

Jinnah's Fourteen Points 1929

↳ In order to counter the proposals in Nehru Report, Jinnah proposed his Fourteen points. At that time All India Muslim League was divided → Jinnah League & Shafi League → Quaid took first step towards reuniting the party & called a meeting in Mar 1929.

↳ During this meeting Nationalist Muslims tried hard to approve the Nehru Report. CSSPMS360

Acc. to Sir Muhammad Yameen → few Congress supporters → were in favour of Joint electorate → tried hard to approved Nehru Report in the absence of Jinnah.

↳ But in meeting, after careful consideration League → lays down that no constitution would be acceptable to Muslims of India, unless it contained the following basic points.

1. Form of constitution should be federal, with residuary powers to be vested in the provinces.

2. Uniform autonomy → granted to all provinces

3. In Central legislature, Muslim representation should not be less than one third.

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4. Adequate & effective representation to the minorities → no territorial redistribution for making majority → minority

5. Representation of communal groups → separate electorate → anyone can abandon separate elec. in favour of joint electorate.

6. territorial redistribution → shall not affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal & NWFP.

7. Full religious liberty → shall be guaranteed to all communities.

8. No bill → shall be passed if three fourth of mem of any community oppose such a bill.

9. Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
10. Reforms in NWFP & Balochistan.
11. Muslims should be given share along with other Indians in all services of state & local self governing bodies.
12. Constitution should embody adequate safeguards for protection of Muslim culture, promotion of education, language, religion, etc. CSS/PMS366
13. No cabinet, should be formed without One-third Muslim ministers.
14. No change shall be made in constitution by central legislature except with concurrence of the state.

Reaction of Hindus & Congress:-

Jinnah's fourteen points clearly reflected the demands, sentiments and aspirations of Muslims. But congress didn't give them any importance.

Dr Moonje, the leader of Hindu Mahasabah, condemned the fourteen points → contrary to Indian nationalism → He called the separation of Sindh "luxury" & dismissed all other points.

He said, "It would not be wrong to say that all these points are only intended to create divisions among Hindus & Muslims." **CSSPMS360**

Hindu press strongly condemned & criticised the fourteen points. In a letter to MK Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote about the fourteen points & said,

"If I had to listen MA Jinnah talking the nonsense about his fourteen points for any length of time I would have to consider the desirability of resorting to South Sea Island, where would be some hope enough not to talk about fourteen points. I marvel at your patience."

↳ This letter clearly reveals the fact that Hindus had adopted an absolutely irresponsible attitude towards demands of Muslims. Delhi Muslim Proposals, Nehru Report, Fourteen points prove that in every case. Secondly, it was a lesson for those who still argue that compromise with Hindus was and is possible still.

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