

Indo-Pak History

Test - 01

Name = Sabahat

Subjective

Q2: Discuss factors that --- in this process.

1. Introduction:

Muslim rule in subcontinent began with the invasion of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim in 712 AD. Muslim rule was further strengthened by successive dynasties until it culminated in 1857 by British rule in India.

Muslim rule in subcontinent was founded and consolidated by repeated military expeditions, strong administration of muslim empires, and strategic policies enforced by the muslim rulers prominently rulers of slave dynasty and Mughal empire.

2. Factors leading to foundation and consolidation of Muslim Rule:

2.1. Military expeditions and conquests

Muslim rule was founded by the conquest of Sindh by Mohammad Bin Qasim in 712, when Muslims began their rule in subcontinent but it was contained to a small region of Sindh. Muslim rule was further consolidated by military expeditions lead by Ghaznavis and Ghauris. Mahmood Ghaznavi attacked subcontinent multiple times weakening the local rulers.

2.2. Strong Administration

Muslim rule was further consolidated by strong administrative structure established by Muslim rulers of slave dynasty and Mughal empire. Administrative policies like Mansabdari system, district administration, and revenue system. This strengthened the rule and made it last for centuries.

Examples?

2.3. Effective consolidation policies

One of the most significant step taken by Muslim empires was the policies of tolerance and mutual acceptance for other religions and minorities. This promoted harmony among all groups and ethnicities, as well as nestled cultural integration among all diversities.

Akbar, Sher
Shah

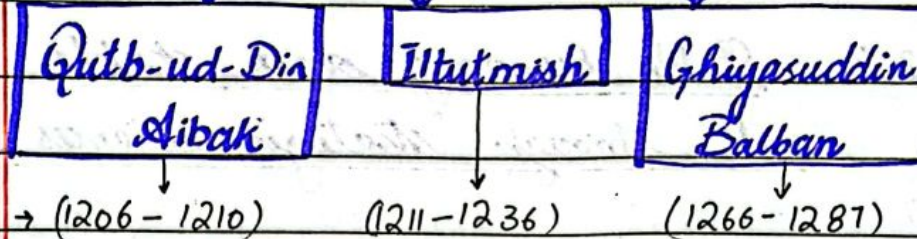
2.4. Stable Economy and stable rule through strategic alliances

The accountability measures taken by Muslim rulers consolidated the trade, boosting the economy. The stable community and stable economy increased the trust of locals in central government, minimizing rebellions and political instability. Diplomatic measures like strategic alliances through marriages (especially in the period of Akbar) stabilized the rule and helped muslim rulers to avoid unnecessary invasions from other states.

3.4 Role of Notable rulers in Slave dynasty

The first ever dynasty to rule subcontinent was Slave dynasty with many notable rulers who played a noticeable role in consolidation of Muslim rule in the region.

Notable Rulers



3.1. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak:

Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was the successor of Muhammad Ghauri, as well as the founder of slave dynasty. He took Islam to the eastern part of subcontinent. He built Qutb Minar, and laid the foundation of art and Muslim architecture in subcontinent which has everlasting effects on the culture of this region.

3.2. Sultan Iltutmish:

Sultan Iltutmish was second in line after Qutb-ud-Din Aibak in Slave dynasty. His policies made his rule last for two and half decades. He was known for his administrative and Mongol policies, also the legitimization of the dynastic rule. His daughter Razia Sultana was the first woman to become a ruler after him.

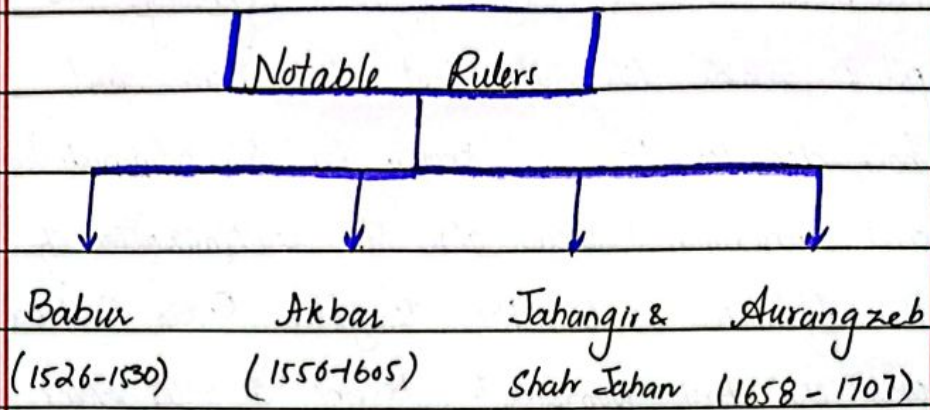
3.3. Ghiyasuddin Balban:

Balban was the most prominent of all among slave dynasty rulers. He introduced the centralized form of government with strict policies. He implemented kingship system, and he is known for his policies among Mongols; that led to sustained Muslim rule in subcontinent.

4. Role of Notable Mughal Rulers:

Slave dynasty laid the foundation of strong administration, while Mughals carried their legacy. Mughal rule brought cultural assimilation and mutual tolerance with stable rule.

Following are the notable rulers of Mughal period.



4.1. Zaheer-ud-Din Babur:

Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the battle of Panipat (1526). He laid the foundation of an empire that lasted for a millennium.

4.2. Akbar:

Akbar's policies for religious tolerance and harmony played a significant role in the consolidation of Muslim rule. His system of "Mansab-Dari" strengthened the administration and improved revenue collection. His strategic marriages played a role in consolidating his rule without involving wars and casualties.

4.3. Jahangir and Shah Jahan:

Both father and son, emphasized on art and architecture. Jahangir's policies focused on trade and economic growth. Shah Jahan's period is marked by building of unforgettable architecture; Taj Mahal for instance. His over-spending weakened the economy of Sultanate.

4.4. Aurangzeb:

Map missing.

Aurangzeb expanded the Muslim Empire to its greatest territorial extent, but his orthodox policies weakened the rule. Marhata and other rebellious groups increased in number. His death in 1707, proved to be a strong blow, with no competent successors left, Muslim rule started to crumble and eventually ended in 1857.

5. Conclusion:

The consolidation of Muslim Rule from 112 to 1857 was marked by military conquests, strong administrations and strategic policies. Slave dynasty laid the foundation of administration and Mughal rule enriched it with its policies.

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs. Date.....

M T W T F S S

Q5. Examine the roles of ---- independence.

1. Introduction

When the Mughal Empire started to crumble, and Muslim civilization was going through a difficult phase with social, religious and economic downfall. There came people who took the responsibility of reforming the Islamic principle and revitalizing the Muslim community. Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan looked for the cause of societal ailments and addressed the social, political and religious problems of the society. Through their reform movements, they laid the foundation of Independence movement.

2. Role of Shah Waliullah:

Shah Waliullah was a religious scholar, a philosopher and a political activist. His time period was the era of moral decline, and politico-social catastrophe. He tried to address the social ailments and tried to cure these problems through

his activism.

2.1 Religious and Social Reforms:

Shah Wali-ullah could not remain aloof and unaffected by the prevailing situation. He observed muslim degeneration in religious and social areas due to their indifference towards islamic teaching. He rendered many services to bring about religious and social transformation in the society. He translated Quran into Persian, tried to bridge the gaps between different sects.

"He was the first Muslim
to identify the causes of
Muslim decline"

(S.M. Ikram)

2.2 Political activism and stress on Jihad.

Shah Waliullah defined the needs of time as well as identified the causes of muslim decline. He opined that Jihad was inevitable for muslims to revive their glory. He himself wrote letters to many

leaders to come and rescue the people (Muslims) of subcontinent. He realised that new political approach was need of the time. His famous work Hujjatallah al Baligha analysed the causes of Muslim decline, and also proposed reforms for political social wellbeing.

2.3. Impact on Independence Movement

Shah Waliullah was the advocate of Muslim unity above sectarian divide. He was a protagonist of greater Islamic Polity. He invited Ahmad Shah Abdali through his letter to come and crush the power of Marhatas and Hindus. His religious and social reforms, his teaching of Jehad inspired the Greater independence movement in more than one ways. His reforms empowered the Muslim community, provided with social, political awareness and recognising their separate identity as Muslims.

3. Role of Syed Ahmad Shaheed

Syed Ahmad Shaheed is known in history for his socio-political revival movement known as "Jehad movement" against Sikh rulers. He was influenced by Shah Waliullah as well. He devoted his life for religious and social reformation of Muslims and preparation of Jehad.

3.1 Religious and political efforts to revive the spirit of Islamic state

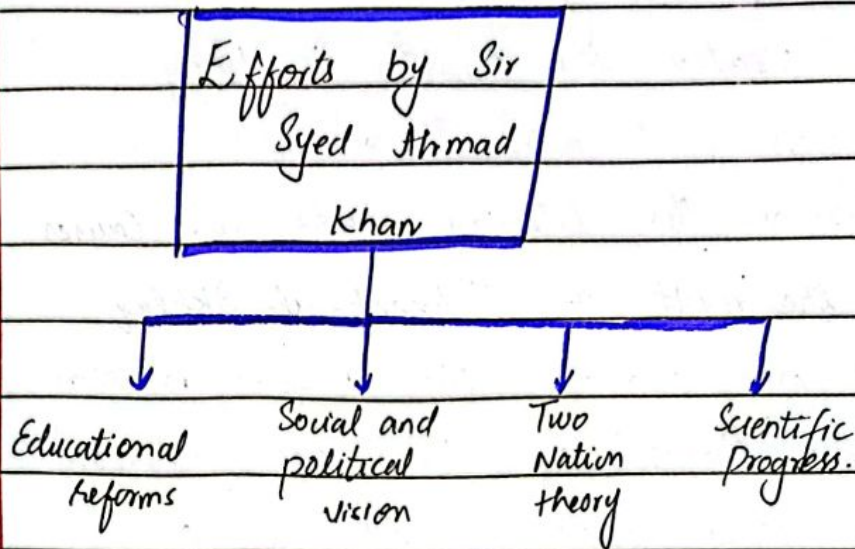
Being religious man, he introduced many religious and social reforms for Indian society. His movement focused on reviving the spirit of Islamic state where un-Islamic practices are banned and Muslim identity is preserved. He aimed at saving Islam from further amalgamation and upholding the true spirit of Islam. Syed Ahmad Shaheed tried to reorganise the Islamic state politically. He enforced Islamic laws in areas under his control. He waged Jehad against Sikh rulers of Punjab and NWFP.

3.2. Impact on Independence Movement

His efforts left everlasting impacts, most significantly on Independence movement. His movement may have failed at Balakot, but this movement kindled a flame of freedom in subcontinent. His martyrdom left a legacy of resistance against oppression. It is a movement of impact and influence started at Balakot that kept on inspiring people to resist against anti-colonial powers.

4. Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

After the war of Independence failed miserably in 1857 and Muslims political, social and economic conditions worsened. Muslims fell into utter despair and helplessness. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realised the misery of Muslims of sub-continent and took responsibility to alleviate their hardships by improving their social condition. He rendered educational, social and political services to reform Muslim society and paved their way towards independence.



4.1 Educational Reforms:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realised that the root cause of all problems of Muslims was lack of modern education. Hence, he started working for established an educational system where Muslim can get access to modern education. MAO school which later became Aligarh university was one such example. Aligarh proved to be the factory of intellectuals.

4.2. Social and Political Vision:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan studied the social and political downfall of Muslim. The consequences of war of Independence

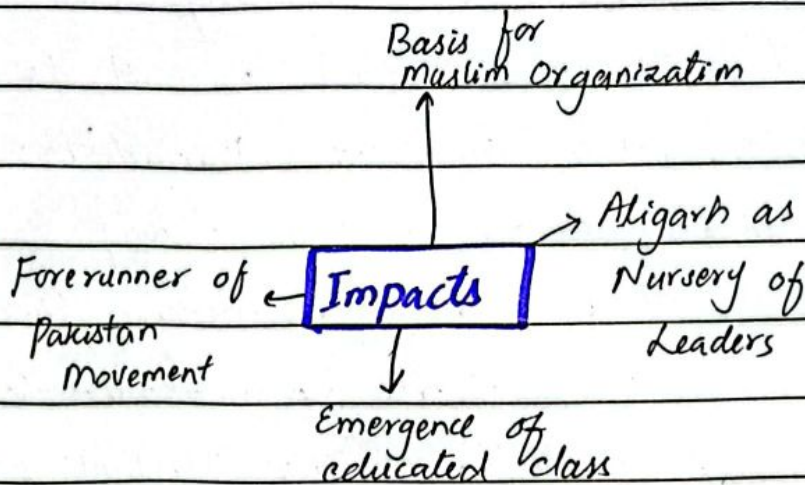
weighed heavy over Muslim community. He started his efforts to bring social progress and political aloofness for Muslims. His literary works like Causes of the revolt and Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq not only clarified the Muslim position before British rule but also addressed the social issues of that time.

4-3 Two Nation Theory:

Two Nation Theory that later became the basis of Independence movement was first coined by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Initially, he believed in the harmony between Muslims and Hindus and their existence as a nation but later in life, he realised that they are two different nations and it is no longer feasible for them to co-exist. Hence, he started working on preserving Muslim identity and betterment of Muslim in every possible way.

4.4. Role in Independence Movement

His invaluable services and contributions for Muslims had greater consequences that eventually lead to the independence of Pakistan.



Sir Syed's Aligarh movement provide the basis of Muslim Organisation; All India Muslim League took its birth from the session of Mohammedan educational conference.

Aligarh produced a large number of educated people among them were prominent leaders of Independence movement. It is not wrong to say that his services were the forerunner of Pakistan Movement.

5. Conclusion:

Reformers played a vital role in the reconstruction of Islamic society in subcontinent. Shah Waliullah initiated the concept of muslim unity, Syed Ahmad Shaheed focused on mobilizing these united masses as resistance against the oppression, while Sir Syed Ahmad Khan reformed the society in such a way to make it fit for survival in modern times.

Together, their efforts ~~re~~ awakened the spirit of Islam, motivating Muslims of India to fight for their existence.

Their efforts eventually lead to the movement of independence and consequently formation of Pakistan.