

KHILAFAT

MOVEMENT



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SAMPLE QUESTION

HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT IN ADVANCING THE CAUSE OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT?

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

BACKGROUND:

- The Lucknow Pact made Hindus and Muslims of India work together in matters of the constitutional and political issues.
- However, the Hindu-Muslim unity came to its conclusion during the Khilafat Movement.
- At the start of WWI, the Ottoman Empire of Turkey held the seat of Khilafat.
- The Turks stand beside Austria and Germany to fight against Russia, Britain, and France.
- The British wanted Indian Muslims to join in the fight alongside them and promised them that they will protect the Khalifa and the Ottoman Empire.
- As a result, thousands of Muslims joined the army.
- But the Turkish side lost the war and Muslims became concerned about the Khalifa and the Ottoman Empire.

REASONS FOR THE RISE OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:

- After the Turkish side lost, Britain captured the Ottoman Empire including Madinah and Makkah. To protect these places the movement was launched.
- The Khalifa (Caliph) of Turkey was dethroned.
- The British wanted to end the Ottoman Empire and force Turkey to be treated like a normal country.
- The British forgot their promise to treat Turkey better.
- The Muslims of India were grieve stricken because Turkey was the last great power left to them.
- They believed, if Britain destroyed Turkey then Muslims will become like Jews, people without a country of their own.

The Khilafat Committee and its Objectives:

- In 1919, the Khilafat Committee was established to launch the Khilafat Movement.
- Maulana Shaukat Ali was decided as the General Secretary of the Khilafat Movement.
- The National Congress also gave their support to the movement.





OBJECTIVES

- Following were the main objectives of the movement:
 - To protect the holy places of Muslims.
 - To defend the Khalifa.
 - To protect the Ottoman Empire.

1st Khilafat Conference:

- The first Khilafat Conference was held on November 1919 at Delhi.
- Gandhi also attended the Khilafat Conference.
- A resolution was passed that demanded Muslims of India to adopt the non-cooperation policy to fulfill their religious duty.

2nd Khilafat Conference:

- The second Khilafat Conference was held in December 1919 at Amritsar.
- National Congress and the Muslim League also attended the second Conference.
- It was decided that all three of them must work together to oppose the plans of the British to end the Ottoman Empire.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION:

- In 1919, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Johar, the Khilafat Delegation left for England to discuss their concerns with Lloyd George, the Prime Minister.
- However, the Lloyd George refused any arguments regarding the Khalifa and Ottoman Empire and the Movement failed without achieving its goal.

FAILURE OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:

- The demands and arguments made by the Khilafat Delegation were rejected.
- Under British policy of repression, around 30,000 supporters were arrested.
- The Ali brother, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Muhammad Ali were arrested.
- After the incident of Chauri Chaura, Gandhi also withdrew his support from the Khilafat Movement.
- In 1924, under the leadership of Mustafa Kamal Turks announced the end of Khilafat, it came as a blow to the Indian Muslims.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT

BACKGROUND

- The Hijrat Movement was launched by the influence of the Khilafat Movement.
- In 1920, suggestions were made by Jamiat-al-Ulema-i-Hind for Hijrat Movement.
- The Ulema explained that when the land became unsafe Muslims have two options, either to stand up and do Jihad or to migrate to a safe place.
- This Fatwa was signed by around 925 renowned Muslims.
- In Delhi, after the Fatwa, a central office was established and Nazims were appointed to motivate Muslims for migration.



FAILURES OF THE HIJRAT MOVEMENT:

- After the launch of Hijrat Movement, hundreds of Muslim families in Sindh and NWFP sold their properties and home to migrate to Afghanistan.
- However, Afghanistan being a poor country was unable to accept this large crowd of migrants.
- In August 1920 alone, around 1800 people migrated to Afghanistan.
- At the start, Afghans welcomed the Indian Muslims, but they had to close their frontiers because of the shortage of food for refugees.
- The refugees in Afghanistan face miserable conditions and many hardships, some even came back to their homeland.
- The Khilafat Movement also failed, and the Muslims were in India have once again faced criticism from Hindus.

GANDHI & THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT



BACKGROUND:

- Gandhi was a man, who did not believe in violence.
- He launched the non-cooperation movement to protest the British.
- However, his movement lost its momentum and was leading towards violence.

CHAURI-CHAURA INCIDENT:

- In February 1922, the riot became intense between the protestors of Non-Cooperation Movement and police at Chauri-Chaura.
- The hostile protestors set the police station on fire that burnt 22 policemen alive.
- The Chauri-Chaura incident made Gandhi very upset and he immediately called off the movement.
- The sudden end of the non-cooperation movement also harmed the Khilafat Movement.