

Khilafat Movement 1918.

Introduction:

CSSPMS360

Religio-political movement → by Muslims of British Ind for retention of Ottoman Caliphate

WWI → Ottoman Empire fought against the Allied Forces. When War ended & Allied forces emerged victorious, they decided the dissolution of Khilafat by disintegrating the Ottoman Empire.

→ Muslims couldn't see any humiliation of the Caliphate.

Causes:

(Treaty of Sevres)

In order to put pressure on the govt of British India, Muslims organized themselves

15 thousand Muslims → assembled in Bombay on 20th Mar, 1919 where Khilafat Committee was formed.

→ It was decided to setup a nation-wide organisation known as All India Khilafat Committee.

Seth Jan Muhammad →

President

Moulana Shoukat Ali →

Secretary.

As a sequel, again conference was held on Nov 23-24, 1919, presided by Maulvi A.K Fazlul Haq.

→ National Congress → supported the Khilafat Movement.

Non-Cooperation Movement.

↳ Boycott → British Goods

↳ Non-co-operation with Govt.

CSSPM5360

Objectives:-

- i) Holy Places of Muslims → protection of Turks
- ii) Turkish boundaries → same as were before the War
- iii) Turkish Khilafat should remain intact.

Delegations of Khilafat Movement:-

→ sent to Britain & European Countries to convey feelings of Muslims.

→ One met to the Viceroy of India under leadership of MA Ansari & other under Maulana M. Ali Jauhar met the PM of Britain for protection of the Turkish Caliphate.

Non-Cooperative Movement 1920:-

- In May 1920, Khilafat committee decided to start non-cooperation in collaboration with the congress
- Jinnah opposed the non-cooperation movement & left congress.

non-cooperation → Points:-

- Surrender the title awards by govt.
- Boycott of British educational institutions & courts.
- Lawyers → quit their practices.
- Resignation → govt offices
- Refuses to pay taxes.

Role of Journalism:-

CSSPMS360

- Zamindar of Zafar Ali Khan
Al-Hilal of Azad & Comrade & Hamdard
of Molana M. Ali Jauhar → played key roles in movement.

Hijrat Movement:

- ↳ India → Dar-ul-Harab ← Maulana Azad
- ↳ & play asked Muslims to migrate Afghanistan
- they migrated to Afghanistan & when they closed borders → they return, poverty, helplessness, shortage of food & humiliation.

Mutiny of Mopala 1921:-

- Mopalas involvement in Khilafat Movement led to arrest of Mopalas Leaders → they strongly → protested → govt opened fire on them → 400 martyred → this event flared up the Mopalas. So, they declared open mutiny
- destroyed govt assets, railway lines & killed officers & broke prison
 - Hindus became tools in hands of British Govt. → spying against Mopalas. → Hind muslim unity was not sustained

CSSPMS360

Incident of Chora-Chora (1922)

- Muslim Leaders were in Jail → So Gandhi was head of Khilafat Movement
- began civil disobedience → 1922 from small town of Chora Chora → police tried to disperse people but a clash took place → mob → set fire police station
 - 22 → policemen burnt alive.
 - Gandhi → called off movement without consultation. → concept of Hindu-Muslim Unity was shattered

Ending of Institution of Caliphate:-

When Turkey was about to lose the battle the Turkish GNA abolished the Ottoman Sultanate → the Mustaf Kamel Pasha presented the bill, secularizing the state & abolishing Caliphate.

→ So, Khilafat was abolished & finally collapsed

CSSPMS 360.

Significance/Achievements of Khilafat Movement:

- i) Makkah & Madina remained under Muslims
- ii) Turkey as country remained intact.
- iii) Confidence & political awareness in Indian Muslims.
- iv) Muslims of India started their own struggle → for political Rights.