, the Mongol Empire occupied a substantial portion of [Central Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia) and [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_dynasty). Genghis Khan was a [tengrist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tengrist) by religion, but was [religiously tolerant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_tolerance) and interested in learning philosophical and moral lessons from other religions. He consulted [Buddhist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism) monks, [Muslims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam), [Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity) missionaries.

The succession of Genghis Khan was already a significant topic during the later years of his reign, as he reached old age. The long running paternity discussion about Genghis's oldest son Jochi was particularly contentious because of the seniority of Jochi among the brothers. According to traditional historical accounts, the issue over Jochi's paternity was voiced most strongly by Chagatai. In [The Secret History of the Mongols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Secret_History_of_the_Mongols), just before the invasion of the [Khwarizmi Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khwarezmid_Empire) by Genghis Khan, Chagatai declared before his father and brothers that he would never accept Jochi as Genghis Khan's successor. In response to this tension, and possibly for other reasons, Ögedei third son of Genghis Khan was appointed as successor.

Genghis Khan died in August 1227, during the fall of [Yinchuan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yinchuan), which is the capital of [Western Xia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Xia). The exact cause of his death remains a mystery, and is variously attributed to being killed in action against the Western Xia, illness, falling from his horse, or wounds sustained in hunting or battle. According to [The Secret History of the Mongols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Secret_History_of_the_Mongols), Genghis Khan fell from his horse while hunting and died because of the injury. He was already old and tired from his journeys. The [Galician–Volhynian Chronicle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galician%E2%80%93Volhynian_Chronicle) alleges he was killed by the Western Xia in battle, while [Marco Polo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marco_Polo) wrote that he died after the infection of an arrow wound he received during his final campaign. Later Mongol chronicles connect Genghis's death with a Western Xia princess taken as war booty. One chronicle from the early 17th century even relates the legend that the princess hid a small dagger and stabbed him, though some Mongol authors have doubted this version and suspected it to be an invention by the rival [Oirads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oirats).

Years before his death, Genghis Khan asked to be buried without markings, according to the customs of his tribe. After he died, his body was returned to [Mongolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia) and presumably to his birthplace in [Khentii Aimag](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khentii_Province), where many assume he is buried somewhere close to the [Onon River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onon_River) and the [Burkhan Khaldun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burkhan_Khaldun) mountain (part of the Kentii mountain range). According to legend, the funeral escort killed anyone and anything across their path to conceal where he was finally buried. The [Genghis Khan Mausoleum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan_Mausoleum), constructed many years after his death, is his memorial, but not his burial site.

[History](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/02/0214_030214_genghis.html) tells us that after Khan’s army defeated a new area, they would not only pillage the area but they would rape the women. Khan, of course, would get first pick of the women, so who knows how many he impregnated. The success of his descendants is also well documented. One of Khan’s sons is thought to have had a whopping 40 sons of his own and one of his grandsons had 22 legitimate sons and would add 30 virgins to his harem each year, so goodness knows how many children he had. That’s plenty of opportunity for Khan's Y-chromosome to rampantly spread through the population, leaving a genetic legacy that may well still be present in an incredible number of individuals today.

Coming back to the descendants of Genghis Khan his successor Ögedei Khan November 1186 – 11 December 1241), was the third son of [Genghis Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan) and second [Great Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Khan) of the [Mongol Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_Empire), succeeding his father. He continued the expansion of the empire that his father had begun, and was a world figure when the Mongol Empire reached its farthest extent west and south during the [Mongol invasions of Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasion_of_Europe) and [East Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_conquests#East_Asia). Like all of Genghis' primary sons, he participated extensively in conquests in [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran), and [Central Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia).

Ögedei appointed Dayir commander of Ghazni and Menggetu commander in [Qonduz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qonduz). In winter 1241 the Mongol force invaded the [Indus valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_valley) and besieged [Lahore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lahore), [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan). However, Dayir died storming the town, on 30 December 1241, and the Mongols butchered the town before withdrawing from the [Delhi Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate).

Ögedei was considered to be his father's favorite son, ever since his childhood. As an adult, he was known for his ability to sway doubters in any debate in which he was involved, simply by the force of his personality. He was a physically big, jovial, and very charismatic man, who seemed mostly to be interested in enjoying good times. He was intelligent and steady in character. His charisma was partially credited for his success in keeping the Mongol Empire on the path that his father had set.

Chagatai Khan (22 December 1183 – 1 July 1242) was the second son of [Genghis Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan). He was Khan of the [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate) from 1226-1242 C.E. The [Chagatai language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_language) and [Chagatai Turks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_people) take their names from him. He inherited most of what are now the five [Central Asian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia) states after the death of his father. He was also appointed by Genghis Khan to oversee the execution of the [Yassa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yassa), the written code of law created by Genghis Khan, though that lasted only until Genghis Khan was crowned Khan of the [Mongol Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_Empire). The Empire later came to be known as the [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate), a descendant empire of the [Mongol Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_Empire).

Chagatai died in 1241, after a reign of about fourteen years, and within the same year the death of [Ögedei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ogedai) occurred at [Karakorum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakorum). Thus two out of four of the chief divisions of the Mongol empire were suddenly deprived of their sovereigns, with the result that nearly the whole of the successors of [Genghis Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan) began disputing for the succession. However, for the time being, it ended in [Turakina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%B6regene_Khatun), [Ogedai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ogedai)'s widow, being appointed regent. But lasting disputes remained among the rival claimants and for long afterward, the disputes regarding the succession to the throne of the great Khan became inextricably mixed up with the affairs, especially in the eastern part, of Chagatai’s Khanate.

Little is known of the way in which Chagatai disposed of his kingdom at his death, and there appears to be no mention, anywhere, of his having followed the ancestral custom of his house in distributing it among his descendants. He is recorded to have left a numerous family, but to have been succeeded by a grandson, and a minor, named [Qara Hülëgü](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qara_H%C3%BCl%C3%ABg%C3%BC), while his widow, [Ebuskun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ebuskun), assumed the regency.

Chagatai's son [Mutukan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutukan) (Mö'etüken) was killed during [the siege](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1221_siege_of_Bamiyan) of [Bamiyan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bamiyan) in 1221.

[Turkistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkistan), [Transoxiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transoxiana), and the adjacent regions were controlled directly by his descendants but not [Kashgar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashghar), [Yarkand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarkant_%28town%29), [Khotan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khotan), [Aksu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aksu%2C_Xinjiang), and the southern slopes of the [Tian Shan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tian_Shan) mountains; or, in other words, to the province south of the line of the Tian Shan, which is called, in our times, [Eastern Turkistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Turkistan). As regards this province, [Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirza_Muhammad_Haidar_Dughlat) says that it was given by Chagatai, presumably at his death, to the clan or house of [Dughlat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dughlat), whose members were reckoned to be of the purest Mongol descent, and one of the noblest divisions of that people. The Dughlats were thus made hereditary chiefs, or Amirs, of the various districts of Eastern Turkistan, as far back as the time of Chagatai, for it is chiefly on this incident that hinges the permanent division of the Chagatai realm into two branches, at a later date.

Yesünto'a, was the third son of [Mutukan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutukan), and grandson of [Chagatai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khan). His brothers were [Yesü Möngke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yes%C3%BC_M%C3%B6ngke) and [Baidar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baidar). His nephew [Alghu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alghu) son of Baidar and his brother Yesu Mongke, both were the [Khans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_%28title%29) of the Chagatai Khanate.

He was the father of [Qara Hülëgü](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qara_H%C3%BCl%C3%ABg%C3%BC), the Chagatai khan (1242-1246, 1252) and [Baraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baraq_%28Chagatai_Khan%29), the Chagatai Khan (1266–1271).

Ghiyas-ud-din Baraq was a khan of the [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate) (1266–1271). He was the son of [Yesünto'a](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yes%C3%BCnto%27a), and a great-grandson of [Chagatai Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khan). He converted to [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam), and took the name Ghiyas-ud-din.

Duwa (died 1307), also known as Du'a, was khan of the [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate) (1282–1307). He was the second son of [Baraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baraq_%28Chagatai_Khan%29). He was the longest reigning [monarch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarch) of the Chagatayid Khanate and accepted the nominal [supremacy](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/supremacy) of the [Yuan dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_dynasty) as [Great Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khagan) before his death. Under his rule, the Chagatai Khanate reached its peak.

Esen Buqa I, was Khan of the [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate) (1310 – c. 1318). He was the son of [Duwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duwa).

In 1309 Esen Buqa's brother [Kebek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kebek) ordered a meeting (quriltai) to determine the future of the khanate following his seizure of power. The meeting resulted in Esen Buqa being proclaimed khan.

Tughlugh Timur Khan (also Tughluq Tömür or Tughluk Timur) (1329/30-1363) was the Khan of [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghulistan) from c. 1347 and Khan of the whole [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate) from c. 1360 until his death. [Esen Buqa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esen_Buqa_I) (a direct descendant of [Chagatai Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khan)) is believed to be his father. His reign is known for his conversion to [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) and his invasions of [Transoxiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transoxiana).

Khizer Khawaja Khan (d. 1399, also known as Khizr Khoja) was the son of [Tughlugh Timur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughlugh_Timur) and Khan of [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghulistan) during the [Chagatai Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chagatai_Khanate), reigning from 1389 to 1399 AD.

Muhammad Khan was a son of [Khizr Khoja](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khizr_Khoja) and was Khan of [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghulistan). His brothers included [Shams-i-Jahan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shams-i-Jahan). After [Esen Buqa Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esen_Buqa_I), excepting [Tughlugh Timur Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughlugh_Timur), there was no one left in the country of the [Moghuls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghul) who was of the first rank of Khákáns. After the death of Tughlugh Timur, [Amir Kamaruddin](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Amir_Kamaruddin&action=edit&redlink=1) murdered all of Tughlugh's sons, so that there was no one left but [Khizr Khawaja Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khizr_Khoja). This last Khan left many sons and grandsons; the details of the lives of all of them have not, however, been preserved in the Moghul traditions.

Sher Ali Oglan was a son of [Muhammad Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Khan_%28Khan_of_Moghulistan%29) of Moghulistan. According to Moghul historian [Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirza_Muhammad_Haidar_Dughlat) he was a wealthy prince. He never became Khan of Moghulistan but his son [Uwais Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uwais_Khan) was khan of Moghulistan.

Owais Khan ibn Sher Ali also referred to as Sultan Vais Khan was the [Moghul Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Chagatai_khans) of [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughalistan); (first from 1418 to 1421 C.E. and again from 1425 to 1429 C.E.). He was the nephew of [Sher Muhammad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sher_Muhammad). In English, his name has been variously spelled and pronounced as Awais, Uwais or Vais.

Yunus Khan (c. 1416 – 1487, was [Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_%28title%29) of [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghulistan) from 1462 until his death in 1487. He is identified by many historians with Ḥājjī `Ali. He was the maternal grandfather of [Babur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babur), founder of the [Mughal Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire) in sub-continent

Ahmad Alaq (died 1503), was Khan of eastern [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghulistan) ([Uyghurstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Turkestan)) from 1487 to 1503. He was the second son of [Yunus Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yunus_Khan). His mother was Shah Begum, fourth daughter of [Badakhshan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badakhshan) prince [Lali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan_Muhammad_%28Badakhshan%29), who was considered to be the descendant of [Alexander the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_the_Great).

Sultan Said Khan ruled the state of [Yarkand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarkent_County) from September, 1514, to July, 1533. He was born in 1487 in [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghulistan) and was a direct descendant of the first Moghul Khan, [Tughlugh Timur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughlugh_Timur), who had founded the state of [Moghulistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moghulistan) in 1348 (and ruled until 1363). The Moghuls were turkicized [Mongols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol) who had converted to [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam).

Abdurashid Khan was the ruler of a [khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khanate) in modern-day [Yarkant County](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarkant_County), [Xinjiang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang) between 1533 and 1560. Abdurashid Khan was a descendant of the first Moghul Khan [Tughluk Timur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughlugh_Timur) Khan (1347-1363) and was born in 1508. He came to power in 1533 when his father and predecessor [Sultan Said Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan_Said_Khan) died of [asthma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asthma) during a military expedition in [Tibet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet).

Abdul Karim Khan was the ruler of [Yarkand Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarkand_Khanate) in what is now north-west China ([Xinjiang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang)) between 1560 and 1591. He was second son of [Abdurashid Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdurashid_Khan). During his reign, he lost control over a number of oases and was only the titular figurehead ruler

Muhammad Sultan was son of [Abdurashid Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdurashid_Khan) and became Khan of [Yarkand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarkand_County) Khanate from 1592-1609 after the death of his elder brother [Abdul Karim Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdul_Karim_Khan_%28Yarkand%29)

Shah Shujaʿ al-Din Ahmad Khan (commonly known as Khan Shahid) was son of [Muhammad Sultan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Sultan) and was Khan of Yarkand after death of his father sultan Muhammad Khan from 1609 to 1618.

Abdal Latif Sultan (Afak Khan) was the ruler of Yarkand Khanate in modern northwest China (Xinjiang) between 1618 and 1630 years. He was second son of Shudja ad-Din Ahmad Khan, who was only 13 when was set up on khanship, died in 1630 in the age of 25.

These were the ruler starting from Genghis Khan, founder of Mongol Empire, Chagatai Khan ruler of Chagatai Khanate, Tughlugh Timur Khan of Mogalistan and Sultan Said Khan Moghul Khan of Yarkand Khanate. Issues of Sultan Said Khan (Descendants of Genghis Khan) ruled Yarkand till [Muhammad Amin Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Amin_Khan) 1682-1692, second son of Sultan Said Baba Khan. After his oldest brother Abd ar-Rashid Khan II was expelled, Muhammad Amin Khan was recalled from Turpan and elected a Khan on [Kurultai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurultai) of Kashgar and Yarkand Begs. In 1692 issued state Order (Yarlik) about expelling Appak Khoja and his son Yahiya Khoja from his country. In response, Appak Khoja swore to exterminate all descendants of [Chingiz Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chengiz_Khan) in the country and collected troops of his disciples. In decisive battle near [Kargalik](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kargilik_County) in 1692 most Muhammad Imin Khan's troops deserted him and joined Khojas. Muhammad Amin Khan fled to the mountains where he was killed.

Afaq Khoja (1626 – 1694) Appak Khoja, born Hidayat Allah, a.k.a. Apaq Xoja, or more properly Āfāq Khwāja was a religious and political leader with the title of [Khawaja](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khoja_%28Turkestan%29) in [Kashgaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashgaria) (in present-day southern [Xinjiang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang), [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China)). He was also known as Khwāja Hidayat Allah.

Appak Khoja was great- grandson of noted [Naqshbandi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naqshbandi) [Sufi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sufi) teacher, [Ahmad Kasani](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ahmad_Kasani&action=edit&redlink=1) (1461–1542) (also known as Makhdūm-i`Azam, “The Great Master"), and was revered as a Sufi teacher in his own right. He spread teaching of Islam in state of Yarkand and his followers were spread around Yarkand, regions of China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Most of the descendants of Chingiz Khan of these areas accepted Islam from him. Khoja Afaq was born in 1626 in [Kumul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kumul%2C_Xinjiang), where his father [Muhammad Yusuf Khoja](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Muhammad_Yusuf_Khoja&action=edit&redlink=1) preached.

After the death of Aḥmad Kasani, a division took place among the Khojas which resulted in one party becoming followers of the Makhdum's elder son [Khoja Muhammad Amin](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khoja_Muhammad_Amin&action=edit&redlink=1) better known as Ishan-i-Kalan and another attaching themselves to his younger son [Khoja Muhammad Ishak Wali](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khoja_Muhammad_Ishaq_Wali&action=edit&redlink=1). The followers of Ishan-i-Kalan seem to have acquired the name of Aq Taghliqs or White mountaineers and that of Ishak Qara Taghliqs or Black mountaineers but these names had no reference to the localities where their adherents lived. All were inhabitants of the lowlands and cities of Eastern Turkistan but each section made allies among the [Kyrgyz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyrgyz_people) of the neighboring mountains and apparently subsidized them in their internecine battles. The Kyrgyz tribes of the Western [Tian Shan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tian_Shan) ranges lying to the north of [Kashgar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashghar) were known as the White mountaineers and the Kyrgyz tribes of the [Pamir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamir_Mountains), [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram) and [Kunlun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kunlun_Mountains) as the Black mountaineers with [Yarkand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarkant_County) as their main city of influence, such that the Khojas came to assume the designations of their Kyrgyz allies.

Khoja Yusuf Beg descendent from royal family of Chagatai and Yarkand Khanate was also a disciple of the Naqshbandi fellowship. He made Khoja part of his name by influence of this camaraderie. When battles for the thorn of Yarkand started between Khojas and Moghuls, he migrated to Bokhara and was a known Sufi of the time his shrine and library can still be found in Bokhara.

In Bokhara Khoja Yusuf Beg family got attached to the ruling Janid Dynasty and, acquired positions of wazir in Bokhara Khanate till last Genghised Khan, Abulfayz Khan in middle of 18th century. Over the course of the 18th century, the emirs had slowly gained effective control of the [Khanate of Bukhara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khanate_of_Bukhara), from their position as [ataliq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ataliq). The Ataliqs were tutors of a [khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_%28title%29)'s children in Khanate and in some cases they could rule regions or command units if the khan was a minor. By the 1740s, when the Bukhara Khanate was conquered by [Nadir Shah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nadir_Shah) of [Persia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persia), it was clear that the emirs held the real power. In 1747, after Nadir Shah's death, the ataliq Muhammad Rahim Bi murdered Abulfayz Khan and his son, ending the Janid dynasty.

This act of Rahim Bi created unrest in the notables of Bokhara especially the moguls, most of them left the capital and spread in the country.

Khawaja Zia Jan Beg, son of Khawaja Naimatu'llah Beg, son of Khawaja 'Abdu'l Rahman Yusufi, a Mughal from Bokhara, descended from Khawaja Yusuf Beg. Khawaja Zia Jan Beg had three sons, Mirza Qasim Jan, Mirza Alam Jan and Mirza Arif Jan, they moved from Bokhara along with Mirza Quoqan Beg (Grandfather of Mirza Ghalib) towards the subcontinent. It had been customary for centauries for adventurer of all kind to pick up their gear, collect a few companions, mostly desperados, form a small company and come down from Central Asia, more especially Ma-wara-al-Nahr, (The land beyond the river, meaning the land between two famous rivers of Central Asia, called in ancient times Oxus and Jaxartes but since the days of Islam known as Amu and Syr Darya). Among these adventurers and fortune hunters, you could find scions of noble families, really talented young men, mature men of the world, saints and scholars, dedicated men and opportunists, soldiers of fortune and men driven by wander-lust. They came to Afghanistan known in those days by different names, Kabul not being the seat of government in either the seventh century (1st century of Islam), or the fifteenth (8th Muslim century). From Herat, Ghazna, Qandahar or Kabul they wandered through Khyber or other passes into first the region which is today known as Pakistan and then would move to Agra or Delhi, Jaunpur or Malwa, Gujrat or Gaur. It has been calculated that almost seventy percent of the senior civil and military appointments till the XVII century, continued to be fill by these immigrants. They did not all come from the lands known today as Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kirghizstan or Kazakhstan (China & Uzbekistan). They came from Persia (Iran) as well. They furnished new blood to the Muslim society established by their forbears in the subcontinent; they also introduce new ideas which leant vigor and freshness to the culture which was developing in the vast lands of the Indo Pakistan subcontinent. Most of them merged into the new cosmos, but many did not. They established a principality here or there, like the Rohilla and Bangash Pathans. If they were not sufficiently large in number, they formed communities and even as such, sometimes became a force in politics such as Pathans of Qasur and Multan who fought against the Sikhs determinedly, or the Sayyids of Bahra (now in Uttar Pradesh in India), who made good soldiers though bad statesmen, being too ambitious and rather reckless in outlook.

Two groups from beyond the Amu River (Bokhara), one small the other fairly well organized, moved down at about the middle of 18th century and first made for Lahore. Lahore after the invasion of Nadir Shah became the target of Afghans from the North West, the Sikhs from the Eastern districts of the Punjab and the Mahratta’s from the south, who all contested with the Moghuls for its possession. In the reign of Muhammad Shah the Mogul Emperor (1719-1748) and his son and successor Ahmed Shah (1746-1754), Mir Muinul Mulk popularly known as Mir Mannu (1748-1753) was the Governor of Lahore. He was a good General and an able administrator and could always use fresh talent.

Eldest Brother of the three Mirza Qasim Jan Beg and the grandfather of Mirza Asad Ullah Khan Ghalib, Mirza Quoqan Beg son of Tarsam Khan, got service under the Governor of Lahore. The group of Mirza Quoqan Beg had a fairly small following, whereas the other group which was constituted of three brothers, Mirza Qasim Jan Beg, Mirza Alam Jan Beg and Mirza Arif Jan Beg. They had a larger following and perhaps were more resourceful and more effective. Mirza Qasim Jan Beg showed his commanding and diplomatic skills and soon became the courtier of Mir Muinul Mulk, (Governor of Lahore). They remained there in Lahore until the sudden death of Mir Muinul Mulk (Mir Mannu) on 4th November 1753 of an accidental fall from his horse.

After the death of Mir Moin ul Mulk, Mirza Qasim Beg and his contingent moved out from Lahore, when this caravan reached Attock, it was entertained by Mirza Muhammad Beg subedar of the region, who offered his daughter in marriage to the youngest brother Mirza Arif Jan Beg. Even this did not separate the brothers and they left for Delhi in late seventeen fifties, but Emperor was away in Bihar at that time. So Qasim Jan and his brothers, left for east.

This is the time when Moghul Prince Ali Gohar who later became Emperor by the name of Shah Alam-II was in Bihar. Prince Ali Gohar and his Moghul Army of 30,000 intended to overthrow [Mir Jafar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mir_Jafar) and [Feroze Jung III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghazi_ud-Din_Khan_Feroze_Jung_III) after they tried to capture or kill him by advancing towards [Awadh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Awadh) and [Patna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patna) in 1759. But the conflict soon involved the intervention of the assertive [East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company) under command of General Robert Clive. The Mughals clearly intended to recapture their breakaway Eastern Subahs and were led by Prince Ali Gohar, who was accompanied by Muhammad Quli Khan, Kadim Husein, Kamgar Khan, Hidayat Ali, Mir Afzal and [Ghulam Husain Tabatabai](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ghulam_Husain_Tabatabai&action=edit&redlink=1). Their forces were reinforced by the forces of [Shuja-ud-Daula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shuja-ud-Daula), [Najib-ud-Daula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Najib-ud-Daula) and Ahmad Shah Bangash.

Prince Ali Gohar (Shah Alam) successfully advanced as far as [Patna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patna), which he later besieged with a combined army of over 40,000 in order to capture or kill Ramnarian a sworn enemy of the Mughals. [Mir Jafar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mir_Jafar) was in terror at the near demise of his cohort and sent his own son [Miran](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mir_Sadiq_Ali_Khan&action=edit&redlink=1) to relieve Ramnarian and retake Patna. Mir Jafar also implored the aid of [Robert Clive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Clive).

When Qasim Jan Beg acquired this information, he turned towards Patna and rushed for the aid of Prince Ali Gohar, here Qasim Jan showed his mettle; when with his brothers Mirza Alam Beg and Mirza Arif Beg who were leading 500 horsemen with him, he beat back a much larger unit of the Company’s forces in a skirmish in Bihar which was led by Miran son of Mir Jafar, After the victory, Mirza Qasim Jan Beg captured paraphernalia,from him. Mir Qasim Nawab of Bengal and Bihar, finding that the Qasim Jan was a bold and resourceful leader, recommended him to Emperor Shah Alam. When Emperor Shah Alam got the knowledge of his ingenious bravery he admired Mirza Qasim Jan Beg and took him into his courtier ship and awarded him the title of “Sharaf-ud-Doula”. He fought in Moghul Army alongside Shah Alam against British the Battle of Buxar, fought on 22 October 1764 between the combined armies of [Mir Qasim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mir_Qasim), the [Nawab of Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nawab_of_Bengal); [Shuja-ud-Daula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shuja-ud-Daula) the [Nawab of Awadh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nawab_of_Awadh); the [Mughal Emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Emperor) Shah Alam II and the forces under the command of the [British East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_East_India_Company) led by [Hector Munro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hector_Munro%2C_8th_of_Novar). The battle fought at [Buxar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buxar), then within the territory of [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal), a town located on the bank of the river [Ganges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganges), this battle was a decisive victory for the British East India Company.

Soon after the [Battle of Buxar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Buxar), Shah Alam II, who had just been defeated by the British, sought their protection by signing the Treaty of Allahabad, The Treaty was signed on 12 August 1765, between the [Mughal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire) Emperor [Shah Alam II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shah_Alam_II), son of the late Emperor [Alamgir II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alamgir_II), and [Lord Robert Clive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Clive%2C_1st_Baron_Clive), of the [East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company). The Treaty marks the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India. Based on the terms of the agreement, Shah Alam granted the East India Company Diwani rights, or the right to collect taxes on behalf of the Emperor directly from the people of [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal), Bihar and [Orissa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orissa%2C_India). In return, the Company paid an annual tribute of twenty-six [lakhs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakh) of rupees (equal to 260,000 [pounds sterling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pound_sterling)) while securing for Shah Alam II the districts of Kora and [Allahabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allahabad).

The emperor resided in the fort of Allahabad for six years. [Warren Hastings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warren_Hastings), the head of East India Company got appointed as the first Governor of Bengal in 1774. This was the period of "Dual rule" where East India Company enacted laws to maximize collection of revenue and the Mughal Emperor appointed Nawab looked after other affairs of the province.

In the year 1771 the [Marathas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maratha) under Mahadaji Shinde returned to northern India and even captured [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi). Shah Alam II was escorted by [Mahadaji Shinde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahadaji_Shinde) and left Allahabad in May 1771 and in January 1772 reached Delhi. Mirza Qasim Jan along with his brothers accompanied Shah Alam to Allahabad after the battle of Baksar and later (1772) to Delhi, he played a key role as an advisor and close courtier of the Emperor Shah Alam in Treaty of Allahabad, Diwani rights and circumstances of Allahabad. Shah Alam came along with the Marathas they undertook to win the crown lands of Rohilkhand and defeated Zabita Khan, capturing the fort of Pathar Garh with its treasure.

After returning to Delhi one of Shah Alam first acts was to strengthen and raise a new [Mughal Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Army), under the command of Zulfiqar-ud-Doulah [Mirza Najaf Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirza_Najaf_Khan). The appointment of Mirza Najaf Khan was processed with the advice of Mirza Qasim Jan Beg. By then Mirza Qasim Jan became Naib Wazir to Emperor Shah Alam II and was given the title of Nawab, and also Granted the Jagirof Hateen in the Gurgaon district. Given the region and thereafter he built his home close to Red Fort, in Ballimaran, Delhi, in the lane that is still known as Gali Qasim Jan, and also built mosque nearby known as Qasim Khani Mosque. In Gali Qasim Jan; there is a Katra Alam BeginAhata Kaley Sahab, Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk Delhi, by the name of Mirza Alam Jan Beg. Mirza Qasim Jan Beg was given the title of Sharaf ud-Daula, Nawab Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur, Sohrab Jang.

The new army of Shah Alam consisted of infantrymen who successfully utilized both [Flintlocks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flintlock) and [Talwars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talwar) in combat formations; they utilized elephants for transportation and were less dependent on artillery and cavalry. [Mirza Najaf Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirza_Najaf_Khan) is also known to have introduced the more-effective [Firelock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firelock) muskets. On this occasion of expansion of Moghul Army Mirza Qasim Jan Beg entered his brother Mirza Alam Jan and Mirza Arif Jan in the Moghul service as artillery officers in 1779. They fought battles in Moghul Army alongside with Mirza Najaf Khan against Sikh Jats, in the same year 1779, Mirza Najaf Khan carefully advanced his forces who successfully routed the treasonous [Zabita Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zabita_Khan) and his Sikh allies who lost more than 5,000 men in a single battle and never returned to threaten the [Mughal Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire) during the commander Mirza Najaf Khan's lifetime.

The other group which came with Mirza Qasim Jan Beg and brothers was of Mirza Quoqan Beg grandfather of Mirza Ghalib, he after Mir Mannu’s death (1753), moved down to the central regions, but we do not know where and how he spent the next twenty years of his life. He finally came to the notice of Zulfiqar-ud-Doulah Mirza Najaf Khan, the wazir of Shah Alam, when that emperor made the courageous, though dangerous decision, of coming to his ancestral imperial seat of government. Shah Alam needed as never before, loyal and sturdy officers.

He gave Mirza Quoqan Beg the command of fifty horses with the necessary signs of office and the estate of Pahasu to maintain himself and his contingent. Mirza Quoqan Beg must have married during his twenty years of wandering, because he had two sons and three daughters by this marriage. It is believed that there were two other sons but their names are not known. The two sons were Mirza Abdullah Beg the father of Mirza Asad Ullah Khan Ghalib, and Mirza Nasrullah Beg. Mirza Quoqan Beg does not appear to have lived long after his retirement from Shah Alam’s service, which took place after the death of Mirza Najaf Khan in 1782. He obviously lived for some time at Agra, because according to Ameer Minai, the elder Mirza losing also his estate of Pahasu on ceasing to be employed in Moghul Army, went to Jaipur in search of employment. Since Agra was nearer his new venue for service, his family moved to Agra in 1787.

After the death of Mirza Najaf Khan in 1782 Emperor Shah Alam's bad judgement prevailed. Mirza Najaf Khan Nephew, Mirza Shafi whose valor had been proven during various occasions, was not appointed commander in chief. Shah Alam II instead appointed worthless individuals whose loyalty and record were questionable at best. They were soon quarrelling over petty matters. Even the corrupt and treasonous former Grand Vizier, Majad-ud-Daula was restored to his former office; he later colluded with the Sikhs and reduced the size of the [Mughal Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Army) from over 20,000 to only 5,000 thus bringing the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II at the mercy of his enemies. This reduction in Moghul Army also affected Mirza Alam Jan Beg and Mirza Arif Jan Their services were also terminated and were forced to leave Moghul Army service.

Nawab Majad-ud-Daula was followed by a known enemy of the Mughals, the grandson of [Najib Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Najib_Khan), Ghulam Qadir, with his Sikh allies forced Shah Alam II to appoint him as the [Grand Vizier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Vizier) of the [Mughal Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire). Petty, avaricious and insane [Ghulam Qadir](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ghulam_Qadir&action=edit&redlink=1) ravaged the palaces in search of the Mughal treasure believed to be worth Rs.250 million. Unable to locate even a fraction of that sum and angered by the Mughal Emperor's attempts to eliminate him and his [Sikh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikh) allies, Ghulam Qadir himself blinded Shah Alam II on 10 August 1788. A drunken ruffian, Ghulam Qadir behaved with gross brutality to the emperor and his family. Three servants and two water-carriers who tried to help the bleeding emperor were beheaded and according to one account, Ghulam Qadir would pull the beard of the elderly Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. After ten horrible weeks, during which Ghulam Qadir stripped the princesses of the royal family naked and forced them to dance naked before him (after which they jumped into Yamuna river to drown) and the honor of the royal family and prestige of the [Mughal Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire) reached its lowest ebb, [Mahadaji Shinde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahadaji_Shinde) intervened and killed Ghulam Qadir, taking possession of Delhi on 2 October 1788. He restored Shah Alam II to the throne and acted as his protector.

After killing Ghulam Qadir and restoring Shah Alam II to the throne, a [Maratha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maratha_Empire) garrison permanently occupied [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi) in 1788 and ruled on north India for next two decades, this turn of the events created disappointment for Nawab Qasim Jan Beg, after discussing and taking advice from Mirza Alam Jan and Arif Jan he decided to leave the courtship of the Emperor and went to Lucknow with his family. Once Mirza Qasim Beg was going to present his tribute to Dargah of a famous Sufi Saint Hzt. Qutubudd Bakhtiar Kaki, with his brother Mirza Arif Jan, they met with an accident and after few days they both diedat Delhi, His grave and that of his brother, Mirza Arif Jan are on the way to the Dargah of Hzt. Qutubudd Bakhtiar Kaki at Mehrauli, Delhi and on the right of Mosque, which means their heads are towards the Masjid.

Son of Nawab Mirza Qasim Jan, Nawab Faizullah Beg, was a courtier in [Bahadur Shah Zafar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahadur_Shah_Zafar)'s reign, and built a complex later known as Ahata Kaley Sahab, so named a saint named Kaley Khan, who lived here for a while, after whom Delhi’s [Sarai Kale Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarai_Kale_Khan) is named. The complex was later acquired by Bunyadi Begum, poet [Mirza Ghalib](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirza_Ghalib)'s sister-in-law, and housed the poet after he was released from debtors' prison.

At Agra Mirza Quoqan Beg’s family developed social relationship with the family of a gentleman of substance Khawaja Ghulam Hussain, a retired military officer with the rank of Kamaidan. A few years later Mirza Quoqan Beg’s eldest son Mirza Abdullah Beg was married to Izzat-un-Nissa the daughter of Khawaja Ghulam Hussain and Mirza Asad Ullah Khan Ghalib was born to her on 25th December 1797. Mirza Quoqan Beg must have died before this date, because Mirza Abdullah Beg had left for service first under Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah of Oudh (1775-1797) and later under Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, Asif Jah II, Nizam of Hyderabad, (1764-1803). Here he was given the command of three hundred horses and the means to maintain this company, but after few years, service the chronic intrigues and jalousies as well as the inter-racial hatred at the court of Hyderabad brought an end to Mirza Abdullah Beg’s employment. This must have been 1801-1802. He then came north and went to Alwar state to offer his services to its ruler, Raja Bukhtawar Singh. He must have had a small company with him, but he and the Raja could not come to terms and he came away empty handed. On the way back he and his followers fell in with a small punitive force of the Raja, which had been dispatched to bring a recalcitrant Zamindar to book. Mirza Abdullah Beg joined the Raja’s troops and took part in the skirmish which followed. He was hit by a ball during the fray and died. He was buried at Rajgarh 1802. When this was reported to Raja Bukhtawar Singh, he was impressed by the gallantry of Mirza Abdullah Beg and allotted the revenues of village Talra to the family of the deceased it is not known how much the annuity, nor for how long did it continue.

It was, however the sons of Mirza Arif Jan Beg, the youngest brother of Mirza Qasim Jan Beg and Mirza Alam Jan Beg, who made a stir in the world. Mirza Arif Jan Beg had four sons: Nabi Baksh Khan, Ahmed Bakhsh, Ilahi Bakhsh Maaruf (Ghalib’s father in law) and Muhammad Ali Khan. Of these Ahmed Bakhsh Khan was most enterprising. He first obtained employment in state Army of Sindhia at Gwalior. It was not a high ranking appointment, but the family lived in comfort. After some time he engaged in Horse trading. A family legend relates that once he had a fine horse but no buyer. The anniversary of Hazrat Moin ud Din of Ajmer, the chief saint of the subcontinent at which there was annually a very large gathering drew near and Ahmed Bakhsh Khan left for Ajmer, intending to sell his horse to some rich man or a noble there, but here too he met with the disappointment. His circumstances being rather straitened he went into the Dargah and prayed most fervently for GOD blessing. As it happened, he soon after sold his horse for a good price and on his return journey fell in with Maharaja Bukhtawar Singh of Alwar, who was going home the same way. By now a man of the world and obviously good manner, Ahmed Bakhsh Khan so impressed Raja Bukhtawar by his courtliness that he offered him an appointment. When the British east India Company entered into a treaty with state of Alwar, just before the war with Sindhia the Maharaja sent Ahmed Bakhsh Khan as his Vakeel (agent) or representative. During the negotiations that followed Ahmed Bakhsh Khan gave proof of an astute diplomatic mind, and won the confidence of both the Maharaja and the British.

In British Army General Lake took up his duties at [Calcutta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcutta) in July 1801, and applied himself to the improvement of the [East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company) army, especially in the direction of making all arms, infantry, cavalry and artillery, more mobile and more manageable. He inducted most of the experienced Moghul Army men who were released by Shah Alam Grand Wazir Majad-ud-Daula earlier. In 1802 Lake was made a full General.

When the British forces invested the fort of Dig, in Bharatpur, Ahmed Bakhsh Khan persuaded the Maharaja Bukhtawar Singh to side with English. What is more Ahmed Bakhsh Khan was given command of the Alwar contingent, to help the English, in their fight against Holkar. Ahmed Bakhsh Khan also proved resourceful in the matter of supplies. To crown all, during the fight Ahmed Bakhsh rushed to the aid of the British commander (Major General Fraser) when he fell wounded and brought him out of the mill. General Fraser had been fatally wounded, but before he died he wrote a strong note in praise of Ahmed Bakhsh’s gallantry. This dispatch (still extant in the archives of Loharu) won for Ahmed Bakhsh recognition and award from both Lord Lake and Maharaja of Alwar. He was given the districts of Ferozepur Jhirka (including Ponahana, Bichchoq and Sangeras) in Gorgaon district in hereditary rent free tenure, with the title of Fakhr-ud Doulah, Dilawar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Ahmed Bakhsh Khan Bahadur, and Rustam Jang. Maharaja Bukhtawar Singh of Alwar who was present at the investiture made a gesture himself. He gave Ahmed Bakhsh Khan and his decedents the state of Loharu on the same conditions. Ahmed Bakhsh Khan also resided in Delhi in a style befitting his new position. It was into this family that first, Mirza Ghalib’s uncle Mirza Nasrullah Beg son of Mirza Quoqan Beg and then young Asad Ullah Khan Ghalib were married. Nasrullah Beg was married to the sister of Ahmed Bakhsh Khan, daughter of Mirza Arif Jan Beg and Young Asad Ullah Ghalib, grandson of Mirza Quoqan Beg was to his niece daughter of Ilahi Bakhsh Maaruf and granddaughter of Mirza Arif Jan.

The name ‘Loharu’ comes from the word ‘lohar’ (blacksmiths) because the gold coins of Jaipur State were minted there.

In 1827, Nawab Ahmed Bakhsh’s eldest son Shamsuddin Khan became the ‘Nawab’, but in 1835 as he was involved in a plot to assassinate the British Resident to Delhi, Sir William Frazer, in what is now seen as the very first uprising to restore Mughal rule, he was executed and in his place Mirza Aminuddin Ahmed Khan Barlas and his brother Ziauddin were kept at the seat of Loharu, but under virtual house arrest in nearby Delhi.

After the events of 1857 they proved to be loyal subjects of the ‘Company’ in that they remained ‘silent in custody’ and so they were set free and their title restored.

During their stay in Delhi under ‘virtual house arrest’, the family lived in the ‘haveli’ known even today as Mahal Serah, and is in Gali Qasim Jan, Ballimaran.

In 1869, the eldest son Alauddin Ahmed Khan became the new Nawab of Loharu. He was succeeded by his son Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmed Khan (1859-1937) who became just one of eight Muslims in the 41-member Punjab. Governor’s Council, the precursor to the present Punjab Assembly of Pakistan. In 1903, he was knighted and allowed a nine gun salute and became member of the Viceroy’s Legislative Council. The last Nawab was his grandson, who also had the same name, who in 1947 acceded Loharu to the Indian Union and moved with his family, including the young Nawab Safiruddin Ahmed Barlas, to Pakistan, settling in Lahore.

When British Government got strong hold of India and Nawab Fakhr-ud-Doula Ahmed Bakhsh Khan joined Lord Lake Army, he also got employment in British Army for Mirza Nasrullah Beg who was brother in law of the Nawab Uncle of Mirza Ghalib and son of Mirza Quoqan Beg. Nawab Ahmed Bakhsh Khan son of Mirza Arif Jan also acquired engagement of Mirza Alam Jan Beg, his own uncle in British Army under Lord Lake. They Fought side with the British against the Marathas and the Sikh Jats, winning a famous victory at Laswari in 1803 and second Anglo Maratha wars 1803-1806. After that Mirza Alam Jan Beg continued in British Army and promoted to the position of the commander of Indian contingent in British Army and took part in Anglo Nepalese wars (1814-1816) also known as Gurkha wars under British General Sir David Ochterlony.

Sir General David Ochterlony was born in [Boston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston), Massachusetts in 1777, at age 18, Ochterlony went as a cadet to India, where he served under [Lord Lake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerard_Lake%2C_1st_Viscount_Lake) in the battles of [Koil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koil), [Aligarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aligarh) and Delhi, and was appointed [resident](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resident_%28title%29) at Delhi in 1803. In 1804, having been promoted to the rank of Major General, he defended the city with a very inadequate force against an attack by [Yashwantrao Holkar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yashwantrao_Holkar). On the outbreak of the [Anglo-Nepalese War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Nepalese_War) (1814–16) he was given the command of one of four converging columns. All four divisions composed mostly of Indian combatants. Ochterlony's army was the only division without a single British battalion and was consisted of all Indian Commanders and Army Men; Mirza Alam Jan Beg was one of them. The Anglo Nepalese wars had a long history but area of our point of focus in these endeavors is Nalagarh.

Nalagarh the Capital of Hindur was by far the oldest state in the union. The chief of Nalagarh in common with that of Bilaspur traces his origin to a Chandel Rajput who came from Garh Chandri. Nalagarh is a gateway to Himachal Pradesh in North India, 300 km of north Delhi and 60 km from Chandigarh. It was founded by the [Chandela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandela) Rajput’s in 1100 AD under the name Hindur. The Fort of Nalagarh, which was built in 1421 during the reign of Raja Bikram Chand on a hillock at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas, affording a panoramic view of the Shavlik hills beyond the Sirsa River, henceforth gave its name to the state. Nalagarh was ruled by the [Chandela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandela) Rajput’s, who originated from Chanderi in the [Bundelkhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bundelkhand) region of central India.

Hindur (Nalagarh) was an offshoot of the Kahlur state Kahan Chand the eleventh Raja of Kahlur, had three sons. The second son Ajay Chand resolved to carve out a principality for himself. Having raised a force in his father kingdom, he invaded the territory of Handu the Brahman Thakur of Hindur. Handu’s cruel and unjust rule had alienated the affection of his subjects, and they welcomed Ajay Chand as a deliverer. Handu was defeated around 1100 A.D. Ajay Chand thus established the state of Hindur also known as Nalagarh in 1100 A D. Bikram Chand (1421 – 1435 A.D) eleventh in the line founded the town of Nalagarh, which became the capital of the state. Raja Ram Chand (1522 1568 A.D) was a great builder he constructed the fort of Ramgarh and also built the town of Ramgarh, which he made as his summer capitol. His successor Sansar Chand built a handsome dewan Khanna at Nalagarh.

The most important prince of the line was Raja Ram Saran Singh (1788 1849) who reigned for about 60 years. It was during his time that, at the invitation of Raja of Bilaspur the Gurkha came from Nepal in 1803 and subdued the various hills chiefs including the Raja Ram Saran Singh of Nalagarh. During the Anglo Gurkha war of 1814 Raja Ram Saran Singh joined the British commander General Sir David Ochterloney to expel Gurkhas from the hill states and Nalagarh. At the conclusion of the war he was reinstated in his ancestral territory. As a result of this Hindur – Nalagarh came under the sovereignty of British government.

General Ochterloney services were rewarded with a [baronetcy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baronet) created on 7 March 1816. Subsequently he was promoted to the command of the main force in its advance on [Kathmandu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kathmandu), and outmaneuvering the [Gurkhas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurkha) by a flank march at the Kourea Ghat Pass, brought the war to a successful conclusion and obtained the signature of the [Treaty of Sugauli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugauli_Treaty) (1816), which dictated the subsequent relations of the British with Nepal. For this success Ochterlony was created [Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Bath), the first time that honor had been conferred on an officer of the [British military in India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_armies).

In British Gurkha Wars, British aided Raja Ram Saran Singh of Nalagarh to expel Gurkhas from the hills and his state. During these wars Raja Ram Saran Singh, met with Moghul commander of a contingent of British Army Mirza Alam Jan Beg and saw the diplomatic and military leadership capabilities of Mirza Alam Jan Beg. Raja Ram Saran Singh was an unprejudiced and passive human being and his public was living a very peaceful life. After his restoration on Gaddi of Nalagarh he invited Mirza Alam Jan to visit Nalagarh; with his family, Mirza Alam Jan was overwhelmed by the warmth of the people of Nalagarh and conveyed his wish to Raja Ram Saran Singh for his permanent stay in Nalagarh. Raja Ram Saran Singh felt honored upon Mirza Alam Jan request and offered him property in Nalagarh in the shape of Fruit Gardens, Fertile lands of cultivation, a Haveli and ask him to live with him as an advisor and a friend of the state. Mirza Alam Jan Beg liked the area and admiration given to him by the people of Nalagarh, decided to leave British services and stayed back with his family in Nalagarh, where he settled rest of his life with his two wives till his death in 1849, he had a long life for more than 100 years.

During his stay in Nalagarh Once Mirza Alam Jan had to leave Nalagarh to visit Delhi to settle some issues of British employment, he asked Raja Ram Saran Singh to keep Mirza Alam Jan’s personal treasure as a security deposit with him in his palace to be secure and will take back when he will be back from Delhi. In Delhi the matters were not resolved as he though and upon his return he saw Raja is lying unconscious on his death bed. Shocked and disheartened Mirza Alam Jan came back to his Heveli as soon he reached to his home the death news of Raja Ram Saran Singh came along Mirza Alam Jan Beg could not tolerate this news and died at the spot in the 1849 and buried at Nalagarh.

Raja Ramsarn Singh was succeeded by his son Raja Bije Singh who on his death in 1857 was followed by his brother Raja Agar Singh, who was an intelligent ruler. Raja Agar Singh succession was held in abeyance for the period of three years during which the state was directly ruled by British. It was due to the help his neighbors Maharaja Narinder Singh of Patiala, who took it on his shoulders to bring justice to a brother ruler in distress that the Gaddi was again restated to the ruling house of Nalagarh. Thus Raja Agar Singh Became Raja Bije Singh successor and took the reins of government in his hands. Mirza Khawaja Jan Beg son of Mirza Alam Jan Beg thought how he can claim the family treasure lying in the royal palace and it should be returned to the rightful owner. At the stage of Gaddar (independence movement) of 1857 and other difficulties fallen onto Moghuls are very well known. Now Mirza Khawaja Jan Beg was helpless who lost his family wealth and treasure. The treasure Mirza Khawaja Jan’s father was lying in Royal palace and he could not claim both Mirza Alam Jan Beg and Raja Ram Saran Singh were dead and Mirza Alam Jan’s family did not even know the details of the treasure and the request would have useless, so they kept silence and started waiting for some good comes out from the future for them.

After the death of Agar Singh his son Raja Ishri Sigh came onto Gaddi in 1876. Mirza Khawaja Jan Beg Died in the same year. Upon the death of Mirza Khawaja Jan Beg, remaining property was distributed among his sons. The sons of Mirza Khawaja Jan, Mirza Abdul Rahman Beg and his brother Mirza Badel Beg purchased shares of the few brothers and some of them disclaimed their properties. Homes, Shops and fruit gardens including lands depended upon harvesting.

Turning of events brought such time that the family suffered a great financial setback. At this stage Mirza Abdul Rahman Beg felt the pulse of the time and thought in which trading line he should put his sons Mirza Chirag Beg and Mirza Murad Beg so that they can live their lives with prosperity and in a dignify way. A Hindu Jeweler in the adjacent city of Ropar who was famous for his nobility a sincere man was contacted and asked for the internship of the two brothers. Keeping in mind the nobility of these prestigious Moghul he agreed and taught Mirza Chirag Beg and Mirza Murad Beg jeweler’s business ethics and took them to the glory of success (The jewelry business remained in our family for a long time and some of them are still attached with it and are quite successful). Love and faith of both brothers soon spread in the whole city of Ropar. They worked night and day to boost their business. Mirza Abdul Rahman Beg advised his both sons Mirza Chirag Beg and Mirza Murad Beg to take care of each other with love and affection and went on the journey of the hereafter in early nineteenth century.

Raja Ishri Singh succeeded his father Raja Agar Singh after his death in 1876; he was close to the Muslims of Nalagarh, due to royal conspiracies he was forced to go in exile to Ambala. He had to hide in the house of a Muslim tailor named Ghulam Qadir. After the death of his father when he took over the Gaddi, he brought Ghulam Qadir to Nalagarh and offered him a courtship as a wazir. Ghulam Qadir was a simple man who played a crucial rule in construction and development of the state. He constructed High Schools, Hospitals, Dak Bungalow and Gardens in the name of the Raja Ishri Singh. He constructed concrete reservoirs, there is a well still known as “Wazir ka Kouan” well of the wazir. Raja Ishri Singh was a simple and honest man. He did not have any issues this grief mad him sick and one day he passed away in 1911.

After the death of Ishri Singh his brother Raja Joginder Singh came to the Gaddi of Nalagarh and administered the state with zeal and ability. He was born and lived through his life in Nalagarh, so he knew each and everybody and respected his community. Mirza Murad Beg son of Mirza Abdul Rahman Beg son of Mirza Khawaja Jan Beg son of Mirza Alam Jan Beg was a close friend of Raja Joginder Sigh. They usually spent their evening together discussing local issues. Raja Joginder Singh improved the state finances, revised the settlements of the forests. Open a large number of primary schools making education free and established cooperative societies with central cooperative bank at Nalagarh capital of the state. He had many sons born to the different wives but they died before their youth. He married his two daughters to Land lords of western Punjab. When their husbands come to Nalagarh they use to play different sports along with local peoples. The captain of the local team was Mirza Anwar Beg son of Mirza Murad Beg. After the sports activities Mirza Anwar Beg along with his father use to sit together with Raja Joginder Singh and his son in laws for chit chat. The crown prince elder brother of Raja Surrender Singh of Nalagarh died in his childhood. This started conspiracy within the wives of Raja Joginder Singh for making one of their sons the crown prince. There was also a rumor that they gave poison to the crown price. Thus the conspiracy of the thorn started within the Royal Palace. Meanwhile Surrender Singh was born to the Choti Begum and the elder wives got jealous. Choti Begum took little Surrender Singh and got away from Nalagarh and asked British Government for protection which they provided. Where Surrender Singh got elder, he completed his education at Aitchison’s Chief’s College Lahore. He was famous as a smart and intelligent student in the state and around. Raja Joginder Singh could not bore the tragedy of conspiracy against his son which separated them and he left the administration of the state to his wazir and spent his last days in comfort of the gardens he made for relaxation. During the last days of his life he invited his son Surrender Sigh and his mother to come over to Nalagarh. He informed that now there no claimant of the Gaddi except him. So his Wazir Laiq Ram provide grantee to British Government of the life of Surrender Singh and promised to bear all expenses occurred on Prince during exile. Meanwhile most of the conspiring wives of Raja Joginder Singh died and rest kept silence. Mirza Murad Beg son of Mirza Abdul Rahman and father of Mirza Anwar Beg passed away on 29th December 1943. He was great grandson of Mirza Alam Jan Beg and grandson of Mirza Khawaja Jan Beg.

After the death of Raja Joginder Singh in 1946, he was succeeded by his son Raja Surrender Singh. On succeeding to the Gaddi he with the approval of the crown entered into a treaty with Patiala government as result of which his state was jointly administered by Patiala state. During his rule he managed the affairs of the state credibly and was always popular. There was no recreational place in Nalagarh, the routine of the public was to gather in the Nalagarh club, Raja Surrender Singh also used to join them and he became friend with Mirza Anwar Beg. They came so close to each other that the Raja surrender Singh use to take Mirza Anwar Beg to his palace where they spent hours together discussing different matters of the world and most of the time they use to dine collectively. The company of Raja Surrender Singh and Mirza Anwar Beg also consists of the Session Judge Lala Natho Ram and Kanwar Partap Singh Inspector of Police. They use to play in the ground of Ishri Singh High School.

Raja Surrender Singh secretly married to his class fellow Kumari Yadhunandan Kumari the daughter of Maharaja of Patiala Bhupendra Singh, during his college days in Lahore. Nalagarh was a Rajput, and Patiala was a Singh state, people of Nalagarh did not like this relationship. Infect rulers of 24 states of Shimla who were Rajput states announced that born of the Sikh lady cannot be the ruler of Nalagarh. Only solution for this dispute suggested by them was if Raja Surrender Singh marries again with a Rajput then their son can be the crown prince of the state. After the death of Maharaja Patiala Bhupendra Singh, his son Yabindara Singh came to the Gaddi. He ignored the advice of his father to keep good relations with the local Muslims of the state for their role in development of Patiala. He became enemy of the Muslims and the name Pakistan gives him drowsiness. He started brutalities on Muslim of his state, and then a Muslim saint of Patiala enchanted a slogan that first ruler of Patiala was Alkhum Singh whose name started with “Alif” first alphabet of Urdu language and the last ruler will be Yabindara Singh whose name was started with last alphabet of Urdu language “Yeh” after him neither the Gaddi will sustain nor the ruler. Riots were started in Punjab and the ruler of the state of Patiala dreaming of ruler of the whole Punjab in near future. His advisors were misinforming him in this connection. He had a grudge against Muslim because of their 1000 year rule in Indian subcontinent.

Mirza Anwar Beg was born 3rd March 1917, Matriculated from Nalagarh and started searching government job, got job in one of the civil court for 10 rupees a month, but dishearten in few months and went to Bahawalpur to one of his cousin Mirza Ishak Beg. He was overseer in irrigation department of Bahawalpur. A clerical job opportunity, due to the death of an employee generated and Mirza Anwar Beg took this chance on a salary of 20-25 rupees. There a thought of being on a higher post prevailed and he restarted his education in Lucknow and got admission in Hewett Engineering College. After completing his education there he came back to Bahawalpur and joined irrigation department as an overseer and after few month joined Government of India on same designation in Delhi on a handsome salary, during the time of World War II. Mirza Anwar Beg got married on 3rd May 1943 in a Pathan trader’s family. His first son Babar Sultan Mirza was born in their family house of Nalagarh on 24th March 1944. After that he was blessed by a daughter Zareena Moghul on 30th November 1946 in Delhi. When the division of subcontinent was announced in 1947, Mirza Anwar Beg was an employee of Government of India in Delhi. He lived in government quarter in front of Kishan Ganj railway station on Old Rohtak Road, Sarai Rohilla, in Delhi. His neighborhood was mainly consisted of Hindus one of them was named Sharma who was a Sanatani Hindu. One day on 4th September 1947 curfew for Muslims was ordered for 76 hours. Hindu Muslim riots were on its peak, Sikhs were also partied with Hindus. At night they use to mark the houses of the Muslim and during the day uncontrollable gathering of mischief burn marked houses. On that day wife of Mirza Anwar Beg was asked by neighboring Sharma’s wife to wear the Sari, put Tikka on forehead and disguise like a Hindu and Sharma gave Congress party flag to Mirza Anwar Beg to put on the roof of the house in order to cheat the riotous public. The Hindus and Sikhs came to the area, saw the congress flag on roof but still they sneaked in the house, but seeing a woman in Sari with Tikka on forehead the left without doing any harm to the family. After that Sharma congratulated Mirza Anwar Beg for his life which was spared by the riotous. Sharma also helped him for escaping from Delhi; he could not pick anything in this situation from the house even the jewelry of his wife was also left behind. 16th September 1947 Mirza Anwar Beg with his wife, son Babar Sultan Mirza and a daughter Zareena Moghul came to Lahore, Pakistan by a refugee train. After spending some time in Lahore the family went to Karachi after getting the information that most of the relatives already reached there. From Karachi cantonment railway station government vehicles shifted them to refugee camp after staying few days in camp Mirza Anwar Beg was restored in his service but now as an employee of Government of Pakistan. He was allotted a government quarter number 43/1 at Martin Road Karachi. 2nd son of Mirza Anwar Beg named Qaiser Mirza was born here on Sunday 7th March 1948 the time was 04:10 early morning. 3rd son Mirza Akhtar Beg also born here on Friday at 10:02 pm the date was 18th April 1952. After some time Mirza Anwar Beg built his own house number 4.4, A-1 in Nazimabad Karachi. His forth son Mirza Tariq Beg was born on Tuesday at 02:00 am early morning and the date was 14th February 1954. 5th son Javed Anwar Mirza born at 02:06 on 5th December 1955. His second daughter Neelofar Nasreen born at 01:50 early morning on Friday and the date was 25th December 1956 at Nazimabad Karachi. In 1958 Mirza Anwar Beg got his posting transferred to Rawalpindi, where he lived with his family on Palmer Lane Barracks. His 3rd Daughter Shaheen Moghul was born there at 07:10pm on 24th December 1959. 6th son of Mirza Anwar Beg named Mirza Imran Beg born at 07:25pm when the Maghreb prayer was called on 15th June 1963. Last and 7th son of Mirza Anwar Beg was born the same day when his first daughter Zareena Moghul got married to his first cousin Mirza Abdul Majeed Beg son of Mirza Mushtaq Beg brother of Mirza Anwar Beg. Aurangzaib Alamgir was born at 01:27 on 27th January 1968.

Descendants of Mirza Anwar Beg,

1. Babar Sultan Mirza born at Nalagarh on 24th March 1944 is the eldest son of Mirza Anwar Beg.
2. Zareena Moghul born on 30th November 1946 in Delhi.
3. Qaiser Mirza was born at Martin road quarter on Sunday 7th March 1948 the time was 04:10 early morning.
4. Mirza Akhtar Beg also born here on Friday at 10:02 pm the date was 18th April 1952.
5. Mirza Tariq Beg was born at Nazimabad on Tuesday at 02:00 am early morning and the date was 14th February 1954.
6. Javed Anwar Mirza born at 02:06 on 5th December 1955.
7. Neelofar Nasreen born at 01:50 early morning on Friday and the date was 25th December 1956 at Nazimabad Karachi.
8. Shaheen Moghul was born there at 07:10pm on 24th December 1959.
9. Mirza Imran Beg born at 07:25pm when the Maghreb prayer was called on 15th June 1963.
10. Aurangzaib Alamgir was born at 01:27 on 27th January 1968.

Continued

**Any authentic valuable addition will be highly appreciated.**

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