

Question No. 02

What lessons can be learned from the downfall of Muslims rule in the subcontinent for understanding the dynamics of power and governance in the history?

Introduction

Muslim Rule was established in 1206 by Slave Dynasty under the rule of Ghaurid which started it with Delhi Sultanate. After them Mughal Empire took Muslim Rule to its peak but there were several extravagant spending practices which lead them to the downfall.

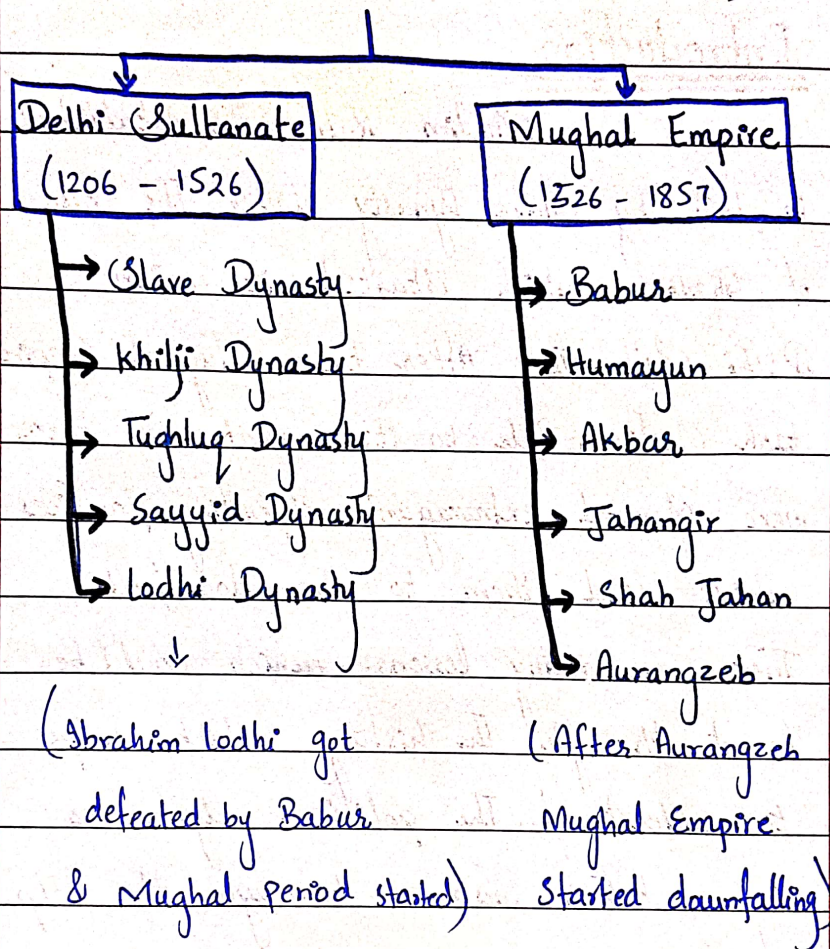
There are many lessons which could be learnt through the history which helps to understand the political dynamics in a better manner through the help of history.

Muslim Rule in Subcontinent

Muslim rule in Subcontinent started from 1206 and stayed till 1857 when Britishers

removed Muslims from power. In 1707 at the time of Aurangzeb, Muslim rule was at its peak but with the passage of time and due to incompetent succession the Muslim Rule downfall started.

Muslim Rule (1206-1857)



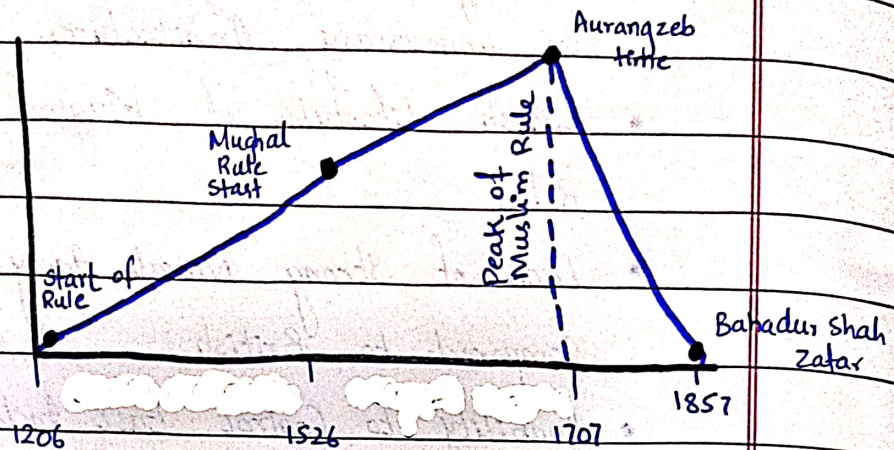
Muslim Rule in Subcontinent can be divided into 2 eras one is Delhi Sultanate in which rule was under dynasties and after that Mughal Empire consolidated the power in Subcontinent.

Reasons for the Downfall of Muslims in Subcontinent:

- Incompetent Successors after Aurangzeb in Mughal Empire.
- Extravagant Spending of Rulers on unnecessary Architectures.
- Lavish lifestyles of Mughal Rulers.
- Lack of strong Naval Army as compared to British.
- Inability to Control East India Company in Start.
- Rise of External powers i.e. Marhattas and Sikhs.
- No proper rules for Succession created internal conspiracies among families of Mughal Rulers.
- Backwardness in education created lack of Research and Development.
- Weak Military of Empire lost the spirit to fight.
- Lack of resources created back to back losses in wars.
- No welfare Tasks.

Lessons to be Learned from the Downfall of Muslim Rule:

Muslim rule in Subcontinent saw a rise like no other rule but due to several reasons it was not able to keep hold on the power



Muslim Rule, its peak and Downfall.

→ Competent Rulers can manage the Empire only:

It can be learned through Muslim Rule in Subcontinent that only competent leaders are able to rule an Empire as soon as incompetent rulers get the power the Empire starts to fall. In the case of Mughal Empire successors after Aurangzeb were not competent enough to manage the Empire.

→ Extravagant Spending of any state, nation or Empire can lead them to downfall:

Mughal Rulers focused a lot on the formation of luxurious Mahals, palaces and Architecture which left them with imbalanced budget to run the Empire. Such as Taj Mahal, is one of the most prominent example of extravagance practice of Mughals.

→ Rulers Lavish Lifestyle Create hatred among their people for them

Mughal Rulers used to live a lavish lifestyle and did not focus on the people of Empire. They were not concerned about the welfare of the people which created hatred among the people for the rulers because they used to pay all the taxes but never get any benefits in return.

→ Upgraded Military and Navy is important for any State to Survive

It could clearly be noted that

of the reasons for the downfall of Mughal Rulers were that they were unable to compete and fight with the Naval and Military force of others because they lacked resources and upgrade level in their military strength. So it is necessary to keep your military up to date.

→ **Better Policy Making can help States to Survive future problems:**

It was the wrong policy formulation of Mughal Rulers which led East India Company to make its strong hold in the Mughal Empire. Authorities should formulate such policies which help them to tackle future problems and those who do not become a problem in future with proper planning.

→ **In Empires, there should be a proper Criteria for Succession of a throne**

There were no proper rules for the succession of throne and not even a good criteria upon which rulers were

made which lead to incompetency as well as internal conspiracies and weakens the structure of Empire.

→ Importance of Education and Research and Development for any State:

Without education, no state is able to manage Research and Development which leads it to the backwardness and it can be clearly observed in the case of Muslim Rule in Subcontinent that they focused on other things but not on education.

→ Welfare of people is important for the power of any Empire:

Support of people for any Empire is very important and without it, Empire cannot manage for very long. Empires and States should focus on the better governance and service delivery for the welfare of people other wise as Goethe says, "It is bad Governance, not bad people, who cause Revolutions"

→ Better Foreign Policy should be formulated against External powers:

Rise of Marhattas and Sikh rule in Punjab created a greater bent in the Mughal Rule because they were unable to formulate better foreign policies against them. It is necessary to keep an eye on your enemies and make policies accordingly with a proactive approach.

Conclusion

There were many successes of Muslim Rule in Subcontinent but eventually their own mistakes lead them to a downfall through which many other governments can even learn lesson in these days to better run their States and to not follow those mistakes again.