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Description automatically generated**HUM111 – Pak Studies**

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**Section:** A

**Assignment:** 01

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***Question: 01 <applying>***

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

Khilafat Movement failed due to the following reasons:

**Abolition of Khilafat:** The abolition of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Turk was a main reason for the failure of Khilafat movement because after the end of the caliphate in Turkey, there was no justification for the caliphate in India.

**Hijrat Movement:** Indian Muslims protested alleged anti-Islamic British policies through the Hijrat Movement. After India was proclaimed Dar-Ul-Harab, it involved emigrating to Afghanistan to form an independent Islamic state.

**Chora Chori incident:** The Chora Chori incident was a tragic event during the Khilafat Movement that led to the deaths of twenty-one police constables. This incident prompted Gandhi to suspend the movement.

**Internal Division:** The Khilafat Movement faced internal divisions among its leaders and supporters. Differences in strategies, ideologies, and priorities emerged within the movement, leading to factionalism and disagreements over the way forward.

**Regional variation:** The Khilafat Movement had varying levels of support and impact in different regions of India. In some areas, it garnered strong support, while in others, it faced indifference or opposition.

**Role of Congress:** To obtain more support among Indian Muslims against the British, the Congress worked with the Khilafat Movement through the Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement in the 1920s. But what they desired was different. While the Congress wanted freedom for India, the Khilafat Movement concentrated on religion. The Chora Chori incident also led to internal conflicts. Their partnership broke down because of these issues as well as others. The failure of the movement was brought on by this and other incidents. People's trust in the Congress and Khilafat leaders decreased as a result, which damaged both organizations.

**Question: 02 *<analyzing>***

**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?**

The Khilafat Movement's objectives were to defend the rights of Muslims around the world and condemn the collapse of the Ottoman Caliphate. The Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement, an alliance it created with the Indian National Congress, was known at the time. The goal was to bring Muslims and Hindus together in a common fight against British colonial control. However, several elements influenced how Muslims and Hindus were perceived to differ:

**Different Priorities:** The Objective of both nations was to resist the British colonial rule, but their goals were totally distinct. The Khilafat Movement was primarily focused on religious concerns, seeking to support the Ottoman Caliphate. On the other hand, the Congress aim was to achieve political independence for India.

**Internal Conflicts:** The Khilafat Movement faced internal conflicts due to vary in approaches and ideologies. Some advocated for a more radical stance, while others preferred a moderate approach. These divisions revealed the complexities within the Muslim community.

**Divergent Political Objectives:** Over time, it became clear that Muslims and Hindus had different political aspirations. Both communities sought increased political and self-determination rights as part of the Indian nationalist movement, but they had different views on how India ought to be ruled going forward. These divergent political goals became increasingly obvious with the growth of the Khilafat Movement.

**Failure of Unity:** Despite initial cooperation between Hindus and Muslims during the Khilafat Movement, the failure of the movement to accomplish its goals and the difficulties encountered in the years following the movement led to cynicism and mistrust between the two groups. This breakdown in cooperation highlighted how challenging it is to keep a united political front.

In conclusion, the Khilafat Movement initially stood for Hindu-Muslim unification, but it also revealed deep-seated ideological and political divisions between the two groups. These divisions helped shape the political environment that resulted in the demand for Pakistan and the partition of India in 1947, as well as the movement's eventual defeat.

The End