

Q Shah wali Ullah

## Introduction

Shah wali Ullah was born at 21 Feb, 1703. His real name was Qutub-ud-din. He got his early education from his father Shah Abdur Rahim. He was come on front when Mughal Empire were declining. He gave full-fledged vision of Political, social and economic.

## Historical background

The big impact of Mujiddid on Alamgir because his teacher was Khwaja Muhammed mazoom son of Mujiddid. Alamgir emphasized on jihad more than need. Furthermore, Alamgir tried to establish islamic rule in the rigid form. Resultantly people turned against him. when he died in 1707 AD - Hindus became rebell, Sikh and some small muslim governer become rebell. Hence the decline of Mughal empire were seen. In 1720 AD Shah wali ullah observed these situation and emerged as a

second Reformist.

## His Social Contribution

Mujaddid more focus on Political contribution to protect the muslim identity while in this context Shah Wali Ullah focus on social, political and economic. He said that there should be unity among the muslim only then muslim identity would be protected. Hence, he wrote a book called 'Izalatul Khafa' to address Shia - sunni difference

## His Religious Contribution

Shah Wali Ullah believed that the main reason behind the differences b/w muslim is understanding of Quran. Every group developed own understanding and interpretation of Quran. Hence he translated Quran in persian language. Later his sons translated in Urdu language that common men understand it. His main aim was to come together muslim on one meaning of Quran. Furthermore he also

said that if two muslim have differences on religious matter they are excluded from the circle of islam because Prophet already said that islam completed. In fact these differences are man made and ~~if~~ <sup>when</sup> you give it name of religious differences it means you challenge the authority of God. Moreover, he also believed that muslim identity only protected in idle islamic society. This idle islamic society must be ~~or~~ according to the principle of islam.

## Political vision

1. H. Qureshi discussed the situation of that time in his book "History of Freedom Movement". He wrote that Mughal empire were decline at that time. After Nadir shah attacked in 1739, the Mughal empire were started declined. Slowly and gradually some muslim governor separate from empire ~~eg~~ for example Awadh was separate, Bengal was separate. At that ~~situation~~

Hence, Marhatta forces was also on rise. At that situation external help was justified. Therefore, he wrote letter to Ahmed Shah Abdali to come and crush the Marhatta elements. Then, in 1761 the third battle of Panipat was happened in which Marhatta was defeated by Abdali. However, Mughals could not get its benefits. Even no group or governor was able to govern India. Resultantly, a political vacuum was created which was used by British for their vested interest. So 1761 onwards the British influence was enhanced. From 1761-1857 different Muslim rulers tried to establish Islamic rule. However, these all are small efforts. Even all were crush by British. For example in 1764, Mughals with Awadh and Bengal versus British were fought which called Battle of Buxar but all were defeated by British. Secondly, in 1799 Tipu Sultan was tried but defeated. So the Shah Waliullah's vision was correct but no leader made influence on India.

## Economic vision of Shah Wali Ullah

Shah wanted to uplift Mughal rule but it is necessary that the Mughal treasury always full. However, some provinces which separated from Mughal its treasury <sup>was</sup> also cut from Mughal. Moreover, lawlessness was also on the peak people regretted to give tax. In this situation he gave his economic vision. Firstly, he said tax is the right of muslim ruler. Secondly he said Property belongs to Allah, because some mansabdar wanted that Mughal allow ~~any~~ resources area of south Kalkata. Thirdly, said no private property right prevail in Islam (specially resources property). It belong to God and manage by state. Furthermore, the Mughals were very weak they took loan on interest to give salary to employ. In this context Shah gave Fatwa that interest is haram in Islam. However muslim ruler can use any resources for the glory of Islam you cannot give them loan.

## Conclusion

Shah Waliullah was a reformist in real sense. He gave concept of socio; political, and economic to uplift the rule of mughl. Because Mughl was decline by all side. In Political domain he wanted muslim rule ~~but~~ on one consensus but according to the principle of Islam. Furthermore, he religiously <sup>tried to</sup> united muslim ummah on one meaning of Allah. Moreover, his economic efforts was very prominent. In fact his book *hujjat ul buligha* in 18 century ~~o~~ upon private property (in which he denied property property) was one-century early than das copite book of Karl Marx.