**CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEHRU REPORT**

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**JINNAH FOURTEEN POINTS:**

After the Simon Commission in 1927 that was rejected by all parties of the sub-continent. A constitution framing task was taken by Motilal Nehru and the Nehru Report was presented in 1929 at the session of All Parties Conference.

**Nehru Report:**

In the Nehru report, there were many points among which the main points were the unitary form of Government meaning that the power will be vested in the Central and all the law making decision will be made by the central all over the country.

The second important point was election on the basis of Joint electorate, Motilal Nehru was of the opinion that separate electorates will provoke Communal sentiments therefore it should not be allowed.

The other important point was that there will be no reservation of seats for the Minorities. However Muslims will get representation in the provinces where they are more than 10% in population.

The Nehru Report was totally in the favor of Hindus and no demands for Muslims were kept in it. The Lucknow Pact was turned over and it was clear enough to see that if the Muslims decide not to get a separate nation and live with the Hindus after getting freedom from the British, in what way they are going to get treated by the Hindus who were in a majority at that time in India. The stated above are the points that were totally against the Muslims and were getting the Hindus a strong position in the sub-continent.

**Jinnah Fourteen Points:**

After the Nehru Report, in the 4th session of the All Parties Conference, Quaid-e-Azam presented the point of view of Muslims in response to the Nehru report. In this he put forward the demands for the Muslims in order to make the vision of Muslims clear in front of British Government. He asked for the Federal form of government with power to the provinces so that the Muslim majority provinces will have the authority to form new laws in according to their needs. Similarly, in the Central 1/3rd Muslim representation so that they could raise their voice in Central and separate electorates for minorities so that they can also get a proper representation. These were demands made by Quaid-e-Azam in contrary or response to the Nehru report to be included in the Government of India Act 1935.