

MOVEMENT OF INAYATULLAH MASHRIQUI - A UNIQUE PHASE OF 19TH CENTURY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

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It is a fact that condition of Muslims after losing their state, domination and dignity became like that of a sacrificial lamb. They lost everything and due to inferiority complex, they became an easy catch for other. The khaksar Movement actually intended to end their inferior complex, lethargy and frustration. Its aim was to bring their glorious days back and regain the supremacy they used to enjoy 14 centuries ago.

The founder and leader of the movement was Inayatullah Khan Mashraqi, born on August 25, 1881 at Achra (Lahore, Pakistan). He passed a MA degree from the Punjab University and later spent about five years at the Cambridge University, England, got a thorough control in different faculties and learned eastern languages like Arabic and Persian. He became a member of the International Congress of Orientalists. As such, he established a sort of record in India & England.

Mashraqi founded the khaksar Movement in 1931. He kept the example of Germany's fascism, before him for Islam resurrection. He selected Khaki uniform, a symbol of brotherhood to be engraved on right shoulder and Belcha, a spade-like for his movement.

Khaksar is a persian word, which means humble. Activists of the movement will be selfless and honest servants of human beings and will use might and power for their uplift. Mashraqi devoted his life for promotion of this movement.

Prominent among those who were associated with this movement are sir syed Raza Ali, Dr Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, Agha Ghazanfar Ali shah, Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, Maulvi Murtuza Khan , Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazal-e-Haq Peerach and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.

The Khaksar Movement was not only limited to Muslims, but Jews, Christians, Brahmo Samaj people and all those who believe in the existence of its Almighty and religion could also become its members. The hallmark of the movement was discipline, military and hard work. Its activists were evangelists of unity among human beings. The number of its members was around 15 lakh, however in 1944 the strength came down to 20,000. Though the movement didn't believed in violence and terrorism, it was not restrained from arms for defense, as a last resort. Mashraqi passed away on August 27, 1963, but his followers can be found today also, in some parts of India and pakistan as well.

BASIC PRINCIPLE:

Complete faith in the Almighty, this belief in the Almighty is the main principle of the movement. Every member of the movement believes that almighty keeps an eye on all activities. One day he has to die and will have to give an account of his deeds to the Almighty, Hence, he loves, praises the Almighty and fears him.

DUTIES:

1. A Khaksar has to follow his own religion honestly and should not bear a grudge about other religions.
2. He should always wear Khaki uniform, that will promote unity and brotherhood.
3. He should always carry Belcha.
4. He should always wear a badge of brotherhood on right shoulder. It intends to show that he is a pioneer of brotherhood.
5. A Khaksar should participate in a parade and physical exercises with his local leader everyday for at least 15 minutes. This will always keep him alert and help in public service.
6. Everyday a Khaksar should contribute his share in welfare activities and reports the same to his leader.

LAWS:

1. Every Khaksar should make as many friends as he can.
2. He must always be hospitable and humble and try his level best to win more friends.
3. He should avoid indulging in discussions related to religions or politics.
4. He should avoid contradictions and confrontations.
5. He should not hate or misbehave anybody.

6. A Khaksar is not permitted to waste time and money.
7. He should develop and expose his hidden talents.
8. He should be faithful, punctual and honest.
9. A Khaksar should salute in a military manner.
10. A Khaksar should do business with his colleagues with minimum profit.
11. He should not be talkative, but solemn and alert.
12. He should always be ready to obey.
13. No Khaksar should be affected or by weaknesses and drawbacks of colleagues.
14. He should not expect any return from public for his services.

Thus, the Khaksar Movement laid greater stress on the need for spirit, sacrifice and military training. Youths were prepared to lay down lives for dominance of Islam. By joining the movement youths made many sacrifices. The movement gained extraordinary popularity and progress and at one time it evoked an overwhelming response from Muslims. Khaki uniforms, Belchas and badges of brotherhood became a common sight everywhere. A sense of self-respect and courage was developed.

Despite all this the movement died a natural death. After independence Mashraqi announced winding up of the movement.

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