

Q: Khilafat Movement was an emotional Movement Discuss?

The Khilafat Movement:

INTRODUCTION:

After the first World War in 1918, British and its allies powers decided to divide Turkey among themselves. Turkey supported Germany in the First World War. Germany lost the war and Turkey had to face the music British and its allies also resolved to dissolve the designation of Khilafat. The designation of Khilafat always remained holy and sacred in muslim history. Khalifa is considered the vicegerent of Allah on the Earth. Therefore, the muslims became infuriated on this unholy Act of the British government. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar and Maulana Shaukat Ali Johar along with muslim leaders started a movement called Khilafat Movement.

Demands of Khilafat Movement

The demands of the Khilafat Committee were as under

- 1: Ottoman Khilafat should be kept intact.

- 2: Territorial solidarity of Turkey

be preserved.

- 3) Control of holy the places should not given to non-muslims

KHILAFAT DELEGATION

In December, 1919 both the Congress and Khilafat Committee held their session simultaneously at Amritsar. A delegation from India should immediately proceed to England and other European countries to present the demands.

The delegation used all its resources to enlighten the people of Europe in general and those of London, Paris and Italy in particular on the Muslim point of view about Khilafat. However, the delegation met with little ^{success} and returned to India in October 1920 without any significant achievement.

This unsuccessful tour of Europe convinced Maulana Mohamad Ali and Sayyid Sulaiman Nadwi that the freedom of India was imperative to secure the freedom of Islam. The Khilafat delegation also came to the bitter but correct realization that it would amount to self deception to rely on any

British Party whether it was the question of Khilafat or freedom of India.

Non-Cooperation Movement

The leaders of the Khilafat Movement realised that a new strategy should ~~be~~ be adopted to reinvigorate the zeal and zest for the freedom among the general populace. With this objective in mind they decided to launch a Non-Cooperation. An extraordinary meeting of Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind was convened on September 6, 1920, at the end of which the fatwa of Tark-e-Mawlaat was issued.

The fatwa comprise the following.

- 1) Disassociation from all executive and legislative Councils.
- 2) Boycotts of Courts
- 3) Boycott of all Government School and Collages
- 4) Relinquishing of all honorary offices and magistracy
- 5) Renouncing Government Jobs
- 6) Resigning Government Jobs.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT

During this period, Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Basit Farangi Mahali issued a fatwa which declared migration from India desirable for the Muslims of the World during the Part of War I. But, migration on the part of an individual 'incorrect' and, at the point of view of Shariah was declared 'unnecessary' for everyone's same time migration. Immediately after the fatwa was issued, Nazims were appointed in every City and Central office was set up in Delhi which was known as Khuddam-ul-Muhajjirs. In the beginning the movement became so strong that even the Non-Cooperation Movement paled before it. Thousands of Muslims sold their property and headed of Kabul. More than thirty thousand muslims had left for Kabul by the second week of August, 1920.

The rural areas of Peshawar and Mardan was also affected by the hijrat Movement.

The hijrat movement was an emotional and ill-advised movement which was not approved by majority of Ulama and the learned leader of the public opinion. Its only result was that the sincere people who responded to the call

of hijrat Movement suffered severe hardships

MOPPILLA REVOLT

This revolt created deep cracks in the Hindu-Muslim unity. Malabar had become the center of disturbances right from beginning, because the Muslim inhabitants here were mainly ethnic Arab who were forced to live a life of slavery under Hindu feudal lords. Knowing their tendency to be easily fired up, the Government wanted this area to remain free of Khilafat influence.

In June 1920, The Khilafat Committee was setup in Malabar and eventually in September 1920, Moulana Mohammad Ali toured this area along with Gandhi.

The Government panicked and consequently imposed a ban on Khilafat Public meeting in Amal Mouli Yaqub Hasan, a leader of Madras, was arrested when he tried to violate the ban. The Government reacted swiftly and arrested many Moppilla leaders. It added fuel to the fire and riots broke out everywhere. According to one estimate as many as 2339 Moppillas were killed, 1652 wounded and 5955 were arrested during riots.

The End of Khilafat Movement

The end of Khilafat movement was brought about indirectly by Gandhi's announcement to discontinue the Non-Cooperation movement. Soon after in 1924, Ataturk announced setting up of a democratic government in Turkey after abolishing Khilafat Movement as a system of Government which served a finishing blow to the Khilafat Movement in India and people lost whatever interest was left in this movement.

Conclusion:

Every movement against the British rule left its good as well as bad effect on the people. After Khilafat Movement Muslims of the Sub-Continent became united, strong and conscious about their separate identity which led them towards final destination. This was the real credit which Muslims derived from the Khilafat Movement.