

Question

Keeping in view the Socio-Political Circumstances of sub Continent, discuss the role of Sheikh Ahmad Rishindi (Mujaddid Alf Sani) who revived Islamic ideology and established muslim identity in Sub-Continent?

Solution

1 - History of Sub-Continent

in the 16th century, under the rule of akbar. Islam faced many difficulties. Deen-illahi introduced by akbar not organized authority of Prophet and God. he himself considered authority. Following divine divination was only possible for uneducated people. Policies of akbar marginalized the orthodox

people they are eliminated to participate in state affairs. Akbar was influenced by Bakhti movement at that time muslim was not have knowledge of islamic teaching and most of them relying on miracles of saints. The scholars devoted their attention towards the law of physics and teaching of islam. Sheikhs aimed searched this area that time the need of reforming was necessary.

2. Mujadid Alf Sami

2.1 introduction

Mujadid alf sami was a mystic and theologian man was born in 1564. His father name was sheikh Akbar. He played a significant role in reviving and reforming of islam when syncretic was practice and preserved under Akbar empire. He received his early education in the Holy Quran.

Haqiqatho thelejin in sikhind and
Sialkot and after that he focused
on Tafseer. He spend some
time in Lahore before settled
in sikhind. at the age of 36
he went to dehli and joined
Nawastbinchya Silsila under the
guideline of sheikh BAKVI Billah
He established good relationship
with Courtous but disagreement
with abul-fadal and Faidi due
to their different perspective for
education. Bavi Billah support
him and asked him the judgements
and light of world

3- Situation at the time of Sheikh's

Deem Ellahi was introduced
by Akbar. at that time islam
faced significance problem. many
muslim unknown about the true
essence of islam. Deem-Elahi

attempt a bridge between muslim and other religion. Akbar's policies marginalized the muslim to eliminate the interference in state affairs. Mujadid referred to this era that time when islam poverty on peak. Scholars and islamic scholars delicated the islamic teaching for example. **Alcohol, Gambling** **permissible**. **cow slaughter** was (abolished) banned. The existance of angle, jin and punishment of grave dismiss. **Mukhdam-al-malik** expressed that pilgrimage was no longer pillar of islam and it had harmful.

4- involvement of hindu state:

At the adlitions hindus abolished the mosque and openly ridiculed muslim. Akbar policies given hindu ruler power to interfering in states affairs. Sheikhs **spooring** emphasized the muslim to following the true teaching of islam and exalicate the

false teaching.

5- Sheikh's reform.

After the death of Akbar the Jahangir became new ruler. Sheikh's emerged the reform to abolished the false teaching that are not line with Islam. He wrote a letter to the notable of pharagia Court many of whom had served under Akbar's Court. A Summoneed was send to Sheikh's from Court and asked them to bow down. He refused. and asked **bow down in front of anyone other than Allah against the teaching of Islam.** This refusal angered Jahangir and he imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior for two years as the punishment of disrespectful behaviour.

6- Rumors against Mirza

The growing popularity stroived among his rival. The spread rumors against them in

front of emperors that he was a serious threat for both emperors and sales. individuals like Asif Jahn and othe conspiring against him and fueling the intrigue to abolish his popularity.

7-impresching of islam

duxing imprisonment

Duxing imprisonment in the fort of Gwalior he teaches the non-muslim. AS the result is that after a year thousand of non-muslims accept islam AS the jahangir influenced with his written after a year he released him and offered a huge gifts. Also given the title **Khilat-e-Fikhar** and xupeer 1000. He also listen his advised after maghrib prayer and would grant him special audience to discuss islamic point. these Sheikh ahmed

discuss the problem that are faced by islam at that time He asked his son to follow the discipline of mujahid-al-sani

8- Disciples

They form a bold plan to fulfil his aim. He formed a group of his followers and sent them in different part of countries and cities in india. He asked to spread what he believed in true essence of islam and urged people to follow teaching of islam and counteract the false teaching. His letters in which he show the problem related islam and its revival give widely attention it is influential in the individuals and muslim society and influenced the saints and court to more faithful for islam improving.

9 Coresponding

Sheikh ahmed Start

Corresponding of eminence of the Continent. The axe circulated throughout world. and called itbat-e-Sunnat.

10. Wahat-ul-Shahood

Against Pantheism

Mohyuddin Al-abin-ul-arabi give the concept of wahat-ul-wajood. which means unity of being. it consist of two words. wahdat means allah and wajood mean divine light. it means every thing in this world existing is a God nothing is separate from God.

10.1 Wahada-ul-Shahood

Mujadid-gives the concept of wahadat-ul-shahood. which means unit of witness. God and their creation are not same. at that time muslim are not aware of teaching of islam

establishment of significance of Islam. Islam flourished in his reign because he also followed the rule of Shariat strictly. He collaborated with Sheikh Nizamuddin Buhampuri and other scholars to authorize the book Shariat-ul-Ausang. **Fatwa-e-Ahmadi** with consist of Islamic laws.

12 Opposition to bidat

Bidat was also called new idea. Some scholars asked him new/good innovation or bad innovation. But he reject this idea and hardly tries to show the Muhammad said all types of bidat is bad. He dislike him. Mujahid compare all types of bidat was disto, disto, dorkem and misguided the person. He said he saw nothing Bad or Good or enlightening in them.

13 Role of Governance

He saw that the Emperor or ruler play a significant role through shaping the society.

Ruler should not mix the one thing with other. Because he take decision for Society in Islam he had more importance. and he show it with Example as that of heart and body. if the heart is pure body is pure if heart is not pure. how body can be pure?

14 Shariat Superiority, mysticism

At that time Sufism was raised rapidly. He shows the two paths of happiness that was prophet's teaching and Sufism. and said that at the time of muhammad and his companion they directly follow the teaching of prophet

such as fasting, offering prayer & remembrance of God. Pilgrimage etc. they are not extreme in so people follow God. and urged them to follow true teaching of Islam. and stop the following of false concept.

14 Opposing two Nationhood

if muslim wants to live as nation they have to quit talk of Shirk and bidat. and they want to aware the teaching of Islam and they lived alone/separate from hindu. if they are not aware it is threaten they swept under the flood of Nationhood.

15. Success and legacy of his work

- (1) Jizya was reimposed. (2) Pilgrimage was reimposed
- (3) Cow Slaughter was allowed (4) Construction of New mosque was allow like Badshahi mosque.

16 Two Nation theory

Sheikh's ahmad biggest success was against Sufism and mysticism. He emphasized muslim to follow teaching of islam.

16. Critical analysis

Sheikh's ahmad worked for the influence of islam. He not only address the problem faced by muslim but also give their comprehensive solution. His biggest success was against mysticism and Sufism. He urged muslim to follow right ways and reject false practicing.

17 Conclusion

Sheikh ahmad Sirhindi referred to this area at the time of islam. He observed that there would be urgent need of reforming. He wrote many book for muslim. in which Istahab-e-Nabawi, Risala-e-Nabawi, Toheed-u-Shahwali, Role of islam etc. He reject the concept of false and urged muslim to follow teaching of islam.