

DISCUSS THE EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF ISLAM IN SUB-CONTINENT.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the time of Prophet (PBUH) muslims had great interest in subcontinent to spread the divine message of Islam. During the time of second and fourth caliph, various commanders came to sub continent. A mosque was also established in Malabar. But none of the areas were under the Muslim Caliphate till 712.

ARRIVAL OF ISLAM - (712) IN SINDH - ROLE OF MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM

As muslim traders came to Ceylon, ^{the} muslims and had families. Some of Arab traders died due to a pandemic. The bodies of deceased, their family members and gifts for Caliph were sent by Ceylon's governors. But these steps

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were captured by pirates. Governor of Ray Huggay bin Yousaf asked Raja Dahir to save ships from pirates but he gave a colder shoulder. So Huggay sent his Nephew Muhammad Bin Qasim, who defeated Raja Dahir.

POLICIES OF MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM AND SPREAD OF ISLAM IN SINDH AND PUNJAB (NORTH INDIA)

Unlike the other warriors, Muhammad Bin Qasim treated people with great respect. No indiscriminate bloodshed was made. Properties of locals were not confiscated. This led to a soft corner for Islam and people started embracing Islam in large numbers. Arab missionaries were called to preach Islam. The locals, who were fed up with caste system entered the circle of Islam and Islam flourished in North India (present day Punjab and Sindh).

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MAHMOOD GHAZNAVI AND ARRIVAL OF ISLAM IN NORTH WESTERN PARTS OF SUBCONTINENT

In 992, Raja Jaypal carried successive but unsuccessful invasions on Ghazni. In response Mahmood Ghaznavi attacked the sub-continent. He captured Peshawar in 1001 by defeating Raja Jaypal in battle of Peshawar. Ghaznavi didn't stop here. He kept invading areas of Punjab. This spread Islam to North western parts of sub continent.

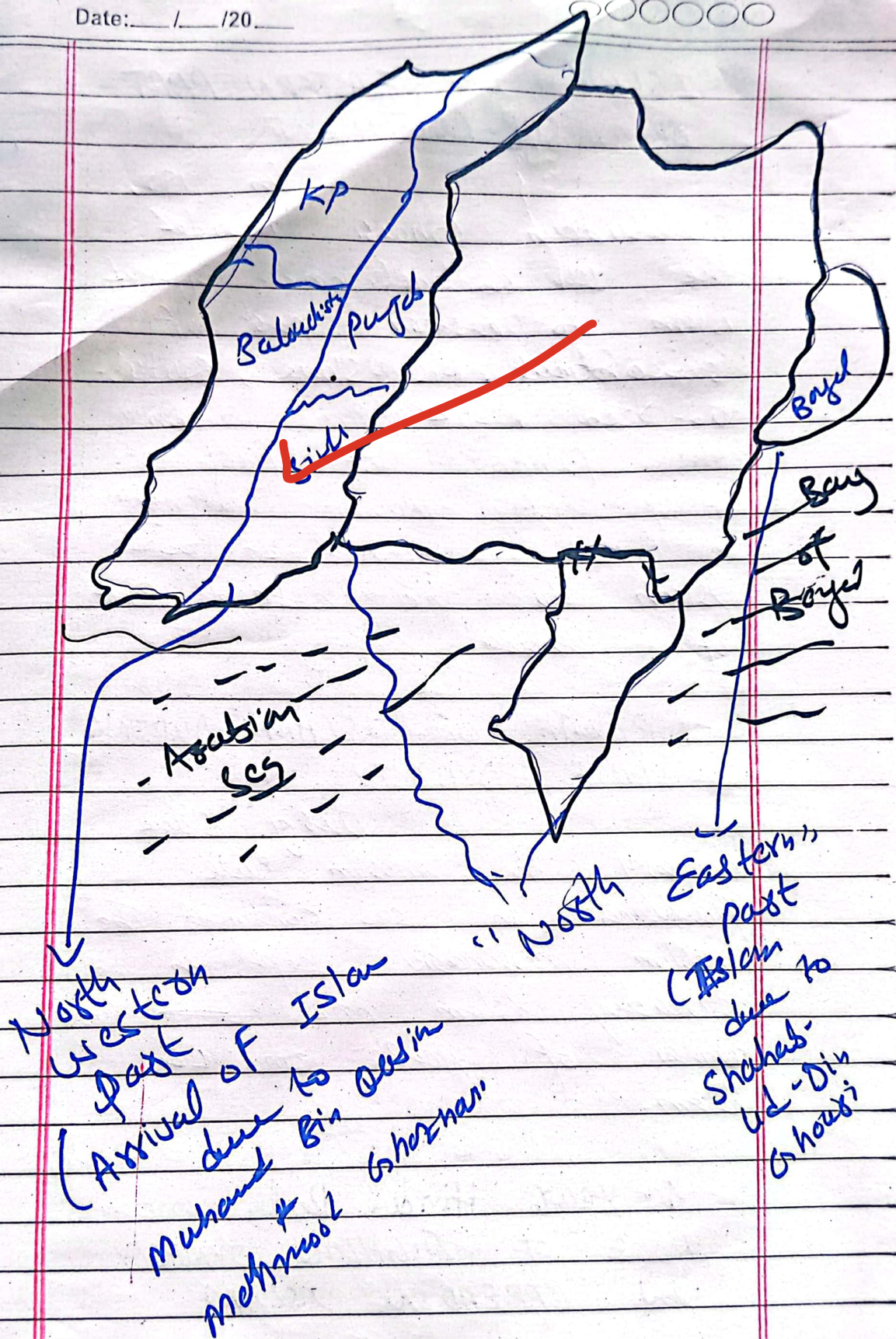
Role of Ichwaja Mueen-ud-Din Chisti

Masood Ghaznavi, son of Mahmood Ghaznavi brought Khawaja Mueen-ud-Din Chisti to sub-continent. The foundation father Chishtia Sufi mystic. Khawaja Mueen-ud-Din Chisti kept on preaching Islam and a large number of people entered in circle of Islam.

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ISLAM IN EASTERN PART OF SUB-CONTINENT

In 1192, Shakhabuddin Ghori invaded the sub continent and spread Islam to eastern part of subcontinent. His slave, Qutub-ud-Din Aibak laid down the foundation of first ever independent Muslim sultanate in sub. continent and took Islam to the eastern part of India.

GROWTH OF ISLAM DURING SLAVE DYNASTY

During Slave dynasty, the muslim rule flourished in sub continent. The muslim missionaries kept on spreading Islam and ~~becom~~ large number of people embraced Islam.

1-year Hindu Rule and ROLE OF TUGHLAQ DYNASTY IN SPREADING ISLAM

Last emperor of slave dynasty, Mubarak Shah gave administrative

central to his friend Khussu Shah. He had strong tendency towards Hinduism. The Islamic culture symbols were destroyed. ~~The year 1200-121~~ One year rule of Khussu Shah is known as Hindu rule in sub continent. Ghais-ud-din Tughluq, Governor of Lahore, sensed the critical moments and attacked. He defeated Khussu Shah and saved muslim rule from going towards Hindus.

SPREAD OF ISLAM IN MUGHAL ~~ERA~~ ERA

Islam kept flourished in sub continent in mughal Era, though it faced some challenges.

AKBAR - ROLE OF MUJADDID ALIF SANI

In order to appease the Hindus and consolidate his rule, Akbar made matrimonial alliances with Rajput princess, allowed Hindus in Royal court as per his Salal e kul policy and introduced deen-e-ilahi. This posed an existential threat to

Islamic Identity. Mughal Alif and saved Muslim from deen-e-ilah through his literary work, and saved Islam from amalgamation in Hinduism.

ISLAM IN TIME OF AURANGZEB ALAMGIR

Aurangzeb Alamgir was a staunch muslim. He followed principles of Islam and introduced orthodox reforms. Thus Islam spread in his era.

REVIVAL OF ISLAM IN 18th CENTURY - ROLE OF SHAH WALI-ULLAH

After death of Aurangzeb, the muslim rule started to decline but Shah Waliullah through his literary work, tried to revive Islam. He wrote letters to Ahmad Shah Abdali to save muslims from Marathas. Through his literary work he tried to save muslim identity in sub continent.

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CONCLUSION

The policies of Muhammad Bin Qasim, Mahmood Ghaznavi and Ghauri laid the foundation of muslim rule in subcontinent, which flourished in reigns of slaves, philisual sultans. The intent muslim identity in these eras paved way for separate homeland for muslims.

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