Nehru Report

The constitution outlined by the Nehru Report was for Indian enjoying dominion status within the British Commonwealth. Some of the important elements of the report: Element of Nehru report...

* Unlike the eventual [Government of India Act 1935](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1935) it contained a [Bill of Rights](http://cadindia.clpr.org.in/historical_constitutions/karachi_resolution__1931__1st%20January%201931#KR.2).
* All power of government and all authority – [legislative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislative), [executive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_(government)) and [judicial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial) – are derived from the people and the same shall be exercised through organisations established by, or under, and in accord with, this Constitution.
* There shall be no [state religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion); men and women shall have equal rights as [citizens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citizens).
* There should be [federal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism_in_India) form of government with [residuary powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism_in_India#Residuary_Subjects) vested in the [centre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_List). (Some scholars, such as Moore considered the Nehru Report proposal as essentially [unitary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary_state) rather than [federal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation));
* It included a description of the machinery of government including a proposal for the creation of a [Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_India) and a suggestion that the provinces should be [linguistically determined](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_Reorganisation_Commission).
* It did not provide for [separate electorates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reserved_political_positions_in_India) for any community or [weightage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confessionalism_(politics)" \o "Confessionalism (politics)) for [minorities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minorities). Both of these were liberally provided in the eventual [Government of India Act 1935](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1935). However, it did allow for the reservation of minority seats in provinces having a [minorities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minorities) of at least ten percent, but this was to be in strict proportion to the size of the community.
* The language of the Union shall be Hindustani, which may be written either in Devanagari or Urdu character. The use of the English language shall be permitted.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nehru_Report#cite_note-3)

The Nehru Report, along with that of the [Simon Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Commission) was available to participants in the three [Indian Round Table Conferences (1930–1932)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Round_Table_Conferences_(India)). However, the [Government of India Act 1935](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1935) owes much to the Simon Commission report and little, if anything to the Nehru Report.

Jinnah 14 Points

 The following points were presented by the Quaid to defend the rights of the Muslims of the sub-continent:

1. Federal System  
The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers rested in the provinces.  
  
2. Provincial Autonomy  
[A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.](https://genius.com/Muhammad-ali-jinnah-fourteen-points-of-jinnah-annotated#note-3129716)  
  
3. Representation of Minorities  
All legislative in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principles of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.  
  
4. Number of Muslim Representative  
[In the central legislative, Muslims representative shall be not less than one-third.](https://genius.com/Muhammad-ali-jinnah-fourteen-points-of-jinnah-annotated#note-3129858)  
  
5. Separate Electorates  
Representative of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided it shall be open to any community, at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favor of joint electorate.  
  
6. Muslim Majority Provinces  
Any territorial re-distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way, affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and N.W.F.P.  
  
7. Religious Liberty  
Full religious Liberty, liberty of belief, worship and observance, association and education shall be guaranteed to all the communication.  
  
8. Three-Fourth Representation  
No bill or resolution shall be passed in any legislative or any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill.  
  
9. Separation of Sindh  
[Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency.](https://genius.com/Muhammad-ali-jinnah-fourteen-points-of-jinnah-annotated#note-3130006)  
  
[10. Introduction of Reforms in N.W.F.P and Baluchistan  
Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.](https://genius.com/Muhammad-ali-jinnah-fourteen-points-of-jinnah-annotated#note-12768127)  
  
11. Government Services  
Muslims should be given adequate share along with other Indians in the services of State.  
  
12. Protection of Muslim's culture and Language  
The constitution should embody adequate safeguard for the protection of Muslim culture, language, religion and civilization.  
  
13. One-Third Muslim Ministers  
No cabinet, either central or provincial be formed. Without being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim Ministers.  
  
14. Constitution  
No change shall be made in the constitution of state except with the concurrence of State constituting the Indian Federation.