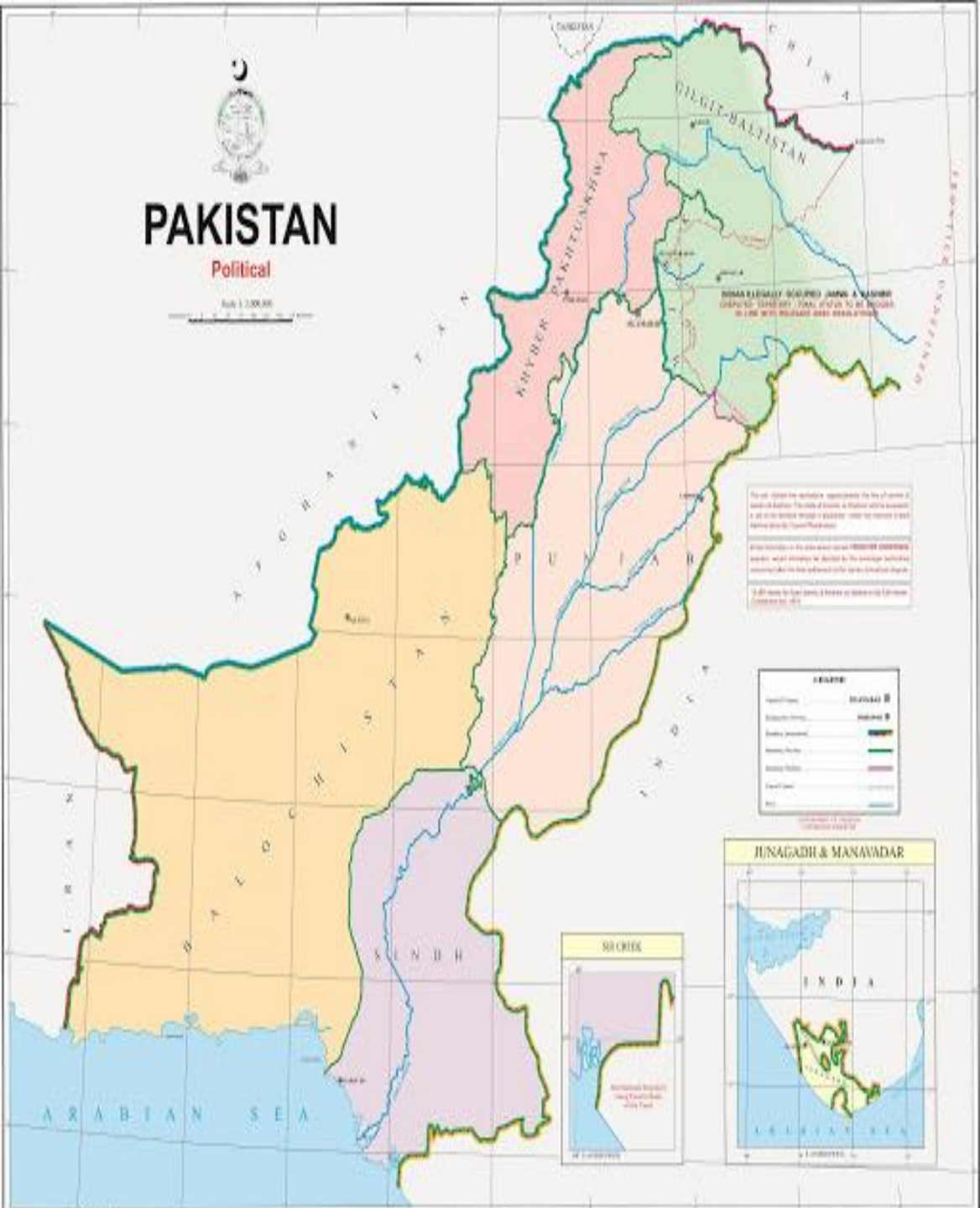


Pakistan Affairs

NOA
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8/15/2020

Is History boring?

- Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it. George Santayana
- Study the past if you would define the future.
Confucius
- "Who **controls** the past **controls** the future:
who **controls the present controls** the past."
George Orwell's

Introduction - Syllabus

- Syllabus-----Chapter - 01
- Ideology of Pakistan-----definition and elucidation, historical aspects
- Muslim rule in the Sub-Continent, its downfall and efforts for Renaissance.
- Movements for reforms-- Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi, Shah Waliullah, Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed
- Aligarh, Deoband, Nadwah, and other educational institutions-----Sindh Madrassah and Islamia College Peshawar
- Ideology of Pakistan in the light of Speeches and statements of Allama Iqbal and Quaid- i Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Introduction - Syllabus

- Chapter- 02
- Land and people of Pakistan-----
- Geography, Society, Natural resources
- Agriculture, Industry and
- Education with reference to characteristics, trends and problems

Introduction

- Resources

- CSS Compendium Pakistan Affairs by NOA Publication

- Muslim Civilization In India by SM Ikram

- Can be accessed

- <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00islamlinks/ikram/index.html>

- Trek to Pakistan by Ahmed Saeed

- Struggle for Pakistan by IH Qureshi

- The History and Culture of Pakistan (Updated for the new Syllabus of Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies by Nigel Kelly

- Economic Survey of Pakistan 2019-2020 --

- http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey_1920.html

Muslim rule in the Sub-Continent, its downfall and efforts for Renaissance

712-14	Conquest of Sind and Multan by Muhammad Bin Qasim
998-1030	Reign of Mehmud of Ghazna / Mahmud Ghaznavi
1020	Lahore Annexed
1151	Rise of Ghouri Empire
1186	Capture of Lahore by Muhammad Shahbudin Ghuri
1192	Defeat of Prithvi Raj by Muhammad Ghuri at Tarain
1206	Death of Ghouri and beginning of the Sultanate Period

Conquest of Sind and Multan by Muhammad Bin Qasim

- **"The Brahmanabad settlement"**
- The basic principle was to treat the Hindus as "the people of the book," and to confer on them the status of the *zimmis* (the protected)
- Intellectual Achievements – Cultural exchange
- Medicine- Pharmacology, toxicology, philosophy, and astrology, music etc
- Historiography – Writing of History
- From Devanagari to Arabic Script
- Land Measurement & Cantonments
- Beginning of a new civilization

998-1030

Reign of Mahmud of Ghazna / Mahmud Ghaznavi

- Built one the largest empires
- Capital – Ghazni
- Impact on Muslim Civilization in India
- 1020- Lahore's Annexation
- Land Rout established between Lahore & rest of the Muslim world
- Movement of people, scholars, saints, traders , travelers
- Spread of Islam in Punjab
- Subsequent emergence of Lahore as a centre of learning and cultural hub
- Attacks on India- superiority of Muslim arms- Psychological superiority Of Muslims- Inspiration for the successive Muslim rulers to invade and establish a **Muslim Sultanate** in the Northern India



1192

Defeat of Prithvi Raj by Muhammad Ghuri at Tarain

- Conquest of Northern India – Dehli & Ajmer
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak as viceroy or Deputy
- In 1193, Aibak occupied Delhi, the future seat of Muslim power in India
- 1206- Ghuri was killed
- Beginning of Sultanate Period

Sultanate Period 1206-1526

- Qutb-ud-Din Aibek- the 1st Muslim Sultan of India 1206-1210
- Established the Slave dynasty and Dehli Sultanate
- Established Dehli as his Capital
- Died in 1210
- Buried in Anarkali, Lahore

Sultanate Period 1206-1526

- Iltutmish 1211-1236
- **Internal vs external threats**
- Internal Threats - Independent Muslim governors , Hindu Rajas, religious orthodoxy
- External Threat - Mongol attack
- **Consolidation of the nascent Muslim empire**
- Fabric of a new administration
- Organized different departments of the central government at Delhi
- Qutab Minar- Hauz-e- Shamsi - Madrasa-i-Nasiri,

Sultanate Period 1206-1526

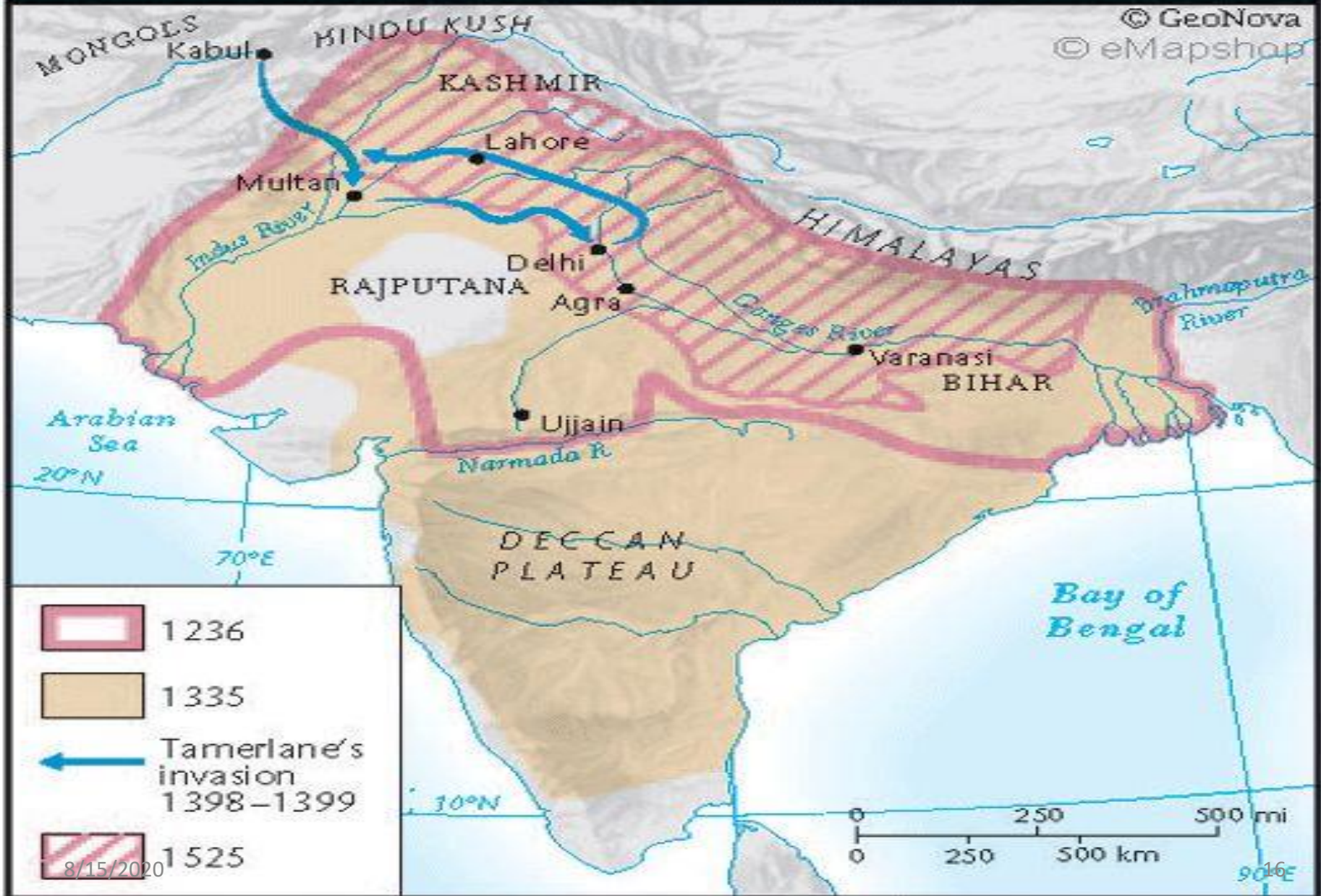
- **Ghiyas-ud-din Balban 1265-1287**
- Iranian theory of kingship-
- Kingship next to Prophethood
- Court decorum- Grandeur
- Reforms in government – centralization-
reduction in the power of nobility (Chihilgan or "the Forty)- standing army
- Successfully defended Muslim Empire against Mongol Attack

Other Dynasties in the Sultanate Period

Dynasty	Period	Features
Khilji Dynasty	1290-1320 AD	Jalaludin Khilji – 1290-1296 Alaudin Khilji – 1296-1316 Conquests of Gujrat, Rathanbhor, Chittor, Malwa & Deccan
Tughluq Dynasty	1320-1398 AD	Ghiyasudin Tughlaq 1320-1325 Muhammad Tughlaq 1325-1351 i. New Capital in Deccan— Doulatabad ii. New currency iii. Amir Taimur's Invasion 1398
Syed Dynasty	1414-1451	i. Khizer Khan 1414-1421 ii. Muubarak Shah-1421-1434
Lodhi Dynasty	1451-1526	i. Bahlul Lodhi 1451-1489 ii. Sikander Lodhi 1489-1517 iii. Ibrahim Lodhi 1517-1526

Delhi Sultanate

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Mughal Period-Age of Empire

Emperor	Period	Features
Zahirudin Babur	1526-1530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Attacked & conquered India -1526 ii. Established Mughal Dynasty 1526-1857 iii. 1st battle of Panipat – 1526 iv. Battle of Khanua -1527 against Rana Sangha
Hammayun	1530-1540 & 1556	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conquered Gujrat -1535 ii. Was defeated by Sher Shah Suri-1540. he went to Iran
Sher Shah Suri (Suri Dynasty 1540-1555)	1540-1545	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Established new dynasty ii. Administration iii. Law & order iv. Incompetent successor
Hammayun	1555-1556	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Returned to India –captured Dehli & restored his monarchy ii. Died after 6 months

Mughal Period-Age of Empire

Emperor	Features
Jalaludin Akkbar 1556-1605	<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Crowned at the age of 13ii. 2nd battle of Panipat 1556 with Hemu– the Hindu ruler, defeated him and recaptured Dehliiii. The policy of vigorous conquestiv. Consolidation and strengthening of Mughal Empirev. Religious Policy --- marriages with Rajput Princesses – impact of such marriagesvi. Appointment of Hindus in the Mughal court like Raja Baghwan Das & Raja Man Singhvii. The principle of sulah-i kul, or universal toleranceviii. 1564- Akbar abolished “Pilgrimage Tax”ix. 1565-abolition of Jizyax. Patronage of the classical Indian arts – painting- music- dancing- position of Kavi rai (poet laureat)xi. Secular Policiesxii. Din e Elahexiii. Orthodox response—reform movement

1st Revival/Reform Movement

- **Sheik Ahmed Sirhindi 1564-1624** also known as Mujjadad Alf Sani (Thani)
- literally means Reviver of Islam during the second millennium
- Sheikh Ahmed , the most prominent disciple of Khawaja Baqi Billah- who started **Naqshbandi Order** in India
- “The most forceful and “**original thinker**” in India, before Shah Waliulla & Iqbal- SM Ikram
- A high place in the Muslim world –**Tawhid-i-shahudi**
- **Self-confidence** to the Muslim thinking in India

1st Revival/Reform Movement

Main Concerns

- **Low position** of Islam under Akbar
- Hindus in the **court**, Hindu wives worshiping in palaces, **abolition of Jizya and of pilgrimage tax**, **rehabilitation and construction of Hindu temples** etc.
- "Non-muslims carried out aggressively the ordinances of their own religion in a Muslim state and the Muslims were powerless to carry out the ordinances of Islam; if they carried them out, they were executed" SM Ikam
- Muslims..... **"humiliated and powerless"**
- Non-Muslim enjoyed **high positions**

1st Revival/Reform Movement

Main Concerns

- Hatred against Akbar and Hindus
- Withdrawal of patronage of Islam
- Aggressive Hindu religious revival
- Demolishing of mosques & setting up of temples
- Ban on cow slaughter
- Empowering Hindus would weaken Muslim rule and end it eventually
- Akbar's policy has emboldened Hindus it must be reversed

1st Revival/Reform Movement Strategy

- Advocated re-imposing **Jizya and cow slaughter**
- Hindus & Muslim are **different people- Two Nation theory**
- Muslim shouldn't intermingle- inter-dine- and intermarry with Hindus
- Cultural influences of Hindus on Muslims
- Weakening of Islamic principles
- Muslim ruler should distance themselves from Hindus
- Hindus to be expelled from the court and removed from important positions
- To treat Hindus with disrespect and contempt like Muslim rulers of Sultanate period.

1st Revival/Reform Movement

- Methodology
- Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi used
 - Sermons
 - Wrote Letters to influential people/ nobility, governors, Ullema and Mashaikh
 - Wrote Booklets
 - Books and treatises
- Paid price for his views / actions- was arrested by Jehangir and imprisoned for two years

1st Revival/Reform Movement

- Success and Legacy
- He couldn't achieve his targets during his life time
- But his dreams were realized when Aurangzeib became the Emperor in 1659
- The victory of Wahdat ul shahud over Wahdat ul wujud
- Aurangzeib's policies and regime are considered to be influenced immensely by his ideas
- Aurangzeib was student of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi's son and Khalifa

Success and Legacy

- Jizya was reimposed
- Pilgrimage Tax was re-imposed
- Patronage of Hindu fine arts was withdrawn
- Patronage of Hindu temples was withdrawn
- Cow slaughter was allowed
- New mosques were built to manifest prominence of Islam like Badshahi mosques in Lahore

(Are you interested in what some historians have said about him?)

MUGHAL EMPIRE 1530-1707



	Extent of Mughal in 1530
	Expansion of Mughal Empire to 1605
	Expansion of Mughal Empire to 1707
	Mughal expansion into Babur's Afgan Kingdom
	Major City
	Current Country Boundaries

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Map not to Scale

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Causes of Decline of Muslim Rule in India

1. Weak Successor of Aurangzeib
2. Absence of law of Succession
3. Secular and liberal policies of Akbar
4. Waning of Jihad Spirit
5. Luxurious lifestyle—spread of effeminacy
6. Weakening of Central Authority
7. Wastage of resources in the civil wars
8. Dissipating Military capabilities
9. Obsolete Education system
10. Foreign Invasions
11. Absence of Navy
12. Internal conspiracies
13. The role of East India Company (1600-1873)

Reform Movements-Shah Waliullah

- Shah Waliullah 1703-1761
- Born to a religious family in Dehli –Nobility
- Got his early education at madrassa Rahimya & started teaching
- Went to Arabia for higher education of Quran and Sunna 1724-1732
- After his return, he resumed teaching and started his reform movement

Reform Movements-Shah Waliullah

- One of the **greatest original thinkers** of Muslim India
- Deeply troubled at **situation** of Muslim & Islam in India
- Loss of Muslim **Political Power**
- Loss of Muslim **Economic Power**
- **Civil war & loss of life**, culture and resources
- Resurgence of Hindu Power
- Conspiracies and betrayal of **Muslim elite**
- Degeneration of **Muslim Nobility**
- **Future of Islam** and Muslims in India

Reform Movements-Shah Waliullah

Main Ideas

- Start of a new reform movement
- Rationality of Islam
- Preaching pristine values of Islam
- Unity among different schools of thought --- Hanafi-Shafi- Malaki-Humbali- Sunni and Shia
- Spreading understanding of Quran

Reform Movements-Shah Waliullah

- **Methodology**
- Translation of Quran in Persian language as it was language of the educated Muslims in India
- Later on the Quran was translated into Urdu by his sons Shah Rafiudin and Shah Abdul Qadir
- Writing of Hujjat al Balagha – suitability of Islam for all people for all the times & the ability of Islam to solve all the problems faced by humanity
- Izalat ul Ikhfa and Khilafat ul Khulufa to remove misunderstanding
- Synthesized two philosophies , that is, Wahdat ul wujud & Wahdat ul Shuhud----Thin difference between two
- 51 books on different problems faced by Muslim community in India
- Presented solution to these problems in the light of Quran and Sunna

Methodology

- Opposition of Maratha Power
- Political Unity among Muslims
- Wrote a letter to Ahmed Shah Abdali to attack India
- 1761, Ahmad Shah Abdali came to India and defeated Maratha confederacy at the 3rd battle of Panipat
- Against the hopes of Shah Waliullah, Abdali went back to Afghanistan and didn't initiate a new Afghan Dynasty in India
- The “What if Question” & food for thought

Legacy- Shah Waliullah

- **Intellectual/ Religious/Educational contribution**

1. Translation of Quran
2. Decline due to abandoning Islamic principle
3. Bridging the gap between Sunni and Shia
4. Importance of Ijthad over Taqlid
5. Economic principles for Muslim society
6. Teaching and researching Islamic thought at Madrassa Rahimya
7. Avoidance from social evils

- **Political Contribution**

1. Unity of Muslim Nobility
2. Character building of Muslims-spirit of Jihad
3. Protecting Muslim Community from annihilation by inviting Ahmad Shah Abdali to India
4. Jihad Movement
5. Inspiration for late generations – Pakistan Movement

