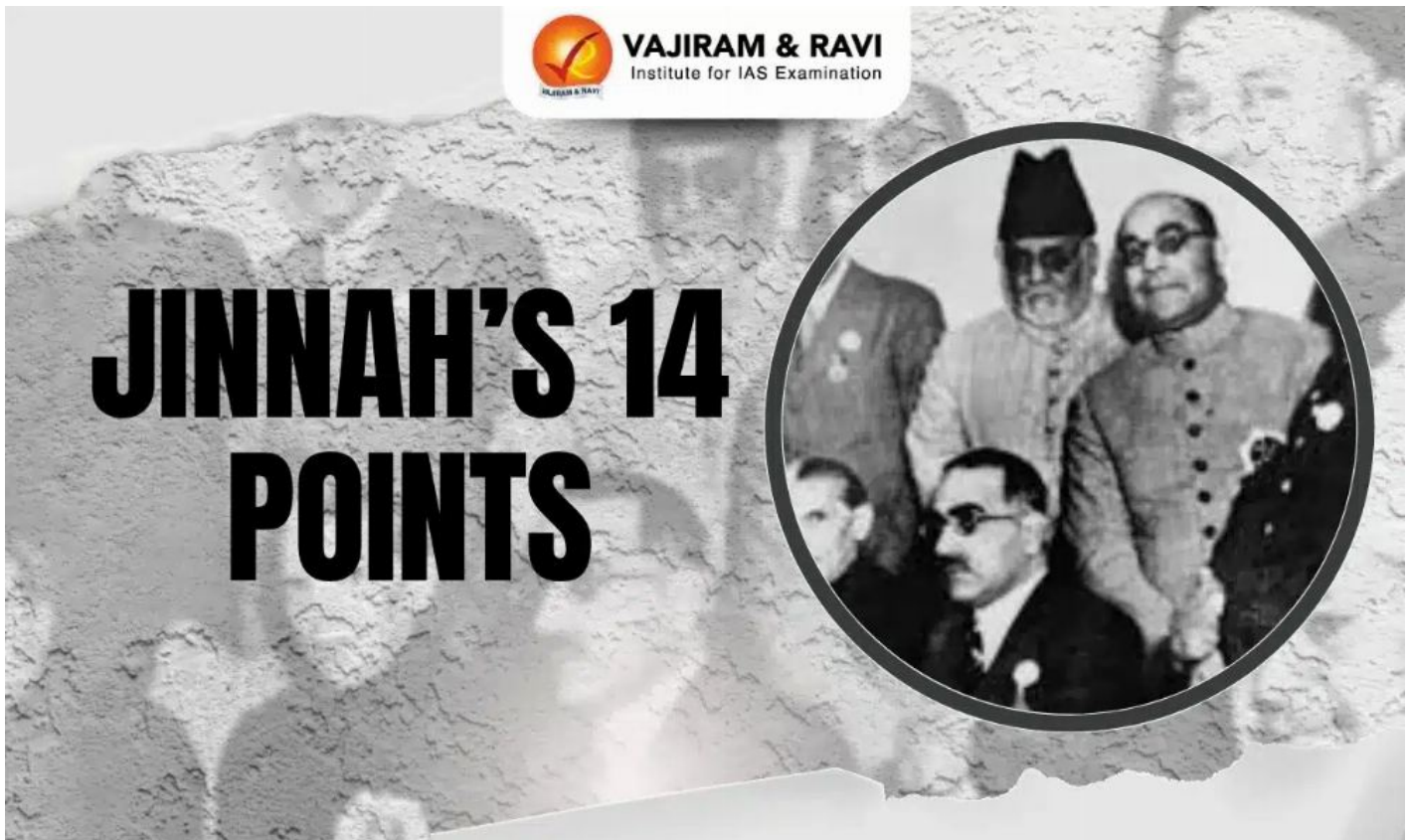


Jinnah's 14 Points, Background, Demands, Aftermath

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Jinnah's 14 Points were a set of demands for constitutional reform and political rights for Muslims in India. They were proposed by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** in response to the Nehru Report (1928). These demands included four Delhi proposals, three Calcutta amendments, separate electorates, and reservation of seats for Muslims in government services and self-governing bodies.

Jinnah's primary goal was to protect Muslim interests. Jinnah's 14 Points became the core demands of the Muslim League, significantly shaping political thought henceforth and eventually leading to the creation of Pakistan.

Jinnah's 14 Points Background

In 1928, an **All Parties Conference** was called in response to the Simon Commission, which was tasked with discussing parliamentary reforms in British India. A committee, headed by Motilal Nehru, prepared the "Nehru Report," which called for Dominion Status for India. The Report rejected separate electorates and the reservation of seats for Muslims in Bengal and Punjab.

- **Criticism of Nehru Report:** The Nehru Report was presented to the All India Muslim League on 9 March 1929, where it was criticized by Muslim leaders like **Aga Khan** and **Muhammad Shafi**, who saw it as

detrimental to Muslim interests.

- In March 1929 **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** presided over the Muslim League session in Delhi. There, he outlined 14 key demands, known as Jinnah's 14 Points, which became the **manifesto** of the Muslim League.
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Fourteen Points were presented in 1929 as a response to the Nehru Report, which rejected separate electorates for Muslims.

Jinnah's 14 Points Demands

Jinnah rejoined the **Shafi faction of the Muslim League** and presented his 14 Points in March 1929, which outlined the political demands of the Muslim community. These points aimed to address issues related to representation and rights within a unified India. Ultimately, Jinnah's 14 Points became the foundation of the Muslim League's propaganda and significantly influenced its political strategy in the following years.

- **Federal Constitution:** Called for a federal system with residual powers allocated to the provinces.
- **Provincial Autonomy:** Emphasized the importance of autonomy for provinces.
- **Constitutional Amendments:** Required states' consent for any amendments by the central government.
- **Muslim Representation in Provinces:** Ensured adequate representation for Muslims in legislatures and elected bodies without undermining their majority status.
- **Muslim Representation in Government:** Demanded fair representation for Muslims in government services and self-governing bodies.
- **Representation at the Centre:** Called for one-third Muslim representation in the central legislature.
- **Cabinet Representation:** Required one-third Muslim representation in central and provincial cabinets.
- **Separate Electorate:** Advocated for the continuation of separate electorates.
- **Protection of Minority Interests:** Prohibited passing any bill opposed by three-fourths of a minority community.
- **Territorial Redistribution:** Asserted that territorial changes should not harm Muslim majorities in Punjab, Bengal, and NWFP.
- **Separation of Sindh:** Called for Sindh's separation from Bombay.
- **Constitutional Reforms:** Sought reforms in NWFP and Balochistan.
- **Religious Freedom:** Guaranteed religious freedom for all communities.
- **Protection of Muslim Rights:** Emphasized safeguarding Muslim rights in religion, culture, education, and language.

Jinnah's 14 Points Aftermath

The aftermath of Jinnah's 14 Points saw a clear delineation of the political landscape for Muslims in India. He aimed to protect their interests and articulated these concerns through his 14 Points, declaring it a "**parting of ways**" with the **Indian National Congress** for the future.

- Inspired by Jinnah's vision, League leaders encouraged him to **revive the Muslim League** and provide it with a clear direction.
- Consequently, Jinnah's 14 Points formed the essential demands of the League, ultimately paving the way for the **establishment of Pakistan in 1947**.

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