

Q. How the reforms of Sheikh Ahmed Suhindi influenced the history of Muslim India?

Outline:

1. Who was Sheikh Ahmed Suhindi?
2. Need for reforms: Pseudo-religious state
3. Reforms:
 - a. Overturning integration of religion.
 - b. Putting an end to biddat/innovation.
 - c. Re-imposing jizya
 - d. Prohibiting intermarriages
Stopping
 - e. Undue favours to Hindus
 - f. Two Nation Theory.
 - g. Teaching resilience against the wrong.

the impacts of these reforms??? that's the main part asked.

no need for a detailed outline for a 20 marks answer.

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, born in village of Sindh named Sirhindi in 1564, was a renowned reformist of Islam in India. He grew up in King Akbar's reign of Mughal empire, which was known for its the controversial policies. Before explaining the reforms of Sirhindi, it is important to see why the grand mughal empire needed reformation.

Need of refo

Need for Reformation in India:

7 centuries ago, Islam was introduced in Subcontinent India. Islam became so widespread that the native Hindus became just a minority.

It only happened in the era of Mughal empire Akbar - the great that the India became a pseudo-Islamic state.

Following ^{are} the major fallacies
in Muslim empire of mughals in
India:

- ① Akbar created a new religion
called Din-e-ilahi
- ② He, in order to make his empire
secular, built temples and
funded Hindu fine arts
- ③ Not only did he give freedom
to non-Muslims, but also prohibited
Muslim religious practices.
- ④ He promoted intermarriage
between Hindus and Muslims.

Although Akbar's reforms benefitted
non-Muslims, it created an
entirely pseudo-religious Muslim
empire that lacked the essence
of Islamic Shariah.

Sheikh Sirhindī's Reforms & Their Impact:

① Overturning integration of Religion:

Sirhindī saw the integration and amalgamation of different religions in India. Akbar, in order to please Hindus and Rajputs, allowed intermarriages with Muslims. Sirhindī objected and after years of struggle finally overturned this custom in India.

② Eradicating innovations/bidat

Akbar and his son Jahangir brought innovation and self-created practices. These were:

a. Prostration before king:

These Mughal emperors asked their subjects to prostrate before them in reverence.

Sirhindī called it "Kufū" and awakened the muslims. He

quoted following verse of
Quran in his sermons.

"And whosoever fabricates what
is against Islam shall be
rejected"

"I have perfected my religion
by completed my favour upon
you." Quran (5:3)

b. Prioritizing Shariah over Sufism

Sufism, a term from Sufi meaning
wool, means to cover oneself
with cloth and disconnect oneself
from the worldly affairs.

Sufism or mysticism was a
fabricated concept of pseudo-
scholars. Sibhindi highlighted
in his sermons that Sufist
practices are "biddat" / innovation.
Muslims should be taught

the teachings of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) and Quran which is the right guidance for muslims.

Iqbal rightly said about him:

He was the guardian of estate of millah
Whom Allah awakened at night.

② Wahdatul Shuhud over
Wahdatul Wujud.

Wahdatul Wujub or

Oneness of appearance was practiced

by Muslims in India. Sufi Hindi

called it illogical and bidat

because it blinds a Muslim to
everything except God. It pushes
a Muslim to believe that only

a Sufi is a perfect Muslim.

In contrast to this, he
introduced Wahdat-ul-Shuhud

which makes a man aware
of existence of the universe.

and follow the teachings of.

↳ Stopping undue favours to Hindus:

Mughal emperors spent a handsome part of the economy to built temples, promoting Hinduism and other religions,

funding Hindu performing arts

Not only this, he also

lifted stopped the ban on cow-slaughter imposed by Akbar-

use specific and self explanatory headings.

↳ Two-Nation Theory:

Sirhindī marked a distinction between Muslims and Hindus and asked Muslims not to corrupt themselves by following other religion practices.

Sirhindī said in his sermon:

"If Muslims want to live as nation, they will have to leave shirk and biddat."

Otherwise, Muslims shall be destroyed like Buddhist lost their identity to Hindus."

4. Teaching resilience against the Wrong:

The biggest revolution Fisihindi brought to Muslims was to teach them to stand against the evil. He himself refused to prostrate before Jahangir. He spent 2 years in jail until the day when the emperor Jahangir admitted his wrong and apologized.

"The one who didn't bow his head before Jahangir
Whose warm breath led heat to freedom."

Allama IQBAL

how these reforms influenced muslims?

discuss the impacts separately in detail.

add more arguments.

end the answer with conclusion