

- Subjective Part:-

Question: 1

The Arab Conquest of Sindh was only an episode in the history of India and Islam a triumph without result. Agree

Introduction:-

Arab conquest of Sindh was not only an episode in the history of India and Islam, a triumph without result. as expressed by Lane-pool. But, it has significant impact on the social, political, cultural and religious sphere.

Conquest of Sindh:-

Arab had trade relation with India. Even before the advent of Islam, trade of spices and metals occur between them. After the conquest of Persia and Mesopotamia, the land of gold attracted the son of the desert. Some of the events that result in the conquest of Sindh are

During the expedition of Persia, Sindh's rulers send legions to fight against Muslims.

Rebellers took refuge in Sindh, but Rajor Dahir refused to give them back.

ships of widows and girls were plundered by the pirates at the port of Debul.

Dahir is not eager to help, result in expedition of Sindh by the Muhammad Bin Qasim.

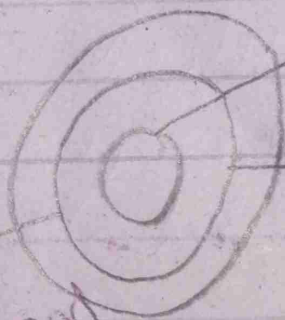
2- Early Expedition of Sindh:-

Hajaj Bin Yusuf took the permission from Khalifa to attack on the Sindh.

First expedition under Ubaidullah

2nd under the Bardullah

3rd Expedition under Muhammad Bin Qasim.



4. Muhammad Bin Qasim Attack On Sindh:-

Muhammad Bin Qasim first enter from the Sindh, then to Makran, Jeddah and Mecca gave him additional strength, then he attacked on Debul and defeated the Zahir.

From Debul he attacked on Ghewar, Sisam and Rawar, at Rawar confronted with the Hindus occur and they defeated, then he moved to Brahmanabodhi Alor and set the administration in lower Sindh. Finally, he moved towards the Multan.

5. Reasons Behind M. Bin Qasim Success:-

Following are some of the reasons of success.

1. Able generalship of M. Bin Qasim
2. Unity of the military
3. Higher confidence, morale and

disciplined military

- 4- Unpopularity of the Hajaj Bin Yousuf
- 5- Chach's humiliating treatment of the subject
- 6- Jats and Meds joining with the invaders.
- 7- Counsellary policy of the Hajaj
- 8- Brahmanbad settlement
- 9- Disunity of the Dahir's army.
- 10- Able generalship of Qasim
- 11- Presence of strong army of Hajaj.

All of these factors lead to the success of the M. Bin Qasim.

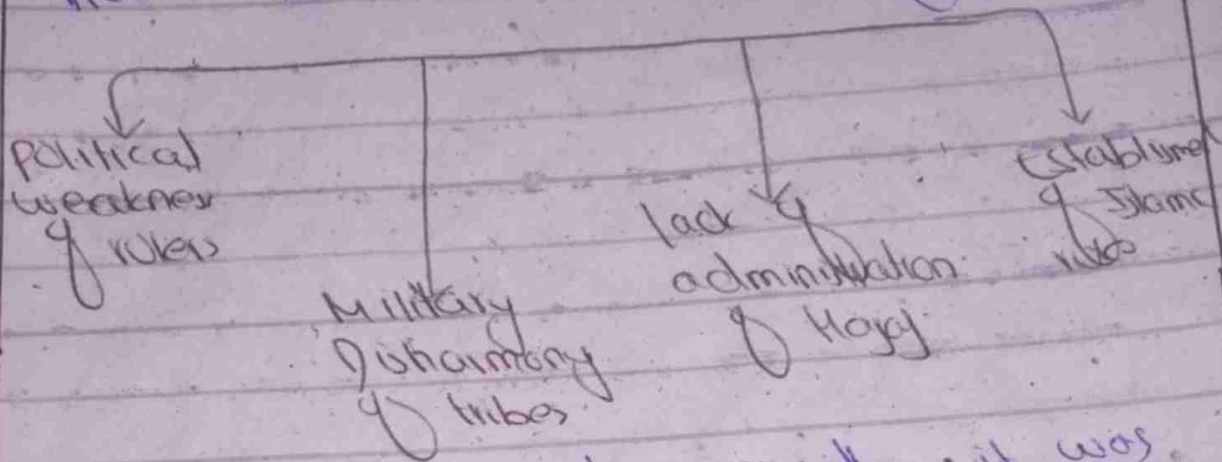
6- Impacts of the Jindh's Conquest:-

Conquest of Sindh has many significant impacts on political, religious and social and cultural sphere. According to Gibbon "The

establishment of the Islamic government in Sindh was the significant event in the history of the subcontinent.

a. Political Impacts:-

Following are the political gains from the Arabs conquest of Sindh.



It is said that politically, it was an insignificant event because, after the conquest only small area of Punjab and Multan was annexed. But,

it was very significant as it disclosed the fact of political disharmony among the Sindh's tribe. It also showed the military unpreparedness of the Sindh's ruler.

Arab soldiers brought with that new method of administration. Military cantonments were build.

6- Councilatory policy of Hajaj:-
7- Hajaj Bin Yusuf Councilatory
8- policy, and all were happy with the
9- administration. Many of the Arabs
10- soldiers settled there and they
11- married with the Indian women.

b- Social Impacts:-

6 Islam brought a ray of
hope for the down trodden
and neglected classes and raised
them to the heights of glory

a- Message of Equality and Brotherhood:

6 The Caste System of the
Hindus culture was raising
division among the down trodden
classes. Islam bring equality and
brotherhood message for all.

b- Hospitality of Arabs :-

The hospitable character of
the Arabs was also inculcated to
the people of subcontinent.

c- Sheikh System replaced by Wadhwa.
Sheikh system of Arabs were replaced by the Wadhwa system.
New social system was introduced.

d- New system of Numerics created.
New number system was created.
The Roman number was Hindi and are called as the Arabic numeral.

c- Religious Impacts:-

Religious also bring about the new ray of hopes. Muslim (down-trodden) equality and brotherhood bring with themselves.

P- Adoption of Islamic culture by Hindus.
Hindus down-trodden classes, due to evil of cast system adopted the Islamic culture because of equality and brotherhood.

d- Cultural Impacts:-

Conquest of Sindh has also bring many cultural impacts. Exchange

of culture occur between Hindus and Muslims.

i- Arabs become civilized:

Arabs become civilized and they learn the civilization.

ii- Arabs learn the medicine, astronomy, mathematics and physics.

Arabs learn from the Hindus all the subjects. They become very fanatic in art and literature.

iii- Abu Mashar learn the Mathematics.

Abu Mashar learn the mathematics and they settled there for 10 years.

iv- Haroon-ur-Rashid's subject learn the medicine and philosophy.

In the reign of Haroon-ur-Rashid many philosophers came and learn the medicine and philosophy.

According to historian, Arabs has secularized the learning and presented to the Europe which is acceptable to their minds.

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In the light of above facts, it is foolish to say that conquest of Sindh had no impacts.

7- Conclusion:

Conclusively, it is proved that Arab conquest of Sindh has result in religious, cultural and the political changes and advancement.

Question: 2.

Mahmud Ghaznavi's invasions of India are controversial while some consider him a Mujahid other consider him an aggressor, which opinion do you support? Strong your arguments with strong arguments.

Introduction:-

Mahmud's Ghaznavi's invasions of India are of political-cum-economic nature. The age of Mahmud's was not to prevent the Islam as Mujahid, rather he want to consolidate his rule in Ghazna.

2. Mahmood's Ghaznavi Invasion On India:-

Mahmud Ghaznavi did 17th attacks on the India-as per the erof.

17 Attacks of M.

- 1000 - Attacked on the Khyberpau
- 1001 - Attacked on Peshawar on Jaypal and defeated him.
- 1005 - Invasion against Abu Faleh Dawood who helped Anandpal.
- 1006 - Against Subhal in Multan.
- 1007 - Battle of Wairand with Anandpal.
- 1008 - Nagarkot fort
- 1010 - Again attack on Multan to defeat Dawood.
- 1013 - Battle against Trilochnpal.
- 1014 - Thaneswar
- 1015 - Battle in Kashmir.
- 1028 - - - - - Danyj
- 1025 - defeat in Kalyan.
- 1023 - Battle in Gwalior.
- 1025 - Invasion of Somnath.
- 1027 - Battle against the Jats.

3- Motives of Invasion:-

Some historian alleged that he was plunderer, he attack to plunder the wealth of India. While other called him Mujahid to restore the glory of Islam.

4- Religious Motives Changes Were There:-

When Mahmud attack on the India, the age to spread the Islam, was not at that time.

a- Toleration towards subject:-

Mahmud was tolerant towards his subject. He didn't do discrimination on the basis of cast and creed.

b- High number of Hindus in his army:
Large number of Hindus were present in the Mahmud's army. He had given them prevelleges.

c- Seperate markets and contonment for Hindus.

Seperate market contments and apartments were given to the Hindus to practice their religion.

d. Agresive attitude towards the Co-religionist:

He was although a pious Muslim, but he also had given strict punishment to coreligionists if they dubbey Islam.

" Many temples were broken, but the main reason was the accumulation of wealth in them, and their usago of political intrigue.

Political Motives Behind Invasions.

The main motive behind the invasions were political rather than religious.

a- Security of the kingdom:-

4-

He want to make the Kabul empire safe and secure. Therefore, he annexed the territories from the East and West to make second line of defence.

b- Annexation of Multan as second line of defence.

M. Bin Qasim annexed the territories, as a second line of defense for the Kabul empire. During this reign, Mongol invasions were common so security was needed.

6- Economic Motives of Mahmud:-

He was not the plunderer of wealth. And he had also not left the Indopak in the horror of destruction.

a- Wealth taken from India for the consolidation of Ghazna Empire.

He was the great administrator,

as the wealth taken from invasions were used to strengthened the Ghazna empire. He took the Ghazna as the small state and transformed it into great empire.

b- Wealth in temples are used for intrigues:-

The wealth that were accumulated in the temples were used for the political intrigue.

7 Character of Mahmud:-

Mahmud was not a Mujahid rather a great conqueror.

a- Great Empire Builder:-

Mahmud was a great empire builder. He found Ghazna as a petty state and transformed into a great empire.

a. Benevolent Administrator

He was benevolent administrator. He had strict control over the

administration of provinces. He also had set the rules and regulations for the administrator.

c. Patron of Letter :-

He was patron of art and learning. Many renowned scholars like Ulbi and Firdausi worked under him.

d. Magnificent Conqueror :-

He had conquered many places like Multan, Kashmir, Samnath. He had widened the territories of his empire.

8. Conclusion :-

In a nutshell, Mahmud was not a Mujahid rather he was a great conqueror. A magnificent empire builder and a benevolent despot.

Question 3.

The war of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan was, in fact, the war between two ideologies. Comment account for success and failure of Aurangzeb.

Introduction:

The war of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan was, in fact, the war between two ideologies. The Shia Islam & secularization on one side, and Sunni Islam & other side. The success of Aurangzeb was due to his able generalship and support of Sunni Muslim.

Causes of War of Succession

The news of death of Shah Jahan started the fratricidal wars among the princes. Some of the causes of the war was,

a- Absence of law of succession:

There was no law of succession. Everytime, the princes take the throne.

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by war among them.

b- **Dara's Action of Closing all roads from Delhi to Agra, Gujarat and Deccan.**

Dara ordered to close all the roads from Bengal, Deccan and Gujarat to Agra. He also ordered to kill the pilgrims on the way to the Delhi.

c- **Humiliating treatment of Shah Jahan towards the Aurangzeb.**

Shah Jahan was under the influence of Dara. He humiliated the Aurangzeb. Deprived him of the Deccan. Shah Jahan also objected his son's marriage.

Aurangzeb had conquered the Gulkonda and Bijapur, but had to give b/c of the Shah Jahan's order.

d- **Dara's Inclination to Shia faith.**

Dara was inclined towards the Shia faith. It was religious duty of the Aurangzeb to protect the

Islamic state

e- Alliance of Aurangzeb with Shujah and Murad

Aurangzeb had made the alliance with the Shujah and Murad to defeat the Dara.

3- Sons of Aurangzeb:-

Shah Jahan had four

sons:-

a- Dara:-

Dara was arrogant, liberal, incapable and lack any leadership skills.

b- Aurangzeb:-

He was the most diplomatic and the ablest son of Shah Jahan.

c- Shujah:-

Shujah was the governor of Bengal. He had leadership skills but drunkard.

d- Murad:-

Murad was the governor of

Punjab
not a

4- Dara
Shujah

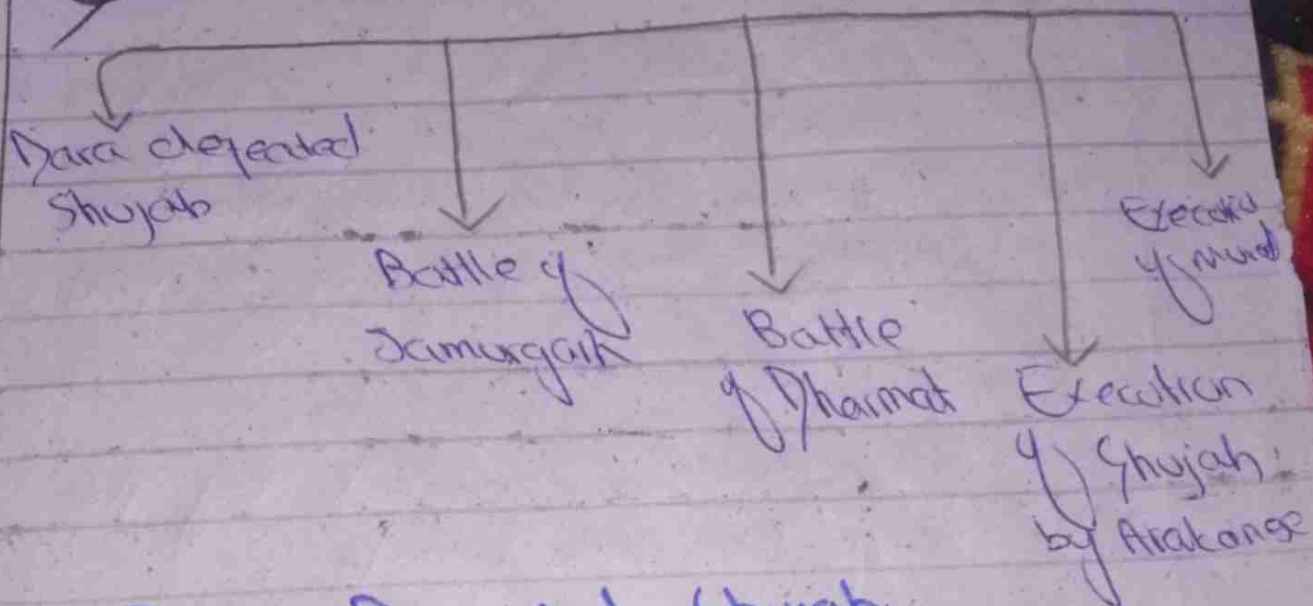
Dara
Shujah

a-

b-

Punjab. He was intelligent. But not a good military commander.

4- Events of War of Succession



a- Dara Defeated Shujah:-

Shujah declared himself as governor of Bengal. Battle fought between Dara and Shujah. And Shujah was defeated.

b- Battle of Jamnagar:-

Murad and Aurangzeb had made an alliance against the Dara. Both fought against him and Dara defeated.

c- Battle of Dharmat:-

Dara again gained some force to fight against the Alauddin Alauddin had defeated him and became the king of Agra.

d- Execution of Murood

Murood was felt as suspicion, He tried to conspire against the Alauddin. So he was killed on an allegation of murder of a person.

e- Execution of Shujah:-

Shujah was executed by the Akbar. He was killed.

f- Execution of Dara:-

In Islam, the punishment of apostasy is execution. So, due to this reason, he was executed by the law as he posed the threat to the faith of Islam.

Strategic Position of War:-

6-
Aurangzeb had no ambition to fight the war against his brothers.

a) Aurangzeb Alamgir was thrust into war:-

He was coming to Agra to see his ailing father as he had mentioned in his letters. He had no ambition to oust the king of Islam. But he was thrust into war by his brother.

b) Action of Dara, poisoning his father's ear:-

Dara had poisoned the ear of his father against the Alamgir. Due to which he was deprived of the territories and imperial command.

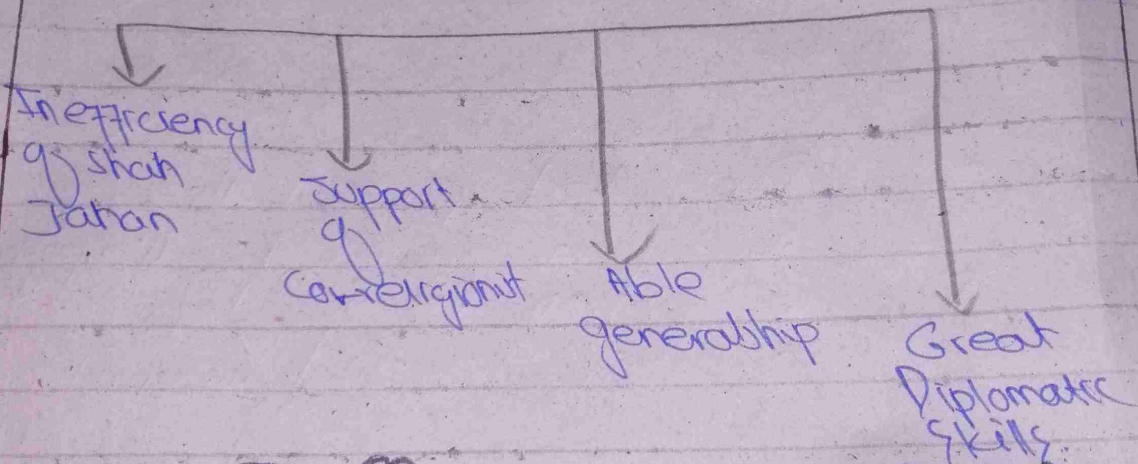
c) Religious Duty to Protect the Faith of Islam:-

Dara was inclined towards the Shia faith. So it was his religious duty to protect the Islam and its injunctions.

d- Setting of Quarrel by Shah Jahan among Siblings.

Shah Jahan had added fuel to the fire, by giving additional blow to their hostility through his letters.

e- Reason of Aurangzeb Success:



a- Inefficiency of Shah Jahan.

Shah Jahan was inefficient. As when he recovered from his illness, he could call his officers, nobles and governor to restore his rule. But he preferred to see the quarrel among his son.

b Support of Co-religionists

Aurangzeb was supported by the co-religionist to protect the faith of Islam. All the Sunnis Muslim had supported him during the war.

c Able generalship Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb was a able general. He had high sagacity to keep harmony among his military forces.

d Great Diplomatic Skills of Alamgir:-

Aurangzeb Alamgir had the great diplomatic skills. He had gained the support of his allies and through intelligent and prudent action succeeded in the war.

7 Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, war of succession was the war between the two ideologies Shia Islam and the Sunni Islam. And Aurangzeb succeeded due to his able generalship.

and great diplomatic skills

Question: 4

Alauddin Khilji is considered the pioneer of efficient administration studies in medieval India. Write a comprehensive note on his reforms.

Introduction:

Alauddin Khilji was the forerunner of Sher Shah Suri and Akbar. He had freed the oppressed classes from the clutches of middlemen through his reforms.

2. Alauddin Khilji:-

Alauddin Khilji came into power by executing his uncle Jalal-ud-Din Khilji, whom he thought that he was not able to run the government. He was illiterate and ruthless but a great conqueror, administrator and reformer.

3- Leaves of Alauddin

His era can be divided into 3 periods.

a- 1295-1303

b- 1303-1307

c- 1307-1307

4. Frequent Mongol Invasions

Mongol had invaded in the 1297 under the Jalil and he was defeated by the Zafar Khan. In 1308, again invaded by the Mongol under leadership of Qutluq Khawajah and was expelled by Zafar Khan. 1303 was the most severe attack. But Sultanate survive due to the prayer of Nizam-ud-Daula - as per Bernier. Then again attacked under the Kabir and Iqbalmand.

Conquest of North:

With the help of his able minister, he had conquered the

The Chitor, Rajstan, Rathambur and Gujrat. All of these territories were annexed and added into the empire.

6- Conquest of North:-

The minister and governor of the Khilji had defeated the Raja Ram De of Deogiri by Malik Kafur.

Then with the help of Malik Kafur had annexed the Warrangal.

After the Warrangal, he had annexed the Hoysala kingdom. All

these campaigns had brought a huge treasury to the state in

the form of diamonds, horses and

wealth. He had conquered Deccan, but not annexed it.

7- Problems in the State:-

He had pointed following problems in the empire, they had lead towards the instability.

a- Use of liquor

b- Matrimonial Alliances.

c- Possession of wealth by certain section of society

d- Inefficient intelligent system

a- Over Use of Liquor:

He had banned the use of the liquor among his subjects and prevented its usage.

b- Matrimonial Alliances:

He had curbed the power of nobility. He had regularized the marriages. Power of nobility was reduced. B/c they were the main cause behind the empire's instability.

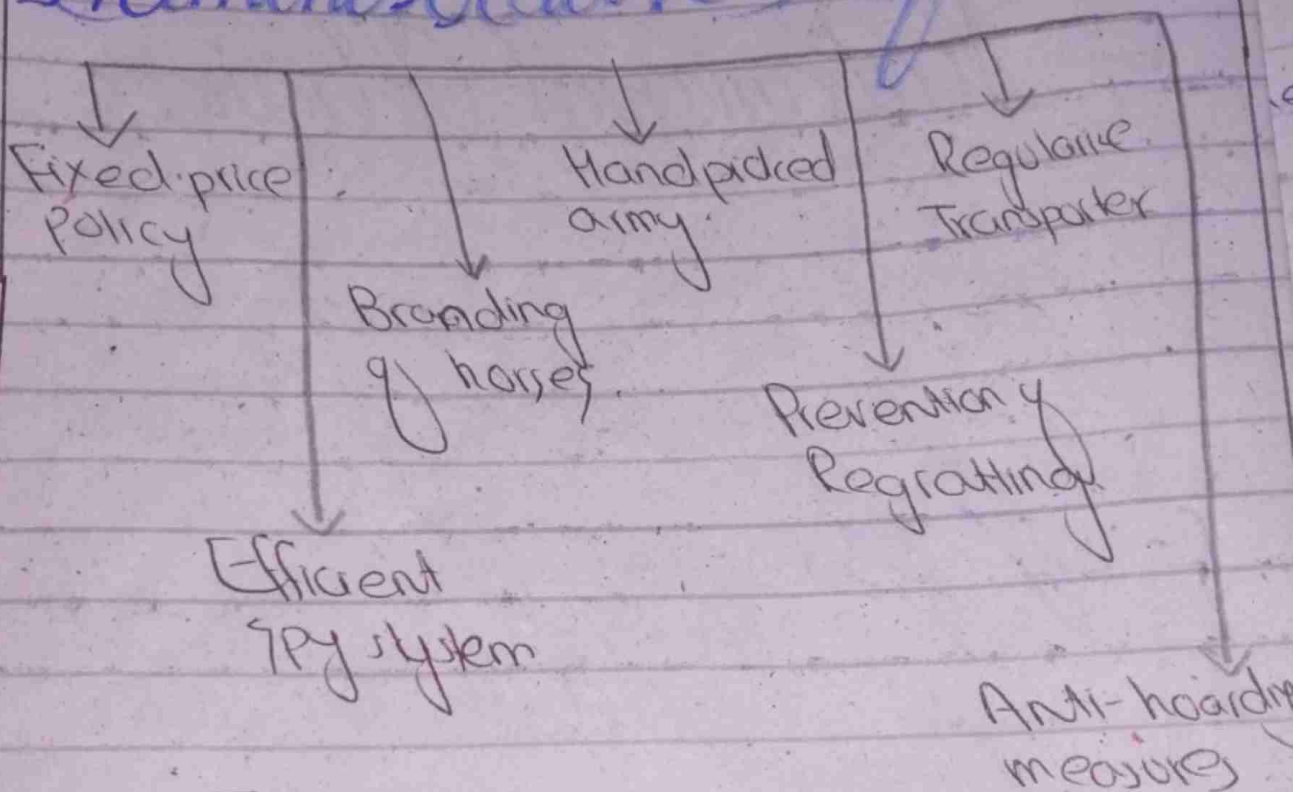
c- Possession of Wealth By Certain Section:-

Wealth was concentrated in the hands of certain section of society and middle men which exploit the subject and the lower classes. So he did reforms to avert their monopoly.

Inefficient Spy System:-

He thought that the spy system was inefficient, so he introduced reforms to make it efficient and was himself interested in it.

8. Administrative Reforms:-



A FIXED PRICE POLICY:-

He had fixed the prices of item and for that reason had made many markets for

Mandi

Ser-i-Adl
(Exported goods)Animals and
Slave
marketGeneral
Market**A- Mandi:-**

Mandi was the grocery store. That contain the basic commodities of the life. Prices of wheat, barley and grain were fixed there. These prices could not be enhanced during the life time.

B- Ser-i-Adal:-

It was the market of the exported goods. Highly rich merchant were appointed. For taking of commodities from Ser-i-Adal permission from the Pashak mahal was required. It was under the commerce ministry. And it include the items like dry fruits, metals, jewels, houses etc.

c Market for slave and Animal.

It was the market of the personal interest of the ruler. He himself checked it. He done branding of horses. He had also check on the slave. The price of them were fixed. After the death of emperor, the prices were raised manifold.

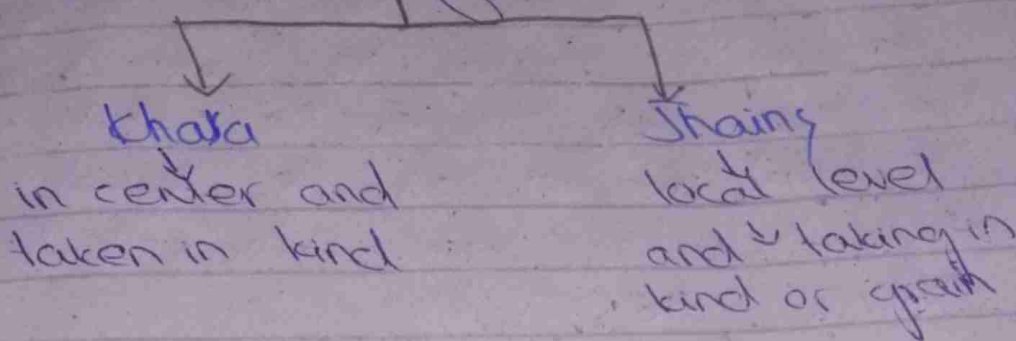
d General Market:-

General market was at the center. Sultan had fixed the prices of them and no one can dare to raise it, b/c of strict punishment. It was also under the ministry of commerce.

B- Establishment of Granaries:-

Granaries were established by the Sultan where the revenue in the form of grains were stored. It never releases grains from these stores, except

the time of the famine. There were two kinds of taken the grains.



B- ADMINISTRATION OF MARKET

Market was controlled by the market superintendent. Under him was assistant superintendent, an intelligence officer was also appointed to help them.

C- REGISTRATION OF TRADERS

Traders were registered. They were given with specific territories along the Jumna river. They were held in chains. They have to make the supply of grains efficient and on time.

D- ANTI-HOARDING MEASUREMENT

Alauddin Khilji had also introduced the anti-hoarding measures. Farmers had given to take the specific amount of grain to home. They had to sell it to the state or local market at the fixed prices. No one was allowed to stock the food.

E-① Prevention of Regretting

He had also done the reforms to prevent the regretting. Officers had a strict check on the traders. They were always sent in chains.

② Efficient Rationing System.

Rationing system was efficient. The grains that were store in the granaries were to be released at the time of famine. The share of the noble was greater than that of nobles.

G- BRANDING OF HORSES:-

Careful inspection of the horses were done. If the horse died during the service the price had to be reimbursed by the seller. Middle man and broker started the business, taking the horses at lower prices and then sell at the high rates.

Sultan severely punished them and send them to the rural areas for confinement.

H- Handpicked army:-

Sultan maintained an handpicked army. He himself select the army and made them highly disciplined.

I- Efficient Spy System

Intelligence system was made efficient. As the reports consist of the officers, then he send the children to find prices of items. And also the spies told them about price.

9- Factor Behind Success:

Effective
policy
implementation

zeal &
zeal of
officers

Self-interest
of Sultan

Severe
punishment

a- Efficient policy implementation:
The policy was implemented
effectively with full effort. There
was a strict check on the policies.

b- Zeal and zeal of officer
Officer also performed their
duties with zeal and zeal to promote
peace in society.

c- Interest of Sultan.
Sultan was himself interested
to promote the welfare of his
subject and state.

d- Severe punishments.
The negligence of reforms
were given with strict punishment
that no one dare to revolt.

Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, Alauddin Khilji was one of the great administrators in the history. The reforms done by him was adopted by the Mughal emperors also.
