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Q1. Explain in details the evolution of Khilafat Movement. Also shed light on reasons of its failure.

Answer

1) Introduction:

ایں یوں مسلم حرم نبویؐ کو
نیل کے ساحل سے تیلہ تا بخارا کا سفر

All of the muslims from the shores of river Nile to the sands of Khashgas to protect the holy Kaaba.

Khilafat movement was led by the muslims of the subcontinent under the leadership of Ali brothers, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali to save the Turkish Khilafat from getting dismemberment in the hands of the allied powers of world war I. During the world war I, the ottoman Empire which was known as Khilafat-e-Othmania took the side of Germany against Britain and allies. Resultantly got defeated, in the revenge the allied power had decided to dismember the coalition of

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States under the Ottoman Empire. Against this decision the Muslims of subcontinent started a movement which became popular as Khilafat movement. The movement was started in 1919 and. Key objective of the movement were to safeguard the Khilafat (A religious cum political government) and the holy places inside of the Khilafat.

2) Evolution of Khilafat movement.

The Khilafat movement was started back in 1919 soon after the end of World War I. The Muslims were having two core objectives behind running that movement.

i) Safeguard of the Khilafat.

The Muslims of India, under the leadership of the Ali brothers met with the Viceroy and demanded the safeguard of the title of Khilafat.

Khilafat is a title mainly given to Islamic government, where the political and religious authority is being exercised by the Caliph and that

Caliph represents the entire muslim ummah. During the Mughal Empire the muslim did not feel the need of close affiliation with the Turkish Khilafat as they had a sovereign government to protect them against all the odds. But after the end of Mughals, the muslims of subcontinent were considering the Khilafat as their sole savior and representative. So, they met with the British Crown and ask them not to end the title of Khilafat.

ii) Protection of Holy places.

As the Ottoman Empire was consist of almost 50 current states. The Empire was spreaded from Europe to Africa and then Africa to Asia. The holy places of muslim like Khana Kaba, Jerusalem and other places were under the protection of Ottoman Empire. But in world war I, it got defeated in the hands of Allied powers. Now the muslim of the subcontinent were thinking that British would do

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Something bad to their holy places. So, they demanded the government of England to safeguard their holy places from any possible aggression they also demanded to keep those places under the supervision of the Empire.

3) MDKE Gandhi and Khilafat movement.

During that time Gandhi also started non cooperation movement against the British rulers. There were certain political motives behind the non-cooperation movement of MDKE Gandhi. Soon the Muslims under the supervision of Ali brothers and Hindus under Mahatma Gandhi joined hands against British colonisers. They resisted and surrendered all their titles to the government. Not only this Gandhi asked the Indian to quit the government jobs and boycott the foreign products in the market. This coalition was for a shorter time period as Gandhi called off the protest soon after the Chaurachoi incident. In

that incident certain policemen were killed in the hands of the local protestors.

4) Turning Points of the Khilafat movement.

During the movement there came certain turning points which ultimately ended the movement. At the first stage of the turning point Mahatma Gandhi called off his protest which broke the non serious bonds of Hindu-Muslim unity once again. Soon after in 1922 the Turks abolished the title of Sultanate and announced the ~~formation~~ establishment of independent Turkey. Soon after in 1924 the liberal government of Turkey also abolished the title of Khilafat, which further weakened the Khilafat movement of the subcontinent. As the people of the subcontinent were fighting the war of Turkey from subcontinent. Once the Turk themselves abolished both the Sultanate and Khilafat. So, there was not any use of the movement further. Thus the Khilafat movement ended.

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5) Reasons of the failure of Khilafat Movement.

There were multiples of reason which contributed their parts in the failure of the Khilafat movement. Some of them are mentioned below.

(i) Less Seriousness of the Muslim Leaders.

The political leaders of the Muslims of the subcontinent were divided into two factions, when it comes to the Khilafat movement. Ali brothers were of the opinion that the Khilafat is the representative of the entire Muslims of the world. So, every Muslim must protest to save the Khilafat. On the other hand leaders like Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Muhammad Iqbal were of the opposite opinion. Muhammad Ali Jinnah even said that the safeguard of the Khilafat which is already defeated is quite immature discourse.

(ii) Ideological differences among Muslim Ummah.

(iii)

(iv)

protesting and demanding from the British Empire, not to dismember the Empire and Khilafat. While the people of Turkey themselves were not in the favour of Khilafat. They willingly abolished the title of Khilafat in the later days:

(iii) The treacherous role of Gandhi:

The Muslims of India initially considered Gandhi a good wisher of the Muslim Ummah. Because he had joined the movement along with all other Muslims. Although he had some other political motives against the Britishers. Yet his presence gave a lot of impetus to the movement as in the bulk number the Hindus and joined the movement. But in 1922 Gandhi called off the protest without consulting the Muslim leaders, which became another cause of the failure of the movement.

(iv) Role of Mustafa Kemal.

On one side, the Muslims of the Subcontinent were doing their best

protect the sultanate as well as the Khilafah of the Ottomans. But on the other side the Mustafa Kemal Atatürk signed agreement with the winners of the war and surrendered the sultanate as well as Khilafat to them.

6) Conclusion.

The movement which was started by the people of the subcontinent in 1919 to protect the last muslim empire against the odds of the winners of the world war I was termed as Khilafat movement. The movement saw ups and downs from 1919 to 1924. At the end the movement failed because of the various reasons which are mentioned.

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Q No 2 Explain in detail Congress Rule from 1937 to 1939 as forerunners to creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Introduction:

(تقدیر کے قاضی کا یہ فتویٰ ہے ازل سے)
اچھے جرم نہیں کی سزا مرگ مناجات

In this Couplet the poet conveys a message that is being weaker is a crime.

Under the Communal award the government of United Kingdom for the first time gave the rights to Indians for the legislation in the provinces. The act by which the power was transferred is mainly known as the Government of India Act 1935.

Prior to this Muhammad Ali Jinnah while giving his fourteen points in 1928 demanded for the separate electorates for the Muslims of India. The British government accepted the proposal under the Indian Act of 1935. Elections were conducted for the 1700 plus provincial

sects. Both All India Muslim League and All Indian National Congress took part in the elections. At the end none of the party could win the maximum numbers to form a government. Later on Congress while collaborating with other political parties and formed its ministries in 1937. After coming into the power the Indian National Congress started inflicting tyrannies against the Muslims of the India. They started to confine Muslims politically, economically, religiously as well as socially. This was the first time that the Muslims of the India realized the severe need of their representation in true sense. Even after the proposal of Jinnah they Congress did not collaborate with Muslim League in the merged districts. Anti Muslim education was launched, the Sangthan were authorized to convert Muslims into Hinduism, In schools they tried to change the ideology of Muslim children. All these ill behaviours of the Congress ministries paved the ways

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for the future Pakistan.

(2) Congress Rule from 1937-39-

After winning the election the Congress was initially reluctant to form ministries, because they were demanding the British to stay away from the politics. When the Britisher did not pay heed to this type of notion, they made their ministries after four months of time period.

As none of the party could secure enough mandate to form ministries, thus Congress made coalition with other political parties except All India Muslim League.

The time period from 1937 to 1939 was a crucial period for the Muslims of the subcontinent. Because the Congress ministries had formulated such a vicious type of policies against the Muslim that Muslim could not even think of. From the political institutions to economic institution, from economic to social ones,

and from social to religious one each and every policy was made Hindu-centric in order to hurt the Muslims. The Hindus were openly enacting and igniting other Hindus to take revenge from Muslims for the last 1000 years.

3) Policies of Hindu/Congress ministries which paved the ways of future Pakistan.

During those two years the period not a single policy was made in the favour of the Muslims of the India. Even those ~~people~~^{Muslims} who were priorly against the ideologies of All Indian Muslim League, were now witnessed of the Congress barbarism. Now they felt the need of Muslim League in the political spheres but the time had shortly gone. Some of those policies which paved the way of future Pakistan are mentioned below.

(i) Educational policies.

The Congress ministries brought special

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educational policies to keep muslims away from the education. They brought the warda educational systems. Here they made the course of books on Hindu nationalism. Mosti puja was made compulsory on each and every citizen regardless of his/her religious background. Special teachers were hired in educational institutes to change the ideology of the muslim students. It was obligatory to preach the mosti of Gandhi in school, and mosti puja is strictly illegal in Islam. These ~~po~~ educational policies instilled a sense of deprivation among muslims and further strived hard to make a separate country for themselves where they can get education on their own modern education system.

(ii) Political policies-

Not only educational policies were made Hindu-centric rather political policies were also brought which were mere Hindu policies.

Initially Vanda-e-matram a hindu

was song was made the national Anthem of the country. The Congress flag was made the national flag of the India. The members of muslim league were asked to quit their position and join All Indian national Congress so that they would be recognized. Cow slaughter was made illegal.

These all political policies were against of the muslims, here to the muslim felt aloof from the Hindus, because they were making bitter policies against muslim. Muslim felt the need of separate political entity where they could live their lives according to their own will.

(iii) Economical policies.

At that there were hardly some muslims who were involve in business activities because prior to the Congress the britishers had snatched all their wealth and properties by making different lame excuses.

but now the Congress ministries started banning the economic activities of muslim by using their powers. Those who were doing business of meat were baned by making cow slaughter illegal and heavy taxes were enforced to keep muslim out of business activities.

Again muslim felt the need of separate homeland to lead a better life.

The ideology of muslim got further strengthened inspite of all those ill-policies. They further strived for a separate homeland.

(iv) Religious policies.

The Congress ministries brought reforms related to religion. The religious education and madarsa system was banned. The Arabic and persian languages including urdu was abolished and only Hindi was made the mainstream language, Islamic norms and values were ridiculized, The constructions of Mosques were

made illegal.

Again the muslims felt the need of a country where they can exercise their religious needs. This policy also paved the way for the future of pakistan.

v) Social policies -

4) Conclusion -

The Congress ministries were like the nightmare for the muslims of the sub continent. The bitter policies of the Congress always proved to be the policies against the muslims. ~~From~~

Either those were political, economic, religious, or social policies, all were against muslims. So, the muslims were further ideologically strengthened and they gave their 100 percent to make a separate country for themselves.