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Q2 Ans: Introduction: The expeditions of the Arab on the sub-continent was caused by presence of rivalry between Arabs and Mawalis and, the expansionist views of Hajjaj and for the propagation of Islam. Before Mohd Bin Qasim, Ubaidullah and Budail were sent, but after their defeat, a staunch military General Mohd Bin Qasim was deployed. The prudent and military strategies excelled General expedition brought significant victories ranging from Daibul, Alexon and Sehwan to conquest of Aroor. Politically it had not brought impacts on the sub-continent, but it had impacted the social, economic and culture atmosphere of the subcontinent.

## Significance of Muhammad Bin Qasim Expedition:

The prudent strategies of Muhammad Bin Qasim brought some significant victories which paved the way for Muslim conquests.

### (a) Fall of Daibul:

Muhammad Bin Qasim at the head of a 15,000 strong army marching through Mekran and reached Daibul. Some resistance was offered to him but he tactically overcome it.

(b) Nerun and Sehwan: After employing tactics of siege, shock and wave the victorious General then overpowered Nerun and Sehwan.

### (c) Fall of Rawar and Death of Raja Dahir:

- (i) After fought bravely, Raja Dahir was assassinated at the hand General army.
- (ii) Rani Bai, after endeavouring bravely to defend Rawar fort, choose to perform Jauhar instead of surrendering.
- (iii) Dahir's son Bahramand also offered some sought of resistance but that was of no match to

Qasim army, and so subjugated  
with its treasure and  
army.

(e) Conquest of Aror:

Aror, the then  
capital of Sindh was easily  
conquered due to the  
resolve of its inhabitants to  
embrace Qasim's generosity.  
In their own words "We

have come to know of the honesty,  
integrity, equity, justice and  
generosity and truthfulness of  
Mohd Bin Qasim and of his  
loyalty to his pledged word."

## Significant Impacts of Mohd Bin Qasim Expeditions:

According to Lane-Poole "it was a 'triumph without result'".

But it was in the context of political aspect. However, in social, economic and cultural aspects, it had impacted the sub-continent tremendously.

(a) Social Impacts on the sub-continent

(1) Socially, the Hindus life-style impacted after their relation bridges with Muslims.

(2) It paved the way for the future conquest as G.H. Qureshi says "It set the way for the future conquest and propagation of Islam".

(2) Economic Impacts:

(a) Trade contacts between the Muslims traders and the coast region of south and south-east Asia furnished.

(b) Interconnectedness of the region for trade purposes.

(3) Cultural Impacts:

Arab conquest most impacted the sub-continent culturally.

(a) Spread of Islam:

(i) The Arab through their commercial activities and humble attitudes, won the hearts of Hindus and so a large number of Hindus converted into Muslims.

(ii) After the spread of Islam, many Hindus shunned their superstitions. i.e. Oversea journey would bring disasters etc.

(b) Translation of Hindu literature into Arabic:

Havell rightly remarks that "the Arabs owe a great deal to Indians in Literature, art and architecture".

Some Hindu scholars were employed to translate their books into Arabic. The book of fables called "Kalila-wa-Dimna" a famous book but it had its origin in Indian sources.

Similarly, the books of science, medicine, philosophy and astronomy were also translated.

### (C) Effects upon Sindhi Language:

The script of Sindhi Language is influenced by Arabic and contains numerous Arabic words.

## Conclusion:

Muhammad Bin Qasim was a prudent military General. His wise and brave strategies brought significant expeditions, resulted in to a series of victories and finally the Arab. The conquest of sub-continent by Arabs brought some tremendous impacts ranging from social, cultural and economic.