

*Lecture no 11*

**THE ATTEMPTS OF HINDU MUSLIM  
UNITY (1916-27)**

**II**

**KHILAFAT MOVEMENT (1919-24)**

# Background

1. Indian Muslims Attachment with Ottoman Sultans
2. Turco-Italian War of 1912
3. Balkan Wars of 1912-13
4. Turkish Participation in WWI (1914-18) on the side of the Axis Powers against British and her Allies.
5. Silk Letter Movement (1915-16)
6. Defeat of Turkey in WWI (1918)
7. Rowlatt Act (March 1919)
8. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 1919)
9. Treaty of Sevres 1920

632 CE          Death of Prophet

632-661 CE    Period of the Rightly Guided Caliphs

661-750 CE    Ummayyads Rule

750-1258 CE   Abbasids Rule

1299-1923 CE   Ottoman Empire

# KHILAFAT MOVEMENT & ITS OBJECTIVES

- 5 July 1919, “All India Khilafat Committee” was formed.
  - 17 Oct 1919, first “Khilafat Day” was observed.
  - Ali brothers and Maulana Azad took the leadership.
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- Main objectives of the Movement:
    - I. To maintain the Turkish Caliphate
    - II. To protect the holy places of the Muslims
    - III. To maintain the unity of Ottoman Empire

# Non-Cooperation Movement & Khilafat Movement

Gandhi joined hands with Khilafates Leaders (1920) and proposed following Non-Cooperation Program:

1. Surrender of all the British titles.
2. Refusal to attend any government function.
3. Withdrawal of all students from schools and colleges.
4. Boycott of the British law courts by lawyers.
5. No service by Indians in the British army in Mesopotamia.
6. No participation in coming election either as electors or as candidates.

# Khilafat Movement

- The Mopla uprising in Madras to create a “Caliphate state”.
- Chauri Chaura Incident in Up (5 Feb 1922). 22 Policemen were burnt alive.
- Gandhi withdrew his support.

# HIJRAT MOVEMENT

- India was declared as Dar-ul-Harab. And two courses were proposed; either Jihad or Hijrat.
- 1920, Hijrat Movement started.

## Turkey & Khilafat Movement:

- Nov 1923, Mustafa Kemal was successful in his struggle against the Greeks and he deposed the Sultan of Turkey.
- March 1924, Kemal abolished Khilafat.
- Khilafat Movement ultimately led to the end in India.

# IMPACTS OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- KM took the leadership of Indian Muslims out of the hands of the Muslims clergy who hated the secular politics of Muslim League led by Jinnah.
- KM strengthened the clergy at the centre of Muslim politics, JUH later opposed the Pakistan plan.
- Jinnah opposed KM.
- Large part of Muslims politicized.