



Pakistan Studies

Assignment No: 1

Name	Muhammad Haris Irfan
Registration Number	FA18-BCE-090
Class	Pakistan Studies HUM111 (BCE-2B)
Moderator's Name	Tooba Aslam

Question 1: Explain why Khilafat movement failed and what role did Congress played in its Failure.

Introduction

In the **First World War Turkey** joined the alliance of **Germany** and **Japan** against the **British** on 4th August 1914, after the defeat of **Ottoman Empire** and their Ally Germany at the hands of the British government in World War I, Turkey was divided into pieces and its parts were occupied by the Countries that allied with the British in **World War I**, **Muslims of India** though sided with the **British** in this war but they had huge respect for the **Ottoman Empire** and they supported the **British** on one condition that if the British and its allies win the **WWI** they would not divide the states of **Turkey(Ottoman Empire)** although British did agree to this due to which the Muslims supported them, but right after the end of WWI in 1924 the British government divided the ottoman empire into pieces, this enraged the Muslims around the world and consequently the Muslims in India, hence a movement started in India against the British Government calling them to reinstate the ottoman empire, later this movement changed into **Pakistan Movement**.

The aims and objectives of the **All India Khilafat committee** were as follows:

- To protect the Turkish Caliphate
- To make efforts to keep the holy places of Muslims in the custody of Turks
- To maintain the boundaries of Turkish sultanate the same as before the war.

Ending of Khilafat movement:

On March 1924 the assembly of Mustafa Kamal Ata Turk announced the ending of the office of Caliphate. With this the Muslims of the subcontinent also finished the khilafat movement mentally

Failure of Khilafat Movement

Reasons for its failure:

Some important reasons for its failure are as follows:

Ending of caliphate designation

Mustafa Kamala Ata Turk announced the ending of the office of caliphate in March 1924, with this the Muslims lost their battle mentally.

Incident of Chora Chori

If the incident of **Chora Chori** had not taken place on 5th February 1922 then Gandhi could not have found any excuse for stopping the khilafat movement, therefore it is not wrong to say that the violence caused to the incident of Chora Chori also damaged the Khilafat movement, in this incident a mob set a police station on fire in which twenty-one police men were burnt alive.

Religious Enthusiasm of the movement

The khilafat movement was a religious and spiritual matter for the Muslims as they had massive respect for the caliphate because of which the Muslims could not keep their emotions under control. This is the reason why the Indian Muslims drowned in religious zest could not do proper planning to move the khilafat movement in order to make their conditions met

Starting the movement after World War I

The khilafat movement was started after the end of **World war I**, therefore it is not wrong to say that if the Muslims had started the struggle for protection of caliphate in the start of the War and had not helped the British during the war then the movement would have succeeded

Hindu Hypocrisy

The Hindus informed the about the protest rallies and demonstrations of khilafat movement to the government and often tried to make them unsuccessful. It is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that khilafat movement failed because of Hindu Hypocritic mentality

Role of congress in failure of Khilafat movement

Although Gandhi got a lot of fame during the **Khilafat Movement** but Congress did not support the movement completely, Congress being the Hindu dominant party tried everything to create problems between the Muslims and the British, During the Movement the khilafat committee called for civil disobedience but congress leader Mahatma Gandhi called off the Civil disobedience movement saying the it was not supposed to be violent and since the movement had turned out to be violent it should be called off, so he called of the disobedience movement, this proved fatal for the life of **Khilafat Movement** as this seemed like a time when British could have conceded to some demands of the Muslims.

Conclusion:

Khilafat movement left a permanent mark on the history of the subcontinent, it was the first countrywide agitation of the Indian Muslims with a central organization to guide its course. It transformed the psyche of the people, trained then in political agitation and taught them how to press on their demands. It was the first and last time when Hindus and Muslims were seen on one platform, although the movement failed in its objectives but it had a far-reaching impact on the Muslims of the **South Asia**, after a long time they were united due to their religion which momentarily forged solidarity amongst them.

Question 2: Explain 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.

Introduction

Khilafat movement

Although the **Khilafat Movement** failed but it was a huge morale booster for the **Muslims** of the **subcontinent** because it was the first time they protested for an **Islamic** cause after a very long time, also because it somehow brought Hindus and Muslim on one platform but this **Hindu-Muslims** didn't last long.

Khilafat Movement once again reiterated the two nation theory, that Muslims around the world are one Ummah and non-Muslims are one ummah and that Muslims and Hindus can never be the same as they differ in their religion, their customs, their traditions, their way of life and hence they deserved to be living separately else violent skirmishes were obvious as the Hindus wanted Muslims to join their religion and live according to the sayings of their religion, Muslims cannot agree to these terms and hence they had to separate.

According to Islam a **Nationhood** is created on the basis of Historical, Political, Religious, Cultural and Phycological similarities, and Muslims and Hindus lacked these similarities.

Hindu Muslim Antagonism

The failure of Khilafat movement was followed by a period of hostile **Hindu Muslim** antagonism, The Hindus prearranged two highly anti-Muslim movements, the **Sangathan** and **Shudhi**. The latter movement was designed to convert Muslims to Hinduism and former was meant to create solidarity amongst the Hindus in the event of communal conflict.

In retaliation to this, the Muslims sponsored the **Tabligh** and **Tanzim Organizations** to counter the impact of the **Shudhi** and the **Sangathan**.

In the 1920s, the frequency of the communal riots was unprecedented. Many Hindu Muslim Conferences were held to eliminate the causes of conflict, but it seemed nothing could ease the intensity of communalism.

It was the attitude of Hindus that made it clear that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations.

In the History of India, **Khilafat movement** was the best time when it looked like that Hindus and Muslims may start living together peacefully, but when this turned out to be false and then there was no doubt left on both the sides that Hindus and Muslims could not live together, their differences were now evident and their survival together seemed impossible.

A Step towards Pakistan Movement:

The **Hindu Muslim Antagonism** after the collapse of Khilafat Movement clarified that the Hindu and Muslims cannot be united on a single platform. This consciousness was a step towards the achievement of **Pakistan**.

Although Khilafat movement was a failure on the records of history, yet it was a great success as regards the recognition of Muslim identity is concerned. Also, this movement was a proponent of the fact that the Muslims of all over the world have been tied in the bond of brotherhood

Conclusion

The **Pre and Post Khilafat Movement** time proved that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate entities and deserved two separate lands, this time period also showed the true face of Indian National Congress, who claimed to be the representative of all Indians including the Muslims but when the time came they damaged the Muslims and sided with Hindus in their vicious attacks on Muslims and made life difficult for the Muslims, Muslim leaders like **Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah** and **Allama Muhammad Iqbal** kept raising their voices against the double standards being shown to the Muslims by the **British Government** and the Hindus but no one listened to them, and eventually it was high time that these leaders accepted that there was no way forward for Muslims and Hindus but independence, this is when the Muslim league started demanding a separate homeland, due to the aggression shown

towards Muslims by the Hindus, and hence it was due to their struggle that on **14th August 1947**, India was divided into two parts, **Pakistan**: the land of the pure and **Hindustan**: the land of Hindus.

THE END