



National Officers  
**ACADEMY**

Mock Test Series Batch-1  
CSS-2025 (July 2024)  
GK-III (Pakistan Affairs) Test-1  
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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- SOLVE** any **TWO** of the following questions  
**ALLOCATE** 40 minutes to each question  
**ANSWER** all parts of the question  
**ASSIGN** proportionate weightage to each part  
Each question carries **TWENTY** marks

**Test 1**

**Pre-Partition: Religious Reformer, Aligrah, Khilafat Movement, Alaabad Address, Congress Ministries, Pakistan Resolution, Ideology of Pakistan**

**Q. No 1**

Congress Rule from 1937-1939 is considered as forerunner of creation of Pakistan in 1947. Critically analyze the statement and justify your answer with reasons.

**Q. No 2**

Critically examine the evolution of Khilafat Movement, explain the causes of its failure and legacy of Khilafat Movement in context of movement for independence.

**Q. No 3**

The ideology of Pakistan is considered as the product of Islam as code of life and feelings of Nationalism among the Muslims of subcontinent. Explain.

**Ganbatte!**

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Name : Rahmatullah  
Batch : 59 NOR

NO 2

### 1. Introduction:

Sir Razvi describes the Khilafat movement in one of his prominent books "The Khilafat Movement in India" that the movement was started in 1919-21. The Khilafat movement aimed to protect the down fall of Ottoman Empire. The Khilafat movement started in British India. Moreover, numerous causes such as shift in turkish leadership, Grandhis changed in policy, British Conspiracy, lack of Political unity among muslim leaderships. and Treaty of Trianon 1920 made the movement failed. Moreover, the Khilafat movement had great impact on the movement for independence. The legacy of Khilafat movement included Hindu-Muslim unity, nationalism against Britishers, shaped muslim identity, impact on Pakistan movement and the muslim world. Therefore, the Khilafat movement was the struggle of Indian Muslims to protect the Khilafate.



## 2. Evolution of Khilafat movement:

In the first world war 1914-18, the Ottoman Empire faced defeat from British in particular and European Nations in general. In the British India mulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Muhammad Ali, Abdul Kalam Azad and Mukhtar Ahmad started the struggle with numerous demands to protect the Ottoman Empire. The British wanted to detach the non-Turkish lands from the Empire. Thus, Muslims of the India opposed the British.

## 3. Causes of Khilafat movement's failure:

Shift in Turkish leadership



Change in the Gandhi's strategy



Political lack of unity among Muslims



British Conspiracy



Treaty of Iuzanne 1923

Failure  
Causes



### 1. Shift in Turkish leaderships:

In the book "The Khilafat movement in India" the author ascribes that the Turkish leaders were more focused on the creation of a nation state rather than saving the Khilafat. This was one of the factors that contributed to the failure of Khilafat movement in India.

### 2. Change in the Gandhi's strategy:

Gandhi joined the Khilafat movement for the self interests. Moreover, he gave up support to protect the holy empire of Muslims. William James Wanybrandt ascribed in his book "A Brief History of Pakistan" that Gandhi did not have any interest in external issues of the Muslims. Thus, change in the Gandhi's strategy brought setback to the Khilafat movement.

### 3. Lack unity among the Muslim leaderships:

There was profound divide among Muslim leaderships. Maulana Sadrul Ali Khan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and others supported the movement but Quaid-e-Azam and Sir Allama Iqbal did not take any interest in the movement. According to Treck to Pakistan book



Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal distanced themselves from the movement. They considered the movement as an external affair of the world. Thus, it was one of the factors for the failure.

#### 4. British Conspiracy:

British isolated the unity among the Hindu-Muslim. They broke the power of the movement. Thus, the conspiracy of the British was one of the factors behind the failure of the Khilafat movement.

#### 5. Treaty of Tuzane 1923:

The Treaty of Tuzane 1923 under the Kamal Attaturk brought an end to the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, it impacted directly the struggle of the Khilafat movement in India.



4. legacy of Khilafat movement in the context of movement for independence:

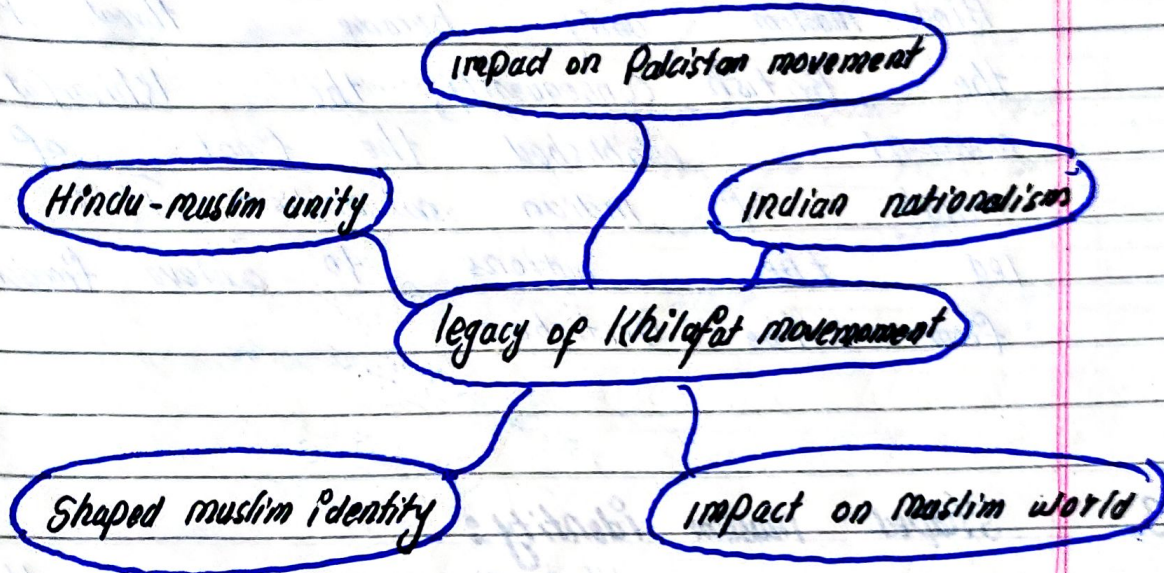


Figure 0.1 flowchart of legacy of Khilafat movement

1. Hindu-muslim unity:

Khilafat movement established Hindu-muslim unity. The same unity pushed both the nations to resist for independence against the Britishers. Therefore, it was one of the basic aspects to resist the British in the future.



## 2. Promoted Indian nationalism:

Khilafat movement promoted Indian nationalism against the British. Hindu-Muslim unity became a threat to the British. Consequently, the Khilafat movement established the front of resist of Indian nationalism. This led the nations to achieve freedom from the Britishers.

## 3. Shaped muslim identity:

Khilafat movement was the only movement that had consideration about the affairs of external muslims. This created muslim identity in the eyes of Britishers. The same muslims became the factor for independence of Pakistan.

## 4. Impact on muslim world:

Khilafat movement not only impacted the muslims of Turkey but also middle East. The Khilafat movement created sense of unity and muslim brotherhood. Thus, the unity and brotherhood among muslims led to the independence of Pakistan.



## 5. Impact on Pakistan movement:

Undoubtedly, Pakistan can be seen as the provision of Khilafat movement. Khilafat movement contributed to the existence of Pakistan movement. Ahmad Saeed described in his book "Trek to Pakistan" Khilafat movement was the start to bring independence concept among the Muslims.

## 5. Conclusion:

In short, Khilafat movement was the struggle to awake the Muslims of India. That pushed the Indian Muslims to stand for the independence and raised voices for the down fall of Muslim Empire.

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