

PAKISTAN STUDY

Syed Ahmed Shah

1. Syed Ahmed Shah

i. Birth and Early Life:

Syed Ahmed Bareilvi was born on **November 29, 1786** in a respectable family of Rai Bareilly. His father name was Syed Muhammad Irfan. His Grandfather name was Shah Allam Allah.

ii. Education:

He was greatly impressed by the preaching and doctrines (عقائد) of Shah Waliullah and was a staunch discipline of his son Shah Abdul Aziz. From very beginning he had an inclination of becoming soldier rather than endeavoring to become a renowned (مشہور) scholar or mystic as did his predecessors. Shah Abdul Qadir sa tallim hasil ki.

2. Biography:

i. Introduction

ii. Carrier of life:

Syed Ahmed began his carrier as a sarwar in the services of Nawab Amir Khan, The Ruler of Tonk (Town in India). During his service, Syed Ahmed learnt military discipline and strategy which made him a great military commander in the years to come.

Military ma jana ka shok tha. 1810 ma training hasil ki.

iii. Establishment of Alliance (اتحاد):

Etihad kiam kia musulmano ma.

iv. Perform Hajj (1821):

Syed Ahmed Shaheed left for Makkah in 1821 along with Maulana Ismail Shaheed, Maulana Abdul Haye and larger number of follower and admirers to perform Hajj and remained absent for nearly two years.

v. Jihad Movement:

Syed Ahmed shaheed was extremely dismayed to see the decline of the Muslims in their religious and ideological commitment. The purpose of his life and struggle was not confined to the spread of Islam by preaching only, but he

believed practical step for this purpose (mean movement of jihad).

vi. Objectives of Jihad Movement

- **Establishment of Islamic System of Government:**

The main objective before Syed Ahmed was the establishment of state which was based on Islamic principles.

- **Reforms/Corrections in Muslim Society:**

The objective of his jihad movement was the reform of Muslim society because at this time Punjab was ruled by Sikh ruler. The Muslims were heavily suffered under his tyrannic rule.

- **Preaching of Jihad:**

Syed Ahmed did not confined him to Delhi but also visiting to neighboring places. During one of his visit to Rampur some Afghan complain to him about the wide scale persecution of Muslim by Sikh regime.

- **Simple Living Life:**

The objective of his jihad was spread of awareness among people about simple living life.

- **Elimination from the atrocities (ظلم، بربریت) of Sikh:**

The Muslims heavily suffered under Sikh tyrannical rule and were denied liberty and freedom to perform and practice their religion. The holy places of Muslims that is Masjids, Shrines were turned into temples and stables by Sikh regime. So the objective of his jihad movement was the elimination of atrocities of Sikh.

- **Elimination of superstitions (توہم پرستی)**

vii. Travel for Jihad (1825-1826):

He traveled different countries and cities to preach jihad like Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Delhi and Nowshera.

Started from Rai Bareilly Punjab, Sindh, KPK

viii. Declaration of war:

Syed Ahmed believe that if Punjab and KPK were liberated of Sikh domination, the Muslims would regain their old position. He, therefore, picked up Punjab to begin his jihad movement against Sikhs and selected KPK to begin his operation for the elimination of non-Islamic forces.

ix. Akira Battle:

Syed Ahmed began his jihad against the Sikhs by challenging the Sikhs army at Akira on 21st December 1826. The fight at Akira was night assault when nearly 900 Muslims pounce on the sleeping Sikhs. It was successful mission and heavy loss was inflicted on the Sikhs.

Akira or Hizro ma sikoh ko haraya or tahrika mujahidin kamyab hui.

x. Conspiracy (سازش) of Sikhs:

The jihad movement went through the early stages of struggle with amazing success. At this time a conspiracy was hatched against the jihad movement the Sikh brought pressure on Yar Muhammad who tried to poison Syed Ahmed which he survived. In 1829, Yar Muhammad was killed in an encounter against mujahideen.

3. Creation of Islamic State:

i. Reforms/Correction in Muslim Society

ii. Introduction to Shariat:

After occupying Peshawar, Syed Ahmed pay his attention towards the introduction of shariat.

iii. Establishment of Islamic System

iv. Negotiation with Sardars and local people

v. Took oath of aligns:

By this time large number of sardars and khans had submitted to Syed Ahmed and had taken an oath of allegiance at Syed's hand. It was decided at a general meeting of sardars, khans and local people that every one should take an oath of baca at Syed's hand.

vi. Declared as a caliph:

Syed Ahmed was declared as a caliph whose order were binding on all subjects.

vii. Convinced the people to adopt Islamic way of Life:

He also introduced social reforms and asked the local people to abandon their old customs and life pattern. He urged them to adopt Islamic way of life and refrained from taking intoxication (نشہ آور چیزیں).

4. Opposition From local Tribes:

- i.** Sultan Muhammad Khan promised to give fixed amount to Mujahidin

Sultan Muhammad Khan waha ka kabila ka sardar tha, jino na wadah ka wo Mujahidin ko mukara karda rakam dan gam agar is par logo ko ikthalaf tha.

- ii. Conspiracy of Sultan Muhammad Khan
Sikho sa mil ga.
- iii. Small Local tribes started openly opposition.
- iv. Local Afghan Sardar also started opposition.
- v. Lack of unity in tribal sardar
- vi. Strong tradition of Revenge in Sardars
- vii. Mutual Difference of Tribal Sardars

5. Martyrdom At Balakot (May,1831):

After relinquishing Peshawar, Syed Ahmed Shifted to Balakot and began his movement from Rajouri in 1831. The Muslims were defeated in the battle in which Syed Ahmed, Ismail Khan and many other followers laid down their lives. With the death of Syed Ahmed, the Jihad Movement fell into disarray and could not be carried out with old enthusiasm.

Peshawar sa Balakot shift hua. Kashmir jana chata tha. Balakot ma makami sardaro ki sazish na rat ka andaro ma in par hamla kia.

Sikho or musalmano ma jang hui

Fasala ki jang(May, 1831)

- Companions
 - Ismail khan (Shaheed)
 - Syed Ahmed (Shaheed)
 - Molana Abdul Hai (Escaped)

Ya tahrik chalta chalta tahrika kalafat ma badal gai janga azadi ma bhi yahi jangju sharik hua yahi tahraka Pakistan ki bunyad Bani.