**Conquest of Northern India - Sultan Shahabuddin Ghauri**: The conquest of Punjab also paved the way for other conquerors like Muhammad Ghauri. Sultan Ghauri defeated the ruler of Northern India (Delhi and Ajmer) Roy Pithora in 1192. Turkish Qutubuddin Aibak conquered Gawaliar and Gujrat and General Bakhtiar Khilji conquered Bihar and Bengal. They were the commanders of Shahabuddin Ghauri. After the death of Shahabuddin Ghauri, Qutubuddin Aibak established an Islamic state in Delhi in 1206. In the year 1526, Mughal ruler Zaheeruddin Babur from Central Asia defeated Ibraheem Lodhi at Pani Put and established Mughal rule in Delhi which continued till 1857.   
**4 Saints and Sufis**Along with conquest of Sindh Muslim Saints and Sufis first arrived Sindh and gradually spread over the continent and promulgated Islam. The most important amongst them was Sheikh Ali Hajweri, popularly known as Data Ganj Baksh who not only spread the message of Allah in Lahore but also in other parts of Punjab. Furthermore, Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti (Ajmer), Khawaja Nizarnuddin Qua (Delhi), Syed Muhammad Gasoo Daraz (Gulberga). Sheikh Uddin Terbeizi (Bengal). Babe Fareed Ganj Shaker (Pak Patan). Sherfuddin Suharwardi (Kashmir), Lal Shahbaz Qalander (Sahwan Sharif) and some other sufis preached teachings of Islam in every corner of sub-continent. Briefly, the teachings of these saints played the basic rolein creating the Muslim society in Indo-Pak subcontinent.   
**India ore** the **advent of Islam**the conditions of India before the advent of Islam are as follows:   
**1. Political Conditions**The political conditions of India, before the advent of Islam, were very critical and unstable. The country was divided regions and a strong government **in** the centre was lacking. The stronger regional governments invaded the weaker ones at their w and annexed their territories. Qanauj, Ajrner, Malva and Gujarat were under the control of Rajputs and lacked stability and homogeneity. Because of these unstable conditions, the Muslims did not face much opposition and conquered the whole of India without any difficult.   
**2. Religious Conditions**The religious conditions in India before Islam were also not good. There was no single religion prevalent in India and every state had its own religious leanings. Buddhism. Jainism and Hinduism, the three religions of India, lacked Uniformity and suffered due to great deal of difference

Amongst them Buddhism was the most popular religion before Islam was introduced in India. As Islam brought the message of Tauheed (Oneness of God), equality and justice it quickly. Gained popularity and to a great extent replaced Buddhism. Islam negated the most ignoble caste system which was deep rooted in the Indian society and stood for a social fraternity based on equally for all.   
**3. Economic Conditions**The economic conditions of India were very sound and prosperous. India was known as the ‘Golden sparrow’ because of its sound economy and resources. Trade and land cultivation were the major professions of the people. The land was fertile and produced rich crops which added to the economic welfare of the people. India had trade links with Iran and Arab countries which enhanced it economic stability.   
The people of India could be divided into two categories. On one hand there were the Kings and landlords who lived life of pleasure and joy whereas on the other hand the vast majority of people were poor who lived simple life.   
**4. Social Conditions**There was a total collapse of the social order. The Hindu Society consisted of many castes and sub-castes. There were four main castes i.e. the Brahrnin, the Khatri, the Vesh and the Sudar. Birth of a girl was not cherished in the family. For a common family the birth of such a child was regarded as bad omen the cruel system of Sati was in practice, according to which Hindu widows were obligated to bum themselves on the funeral prayers of their husbands.   
**5 Literature and Architecture**All Over the country there were schools and colleges and the people, in general wee well educated there were very able teachers and professors in the country. Furthermore, the Indians had advanced in paintings, stone cutting and other fine arts. They liked dancing and music and produced excellent swords.   
In short, or the eve of the Muslim conquest, the country was in a chaotic condition, and there was the scene of great political disturbances.   
**Islamic impact Hindu Society**  
The impact of Islam on the South-Asian subcontinent was deep and far-reaching. Islam introduced not only a new religion, but a new civilization, a new way of life and new set of values. Islamic traditions of art and literature, of culture and refinement, of social and welfare Institution, were established by Muslim rulers throughout the subcontinent. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the great Muslim hero and commander, entered India as a conqueror and lived there for three years. He introduced Islamic system and left an indelible impact of his character and generosity. Islam, as a faith and system of life, won many followers in India because of its simple and humanitarian principles.   
**1. Impact on Religion**: Before the coming of Islam to India, the people were divided in several regions factions and a deep struggle was going on between Hinduism and other religions. Conditions prevailed in the society such as Satti Rasarn (wife had to burn with his husband after his death) and pouring melted lead in the ears of low caste Hindus etc. extremely perturbed the people. The prevailing conditions were ripe for the introduction of a new religious faith and system which would negate the existing religious philosophies based on inhuman trends and customs. Sc Islam abandoned all such inhuman trends and customs. The religious leaders of Hindus, also influenced by the Islamic principles, reshaped their religious philosophies in the light of Islamic values and principles. They started advocating the Islamic principles of equality, love, brotherhood and oneness of God in their teachings and impressed upon the people to abandon idol worship. The main leaders of Hinduism, influenced by the teachings of Islam, were Chatnia who introduced the Bhagti movement and Baba Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion.   
**2. Impact on Language and Art**: Islam left its impact on Indian art and language. People rejected the out-dated and absurd customs of Hindu society and began adopting new trends of life as preached by Islam. Native art and paintings were influenced by Muslim thought and trend. The old languages Sanskrit and Parakrit had a tinge of Arabic, Persian and later on Turkish language. By the interaction of these languages new languages like Urdu and Hindi emerged. Urdu later on became the language of Muslims and left its impact on many other languages of India.

**3. Impact on Architecture**: Islam also made its impact on the Hindu temples and their architecture began reflecting the Islamic way of construction. The Muslim conquests of India left a considerable impact on the Indian architecture and there was a unique development in art during the Muslim rule. Muslim architecture frequently mingled with the Hindu style of buildings. The Hindu temples, their pillars and domes reflected some glimpses of Muslim architecture. In the new buildings red stone and marble was used which was a significant characteristic of the Muslim way of construction.

**4.** **Impact on Social Life:** Islam and Hinduism basically differ in their attitude towards life. Islam strongly believes in the concept of ‘Tauheed’ and insists on the equality of mankind before law. It does not entertain any distinction among the people on the basis of such inhuman principles as caste, creed and social status. Hindus, on the other hand believe in the multiplicity of gods and is based on the unethical caste system which has divided society into privileged and underprivileged classes. Islam came as a blessing for the oppressed sections f India whose life had become miserable because of the deep rooted caste system. Islam brought a new way of life for them which they had never seen before in the Hindu society. The respectable way of life, shown to them by Islam, gave them a feeling of being human beings. Islam infused a different thinking and sentiments among the people of the sub -continent.   
**5. Impact on Culture**: Education was reserved only for high caste Hindus and was a taboo for low caste Hindus in the early educational system of India. Muslim provided equal opportunities of education to everyone irrespective to caste and religion. Muslims also abandoned the tradition of human sacrifice and Satti Rasam. Islamic civilization and culture also deeply affected Hindu culture and influenced the pattern of their dresses, food and marriage ceremonies etc. for example, shalwar kameez kurta *and* sherwani became popular which were purely the dresses of Islamic *variety.***6. Impact on History and Literature**: The arrival of Muslims in the sub-continent marks a new development in the art of recording historical events. Historical literature which existed before the arrival of the Muslims was mostly legendary and not authentic. In a series of geographical works the Arabs explained topography and. Political and cultural geography of sub-continent entitled ‘The Tarikh-aI-Hind wa al-Sind”, which s regarded as the first reliable historical record of the sub-continent. It was translated from Arabic to Persian and is known as “Chach Nama”. Various branches of historiography developed during the sultanate period which included World History and Dynastic History. The “Tabqnt-e-Nasiri” and the Tarikh-e-Feroz Shahi” are excellent examples of historiography art developed during this period. Mughal emperor Akbar got the religious books written in Sanskrit translated into Persian including Rig Vedas, Ramayan, Maha Bharat and Bhagwat Geeta. Similarly Sikandar Lodhi also got translated the books on medicines written by Hindu Hakeems (doctors) in Persian.