

## Shaikh Ahmad Sachhindi

Shaikh Ahmad Sachhindi is also known as Mujahid ul-Zani

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

and died in 1624 (during Jahangir's empire)

- He studied Hadith, 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 unislamic false practices.

- Practice against Sunnah was common.

- Akbar established a separate din of His called die-e-Elahi.

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

### Objective of mujadid Aliz Sani

- He improved 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 Aliz Sani:

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

attempt by giving subheadings.

sikh were putting check and balance on the growth of Islamic xia.

### 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 Farid Khan and mentioned following concerns:-

- Is it 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 not right to kill them?

By these letters mujajid Ali Sanj 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  
Sufi of that time passed a concept called wahdat-ul-wajood. Following were some postulates

- there is no difference between men and creator.
- the worship of creation means 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 mujajid Aliq Sani established this concept that man and Allah are different entities.
- Man can never become God.

### Mujajid Aliq Sani efforts.

- He guided muslims to practice the Islam by giving teaching of prayers, fasting and other practices.
- He opposed 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 zulfiqar which he used for himself and tried to guide him by giving example of the previous caliphs suggested him to fear Allah.

Mujjid Ali Sanī 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 <sup>follow</sup> good attributes  
so that people come  
and follow Islam

### Imprisonment of mujajid Aliz Sani.

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

• When the governors of  
Jahangir in different provinces  
came to know about the  
treatment rendered to Aliz  
Sani they stand against  
emperor.

• Mahbit Khan a might  
governor with King of  
Khurasan and took attack  
and defeat Jahangir

and then arrested.

Mohib Khan asked Ali Sani to become emperor of India but he refused.

- He also ordered to release Jahangir when Jahangir ~~the king~~ realised that he was mistreated by his own, he became the follower of Ali Sani.
- He died in 1624 and buried at Sakhindi that is why he is known as Sheikh Ahmad Sakhindi.

also discuss the critical analysis part as well.