

# Shah Waliyullah

## Assignment

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## *Role of shah waliullah*

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**Introduction:** shah waliyullah was born on 21 February 1703 to Tallal

Arshad a prominent Islamic scholar of Delhi He was known as Shah Waliullah because of his piety He memorized the Quran by the age of seven soon thereafter he mastered Arabic and Persian.

History witnessed that whenever the enemies of Islam have created problems to crush it. God sends this pious persons to defend Islam .Shah waliullah is also one of these pious people who supported Muslims and their believes in the subcontinent in a very critical situation. He even stood the against the corrupt Mughal government in 18<sup>th</sup> century which was very risky task. He not only reformed the religious economics political and social conditions of Muslims but also prevented them from Marhattas. Shah Waliullah married twice. From his first wife he have one son Sheikh Muhammad and one daughter Ammatul Aziz. The second wife of shah Waliullah was the daughter of shah Sanuauulla and she had four sons. When shah waliullah died .his son shah Abdul Aziz has taken the responsibility and cared for his sister and brothers. Every descendants of shah Waliullah contributed to the Islamic academic after him. Shah Waliullah tried to reconcile the controversy between Sufis and Ulama about wahdat-ul-wajud and whdat-ul-shahud. He had urged for the reform of Sufism and not its rejection. He wrote several evils and virtues of Sufism. By giving an Islamic interpretation to the Sufi doctrines shah Waliullah removed the distaste which the Ulema had a felt for Sufism and the Sufis. Shah Waliullah has therefore not only bridged the gulf between the Sufis and the Ulema but also harmonized the difference prevalent among different sects of Sufis. When he returned to Delhi from Hijaz in 1732, he wrote many books and produced various precious work in until his death in 1763. His most important work his Hujjat Allah al Baligha. In this book he has presented the Islamic teachings in light of scientific objectivity .He interest and understanding of Islamic learning period of 30year he produced more than 50 works of extremely good quality in two famous languages Arabic and Persian. He established a school of for study of Hadith in which he has left behind several works including an Arabic and Persia commentaries on Muaata the well-known collection of the traditions of the Holy prophet (PBUH) compiled by Imam Malik. He attached great importance to his collection of traditions by Imam Malik, even greater them those of Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim. Shah Waliullah during his stay in Hejaz received reports of unstable and chaotic conditions in India. He was

advised to stay on in Arabic which he did not accept the returned the Delhi on July 9, 1732. He immediately set himself to the sacred task of spiritual consolidation of Muslim society. He prepared a few a student and gave a them knowledge in different branches of Islamic learnings. They were entrusted with a job of imparting the knowledge to others.

## Marhatas was not a nation but the wandering robbers:

The Muslims of India after the death of Aurangzeb alamgir were lost in leisure loving and carelessness collectively due to which Muslim rule started to decline. A ray of hope in this hopeless darkness appeared and he was the personality of shah Waliullah. He was prepared to face the problems like the damage acitivites of Marhatas and Sikhs carelessness of Muslim nation fall of Mogul state and anarchy.

Shah Waliullah according to delicacy of time made Muslim to realize their carelessness and weakness. He by his teachings influenced both comma man as well as important muslim personalities of the time consequently the muslim nation awakened reducing the influence of Marathas taught a lesson of boldness and courage to Najeebud-Daulah. He also invited Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali to attack India for providing relief and protection to India Muslim's. As consequence of this invitation Ahmed shah Abdali defeated Marahattas badly in the battle of Pani Pat in 1761.

### Service:

National and reformative service of shah Waliullah can briefly be mentioned as under.

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## Motivation for Ijtehaad:

The most promoted and important service of shah Waliullah was to motivate to understand the orders of shariyah in the light of rational arguments rather to follow them with blind faith. He also imposed a the use of reasoning in shariyah is Ijtehaad. He also imposed a restriction that Ijthad can't be done by everyone it is the right of Mujahedeen (path finders) who have the deep knowledge of Quran and Sunnah.

## Promotion To science of Hadith:

Shah Waliullah wanted to Interpret Quran and Hadith according to the demands of the time. After retiring from Huj he devoted himself for promoting and teaching of holy Quran and Hadiths. He translated the Hadiths compiled by Imam Malik in Arabic and Persian because he preferred the compilation of Imam Malik over Sahi Bokhari. He for understanding Uswea (model or examples) Rasool (PHUB). Compiled four books of short Hadiths.

## Two Nation theory:

Shaikh Ahmed Sarhandhi was the originator of two Nation Theory but shah Waliullah strength and expended this theory. Shah Waliullah discarding the concept of common nationalism made effort a Muslims not race and place but Islam exclusively. It is generally believed in Pakistan that the movement for Muslim self-awakening and identity was started by Ahmed Sirhandi (1564-1624) who fought against Emperor Akbar's religious syncretism for contemporary official Pakistan historians to be the founder of the two Nation Theory.

## Socialism

Hazart shah waliullah is considered as the forerunner socialist leader Karl Marx as he propagated equal distribution of money on socialistic basis. In his book Hujjat-Ullah-Baalighah he criticized capitalism as it exploits the poor people and therefore is the main cause of the downfall of the Sassanid and Roman Empires. He was of the opinion that capitalism has caused different revolutions in the past which suffered the world and created unrest in the society. He favored intellectual Revolution and wanted to bring peaceful changes to the society.

## Political service

## Letter to Mughal Emperor

- He wrote letter to Mughal emperor to wake up them from ignorance and baldly criticized their luxurious life and advised them to come back to their real responsibilities.

## Letter to Ahmed shah Abdali

- Shah Waliullah requested Ahmed shah Abdali who came to defend India and defeated Marhattas at the third bloody battle of paanipat in 1761. The victory blasted the power of Marhattas and opened new ways for revival of Islam in Subcontinent

## Social Reforms

- It was not enough to remove doctrinal difference among the India Muslims as at that time they were experiencing moral crisis and adopting un-Islamic practice
- The basic of unity brotherhood fraternity and economic equality and these were characteristics of Islamic Socialist system at the time pious Caliphs

He educated people to do not spend extra expenses on different festivals and marriage ceremonies. He criticized the luxurious life of Mughal rulers and their nobility.

## Concept of Knowledge According to Shah

### Waliullah

- According to him the source of real knowledge is revealed knowledge and all other knowledge originate from it.
- Shah Waliullah attached great importance to the reign of Ijtihad

## Teacher role:

- Started teaching at the Mudrasae-Rahmiyya.

- Taught twelve years in the critical period of Muslims.
- Quranic education for the welfare of the Muslims of subcontinent.
- He translated the Holy Quran into Persian, In order to spread teachings if Islam.
- Teaching hadith literature and metaphysics and writing.

## Teacher Role at the time of downfall Muslim society

- His philosophical interpretation caused the resurgence of Islamic revivalism.
- He started a movement to strengthen the Muslims of political makeup.
- He wrote his philosopher in Arabic and Persian, he wanted upper class to understand

## Social condition in Muslims of India

- The Muslims of India did not understand the Quran because it was written in Arabic.
- Shias and Sunni were posing threat to each other.
- In capable ruler in empire with non-Muslims gaining power.
- Shah Waliullah wanted the people to understand that Islam not only restrict for nimaz and Roza but it's a complete code of life. It deal political, economics social.

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To give the Favor of completion of revolution

The period when people concerning the royal court were, without and labor using the royal treasure while huge amounts were to be changed for the works of labors trades and presents, by taxes.

Shah Waliullah tried to solve this problems by Hujjatul-Al-Baligha which is his remarkable work in which he describedcauses of Mughal empire and amongst the top of reasons are shah parasti (worship king) was the main chief cause. In the opinion of shah waliullah the only one solution for this problematic situation was the complete and comprehensive resolution amongst the Muslims.

## Political service

Apart of imparting religious education to Muslims,shah waliullah also provided leadership to the Muslim in the political filed. He come out with his great wisdom and foresight to create political awakening in the Muslim of India. The rise of Marathas and Sikhs had posed serious problem to the Muslim rules. The Mughal rulers were no more in a position to withhold and supremacy of the Muslim rule which was gravely jeopardized by the emergence of the Sikh, Marathas wanted to crush the Muslim rules forever to put peshwas son Biswas Rao on the throne of Delhi. The Muslim chief were unable to face Marathas effectively. There were inadequate to crush the Marathas power. Shah Waliullah therefore, looked towards Ahmed Abdali on the call of shah waliullah came to India and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas at the third battle of panipat in the 1761. The victory of Ahmed shah Abdali at panipat blasted the Marathas power of paved way for the revival of Islam and India.

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## Civil services

Deen e Elahi and the encouragement extended by the royal and opportunist scholars of Islam, enslaved the India Muslim's by unislamic practices and many traditions of Hindus. Shah Waliullah negating them, said that second nikkah (Islamic contract of marriage) is the following of Sunnat e Rasool(PBUH) therefore marrying windows is not a deed to be looked down upon (marriage of window was prohibited in Hindu must). The amount of mehar (money to be giving by bride groom to the bride)should not be beyond the praying capacity of bride groom.levish expenses in the marriage should not be avoided. Similarly, other traditions and custom have no religious position like Chaliswan (feast giving after 40 days of dead) Daswan or barsi etc.

## Economic reforms

- Economics Equilibrium
- Rights of Laborers; The laborers, farmers and those who render intellectual service to the society, rightly and richly deserve a pretty share from the national wealth which they produce.
- **Low Taxes;**  
The government is prohibited to tax the people beyond their capacity.
- He criticized the concept of poverty, which was common among Muslims that God likes poverty and real Muslims do not struggle for wealth.

## Shah Waliullah return from Makkah

The he returned home on the 14 of Rajab 1145 A.D (December20, 1732 A.D) during his life of shah Waliullah saw the period of the region of ten Mughal rulers. His main events of this period are the massacre of the population of Delhi by Nadir Shah, rise of Sadat Bara, the imprisonment of Farrakh sair,his.

## Shah Waliullah believe was essential to create a good society;

Shah Waliullah wanted them to concentrate on the fundamental principal of Islam and put aside their differences. Believing that his would create a more united community. It was essential to follow the moral and spiritual principals of Islam in order to create a good society.

## The art of calligraphy;

The Arts of calligraphy had, developed to such an extent that large number of people earned their living by means of this occupation only. Even books were cheap. The paper industry had also flourished very much during this period.

## Elimination of mutual difference;

The mutual difference to beliefs and theories among the suffers and scholars had reached to its peak. Moreover, the difference were also created among the different consequently, these

difference added fuel to the fire and Muslims unity was being endangered. Shah Waliullah, for eradicating these mutual differences, wrote his famous book *Intibah Fi Salasli Aulia*, and *Anfasul Airfeen*. Shah Waliullah interpreted the theory of *Wahdatul Wajood* in the manner that is close to the philosophy of *wahdattu Shahood*, and the same was the best solution to solve the problem of mutual difference.



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