**Please Replace Book Page 42 and 43 with this Topic : Thanks
Syed Ahmad Shaheed (or) Syed Ahmad Barelvi**

Syed Ahmad Barelvi was born in 1786 in the town of Rae Bareli in present-day Uttar Pradesh, India. He was a highly religious and educated individual who had studied Islamic theology and law in Delhi and Medina. He was influenced by the teachings of the 18th century Muslim reformer Shah Waliullah and aimed to purify Islamic society in India from the influence of Hindu customs and beliefs.

**Early Life:**

In his early life, Syed Ahmad Barelvi was a scholar and a preacher, who travelled extensively throughout India and the Middle East. He was deeply concerned about the decline of Islamic values and the influence of Hindu culture on Muslim society in India. He believed that the only way to preserve the true essence of Islam was to launch a "Jihad" or holy war against the forces of oppression and un-Islamic practices.

Barelvi was also influenced by the ideas of Wahhabism, a strict and puritanical interpretation of Islam that was prevalent in the Arabian Peninsula at the time. He saw the need to revive the practice of the pure Islam in India and to challenge the political and cultural domination of the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire.

In 1826, he founded the "Tariqa-i-Muhammadiyya" movement, which aimed to promote Islamic piety, educate Muslims and mobilize them to fight against the British and the Sikhs. He called for a unified and peaceful Islamic state in India, where Islamic law and values would be upheld.

Syed Ahmad Barelvi's teachings and ideas had a profound impact on the Muslim community in India and inspired many to join his movement. He remains an important figure in the history of the Indian subcontinent, and is remembered for his dedication to the cause of Islamic revival and his efforts to unify and mobilize Muslims against colonial rule.

**Reforms Movement:**

Syed Ahmad Barelvi's reforms movement, also known as the "Tariqa-i-Muhammadiyya" movement, aimed to revive the practice of pure Islam in India and to challenge the political and cultural domination of the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire. The movement was based on the principles of Wahhabism, a strict and puritanical interpretation of Islam that was prevalent in the Arabian Peninsula at the time.

The movement aimed to promote Islamic piety and educate Muslims about the true essence of their faith. Barelvi believed that the only way to preserve the true essence of Islam was to launch a "Jihad" or holy war against the forces of oppression and un-Islamic practices. He called for a unified and peaceful Islamic state in India, where Islamic law and values would be upheld.

Barelvi's reforms movement attracted a large number of followers, including scholars, students, and common people. He established madrasas (Islamic schools) and organised preaching and educational missions to spread his message across the country. His followers also engaged in social and cultural activities to promote the cause of Islamic revival and to challenge the influence of Hinduism and British colonialism.

In addition to promoting Islamic education and values, the reforms movement also aimed to challenge the political and cultural domination of the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire. Barelvi and his followers engaged in armed resistance against the British and the Sikhs, and attempted to establish an Islamic state in India.

Despite their efforts, the movement was ultimately unsuccessful in achieving its goals. Syed Ahmad Barelvi was killed in a battle against the Sikhs in 1831, and the movement was dispersed after his death. Nevertheless, the reforms movement left a lasting impact on the Muslim community in India and is remembered as an important chapter in the history of the Indian subcontinent.

**Jihad Movement**

Syed Ahmad Barelvi's Jihad movement aimed to establish an Islamic state in India and to challenge the political and cultural domination of the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire. The movement was a response to the decline of Islamic values and the increasing influence of Hindu customs and beliefs on Muslim society in India. Barelvi believed that the only way to preserve the true essence of Islam was to launch a "Jihad" or holy war against the forces of oppression and un-Islamic practices.

The movement was based on the principles of Wahhabism, a strict and puritanical interpretation of Islam that was prevalent in the Arabian Peninsula at the time. Barelvi and his followers sought to promote Islamic piety and to educate Muslims about the true essence of their faith. They established madrasas (Islamic schools) and organised preaching and educational missions to spread their message across the country.

In addition to promoting Islamic education and values, the Jihad movement also engaged in armed resistance against the British and the Sikhs. Barelvi and his followers travelled to the northwestern regions of India and established a base in the city of Balakot. From there, they launched several military campaigns against the British and the Sikhs, with the goal of establishing an Islamic state in India.

Despite their efforts, the Jihad movement was ultimately unsuccessful in achieving its goals. Syed Ahmad Barelvi was killed in a battle against the Sikhs in 1831, and the movement was dispersed after his death. Nevertheless, the Jihad movement left a lasting impact on the Muslim community in India and is remembered as an important chapter in the history of the Indian subcontinent.

It is worth noting that Barelvi's ideas and the Jihad movement he led have been controversial and have attracted criticism from some quarters. Some have argued that his ideas were misguided and that his use of violence was not in line with the true teachings of Islam. Others have praised him as a courageous and dedicated leader who fought against colonial oppression and sought to preserve the Islamic values and identity of the Indian Muslim community.

**Battle of Balakot:**

Syed Ahmad Barelvi died on 27 May 1831 in a battle against the Sikh Empire in Balakot, a city in the northwestern region of India. The battle was part of Barelvi's efforts to establish an Islamic state in India and to challenge the political and cultural domination of the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire.

Barelvi was killed in action while leading his followers in battle against the Sikhs. Sikh soldiers dug up the grave of Syed Ahmad Barelvi and threw his dead body into the river. It was never found as the water in the Kunhar river flows too fast in that area. Despite his death, the movement he led continued for several years, but eventually dispersed after facing repeated military setbacks.

Barelvi's death was a significant event in the history of the Indian subcontinent and had a lasting impact on the Muslim community in India. He is remembered as a brave and dedicated leader who fought against colonial oppression and sought to preserve the Islamic values and identity of the Indian Muslim community. Today, he is remembered as a symbol of resistance against colonialism and as a hero of the Indian independence movement.