

Shaikh Ahmad Raxhindi

Shaikh Ahmad Raxhindi is also known as Mujazid Ali Zani.

He was born on 26 June 1564 (during Akbar empire)

and died in 1624 (during Jahangir empire).

- He studied Hadeeth, Tafseer and Philosophy.

- He was Islamic scholar and reformist. (started first reform movement).

- Main purpose of this movement was to protect the identity of Muslims in sub-continent.

Situation of Society that time

- People were engaged in un-Islamic false practices.

- Practices against Sunnah was common.

- Akbar established a separate din of Him called **De-e-Elahi**.

- widespread belief in Karamat (miracles of saints) which misguided people.
- People were not taking guidance from prophet (PBUH) ﷺ
- Akbar did not allowed them to practice Islam.

Objective of mujadid Aliḥ Sanī

- He improve political system during mughal empire.

"Islam is a natural political system in every time and space."

- Protection of identity
- Reform of sufism to correct practices of muslims in a islamic process.

Letters of mujadid Aliḥ Sanī:

- He wrote many letters to Akbar and Jehangir.
- He saw that not only muslims were engaged in false practices and Hindu and

Sikh were putting check and balance on the growth of Islamic rule.

Bhakti movement.

Bhakti movement was a religious movement in medieval hinduism that sought to bring religious reform to all strata. Hindu religious devotees to town and villages to check if people influence towards Islam.

- At that time he wrote a letter to **molana Javid Khan** and mentioned

following concerns:-

- If it's right to kill non muslims who are making conspiracy against muslims?

- Muslims are indulged in non-muslims practices is it right to kill them?

• Islam is in danger as per some muslims. Hence was it ~~is~~ not right to kill them?

• By these letters mujahid Alij Sani was to make it clear that if muslims did not correct their practices if they had weak islamic base then they cannot develop a separate identity of their own.

Concept of wahdat-ul-wajood

Suffi of that time passed a concept called wahdat-ul-wajood. Following were some postulate

- there is no difference between men and creator.
- The worship of creators mean worship of God.
- Entire universe is the symbol of God.

- People were lost after hearing such philosophies and they started wrong practices.

wahdat-ul-shahood:

- In response of the mujahid Aliq Sani established the concept that man and Allah are different entities.
- Man can never become God.

Mujahid Aliq Sani efforts.

- He guided muslims to practice the Islam by giving teaching of prayers, fasting and other practices.
- He apposed Din-e-Elahi.
- He wrote letters to Jahangir where he targeted his administrative policies that its become of his wrong policies, in which muslims cannot spend their life base on Islam.
- He proposed a political structure to him

following were main points.

Central Authority should live and rule on the basis of Islamic teaching.

Constitution (rule to govern people should be based on Islamic preaching too)

- He criticised word *zilli* *ghabi* which he used for himself. and tried to guide him by giving example of the pious caliphs suggested him to fear Allah.

- Mujajid Aliq sani also criticised the liberal scholars whom he used to seek guidance and suggest him to sent them away.

He also criticised him that was about their luxurious life style.

and it should be utilized
for the betterment of muslims.

Suggest him to practice
Islam and ^{follow} good attributes
so that people come
and follow Islam

Imprisonment of mujahid Aliq Sani.

Because of the letter his
criticism he was kept away
and imprisoned in the fort
of Gwabor but he remained
confident the emperor asked
him to bow before him
but he denied.

- when the governor of
Jahangir in different provinces
come to know about the
treatment rendered to Aliq
Sani - They stand against
emperor.

- Mahbit Khan a mighty
governor with king of
Khurasan and Taram attacked
and defeat Jahangir

and then arrested
Mabbit Khan asked Ali
Sani to become emperor
of India but he
refused.

- He also ordered to
release Jahangir. When
Jahangir ~~refused~~ realised
that he was misleded
by his own, he became
the follower of Ali Sanii.

- He died in 1624 and
buried at Sachindli that is
why he is known as
sheikh Ahmad Sachindli.