

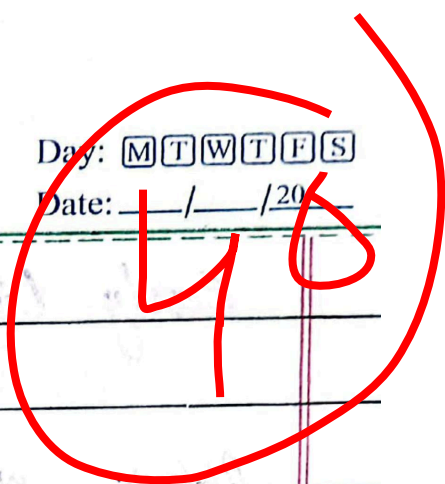
Indo-Pak History

Day: MTWTFS

Date: ___/___/20___

General Instructions

Q No 5



1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flow chart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

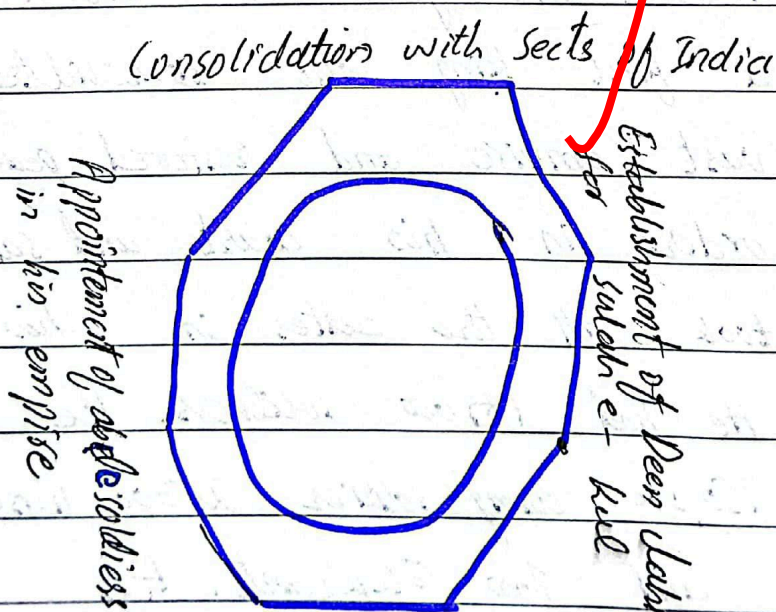
11. Avoid writing wrong references.

Introduction Akbar restored peace and order due to his policies. " Akbar's establishment of a new religion but an effort for Sulah. " of peace and order". Hindu Historian Akbar, the great is known as a first king who consolidated his vast empire and restored peace and order in his court and suttards. He took all the castes in his army. He had 189000 soldiers. He had 150,000 army soldier, 25000 horse riders and 1000 Elephants. He crushed rebellians and his court had hindus as his wazir maximum. So, he was a man of dignity.

Early Life;

During his early life Akbar was a pious personality. He never used to leave namaz. He called for Azan. Moreover, He used to escape sins. Many Ulemas were in his court from whom he consulted in matters of daily life.

Restoration of Peace and order and his policies



1- Consolidation with all sects of India

Akbar consolidated with all sects of his time. He appointed soldiers in his vast army from Hindus, Marhatas etc.

Marhatas were brave men.

They used to sacrifice their lives for the King. Hence,

Akbar gave them high ranks in his army. He married many Hindu women. Tilak on forehead was allowed. Hindu

women were allowed to do prayers according to

Hindu dharms.

2 - Appointment of able soldiers in his Army

He appointed very able soldiers in his army. His army consists of 189000 soldiers.

Army consist of Muslims, Hindus and Marhatas. Marhatas were awarded high ranks in army due to their loyalty to king and bravery.

3 - Appointment of Wazirs from all sects

Wazirs were appointed from all sects and they were used as a tool to restore law and order and mutual coordination among all religions of India. Some Hindus were given high posts of vizier for consultation for matter of vast sultanate.

4 - Establishment of Deen ilahi

Some historians call

The establishment of Deen ilahi as a tool to join all sects and acquire sulah e-kul. He took following steps

⇒ He forbade eating meat.

⇒ Tilak on forehead was allowed.

⇒ Azan prohibited.

⇒ He married maximum number of Hindu women.

The basic purpose behind establishment of new religion was to restore law and order and to join all the caste in matters of governments.

Critical Analysis

*- Some Ulemas called him as 'Kafir' due to establishment of New policy of Deen-e-ilahi.

Policies:

Day: M T W T F S

6

Date: ___/___/20__

Religious
Political
Administrative
Military

* Gradeshi said that he made a new religion in which he intermixed all the religions fore getting kindness of all sects.

* Lane pool says that Akbar policy of Dene-ilahi was to have mutual cooperation and acquire law and order and to restore peace and not to change religion.⁶

My Point of View:

Akbar's policy was to establish peace and order and to change religion. He repented from all sins when a fire on Noor burnt all things. He was reciting Quran when he died.

Conclusion:

Alauddin's tactics of consolidation were to restore law and order and to acquire peace which was lost during his father's reign. He never attempted to make new religion but to join all the sects to acquire sulah-e-kul in his vast empire.



Q 2.

Introduction; Muhammad Bin Qasim's Expedition and its impacts in Indian subcontinent.

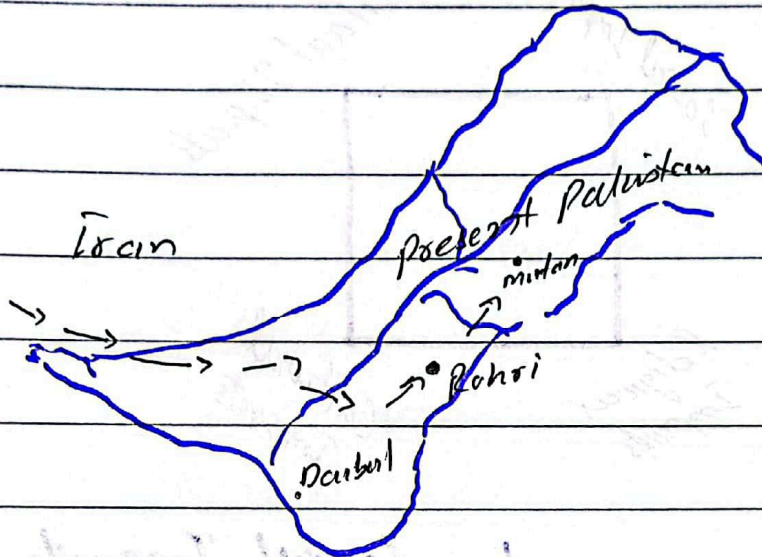
"Muhammad bin Qasim, was the first person who laid the foundation of Islamic state in

subcontinent."

(Lane Pool)

Muhammad bin Qasim was Raja Dahir's defeat in India. He was nephew, and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yusuf, the governor of Iraq. Muhammad Bin Qasim came to India from Iraq and fighting between Muhammad bin Qasim and Raja Dahir took place at the place of Rohat (present Rohri) in which Raja Dahir was defeated. Muhammad bin Qasim's conquest of Sindh has far reaching impacts on subcontinent. It had religious, social, political and economic impacts. It also opened doors for more expeditions in subcontinent which encouraged Mahmood Ghaznavi

for attack in India.



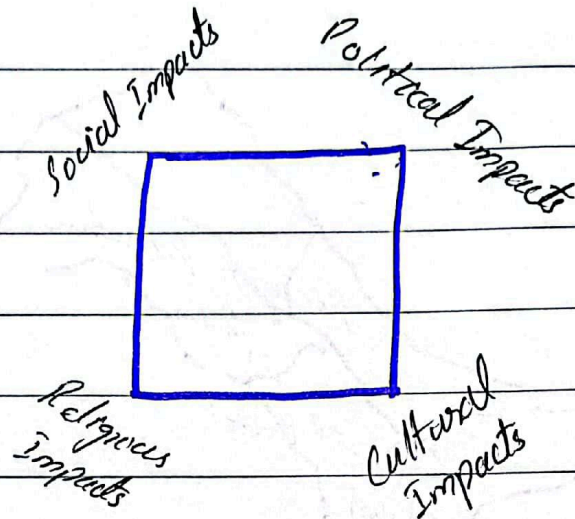
Route of M. Bin Qasim arrival

Muhammad bin Qasim came from Makran hills of Balochistan and Iran during which Raja Dahri's army did gorilla attacks on his army.

Impacts of conquest on sub-continent

The conquest of Sindh and Multan had far reaching impacts on subcontinent. Some are

Given below



1- Social Impacts

Muhammad Bin Qasim's conquest of Sindh has many social impacts on subcontinent.

⇒ New ways of living were introduced.

⇒ A new exemplary society was introduced which proved exemplary.

⇒ People who were persecuted by Raja Dahir became able to take a breathe of peace.

⇒ A new religion in subcontinent had many social impacts.

2. Political Impacts

Defeat of Raja Dahir brought many political impacts in sub-continent.

⇒ law and order situation was improved and people became able to live in peace and prosperity.

⇒ New rulers policies proved "crucial" for new developments and all religion became able to do their religious and political affairs according to their own tradition

⇒ He introduced reforms in many political institutions like education, peace making army, defence. First time in a new "weapon" of war was introduced of Canon.

3- Religious Impacts:

After the conquest, Muhammad Bin Qasim introduced new religious policies.

⇒ All the people were given religious freedoms for their religion.

⇒ Muhammad Bin Qasim reconstructed those temples which were damaged¹² during war. Moreover, he built many new temples.

⇒ New judicial courts were made in which Muslims to solve their matters according to Sharia law while Hindu's matters were solved according to Hindu Religion.

⇒ It shows Muhammad Bin Qasim's religious tolerance and solidarity that when he wanted to leave subcontinent

all the Hindus and Muslims were equally sad.

4. Cultural Impacts:

Muhammad Bin Qasim's conquest of India had many cultural impacts.

⇒ The foremost cultural impacts were dressing and food. Muhammad Bin Qasim used to wear clothes like that of Hindu Rajas.

⇒ New methods of treatments were introduced in subcontinent and Arabs also learned medical treatment from subcontinent. Dr. Mankab or Hindu doctor was sent to Damascus to cure Haroon o-Rasheed.

⇒ New ways of living and dressing were introduced. Moreover, a new

arabic language was introduced which helped to understand the new religion of Islam.

Conclusion,

Muhammad bin Qasim's conquest of Sindh had many socio-political, cultural and religious impacts in subcontinent. It opened new doors of conquests. This is the basic reason that Sindh is called the Bab-ul-Islam.

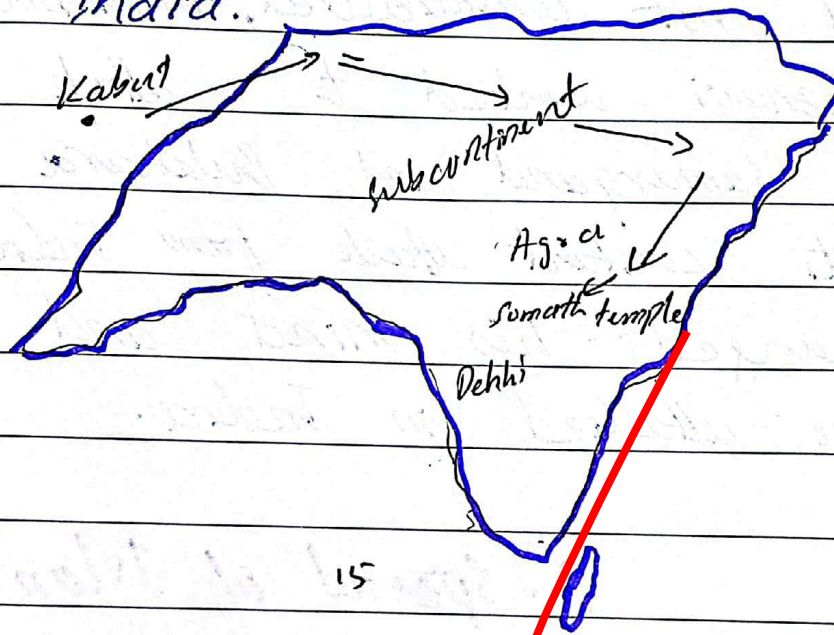


Q. NO 3

Introduction; Mahmud's Ghaznavi's invasion of Sindh

Mahmud Ghaznavi was son of Subuktigin the ruler of Afghanistan.

He attacked Indra seventeen times and on his seventeenth attack he conquered India destroyed biggest temple in India.



Mahmood Ghaznavi a Mujahid:

Mahmood Ghaznavi was not an aggressor but a true Mujahid due to following reason.

Reasons of attack on Indra

from Indra

He wanted to spread Islam

He did not want to Religion end Hindu

Attack on all He tolerate

1 - Attack from India

Afghanistan was attacked by some traitors from India many times but Indian rulers did not consolidated. Mahmood Ghaznavi wanted to attack on Samargand and Bukhara but constant attack from India changed his mind and he attacked in India.

2 - Spread of Islam

Muhammad bin Qasim did not want to crush Hindus and Hindu religion but spread Islam in subcontinent. Many reformers came to India from Kabul who worked for spread of Islam. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh Au Hajveri came with Mahmood Ghaznavi in India

who stayed in Lahore.

3- He did not crush Hindu Religion

The attacks of Mahmood Ghaznavi on Somnath mandar was to crush power of Indian rulers and acquire wealth from mandar. After conquest, he did not destroyed temples and did not harm them.

17

4- Tolerance for all religions

His conquest of sub-continent was a great expenditure of Islam. His conquest was a mile stone of government of muslim rule in subcontinent. Hence, he tolerated all the religions.

Opposite view?

18

Day: MTWTFS

Date: ___/___/20__

Conclusion:

Muhammad bin Qasim invasion on India was not an aggressive policy but a strategic one. Muhammad Ghaznavi seventeen battles on India crushed the power of Indian rulers and proved a basis for muslim rule in internal India.



Q No: 6

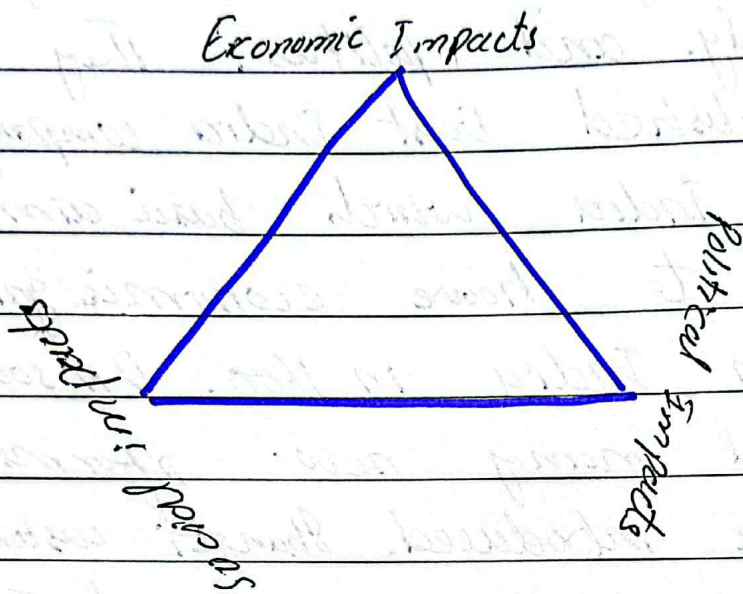
Introduction: Economic, social and political impacts of British rule on India

British rule on India had many social, economic and political impacts on subcontinent. British government introduced

many reforms in economy, social and politics. They established East India company in India which basic aim was to have economic gains from India, in 1600. On social level many new reforms were introduced. Sati custom in Hindus was banned. They started political awareness among residents. First political party in India was made by a British Sir A. O. Hume.

Social, Political and Economic Impacts.

British rule of India had many social, political and economic impacts on India which can be described in a very clear way.



1- Economic Impacts

At first British exploited the economic resources of India through East India company. East India company was economic body which basic benefit was gained by British themselves. He used to buy raw material from locals and after processing them in factories in United Kingdom same product was sold on high prices in India.

2. Political Impacts:

On political fronts, many new reforms were brought and an updated system was introduced in judiciary, administration, army, defence and participation of people in government affairs.

A first political party in subcontinent was also made by a British A. O. Hume in 1885.

3- Social Impacts:

On social front, they introduced many social activities in sub-continent. British banned *sati* tradition in Hinduism in which with husband death wife had to die in the fire of husband. Moreover, Muslim Family Ordinance

1939 was introduced in the social change.

Conclusion

British role in subcontinent had left social, political and economic impacts for new generation of subcontinent. Economy was flourished after war of Independence as at that time India came under direct control of British King.