

Indo-Pak History.

Q 2: (Paper, 2016)

Conquest of Sindh produced everlasting results not only in Sindh but all over South Asia - Discuss

Answer:

Introduction:

In 8th century, the conquest of Sindh occurred under remarkable leadership of Muhammad bin Qasim. This conquest produced everlasting results on Sindh and South Asia. Some of the results were included: Political integration, cultural exchange, spread of Islam, Trade and Commerce and Muslim Empire foundation.

Political Integration:

Before Muhammad bin Qasim came to India or sub-continent, the territory was ruled by Harsha Vardha of Kanauj. But with death of Harsha Vardha, the empire was disintegrated and a chaotic scenario initiated. Moreover, around 50 year no central authority was in sub-continent. However, when Muhammad bin Qasim came and conquered the Sindh, he

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observed political disintegration in Sindh and in the whole South. For that reason, he set up the situation and also introduced Arab's origin some reforms in Sindh - a set of political rules. So this attitude of Muhammad bin Qasim brought some political integration Sindh and then in South Asia in later age.

2- Cultural Exchange :

With coming of Arabs to South Asia, an exchange of culture occurred between the Indians and the Arabs. Moreover, Indian had accepted it without any hesitation because Arabs were simple and honest in dealing with them. The renowned writer K. Ali has rightly written in his book, A New History of Indo-Pak, that Indian had never accepted anyone in little span of time as they accepted the Arabs.

3- Spread of Islam :

Islam was also from large extent until the Arab came to South Asia for the purpose of trade and then for conquest. As the Arabs first came for trade purpose and afterwards, the Muhammad bin Qasim conquered the Sindh. The

spread of Islam also occurred with conquest of Sindh. There were several reasons that attracted the the South Asian towards Islam.

- (a) Some of them are the following.
 - (a) Arabs were simple and honest in trade and relations with Indians
 - (b) Buddhists and the Jains in Sindh were treated unequally and when Islam came to Sindh, it preached equality.
 - (c) Caste system was also hurt by coming of Islam in South Asia.

4. Trade and Commerce

New routes to Middle East and other countries were discovered after Sindh conquest. The people of South Asia got new opportunities of trade with world. The South Asian trade was expanded. According to Ismaili Bradad, the species of India were famous in some countries but Arab conquest paved new heights to the trade of species.

5. Muslim Empire Foundation:

South Asia was ruled under Hindu leaders before conquest of Sindh. And before Sindh conquest, no one ever

thought that someday muslims dynasties would rule the South Asia, particularly subcontinent. K. Afs writes in his book "A new history of Indo-Pak" that it was sindh conquest that had provided the foundation stone to muslim's empire in sub-continent.

Conclusion :

In ^{the} conclusion, we can say it is truly correct that the conquest of Sindh produced everlasting results not only in Sindh but all over South Asia. Because the conquest of Sindh brought a glorious dawn for muslim in South Asia. Later, some able muslim generals or leaders made it possible to make strong empire in South Asia.