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(Q)

Elaborate upon the causes of Muslim success in India against the local Hindu ruler which greatly helped in the consolidation of Muslim rule in Subcontinent.

Start with the summary of the answer as introduction

(Ans)

Historical Background to Muslim Invasion of Subcontinent:

First expedition to Subcontinent was sent by Hazrat Umar (R2) but that remained unsuccessful

Expedition in the reign of Umar R2:

Areas such as ~~and~~ Malabar, the present day Balochistan and certain parts of Sindh were conquered

• The conquest does not prove lucrative for them, therefore they did not consolidate their empire and left

• In the Umayyad, no other expedition was sent to Subcontinent

Expedition in the reign of Umayyad:

Two expeditions before, the invasion of Muhammad Bin Qasim were sent against Raja Dahir but both of them were unsuccessful.

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## Muhammad Bin Qasim Invasion of 712:

He finally defeated Raja Dahiv, conquered Sindh and even Multan. The Umayyad established their rule there but soon it was end after the death of Muhammad Bin Qasim.

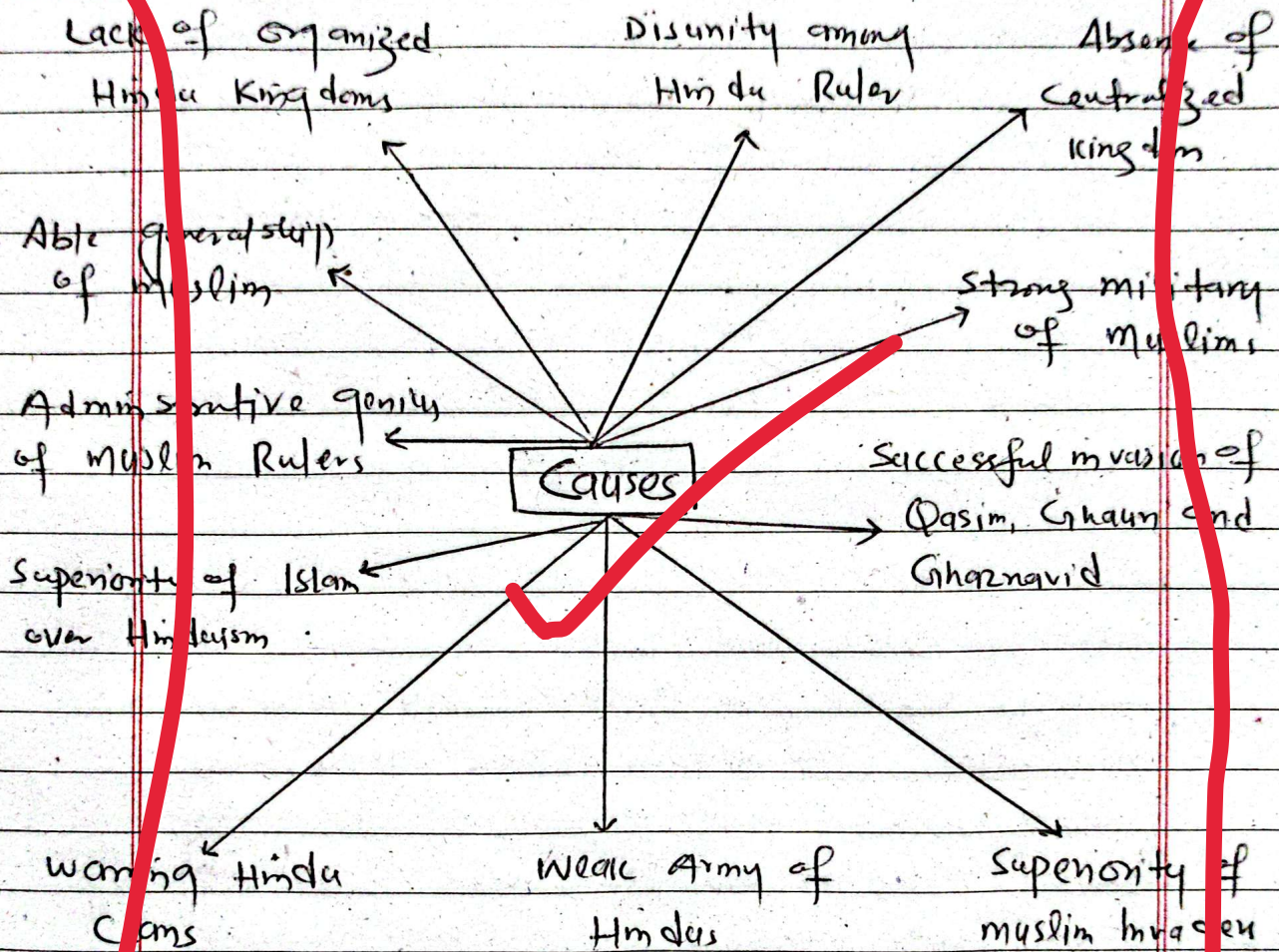
## Ghaznavi & Ghauri Invasions:

Both of them invaded India from the Northern side and conquered a lot of areas. But after the conquest they did not consolidate their empire and left for Central Asia.

- Consolidation of Muslim empire in India began in the reign of Slave dynasty.

## Causes behind the success of Muslim against the local Hindu rulers:

Various causes, from the lack of unity among the Hindu rulers and supremacy of Muslim armies, contribute to the success of Muslim rulers.



### (1) Disunity Amongst Hindus' ruler and Lack of Centralized government:

The last best ruler of Hindus in subcontinent was Harshvardhan, after his death, the subcontinent was divided into various Hindu clans of warring nature. For instance the ruler of Kashmir was Chandrapada, succeeded by Lalita Ditya. Yashoverman laid the foundation of <sup>(early)</sup> Palha dynasty but was killed by Lalita Ditya. Similarly in South there was Pallava dynasty.

Assam, Deccan and Sindh were in under independent ruler. They were against each other and fighting which provide an upper hand to the muslim invader in the conquest of subcontinent

2- Weak, unorganized military of Hindus and Superior, organized and Centralized military of muslim:

As, Subcontinent was divided into various clans and Kingdoms such as Kaniya, Gopal, and Pallava and many more dynasties, therefore their army was disorganized and weak. On the other hand, muslim invaders were from Central Asia, who were strong, centralized and organized. Similarly, they have able Leadership like Chaghanvi, Chahni, Giltutnish, Ghiyassudin Balban and Alaudin Khilji, who were military Genious. The superiority of muslim army helped them a lot in the consolidation of their empire in India

3- Administrative Genius of muslim:

Muslims, since the time of prophet (SAW), has championed administration. The Administration of prophet, followed by A' Umayyad and Abbasid was second

to none. Some was the administrative genius of the ruler of Central Asia, who established Muslim rule in Subcontinent. Their administration not only helped them in conquering the India but also in consolidation of their empire. The later Muslim rulers such as, Akbar - the great and Shah Shah Suri, were also connoisseurs of administration.

#### 4- Superiority of Islam over Hinduism:

The superiority of Islam over Hinduism had not helped Muslim a lot in the conquest of Subcontinent but that proved vital for the consolidation of empire.

• There was caste system in Hinduism because of which the lower class Hindus were living a wretched and miserable life. On its contrary Islam was based on equality therefore, it was appealing to them which also resulted in the conversion of Hindus to Muslim. This appealing nature of Islam helped the Muslim ruler to consolidate and establish their empire in India.

**Add more arguments**

## Consolidation of Muslim Rule in Subcontinent:

Subcontinent was attacked  
in the reign of Usmān R2

Qasim conquered Sindh

Ghaur<sup>and</sup> & Ghazni attacked  
and defeated  
Hindu rulers

Result

No Consolidation  
of empire

• they attacked and  
left the India

• The process of consolidation  
was started by Alutmish and  
completed by his able General Ghryasudin  
Balban. He formally laid the foundation  
of slave dynasty.

The muslim empire lasted  
till the reign of Alauzab Alamgir  
and after his demise, the decay  
erupted and finally the muslim  
empire of subcontinent was blown into  
pieces in 1857.

Conclusion:

There were various causes that helped  
the muslim rulers in consolidation of their  
empire. The disunity, of Hindu rulers and  
lack of centralized government accompanied  
by the military supremacy and administrative  
skill of muslim, led to the rule of muslim in  
India.