

Aysha Musir

Roll No. 350

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Part - II

Q No 2

Explain the services of Shah Wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmed Sirhadi. How these reformers impacted the history of sub continent

Shah wali Ullah:

Shah wali Ullah, also known as Qutb-al-Din Ahmed, was born on February 21, 1703 near Delhi in India. During 18th century, Islam in the sub continent faced many challenges. There were conflicts b/w different sects, a decline in moral values, a lack of understanding of the Holy Quran and a general ignorance about Islam. This raised concerns that religious disintegration could accompany political collapse. However, a period of religious revival began, largely due to the efforts of Shah wali Ullah. He came from religious family and received education from his father Shah ~~waliullah~~ ~~was~~ Abdul Rahim, at Madrasa-i-Rahimiya. After the completion of his education he went on pilgrimage and pursued further studies in Saudi Arabia. During his time there, he decided to promote Islamic values among Muslims and present Islam in a rational manner. Upon his return to India, he started working towards these goals. Shah wali Ullah's works cover a wide range of topics, including economics, politics, social issues, metaphysics and theology. His contribution

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represents an early significant effort to reassess the entire Islamic system with a scientific and objective approach.

~~Proceeded~~

~~Educational and religious services~~

In 1738, he translated Quran into Persian to respond to the questions raised by Christian Missionaries. Afterwards his sons Shah Rafi-ud-Din and Shah Abdul Qadir translated the Quran into Urdu.

Shah Wali Ullah taught students about different aspects of Islamic knowledge. In his famous work called "Aqaid-al-Jayid-fi Ahkam-al-Ijtihad wa-al-Taqid," he encouraged the use of Ijtihad instead of blindly following others. During his time, there was a lot of hostility b/w Shia's and Sunnis and this was causing "Ihtilafat al-Khulafa" to help clear up misunderstanding b/w Shia's and Sunnis.

~~Political Services.~~

During the 18th century, the Marathas became a powerful political force and posed a threat to take over the rule in Delhi. It was a crucial time so, Shah Wali Ullah took steps to counter their advance. He prepared Najid-ullah who was the chief of the Rohilla tribe and Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Oudh, for a religious war called Jihad. Shah Wali-Ullah also wrote a letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali, the king of Afghanistan, asking for his help in protecting Muslims from the Marathas' oppressive actions. As a

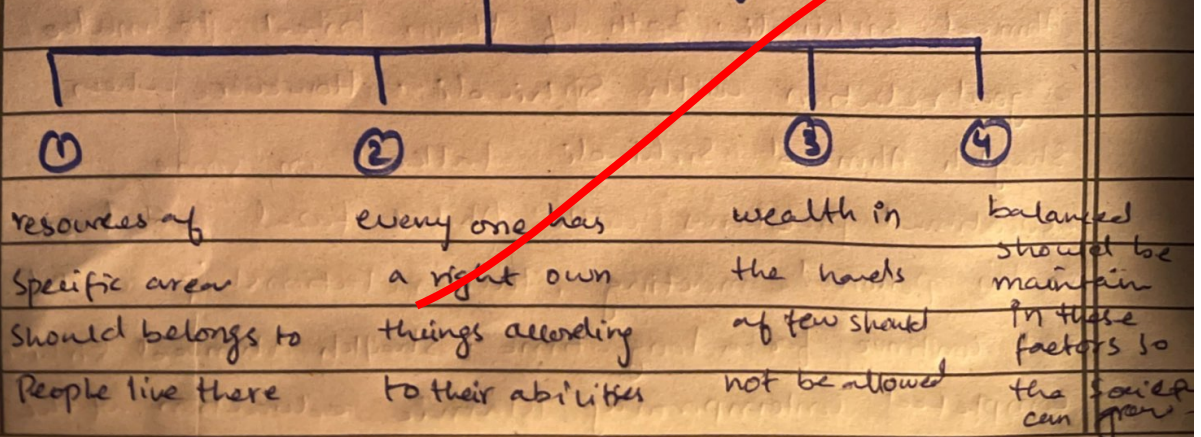
result, in the third Battle of Panipat Ahmad Shah Abdali decisively defeated Marathas. In Summary, the Muslim Renaissance movement initiated by Shah Wali Ullah paved the way for future freedom movements in the Indo Pakistan region.

Economic Services.

Shah Wali Ullah focused his teachings on reshaping Muslim society by emphasizing the importance of fairness, reducing social inequalities and addressing the unfair distribution of wealth. In his book, he identified the reasons behind the problems and divisions in Muslim society. These included;

- Putting too much strain on the Public treasury by giving salaries and benefits to individuals who don't contribute to the well being of the state.
- Imposing high taxes on farmers, merchants and workers, which led to wide spread tax avoidance. Shah Wali Ullah believed that a country can only thrive if taxes are fair and not to burden some.

Shah Wali Ullah's four principles of Economics



effects :-

Shah Wali Ullah provided significant contributions in the areas of Politics, Society, religion and economics. He worked to unite Muslims and resolve their internal differences. Through his letters and writings he cleverly addressed the challenges and threats faced by the community. Shah Waliullah played a crucial role in inspiring the community to regain its moral strength and uphold its values. Saving a community's conscience, beliefs and faith from destruction was a remarkable achievement. Even after his death in 1762, his sons and followers continued his work. Many future Islamic leaders and thinkers found inspiration in his teachings and actions.

Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi at Glance:

He was born in 14th Sawal at Sirhind. He received his early education from his father Shaykh Abdul Ahmad and other renowned scholars of Sirhind. During his early days of studying hadith and tafseer, the Emperor Akbar's close courtiers Abdul Fazal and Fazi heard of the brilliancy of Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi. Both of them tried to make a good relation with Sirhindi. However when Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi talked on some educational problems with Abdul Fazal and Fazi in his personal meeting, this relationship could not continue for a long time. Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi completed contemporary Islamic education at the

age of seventeen and became murshid of a great Naqshbandi alim Khawaja Muhammad Baqi Billah. Due to having great abilities, Shaykh Sirhindi had got Naqshbandi status in just two and half month. After Khawaja Baqi Billah's death Sirhindi held the Khawaja's school of thought. The current situation of the subcontinent showed that only the Mujaddidi movement and his school of thought could achieve a great success in the development and existence of Islamic ideology in the society. In this regard Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi played a vital role.

Effects of Sirhindi Reforms in the Subcontinent.

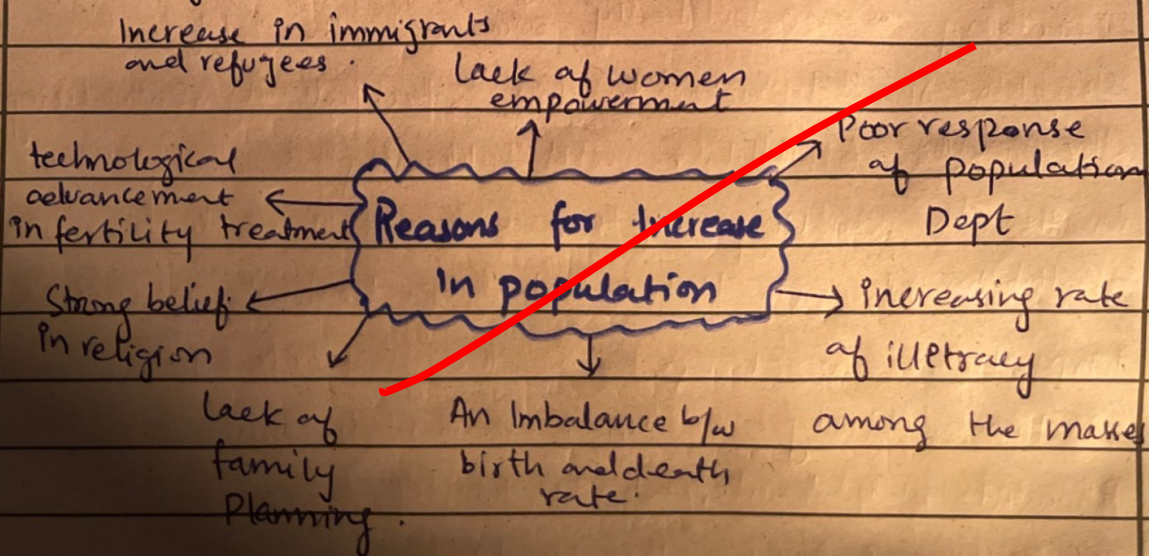
The influence of Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi in the subcontinent has been too great. The mission of the mujaddid which filled a large space in the religious and political history of the Muslim community of the seventeenth century was undoubtedly success. In this efforts Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi was successful in neutralizing the work of Akbar and affecting a change in the mentality of his successors towards the orthodox Islam. His teachings also had a great impact on a change in the outlook of the Muslim nobility and upper classes in general. His thought played a great role on the every section of Muslim society. He considered himself more than a wali, a renovator (mujaddid) of religion who had projected to Islam at the turn of its second millennium.

Q No 5

If we donot take charge of our population size, then nature will do it for us. Explain this phenomenon in context of Pakistan. Also suggest measures to address it.

Due to high increase in the population Pakistan is facing serious challenges like shortage of water, electricity, jobs, infrastructure, public transportation, health education, law and order and other social issues are prevailing in the society.

The current world population is about 7.7 billion and increasing at a higher place. The population of Pakistan approximately 100 million, however, the current population of Pakistan is about 210 million. It is expected that the population of Pakistan can cross 300 million by 2050 which is alarming situation for Pakistan.



growing population that is placing increasing pressure on the environment and natural resources.

If effective measures are not taken to address the population growth, nature will naturally respond by depleting resources, causing environmental degradation and political, social and economic challenges.

Pakistan is currently experiencing rapid population growth, which is leading to a range of issues. These include:

Increase demand of food, water, energy and healthcare services, strain on infrastructure, rising unemployment rates and environmental degradation.

If not address the population issue, these challenges will have severe consequences for the country's future development and well being of its people.

To address the population issue in Pakistan several measures can be considered:

Family planning and reproductive health:

Encourage and promote family planning services to provide individuals with access to contraception methods and reproductive healthcare. This can be done through educational programs, awareness campaigns and easy availability of contraceptives.

Education and Empowerment.

Promote education especially for women to increase awareness about family planning, the importance of smaller family sizes, and reproductive health. Empowering women with education

and job opportunities can help in reducing fertility rates.

Health care infrastructure:

Strengthen and expand health care infrastructure focusing on reproductive health care services family planning clinics and maternal and child healthcare facilities. This will not only improve health outcomes but also contribute to lowering fertility rates.

Economic opportunities:

Promote economic opportunities, including skills training, job creation and entrepreneurship support to reduce the dependency on large family sizes for economic security. This can help in reducing the desire for large families.

Social awareness and cultural norms:

Encourage discussions about population growth and its consequences with communities challenging traditional beliefs that advocated for larger families. Changing cultural norms and attitudes toward smaller families can be a vital step in addressing the issue.

Government policies and support:

The government can implement policies and programs that incentivize smaller families, such as providing tax benefits, better access to healthcare and social welfare support to families with fewer children.

Environmental conservation:

Promote sustainable development practices including the conservation of natural resources

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efficient use of energy and adoption of eco-friendly technologies. This will help mitigate the impact of population growth on the environment.

Addressing the population issue in Pakistan requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach that considers cultural, social, economic and environmental factors. By implementing these measures, Pakistan can strive towards achieving a balanced population growth that is sustainable for country's development.