

When, where and how Islam spread in the Indo Pak Subcontinent.

1. Introduction :-

- Trade through Southern Coast
- Arrival of Islam at coastal areas
- Cultural Exchange
- To resolve social issues (prisoners of war, bringing back wealth).

2. Muhammad Bin Qasim (1695-1715)

3. Mahmood Ghaznavi (971-1030)

4. 5 Dynasties 1206-1526

Sultanate (1206)

- 1- Slave Dynasty (1211-1290)
- 2- Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)
- 3- Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451)
- 4- Lodhi Dynasty 1451-1526
- 5- Tughluq Dynasty (1320-1412)

5. Mughal Empire 1526-1857

6. Conclusion.

Introduction:-

Trade between Subcontinent and Arabs dated back to ancient time, 100 years after the death of Holy Prophet. The Southern coast of subcontinent was a bridge connecting South Asia and Arab world. After the Arab traders became Muslims they introduced Islam in Subcontinent at coastal areas. Later on Muslims leaders conquered Makran, Kieman and Sindh. In 644 AD a person named Suhail Ibn Adi captured Baluchistan under the rule of King Umayyad. In 644 AD when Umayyad dynasty was ~~in~~ ruling in Damascus, Al-Muhallab Ibn Abi Suffrah led an expedition to Multan. But this expedition was not for the sake of expansion of territory. This was for the mean to bring back wealth and to free the prisoners of war from Multan. However real attempt to conquer starts when Caliph Walid bin Abdul Mulk appointed

Hajaj Bin Yousaf as governor of eastern province. At that time Raja Dahie was ruling over Sindh, but he had no control over pirates. Muslim traders from Ceylon died in attack by pirates. Ruler of Ceylon decided to send window as children of pirates to Baghdad by sea. Sindhi pirates looted them and made them prisoners. Hajaj presented 2 demands

- 1- Set the prisoners free
- 2- Pirates shall be punished

Raja Dahie said he can't do anything because he is powerless to rebuke them. Then Hajaj decided to invade Sindh. After failure in 2 expeditions he sent Muhammad Bin to Sindh to resolve this issue

Muhammad Bin Qasim (695-715)

In October 711, Hajaj sent 6000 Syrian, Iraqi and Sindh soldiers with 3000 camels and equal strength of camel corps with Muhammad Bin Qasim. Qasim was his nephew and son in law. He also had

* Manjaniq / catapult which was operated by 500 soldiers. Governor of Makran and the local people who were fed up of rule. Qasim first captured Daibul, making it permanent homeland for Muslims then he conquered Nisun and Rao Dahur was overpowered and killed in 712. Before Qasim could conquer further he was called by Sulaiman, Caliph. During Qasim Regime Arabic was introduced as official language, Jizya was finished and clerics were given salaries from govt. These conquered areas have separate govt but that govt remained intact with Ummayyad and later with Abbasid dynasty. People were so impressed by generous and soft behaviour of Qasim so they start embracing Islam. In a short period of time ~~1st~~ Sindh became centre of Islamic teachings, book from Sanskrit were translated to Arabic and Haroon ur Rashid was called from Baghdad.

3 Mahmud Ghaznavi (971-1030)

Alptigin, one of the Turkish slave Samanid ruler. Abdul Malik rose to the status of governor of Khurasan. But when the ruler died he was stripped off but he didn't lose the courage and established rule in the city state of Ghazni in 962. Alptigin passed away in 977 then his son in law Subuktigin became new ruler. Under Subuktigin Ghazni became more powerful both politically and militarily. The neighbouring Hindu Raja was worried about growing strength, Hindu Raja Jaipal decided to attack Ghazni in 991. But Raja was defeated. The Hindu Raja had to pay a heavy ransom besides giving away the areas of Langhan and Peshawar.

Meanwhile Subuktigin died and Mahmud his son was ascended to throne in 998. Jaipal saw an opportunity and wanted to take revenge of previous defeat so he prepared army. The battle against Jaipal was the beginning

of a long series of attacks by Mahmud against South India. Mahmud invaded India 17 times to crush the power of Hindu rajas. He attacked Somnath temple which was political headquarters of Hindus. After Mahmud's death, the Ghazni dynasty became weak and his successors were not much competent to rule so Ghoris overpowered the Ghaznavids and further extended their conquest into northern India.

Ghoris (1198-1206):-

After assuming control of Ghazni, Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, also known as Shahab ud din Muhammad Ghori played a crucial role in establishing Muslim rule in northern India. Muhammad Ghori was a skilled general and a brave soldier so he is considered as founder of Muslim Empire in Indo Pak. The economic, political and religious institutions developed by Muslims bore their unique

impression. The law of state was based on Shariah and principle of rulers were bound to enforce it.

Dynasties Role in Spread of Islam.

From 1206 to 1526, 5 different dynasties held sway culminating into Mughal rule (1526-1857). Delhi Slave dynasty. Slaves were raised to the status of ruler which promotes idea of equality. The Sultans of Delhi maintained friendly relations with Muslim rulers in Near East by they did not owe them any allegiance. They based their laws on the Quran and Shariah, and allowed non Muslims subjects to freely practice their religions. During the regime of these dynasties Sufi and religious scholars have a great role in spreading of Islam by interpreting Islam in easy way and by doing translation of Holy Quran and various other books. In Delhi Sultanas Islam was spread by 2 famous Sufi orders i.e. Shorwardiya and Chishtia and in Mughal era Qadria, Nashbandia had a great role.

Conclusion :-

The Muslim conquest in the Indian Subcontinent mainly took place between the 8th and 18th centuries establishing the Indo-Muslim period. The Muslim conquest introduced new administrative and religious frameworks. Conversions occurred for non religious reasons of pragmatism and patronage such as social mobility among the Muslim ruling elite or for relief from taxes. When Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh he gave religious independence to the local people and provided them with bearable systems. Later in next in Gurji era Islamic teachings spread so fast that Subcontinent became hub of Islamic teachings. In Mughal Era due to their love with education Islamic teachings flourished by the translation of Holy Quran and various religious issues were discussed in lighter tone in light of Islam.