

Q How the reform movement of Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi influenced the history of Muslim India? outline.

1. Introduction

2. Condition of Muslims before the reforms of Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi

(1) The emergence of ~~Deen-Elahi~~

(2) ~~Wahadat-ul-Wajood~~

(3) The concept of Nationhood

3. The reform movements of Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi

(1) Denouncement of Deen-e-elahi

(2) ~~Wahadat-ul-Shahood~~

(3) The concept of ~~Two nation theory~~

4. Influence of Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi on Muslims

\* Religious influence

(1) Revival of Islam

(2) Islamic practices

(3) ~~Culmination~~ of Deen-e-Elahi

(4) Emergence of Wahadat-ul-Shahood

\* Political influence

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① popularity/preminence of Islamic scholars

② Reconstruction of Mosques

③ Unity of Muslims

### + Social Influence

① Re-imposition of Jizya

② prohibition of interreligious marriages

conclusion....

### Introduction:

As a religious, social and political reformer of the 16th century, Shaikh Ahmed Sirhind, who was known as Mujaddid Alf-sani was greatly influenced the Muslims of India.

In his efforts including, condemnation of Deen-e-elahi, Revolving tibles and re-practicing of Islamic practices, imposition of Jizya, prohibition of interreligious marriages, rejoining of Muslims as a separate nation and many more. In this way and through practicing Islamic values, Shaikh was not only impacted Muslims

individually but also socially.

(Regarding his)

Before Shaikh's reforms, which thing had threatened the status (or) of the Muslims of India was Deen-e-Ilahi, which was emerged in the region of Akbar. Resultantly, the Muslims started practicing un-Islamic practices, women allowed to eat in Ramzan, declared gambling as halal, and started believing on miracles despite Islamic sayings.

At the time of the decline of the Muslim's history, there was a great need of the reformist for the reformation of the people. Therefore, Shaikh Ahmed Rihandi appeared at the spot and started reforming Muslims through Islamic practices.

attempt by giving headings and subheadings in the body.....

He condemned Deen-e-Elahi,  
gave the idea of Wahadal-  
ul shahood while encountering  
Wahadal-ul Wajood. And made  
them people to realize that  
**"God and his creatures can't  
be considered as one"**

As a result, the Muslims of  
the India knew the real  
worth of the Islamic spirit.

Moreover, his ~~sons~~ disciples into  
different countries resulted  
as reimposition of Jizya,  
prohibition of interreligious marri-  
ages, slaughtering cows etc.

Shaikh was not only  
influenced Indian Muslims  
in the religious sphere but  
also social or political. His  
concept of "the two nation  
theory" realized the Muslims  
that they had separate identities,  
values traditions and culture

Therefore, they should be appeared as a separate nation. As a result of his social efforts, prohibition of interreligious marriages was his significant progress. Shaikh's Religious, Political and social efforts not only reformed the social condition of the Muslims of India but also paved the way for upcoming reformers; Shah Waliullah, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Allama Iqbal. His Islamic leader Khajira Bano Billah praised him by these words;

"He is the light who will enlighten the whole world."

In the final remarks, we conclude by these words, the reform movements of Shaikh had greatly influenced the

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Indian Muslims - in different spheres. Through his Islamic practices he became successful in the revival of Islam. And also by giving his Two nation theory concept, (Kutub) revived the famous history of the Muslims as a separate nation.