**Nehru Report: (1928)**

Most of the Indian political parties decided to boycott the Simon Commission on the plea that it lacked Indian representation. So, Lord Birkenhead, challenged Indians to create their own constitution and promised to implement it.

In 1928, Indian parties organized an All-Parties Conference, but they couldn't agree on how to protect the rights of minorities. So, they formed a committee led by Motilal Nehru to figure out what India's future constitution should look like.

The Nehru Report, presented in 1928, said that India should have Dominion Status (like self-rule within the British Commonwealth) with a Parliament-style government. It suggested having two parts in the legislature, a Senate and a House of Representatives, and they should make decisions together. Judiciary should be independent of the Executive. There should be 1/4th Muslim Representation at Centre. Sindh should be separated from Bombay provided it proves to be financially self-sufficient. Reforms should be introduced in NWFP. The report also said there shouldn't be separate electorates for minorities. However, the report was not acceptable to Muslims. During a later meeting in December, Jinnah from the Muslim League proposed four changes to it.

**Jinnah's 14 Points**

1. **Federal Constitution**: Future governance should be federal, with residual powers in provinces.
2. **Equal Autonomy**: Every province should receive a uniform level of autonomy.
3. **Minority Representation**: Adequate representation of minorities in all elected bodies without reducing their majority in any province.
4. **Muslim Representation**: In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation should not be less than one third.
5. **Separate Electorates**: Communities should be represented through separate electorates, with an option for joint electorates.
6. **Protecting Muslim Majorities**: No territorial changes should affect Muslim majorities in Punjab, Bengal, and NWFP.
7. **Religious Liberty**: Full religious freedom to all communities shall be granted.
8. **Protection of Community Interests**: No bill, resolution, or any part thereof can pass in any elected body if three-fourths of any community within that body opposes it, stating that it would harm their community. Alternatively, another feasible method should be devised to address such cases.
9. **Sindh Separation**: Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
10. **Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan**: Similar reforms as in other provinces should be introduced in NWFP and Balochistan.
11. **Equal Opportunities**: Muslims should have a fair share in state services and local governing bodies.
12. **Safeguarding Muslim Culture**: The Constitution should embody adequate safeguards for Muslim culture, education, language, religion, and personal laws, and their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State and by local self-governing bodies.
13. **Muslim Representation in Cabinets**: At least one-third of ministers in any cabinet should be Muslim.
14. **Constitutional Changes**: No changes in the Constitution shall be made without the consent of Indian Federation states.

The Muslim League insisted that any constitutional solution must incorporate these fourteen points to be acceptable to them.

**Importance Jinnah's 14 Points**

Jinnah's 14 Points showcased the growing divide between Muslims and Hindus in India's politics. They underlined the Muslims' distinct identity, separate from Hindu influence, to both Hindus and the British. These points reenergized the Muslim League, guiding them toward a new direction and preparing Indian Muslims for a determined fight for independence.

Their importance was clear as they were presented at the 1930 Round Table Conference. These points became the key demands of Muslims, greatly shaping their mindset for about two decades until Pakistan was established in 1947.