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**Assignment :** khilafat Movement

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## **Khilafat Movement:**

The Khilafat movement was a moment started by Indian Muslims against British India policy to break down the Ottoman Empire into pieces after WW1 by allied forces.

Khilafat movement started in 1919, and came to end in 1924.

Famous personalities that took place in this movement were.

- **Shaukat Ali** was elder brother of renowned political leader Muhammad Ali Jauhar, and was an Indian Muslim member of Khilafat Movement.
- **Muhammad Ali Jauhar** was also a leading figure of Khilafat Movement. He was a member of All India Muslim League, Indian National Congress, Journalist and a poet. He was also a member of Aligarh Movement.
- **Mohammad Ajmal Khan** was a physician, and was one of the founders of Jamia Millia Islamia University.
- **Abul Kalam Azad** was an Islamic theologian, writer, and senior leader of Indian National Congress. He was an Indian independence activist.

In addition to advocating for a larger movement of non-cooperation at the same time, **Mahatma Gandhi** had backed the movement as part of his opposition to the British Empire. Other well-known Congressmen, including **Vallabhbhai Patel** and **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, also backed the initiative.

## **Objectives of Khilafat Movement:**

The Treaty of Sèvres, which was signed after the First World War, put restrictions on the Ottoman Empire, and the movement is frequently described as a means of protesting these restrictions. Turkish patriots abolished the Caliphate in 1924, ending it after the fall of the Ottoman sultanate.

## **Pan-Islamist Program:**

The pan-Islamist program was started by the Ottoman sultan Abdul Hamid II (1842–1918) in an effort to defend the Ottoman Empire from Western invasion and collapse as well as to crush internal democratic dissent. In the late 19th century, he dispatched Jamaluddin Afghani to India as an envoy. Muslims in India were moved to sympathy and religious fervor by the Ottoman tsar's plight. The Ottoman sultan served as the acknowledged head of state and religion for all Sunni Muslims all over the globe as the caliph. This power was never actually put to use, though.

Muslim religious leaders from around the world started to back the caliphate and encourage Muslim involvement. With the assistance of the Ottoman Empire, the founder of the Muslim religion Maulana Mehmud Hasan tried to plan a national uprising for freedom.

After the Young Turk Revolution, Abdul Hamid II reinstated the constitutional system of government, which marked the start of the Second Constitutional Era. The Ottoman Empire's real power was held by the nationalists after the revolution, despite the fact that his brother Mehmed V (1844–1918) took the throne as his successor. The movement was discussed at the London

Conference in February 1920, but nationalist Arabs saw it as a threat to the ongoing Turkish dominance of Arab lands.

The Ottoman Empire suffered a major combat loss after supporting the Central Powers in World War I. Despite the Treaty of Versailles (1919), which limited the Ottoman Sultan's political and geographic impact, the victorious European powers vowed to uphold the Ottoman Sultan's position as caliph. However, the monarchy was shut off from places like Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq by the Treaty of Sèvres. (1920).

The Turkish National organization, a progressive, secular nationalist organization, was born in Turkey. The Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified by the Turkish rebels under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk during the Turkish War of Independence, revoked the Treaty of Sèvres. (1919–1923). (1923). The caliphate was dissolved by the Republic of Turkey in 1924 as a result of Atatürk's Reforms. Ahmed Sharif, A.Senussi was given the kingship by Atatürk, but only if he agreed to live outside of Turkey. Senussi turned down the deal and pledged to back Abdulmejid. Ibn Saud eventually overthrew Hussein bin Ali, the leader of the Arab Revolt and the sharia of Mecca and the Hejaz, and seized possession of his realm in 1925.

### **Role of Indian Muslims in Khilafat Movement:**

The majority of important political and public demonstrations in favor of the caliphate took place in India despite the fact that they were popping up all over the Muslim world. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, a well-known Muslim journalist with an Oxford degree, received a four-year prison term for his encouragement of colonial authority resistance and support of the caliphate. Muslim religious leaders were concerned about the caliphate at the start of the Turkish War of Independence because the European powers were hesitant to defend it. The idea of being drafted to battle other Muslims in Turkey offended some Indian Muslims. The Khilafat was not a religious organization to those who founded it or joined it; rather, it was a means for them to express solidarity with their Muslim brother and sister in Turkey.

Mohammad Ali and his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali joined with other Muslim leaders such as Pir Ghulam Mujaddid Sarhandi, Sheikh Shaukat Ali Siddiqui, Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, Raees-Ul-Muhajireen Barrister Jan Muhammad Junejo, Hasrat Mohani, Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari, Mohammad Farooq Chishti, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Hakim Ajmal Khan to form the All India Khilafat Committee. The group had its headquarters at Landlord Shaukat Ali Siddiqui's estate, Hathe Shaukat Ali, in Lucknow, India. They sought to foster Muslim political unification and use their power to uphold the empire. They released the Khilafat Manifesto in 1920, which urged Indian Muslims to band together and hold the British government responsible for maintaining the caliphate.

The Khilafat leaders teamed up with the Indian National Congress, the biggest political party in the country and the movement's leader, in 1920. Mahatma Gandhi, the head of the Congress, and leaders of the Khilafat vowed to cooperate and battle for the causes of Swaraj and Khilafat. The Khilafatists had a significant impact on the non-cooperation movement, a planned, national campaign of nonviolent civil disobedience designed to increase pressure on the colonial

government. Amanullah Khan urged some citizens of the North-West Frontier Province to move to Afghanistan as a form of defiance.

The contributions from Indians were also helpful to the cause. Gandhi formed close relationships with other Khilafat members as well, such as Dr. Ansari, Maulana Azad, and Hakim Ajmal Khan. In 1920, these trailblazers founded the Jamia Millia Islamia to promote Muslim freedom in terms of social unrest and education.

The non-cooperation strategy initially worked. Imports, government-run companies, and public organizations were all boycotted at the start of the program. giving up titles and honors, as well as performing official tasks. There were numerous strikes, protests, and instances of civil disobedience throughout India. Muslims and Hindus both supported the conflict, which started off with a good start. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and other people were swiftly detained by British officials. A Punjab Khilafat delegation led by Moulana Manzoor Ahmed and Moulana Lutfullah Khan Dankauri under the Tehrik-e-Khilafat banner made a significant addition to India. (Sirsa, Lahore, Haryana, etc.). People from places like Aujla Khurd were the main donors to the cause.

### **The downfall:**

The Khilafat movement suffered as a result of Muslims' disagreement over whether to support the Muslim League, the Congress, or it, despite the fact that they continued their operations and conducted discussions with the colonial government.

The Ottoman Empire was eventually overthrown by Mustafa Kemal Pasha's forces, who also established a liberal, secular republic in independent Turkey. He destroyed the country without asking the locals for assistance.

The Khilafat government disintegrated along a number of party axes. Chaudhry Afzal Haq assisted Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari in founding Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam. One of the well-known individuals who continued to support Gandhi and Congress was Hakim Ajmal Khan, who was joined by Maulana Azad and Dr. Ansari. The Muslim League attracted the brothers of Ali. They would significantly affect the League's standing as well as the subsequent Pakistan movement. However, following Turkey's dissolution of the Khilafat, a caliphate conference was convened in Jerusalem in 1931 to talk about the caliphate's future.

