

HOW DID THE REFORM MOVEMENT OF SEIKH AHMED SIRHINDI INFLUENCED HISTORY OF INDIA. (CSS 2020)

I - INTRODUCTION

Rome was not built in day. The Two Nation Theory, which led to the creation our country, emerged from fluctuating circumstances, however could never be realized without the renowned efforts of some prominent personalities like one of whom is Sheikh Ahmed Sirhind who not only defeated the threats confronting Islam in the forms of Deen-e-Ilahi and other socio-religiousills, but also sowed the seed of separate nationalism in the hearts of Muslims of India which led to their remarkable struggle for Pakistan which emerged on the map of the world in 1947.

Baqi SHEIKH AHMED SIRHINDI

(1564 - 1624)

II

"Sheikh Ahmed is an individual from Sirhind, rich in knowledge and vigorous in strength. I associated with him for a few days and found truly marvelous things in his spiritual life.

He will turn into a light which will illuminate the world" Baqi Billah.

Life of

He was born to Sheikh Abdul Ahad from whom he inherited association to different Sufi schools such as Naqshbandiya, Suhrawardia, Chishtiya. He memorized Quran and also got education of Magul and Tafseer. Due to his tremendous efforts for the revival deep He is also known as Imam Rabb.

DI II PREVAILING CONDITIONS OF INDIA

Keep this part brief because it's not required in detail

A- AKBAR'S REFORMS

The hybrid form of religion introduced by Akbar for political gains and consolidation of the empire, posed a threat to the unique identity of Muslims as it banned slaughter of cow, inter-religious marriage was allowed, jaziyah was also prohibited and Akbar was called shadow of God on Earth. Moreover, ^{even} further changes were introduced in religion.

B

B - PHILOSOPHY OF WAHADAT

-UL- WAHDUD

As promulgated and introduced by the contemporary scholars of Islam having the notion that Allah is in everything which not only endorsed Akbar's religious philosophy to worship His

creation but also created a barrier between practice and faith, & making muslims contented for having faith alone.

C- Social DEGENERATION

Common Muslims were away from true spirit of Islam. Some Sufis for getting a leverage over Hindu saints indulged in the practicing of Karma-maat and other supernatural presentations which contorted the real spirit of attraction of Islam.

III EFFORTS OF SA MUJADID ALIF SANI FOR REVIVAL

A- CRUSADE AGAINST

DEEN-I-ILALI

Sherikh Ahmed took the responsibility to combat the socio-politico-religious threat posed by Deen Ilahi go.

he undertook multi-dimensional steps.

i- Maktabat-e-Rabbani:
The correspondences he sent to major influential scholars with the empire and also in neighbouring regions inviting them to teach the true spirit of Islam in the wake of the impending Eclipse which

ii- Association with influential personalities in the Royal Court of Delhi:-

He got to his students from the royal court included Mufti Abdul Rahman, Mufti Sardar Jahan, Abdul Razim Khan-e-Khana, Khan-e-Ayan and Mirza Azeez. Moreover Abdul Fazal and Abu'l Faiz; also came under his influence who later parted their ways from him due to their weak religious knowledge

knowledge

iii - Sent his students for propagation of I'tba'at-e-Sunnah who played significant role in the spread of true teachings of Islam throughout the country.

IV - CONFRONTATION WITH AURANGZEB

Asaf Jahan, a close associate of Aurangzeb persuaded Aurangzeb on prohibiting Ahmed from his the efforts of Renaissance as were on the way. On calling Ahmed to the court, when he did not prostrate as per the rule of Deen-i-Islam, he was put in ^{Prison} Gauhati for two years.

His ACQUITAL

The efforts and teachings of Ahmed

did not stop even in prison.
When Aurangzeb knew in detail
those teachings, he acquitted
him and with honor with
1000 one thousand rupees and
some clothes and was allowed
to preach in palace -

Add more arguments

V-INFLUENCE ON CHANGING THE COURSE OF HISTORY OF INDIA

A- ELIMINATION OF DEEN-E-ILAHI

thus influenced Aurangzeb
to reverse all the harm done
to Islam by it -

- i Reimposition of Jiziya
Hindus envied this step
of Jahangir which led them
to behave in ways
- ii Reduced role of Hindus
in state affairs.

- iii Ban on inter-religious marriages
- iv Cow slaughter allowed.
- v Prominent mosques were built.

B - HINDU REACTION TO THE STEPS OF JEHANGIR

All these steps were a revival towards gaining back the role of Islam in politics which envied Hindu Sardars who started conspiracies and openly ^{started} showing their hate towards Islam.

C - IMAGINATION MUSLIMS MUSLIM'S REALIZATION OF SEPARATE IDENTITY

Teachings of Imam Rabbani combined with Hindus' environs reactions can revived Muslims the realization of separate identity in Muslims of India which persisted.

B-HINDU

D-SEED OF TWO NATION THEORY

The realization played a significant role in the need of religio-political amalgamation of Hinduism and Islam as they reverted back to the their original identity. This caused Muslims as well as Hindus that a combined religio-political system is never possible in India which later manifested itself in the emergence of Pakistan in 1947.

E- LENGTHENED LIFE

E-SAVED ISLAM FROM THE IMPACTS OF THE ECLIPSE IN INDIA

"He was the guardian of ^{the} youth of Muslims of India whom God had given a timely warning -"

Iqbal

Due to his role in the reviving

Islam in the hearts hearts of muslims
of India, he got the title of
Mujadid Alf Sani who thus
influenced the course of Islam in India

Add more arguments
in this part

VI-CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Although Sheikh Ahmed was
not a political but a religious
reformer, his efforts proved
significant in ~~not~~ only saving
Islam and Muslims from
amalgamation with Hindus and
thus reverting back to the
realization of their unique
identity which later manifested
itself in the Two Nation Theory
as practically worked over by
Quaid in achieving a separate
homeland for Muslim as Pakistan.

CONCLUSION -

Sheikh Ahmed's movement
crusaded against the hybrid
religion of Deen-i-Qahi and

worked for strengthening belief
of Muslims in true sense. Thus
the realization manifested itself
in the later struggle for a
separate homeland which
changed the influenced the
history of India -

