

Name :- Asad Ali  
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Q) How Did the Reform movement of Shiekh Ahmed Sirhindi influence the history of Muslim India?

**Introduction:-**

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was born in patiala in 1546. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was a mystic and theologian who was largely responsible for the reassertion and revival in india of Islam as reaction against integrated religious proneness. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi influenced and political history of Indian subcontinent.

**Historical Perspective:-**

Ulema ceasing to refer Quran and hadith. The Deen-etelahi was not damage to Islam. The ulema teachings taken away from basic Islamic teachings like liquor and gambling declared as halal, eating in Ramzan was allowed when a verdict, Tinnu Makik were not exist, and also Azab-e-Qabar. Makhdum ul mulk is said to have given a verdict that hajj is not core pillar of Islam and it is harmful. Practicing un-Islamic customs and traditions by then muslims.

The growing trend of joint nationalism in the subcontinent. Hindus demolished mosques and damaged Islamic sacred places. The Akbar policies were pro-Hindus that strengthened Hindu Maharajas and allowed them to interfere in state matters. Sirhindi called this age as "the age of Islamic poverty".

### Influence of Sirhindi Reform movement Religious Influence:-

The Sirhindi movement has major influence in religious teachings. The purification of the religious and practical life of Muslims. Sirhindi raised his voice against un-Islamic beliefs and practices which initiated by Akbar. He wrote letters to nobles of Jahangir's court and after that Sirhindi was summoned to the court of Jahangir. Court order to imprisonment of Sheikh. But Sheikh continued his preaching during imprisonment. Thousands of non-Muslims accepted Islam.

The Sirhindi led renaissance and propagation of true Islamic values. He trained a group of disciples and sent them to Muslim countries to portray the true spirit of Islam. He valued the importance of Sunnah and addressed problems of Shariah to solve the contradiction in

in Islam and its rival.

### Wahdat-ul-Shahud:-

The famous Islamic scholar ~~is~~ Ibn-e-Arabi introduced the concept of Wahdat-ul-Shahud. The concept says, the being of all things is God; there is nothing except him. The Wahdat-ul-Wajood was ~~other~~ term which means Wahdat "Allah" and Wajood means "Noor (light of God)". The Mirjadad Alf Sani introduced the concept of Wahdat Shahood on the contradiction of Wahdat Wajood. The Wahdat Wajood literal meaning is the "Unity of witness". It is separate the God and his creation. Wahdat ul Shahud was a central mystical experience and practice of Sufism. The Sufism emphasizes the concept that God's presence is in their daily life and within every aspect of creation. Followers of Wahdat ul Shahud develop connection with divine power. The concept also emphasizes the feeling ~~with~~ of love and compassion with divine love. The Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi led the concept of pantheism which was contrary of tenets of Islam.

### Deen-e-Blahi:-

Deen-e-elahi was the attempt conducted by Akbar the

aim to blur religious difference between Islam and other religions in India. The Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi wrote risala (Magazine) called as Nauwwat which strongly oppose the deen-e-elahi. The Sirhindi says the Ram and Rahman was never one, it is stupidity because Creator cannot be one with its creation. During the period of Emperor Jahangir deen-e-elahi abolished.

### Opposition of Bidat:-

The Ulema has divided into two categories, the one was good innovation (bidat hasnah) and other was the bad innovation (bidat sayyah). Sirhindi was strongly opposed and proponet to avoiding religious innovations and returning the original and authentic practice of Islam. He emphasized the importance of following the established and time-tested practices of Prophet and his companions. To following the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) in all aspect of worship, lifestyle and behavior and avoiding the new practices or beliefs into religious matters that are not supported by Qur'an and Hadith.

## Political Influence:-

Shiekh Ahmeel  
Sirhindi has great contribution and influence in politics of Subcontinent.

## Birth of two nation theory:-

Shiekh Ahmed  
Sirhindi has great contribution in countering the unorthodox Sufism and mystic beliefs. He organized the naqashbandi order to reform society and spread Shariah. Sirhindi writes many books like Isbat-ul-Nabat and Risal-e-Nabuwat. He provide clear path to peoples. Shiekh Ahmed Sirhindi address the problems of muslims in indian subcontinent.

## Revival of Muslims higher positions in Mughal Court:-

While Shiekh Ahmed Sirhindi himself did not acquire high position in mughal court, but his influences indirectly contributed to the resurgence of muslims in administrative and buracratic position and role which aligned to reformist and orthodox idea. This had an impact on the cultural and religious dynamics of the mughal empire.

## Social Influence:-

The ideas of Shiekh Ahmed Sirhindi has contributed in social issues.

## Prohibition of inter-religious marriage:-

Shiekh Ahmed Sirhindi expressed their concern about the syncretic practices and interactions between different religious group that perceived as compromising the purity of Islamic belief. His emphasis on maintaining the distinctness of religious community and preserving Islamic identity.

## Conclusion:-

In conclusion, Shiekh Ahmed Sirhindi ideas had a great influence on the history of India, particularly within the muslim community. His emphasis on religious purity, Sufi revival and resistance of syncretism contributed to shaping the religious and cultural landscape of the region.