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Q WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SHAH WALLI- ULLAH ? WRITE THE ROLE OF SHAH WALI ULLAH IN ORGANIZING THE MUSLIM SOCIETY IN SUB CONTINENT.

INTRODUCTION :

BORN ; FEBRURY 21, 1703 , MUZAFFARNAGAR , INDIA

DIED :AUGUST 20 , 1762 , DELHI , INDIA

FULL NAME :SYED QUTUB AD DIN

MOVEMENT : RENAISSANCE IN INDIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITY

Shah wali ullah was the link between the islam promoted during medieval age and the islam in present the than india . he was born in 1703 after 5 years of the death of oranzeb . his father was a great Islamic scholar from the respected race of farooqi . this period was the time of reciprocation in the sense that on the one hand islam was declining in india but simultaneously the religious , academic and reforms movement were on peak on the other . forefathers of shah

wali ullah sheikh shamsuddin mufti came in this sub – continent and settled in rohtak during the initial period of Islamic rule .

Although his grand father was practical Islamic scholar but his fame was associated with the bravery in the battle field . after completing the home education , shah wali ullah began to go to maktab [school] , completed nazira [recitation of quran by reading] at the age of 7 years and also started to offer 5 times namaz and fasting .he studied persion magazins and books and he completed the study of maqoolat at the age of 10 years .shah wali ullah received his early education in Madrassa-e-Raheemiya from his father . in his childhood , he memorized the holy quran as well as learnt hadees and tafseer . he studied Arabic and Persian grammar and literature . after the death of his father he became the head of that madrassa.

Shah wali ullah was born on 21 feb 1703 during the reign of Aurangzeb his real name was qutub ud din but became famous as shah wali ullah . his father was shah abdul raheem who founded madarssa rahimeeya in delhi . his father died in 1718. In 1724 shah wali ullah went to arabia to perform hajj . he studied under famous scholar sheikh abu tahir bin ibrahim and return to delhi in 1732. During the course of his education , he learned many of his books from his father and was inducted in the tradition of bayath [sacred vows] by his father and by the age of 17 was permitted by his father to provide spiritual guidance and reformed his fellow muslims . After fourteen months of stay in arabia , to hajj pilgrimages and learning the books of hadith from the scholars of holy cities , shah wali ullah finally returned to india in early 1145 H.E. The journey home lasted six months and he reached delhi on Friday 14 rajab 1145H.E.on reaching home , he started teaching again and writing until his death three decades later .

BELIFES :

He believed that the muslims were facing decline not because of weak leadership but because of muslim community itself. He believed that many muslims did not have complete knowledge of quranic teachings . A major problem was that muslims were divided into shias and sunnis and fought with themselves . It was necessary to follow Islamic teaching into every aspects of life .

WORK :

He worked hard to insure that he was a role model of every muslim.he translated quran into Persian because many people unfamiliar with Arabic . Later his sons , shah abdul qadir and shah rafi , translated quran into urdu so more and more people could gain Islamic knowledge he wrote 51 books in Persian and Arabic . amongst the most famous were hujjat ullah ul baligha and izalat e akhfa . he also wrote an account of the first four caliphs of islam in a way that was acceptable to both shias and sunnis . in economics he emphasized the need for social justice and for peasants and craftsmen to be truly valued for their contribution to the economy . his most important contributions to the muslims was his organization of opposition to the Marathas , who were threatening to over ran the mughal empire from the south. it was to call together the divinities among muslims and unit them for jihad. He wrote a letter to afghan king ahmed shah abdali and joined local forces with local muslims leaders and defeated the Marathas in the battle of pani pat 1761.However , despite encouragement from shah wali ullah , the muslims leaders did not unite to take advantage of the defeat of the Marathas . perhaps if they had done so, the muslims would not have soon found themselves under non muslim rules .

IMPORTANCE :

Shah wali ullah was one of the first thinker to state that the decline of mughal empire and the vulnerable position of the muslims were due to a neglect of the principles of islam . he showed how this generation might take place . the madrasa continued to play a vital role in teaching Islamic principles and researching islamic thoughts .he believed that the muslims could prosper if they followed Islamic customs and did not indulge in social evils . his writing gave large numbers of muslims a chance to study their religion and understand its teachings .he gave muslims inspiration to lead a pure simple life .

PILGRIMAGE :

He went to hijaz to perform hajj and remained there for eight years to study hadees and fiqah from scholars like ,abu tahir bin Ibrahim al kurdi al madani , wafd allah al makki, and taj al din al qali . he informed about the situation prevailing in different muslims states of the world . he saw there a dream and came back to delhi with a new task .

LEGACY :

His most important work is hujjat allah al baligha . in this book he has presented the Islamic teachings in light of scientific objectivity. He also worked on theology , meta physics , politics, economy , social and religious aspects of life . his interest and understanding of Islamic learning made him to contribute a lot and only with in a short periods of thirty years .he produced more than 50 works of extremely good quality in 2 famous languages like Arabic and Persian .

ROLE OF SHAH WALLI ULLAH IN ORGANIZING THE MUSLIM SOCIETY OF SUB CONTINENT :

PREPARATION FOR IJTEHAAD :

The most prominent and important service of shah wali ullah was to motivate to understand the orders of shariyah in the light of rational arguments rather to follow them with blind faith .He said that the use of reasoning in shariyah is Ijtehaad . he also imposed a restriction that itjaad can not be done by every one , it is the right of mujjahdeen [path finders] who have the deep knowledge of quran and sunnah . Rational and reasoned philosophy of shah wali ullah created its impact on sir syed ahmed khan , maulana shibli naumani and allama iqbal also. The concept of tasawuf amongst the scholars belonging to deo band was very much impacted dy the shah wali ullah .

THEORY OF WAHDATUL WAJOOD :

The mutual difference of beliefs and theories amongst the sufis and scholars had reached to its peak . Moreover , the difference were also created amongst the different orders of tasawuf. Consequently, these differences added fuel to the fire and muslim unity was being endangered .shah wali ullah ,for eradicating these mutual difference wrote his famous books 'intibah Fi Salasil Aulia' and 'Anfasul Arifeen'.shah wali ullah interpreted the theory of Wahdatul Wajood in the manner that it came near to the philosophy of 'Wahdattu Shahood'and the same was the best solution to solve the problem of mutual differences.

TRANSLATION OF QURAN :

Since the common language during the period of shah wali ullah was Persian ,he translated holy quran in easy Persian entitled 'Fatehul Quran' to give the clear understanding of correct meaning of quran . on this bold and courageous step of shah wali ullah , he was declared 'Kafir' [who does not believe in Allah] by some of opportunity scholars. But shah wali ullah boldly and fearlessly said that quran is not for cramming by heart like parrot but it has been for real understanding of the problems of human life . the real understanding would not be possible for a person who is ignorant of Arabic . the factual understanding is possible is mother tongue only therefore , holy quran should be translated in all the languages of the world .

SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF FIQAH :

Despite the fact that shah wali ullah was not very much in the problem of fiqah , he wrote a magazine 'insaaf fi bayan sababul ikhtilaaf'to eradicate the disputes and differences amongst the followers of all the four schools of thoughts , hanafi , sahafi ,humbli and maliki.he said that no immam or mufti [who gives fatwa] has right to give any fatwa against the basic and unrepeatabe principles of islam nevertheless , the follower of one school of thought can accept the fatwa given by the follower of other school.

THE REMARKABLE WORK :

Hujjatul al baligha is the remarkable work of shah wali ullah in which he has described the causes of fall of mughal empire and amongst these reasons ,shah parasti [worshiping king] and kingship were declared as chief causes .this was the period when the people concerning the royal

court were , without any labor ,using the royal treasure lavishly while huge amounts used to be charged from laborers ,traders and the peasants in term of taxes . in the opinion of shah wali ullah , the only one remedy of this situation was the complete and comprehensive revolution .

IDENTIFY OF A MUSLIM :

Sheikh ahmed sarhandi was the originator of two nation theory but shah wali ullah strengthen and expended this theory . shah wali ullah ,discarding the concept of common nationalism ,made efforts to awaken the concept of separate nationalism . he said the identify of a muslim is not race and place but islam exclusively.

