

Qno# 8

(2021)

Introduction: The evolution of Muslim rule in the subcontinent has brought many changes. From Muhammad bin Qasim to Mughals, all had struggled to preserve the legacy of Muslims in the subcontinent. Muhammad bin Qasim established Muslim rule in Sindh and Multan. Mahmood Ghani established Muslim rule in Lahore Punjab - And Mughals have established muslim rule in the entire subcontinent.

The Evolution of Muslim Separate Identity in the Subcontinent:

The evolution of Muslim's Separate Identity in the subcontinent was full of struggles. Muslims have fought

various battles such as battle of Panipat, battle of Burdwar and many other battles in order to preserve their separate identity in the subcontinent.

iii) Raja Dahir's ~~settled~~ Pirates looted 1 of South East Asia: Muslims

Raja Dahir was the ruler of Sindh in around 711 AD. His pirates looted Muslims merchants, sailors who were coming from South East Asia to Daibul port. During to these activities Hajaj bin Yusuf sent his nephew to fought battle with Raja Dahir.

iii) Activities of Raja Dahir has manoeuvred Muhammad bin Qasim to fought a battle:

⇒ Hajaj bin Yusuf's nephew and son in law was Muhammad

bin Qasim. He sent 6000 soldiers and 3000 camels in 711 AD along with Muhammad bin Qasim to fight a battle with Raja Dahir and bring all the women and childrens that were looted previously back to their homes.

iii) Victory of Muhammad bin Qasim:

After the battle, Muhammad bin Qasim has successfully won the war. He became the ruler in Sindh. He established his empire in Sindh and Multan.

iv) Legacy of Muhammad bin Qasim and establishment of separate identity in the sub-continent:

Muhammad bin Qasim was only seventeen years old and he estab-

bished his role in Sindh and Multan. He has maintained law and order and abolished taxation system in the subcontinent. owing to his fair and transparent policies many individuals have embraced Islam.

Muhammad bin Qasim (711-712 AD)

Defeated Raja Dahir

Established his rule in

Sindh and Multan

Many Embraced Islam

A separate identity in the sub-continent

⇒ Role of Different Dynasties for the Evolution of Muslim rule in the Subcontinent:

The role of different Dynasties for the Evolution of Separate Muslim Identity in the Subcontinent were:

(i) Ghazni Dynasty (971-1030):

Ghazni Dynasty has established its control in Lahore, Punjab.

Just after the rule of Muhammad bin Qasim.

- established rule in Punjab Lahore.
- replaced Arabic with Persian language.
- maintain law and order in the Subcontinent.

iii Ghorri Dynasty (1148-1206):

Ghorri's defeated Ghanni and established their rule in the subcontinent.

They were reformers who had brought many changes in their policies in order to rule in the subcontinent.

iii Slave Dynasty (1211-1230):

Slaves defeated Ghorri's, and established their rule in the subcontinent.

This dynasty was the first dynasty who were slaves and they established the rule in the andis -

iv Khilji Dynasty (1290 - 1320):

This dynasty was comprised of Khilji's. They defeated slaves and held their rule in the subcontinent. They were powerful and they held their fair control in the subcontinent.

(V) Tughluq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)

Tughluq Dynasty was defeated by the

They maintained their hold in the subcontinent until they were defeated by Syeds.

(vi) Syed Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)

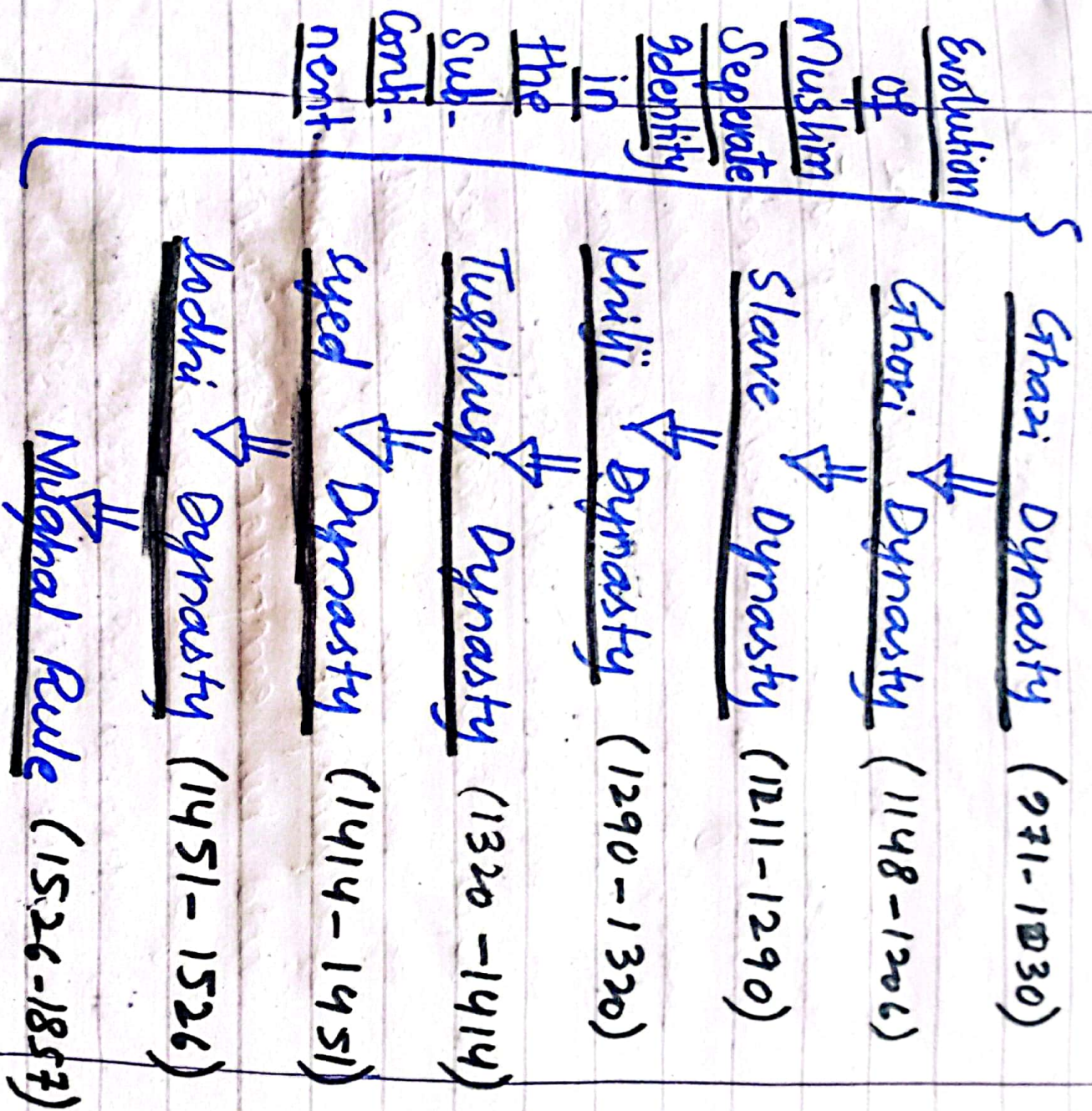
Syed Dynasty begins just after Tughluq Dynasty. Their Dynasty does not lasted more owing to their unfair policies and hold.

(vii) Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

Lodhi Dynasty defeated Syed's.

They held their rule in the subcontinent very well. They held rule several years in the subcontinent until they were defeated by Mughals.

→ Role of Muslim Dynasties in the sub-continent:



→ Role of Mughals in the evolution of Muslim separate identity in the sub-continent:

→ The role of Mughals in the evolution of Muslim separate identity in the subcontinent were:

(i) Role of ~~Babar~~ Babar: (1526-1530 AD):

- Babar was the first emperor of Mughals. He fought battle of panipat and successfully hold his emperor for few years in the subcontinent.

(ii) Humayun (1530-1540 and 1555-1556):

Humayun was the second Mughal Emperor who came to throne just after Babar. He ruled two

times from 1530-1540 and from 1555 to 1556. He brought muslim legacy and held his rule with great affection.

iii) Akbar's rule (1556-1602):

Akbar held the throne just after Humayun. He established his rule with great power. However, owing to his certain policies such as Hindu - Muslims unity in Deen-e-Ilahi, marriages to Hindu females they had negatively and drastically affected his rule.

iv) Jahangir's rule (1602-1628):

Jahangir was the son of Akbar. He held his rule smoothly and transparently in the subordinate. His rule lasted for several years.

(iv) Shahjahan's rule (1628-1658):

Shahjahan held the throne just after Jehangir. He conquered most of the parts of Southern India and spread separate Muslim identity in the subcontinent.

(vi) Aurangzeb's rule (1658-1707):

Aurangzeb was the son of Shahjahan. During his regime, East India Company has held the power in India. Therefore, his rule was considered as the weakest of Mughals rule in the subcontinent.

(vii) Bahadur Shah Zafar (1735-1862):

He came to throne just after Aurangzeb. During his rule, the war of independence was started and Mughals rule was about to deteriorate.

Mughal's rule in the Subcontinent,

Babur (1526-1530)

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Humayun (1540-50, 1555-1556)

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Akbar (1556-1602)

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Jahangir (1602-1628)

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Shahjahan (1628-1658)

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Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

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Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775-1857)

Conclusion: The role of Muslims in the evolution of separate identities of Muslims in the subcontinent was divergent and convergent. Several Muslims have fought several battles in order to hold their separate identity in the subcontinent. From Muhammad bin Qasim to different dynasties such as Ghazni, Ghori, Slave, Tughluq, Khaliji, Syed and Lodhi Dynasties to Mughals such as Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. All have faced many atrocities but preserved their separate Muslim identity in the subcontinent.