

Pak studies

Assignment#1



October 10, 2023

FA21-bse-059

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**Q1. Why Khilafat Movement failed and what was the role of Congress in its failure?**

**Ans:** The Khilafat Movement, which became a key political development in India, ultimately fell short for a variety of reasons, and the Congress played a significant part in this.

* **Caliphate abolition:** The movement sought to preserve the Ottoman Caliphate and its lands, particularly following the Ottoman Empire's defeat in World War I. However, Kemal Ataturk's abolition of the Caliphate in Turkey dealt the Khilafat Movement a fatal blow. The very institution that the movement was attempting to defend was effectively destroyed by Turkey's conduct.
* **Violent episodes:** Because of violent episodes like the one in Chora Churi, where police opened fire on a parade and then set a police station ablaze, Muslim leaders like the Ali brothers were detained. The Khilafat Movement's ferocity diminished as a result of this bloodshed and British authorities' repression.
* **Disillusionment with the Hijrat Movement:** The Khilafat Movement's Hijrat Movement promoted the migration of Muslims from India to Afghanistan as a result of India's designation as Darul-Harab. Many Muslims who attempted to migrate, though, were unable to do so because of the Afghan border. Many Muslims were disappointed by this incident and began to doubt the Khilafat Movement's efficacy.
* **Mahatma Gandhi's Role:** Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to the Khilafat Movement was considerable at first. Gandhi was a well-known member of the Indian National Congress. Gandhi, however, halted the campaign after the Chora Churi incident, which further diminished its momentum.
* **Withdrawal by Congress:** Following the Chora Churi event, the Indian National Congress, led by Gandhi, decided to stop supporting the Khilafat Movement. Congress's decision to stop supporting the movement substantially undermined it.

**Q2. How Khilafat Movement proved that Hindus and Muslims were two different nations as they could not continue the unity, and ultimately paved the way for Pakistan movement?**

**Ans:** The Khilafat Movement significantly influenced Indian Muslims' political consciousness and contributed to the notion that Hindus and Muslims were two separate countries with different interests. It set the way for the Pakistan movement in the following ways:

* **Religious Solidarity:** Indian Muslims had a strong religious devotion for the Ottoman Caliphate, which gave the Khilafat Movement its religious foundation. They considered it to be their Islamic duty to defend the Caliphate. This interfaith harmony brought to light the individuality of Muslim identity and pursuits**.**
* **Leadership of Muslims:** During the Khilafat Movement, well-known Muslim figures like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar, and Moulana Shoukat Ali occupied the front. They pushed for the defense of the Caliphate and Islamic institutions. The leadership of this Muslim community promoted a sense of distinct political identity.
* **Disillusionment with Congress:** The Khilafat Movement's failure and the Indian National Congress's withdrawal of support disillusioned many Muslims. They felt alienated because they believed their interests were not fairly reflected within the larger Indian nationalist movement.
* **Leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah:** Initially affiliated with the Congress, Mohammad Ali Jinnah grew weary with the organization's strategy and its inability to defend Muslim interests. As a result, he gradually came to support the notion of a distinct Muslim state, which would eventually become Pakistan.

In conclusion, the Khilafat Movement emphasized the distinctiveness of Muslim interests in India by putting an emphasis on religious identity and the safeguarding of Islamic institutions. The movement's failure and subsequent events helped to solidify the idea that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations, which eventually gave rise to the demand for Pakistan.