

## Q no # 3

## ⇒ Introduction:

The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) was a significant political and religious campaign in India aimed at protecting the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I. The movement represented a convergence of political and religious concerns for Indian Muslims. Despite its initial widespread appeal, the movement faced numerous challenges and ultimately failed, leaving profound impacts on Indian politics and the Muslim community.

## ⇒ Evolution of the Khilafat Movement

## 1) Post-War Concerns (1914-18)

During World War I, Indian Muslims were concerned about the fate of the Ottoman Empire, particularly Turkey and its holy sites.

## 2) Formation of Khilafat Committee (1919):

Leaders like Maulana Mohammed Ali, Shaukat Ali, and Abul Kalam Azad formed the All-India Khilafat Committee to oppose the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and pressure the British government to preserve the Caliphate.

## 3) Alignment and Mass Mobilization:

The movement

aligned with Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement created a unified front between Hindus and Muslims against British Colonial rule. Organized protests, rallies, petitions, and resistance were observed nationwide.

#### 4) Decline of Ottoman Empire:

Mustafa Kamal Atatürk's rise to power in Turkey brought secular reforms, including the abolition of Caliphate in 1924.

Discuss this in more detail

### ⇒ Reasons for the Failure of the Khilafat Movement:

#### 1) Overdependence on External Factors:

The Movement heavily relied on external factors for the preservation of an

an external entity, an Ottoman empire. The foundation was weakened when Turkey itself abolished the Caliphate.

## 2 Lack of Clear Objectives:

The movement failed to define a cohesive political agenda beyond preserving caliphate.

## 3 Internal Divisions and Gandhi's Withdrawal:

Gandhi's suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement in 1922 diminished the Khilafat movement. Despite initial Hindu-Muslim unity, the movement eventually exposed communal tensions.

## 4 Rise of Secularism in

Turkey:

Mustafa Kemal's secularist policies and the abolition of the Caliphate undermined the movement.

## 5 Repressive British Policies:

The British Government's crackdown on protests, arrests of key leaders, and aggressive propaganda weakened the movement's capacity for resistance.

## Conclusion:

The Khilafat movement was a movement in India to protect the Ottoman Empire after World War-1. It succeeded in fostering short-term Hindu-Muslim unity and raising awareness about Muslim concerns. Several factors led to failure of the movement such as internal divisions and over-reliance on external factors.