

How the reform movement of Shaikh Ahmad-Sirhindi influenced the history of Muslim India? (CSS-2020)

Keeping in view the socio-political circumstances of sub-continent, discuss the role of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (Mujadid Alf Thani) who revived Islamic Ideology and established Muslim identity in sub-continent. (CSS-2021)

گردن نہ ٹھکی جس کی جھانکیر ہے آگ
جس کا نفس عمر سے گرمی انہرا

INTRODUCTION:

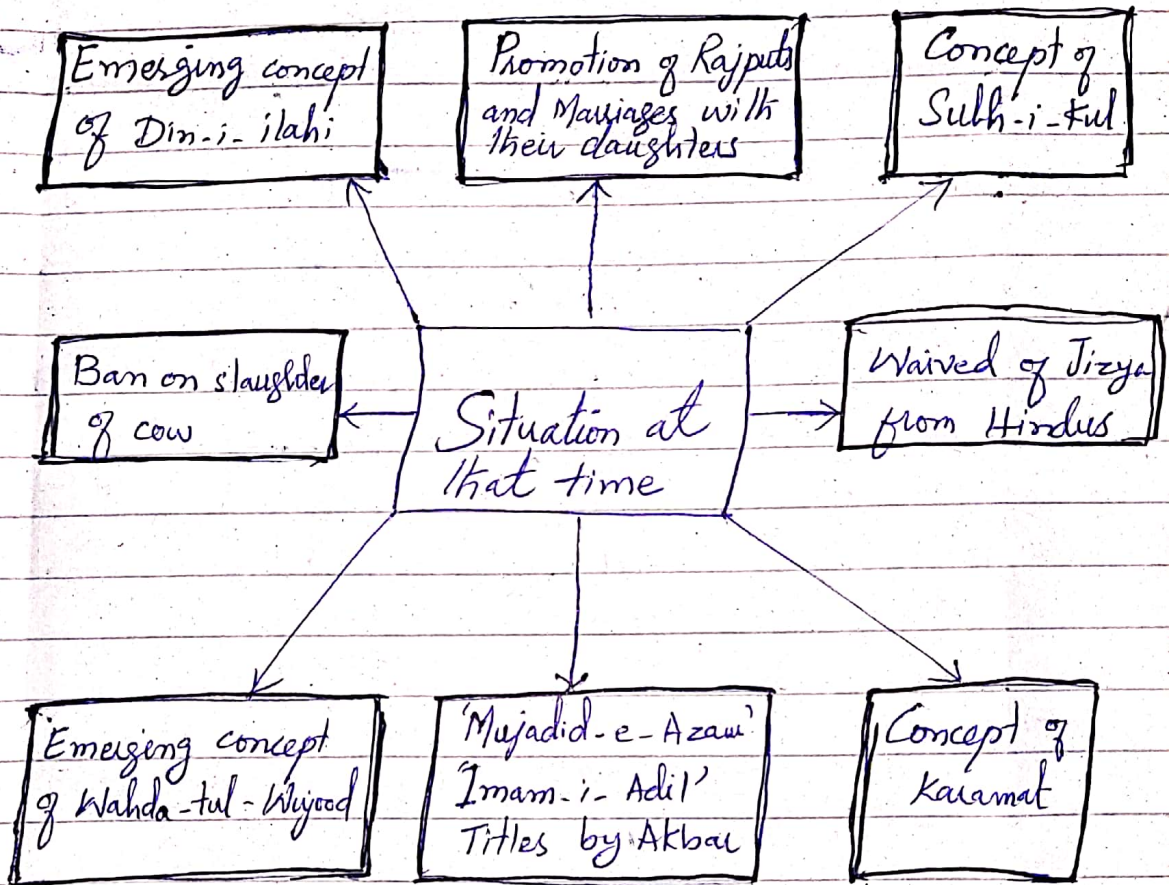
"History itself is an evidence of fact that whenever Islam came at any danger by agencies either from its enemies or from ideology it was saved by such personalities who through spiritual power not only saved it, but gave it a new life", such is the story of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was the first Muslim reformist of 17th century. The non-Islamic activities such as, Deen-i-ilahi, Karamat, promotion of Rajputs and marriages with their daughters, waived of Jizya from non-Muslims, ban on slaughter of cow, policy of sulh-i-kul, amalgamation of Hindu and Muslims beliefs, backing away

from Quran and Sunnah, penetration of the philosophy of wahdat-ul-wujood, denying of sharia, and assuming the titles, 'Mujaddid-e-Azam' and 'Imam-e-Adil' by Akbar had greatly affected the religious beliefs of common Muslims. To save the Muslims from such evils Shaikh Ahmad rendered his services as sending number of disciples, letters to nobility, opposition to atheism and polytheism, opposition to Din-i-ilahi, rectification in mysticism, giving concept of two nations theory, propagation of simple habits, showing true picture of Islam, and stopping absorption of Islam. Such services left great impact and saved Muslims from degeneration.

EARLY LIFE :

Mujaddid Alf Thani's real name was Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi. He was descendent of second caliph and disciple of Khawaja Baji Billa. He took birth in ^{at Sirhind} Punjab on June 1564. He got early education from his home town and Sialkot. In his childhood he memorized Holy Quran, Hadith, Tafsir, and Muqut (Philosophy). He was the only person, who received Khatimat in two sufi orders. He died on 10th december 1624.

SITUATION AT THE TIME OF SHAIKH AHMAD



SERVICES OF SHAIKH AHMAD SIRHINDI

SERVICES

Sending number of disciples	Letter to the Nobility	Opposition to Din-i-ilahi
Opposition to the Atheism and Polytheism	Ratification in Mysticism	Concept of Two Nation theory
Saved Islam from absorption by Hinduism	Propagation of simple habits	Showed true picture of Islam

INFLUENCE OF SERVICES OF SHAIKH AHMAD

INFLUENCE

Restored ed Islamic doctrine promulgated by Shaijah & Sunnah	Promoted the notion of Two Nation Theory	Protection of Muslim Society from Social Evils
The Exposed fallacy of Din-i-ilahi	Countered the concept of joint Nationalism	Prohibited inter-religious marriages
Denounced Wahdat-ul-wujood	Restored lost identity of Muslims	Restored Islamic rituals
Encouraged Wahdat-ul-Shahud	Reimposed Jizya on Non-Muslims	Reformation of Nobles