

Q no (1)

Explain in detail Khilafat Movement. Also shed light on reasons of its failure.

start with the summary of the answer as introduction.

1- Background of Khilafat Movement :-

Britain and its allies became victorious as a result of the First World War (1914-1918). Behaviour of allies during the world war and their arrogant proclamations made Muslims apprehensive about their future designs. Muslims feared that Allied powers will take over Turkish Empire and distribute parts of it among themselves. Khilafat Movement was initiated in India to protect the Khilafat of Turkish Empire, which was a symbol of Muslim unity.

2- Important Events of Khilafat Movement :-

2.1 Establishment of Khilafat Committee :-

In order to launch an organized mass movement Khilafat Committee was made in 1919.



## 2.2 Hindu Muslim Unity and Non-Cooperation :-

In 1919 Indian National Congress decided to support the Muslims on the Khilafat issue. Gandhi brought forward a programme of non-cooperation with government.

## 2.3 Khilafat Delegation :-

In 1920, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar led a delegation and went to London to British government. British government, however, did not paid much attention to the delegation.

## 2.4 Non-Cooperation Movement :-

All India non-cooperation movement was observed on August 1, 1920. Gandhi was the leader of non-cooperation movement. As part of non-cooperation movement many government servants resigned, courts were boycotted and students boycotted educational institutions. Apart from this, many British title holders surrendered their title as well.



relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

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### 2.5 Civil Disobedience :-

In 1921, the people were given a call to break the laws and disobey the government. People refused to pay the taxes etc. About twenty thousand people were arrested as a result of this call.

### 3- Reasons for the failure of Khilafat Movement :-

#### 3.1 Mopla Uprisings :-

Moplas were a muslim community settled in southern India. They claimed themselves to be Arab traders. A dispute broke out between Moplas and Hindu lords of the area in 1921. This incident provided an opportunity to Britishers to create a rift between Indian Muslims and Hindus.

#### 3.2 Chera Cheri Incident :-

In year 1922, a mob at Chera Cheri put the police station on fire. In this incident at least twenty-one police men died. This event was a great setback to Khilafat Movement.

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3.3 Civil disobedience called off:-

Ghans Gandhi called off the civil disobedience movement by stating the movement was deviated from its original path of non-violence. He called off the movement when Khilafat Movement was at its peak. It's caused a blow to Khilafat movement.

3.4 Abolition of Turkish Khilafat:-

When Atatürk came to power he abolished the Khilafat institution in 1923. The event completely destroyed the Khilafat movement of India.

4- Consequences of Khilafat Movement :-

As a consequence of Khilafat movement Muslims of sub-continent became politically aware that had to get rid of British rule and strive for an independent homeland. Moreover, as a result of Khilafat movement, the trust of people grew on moderate leaders such as Quaid-e-Azam and ~~Muhammad~~ Iqbal.

add more arguments.

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a 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages.

end with conclusion.



Q no (02)

Ideology of Pakistan is essentially the confluence of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia and Islam as a Code of life. Explain.

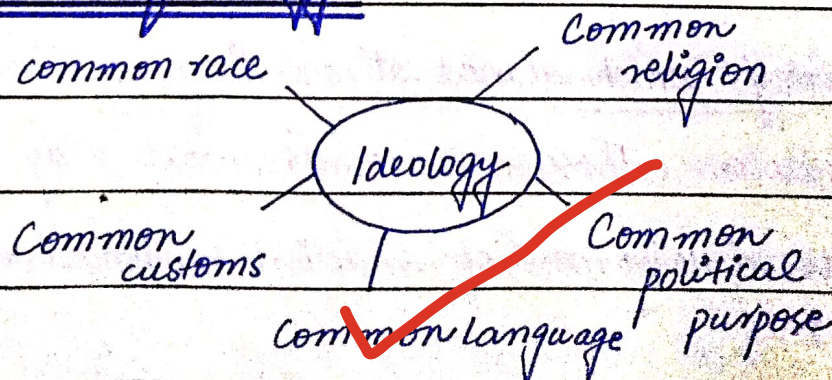
1- Ideology - Meaning and purpose :-

- Meaning :- Urdu word "Nazria" is known as ideology in English. According to World Encyclopedia

" Ideology is a set of political and cultural principles on which a nation is based."

- Purpose :- Ideology serves as a motivating force which makes its followers to follow a joint course of action to accomplish their goals.

2- Sources of Ideology :-





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### 3- Ideology of Pakistan (Confluence of Muslim nationalism and Islamic code of life)

"Ideology of Pakistan is simply described as "Two-Nation Theory".

#### 3.1 Emergence of Muslim Nationalism in Sub-continent :-

- Historical Basis :-

Muslim reformers such as Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Wali Ullah and Syed Ahmed Shaheed laid the foundations of Muslim nationalism. They tried to unite the Muslims of India and preached to them the guidance of Quran, Sunnah and Fiqh so that Muslims can be united.

- Extremist Hindu Movements :-

Anti-Muslim movements such as "Arya Samaj" which aimed at converting Muslims to Hinduism. These movements paved way towards development of Muslim nationalism.



• Partition of Bengal :-

In 1905 Bengal was partitioned by Lord Curzon on administrative basis. Since the partition favoured the Muslims, Hindus and Indian national congress opposed the partition. This developed a sense of muslim nationalism in Indian muslims as they realized their rights would be violated by Hindus under united India.

• Simla Deputation and demand for separate electorate :-

Muslims demanded for separate electorate when the Muslim leaders met Lord Minto at Simla in 1906. Hindus showed strong resistance towards the demand of separate electorate, which further strengthened muslim nationalism.

3-2 Pakistan's ideology based on Islamic code of life :-

5 Hindus and Muslims : two distinct religions

Hindus and Muslims were a two separate nations in sub-continent where muslims were threatened by movements like "Arya Samaj".