**14 points of the Quaid-e-Azam**

**Write down the 14 points of the Quaid-e-Azam?**

The Nehru Report showed the prejudiced attitude of the Congress. The right of separate electorate which the Muslims considered essential for the preservation of their identity and progress was rejected. This served the last blow to the cooperation established between the Hindus and the Muslims for the first time in the Luck now Pact. The Quaid-e-Azam refused to accept the Nehru Report. In 1929, he presented the fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azm.

**FOURTEEN POINTS OF GREAT QUAID:**

Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam are as under:-

**(1) Federal Type of Constitution:**

The form of the future constitution should be federal with the powers vested in the provinces.

**(2) Provincial independence:**

A uniform measured autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.

**(3) Effective Representation of Minorities:**

All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority or even equality.

**(4) Muslims representation in Central Legislature:**

In the central Legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than one third.

**(5) Separate Electorate:**

Representation of communal group shall continue to be means of separate electorate as at present, provided it shall be open to any community, at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.

**(6) Protection of Provinces in Majority:**

And territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not, in any way, affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and NWF Province.

**(7) Religious Liberty:**

Full religious liberty, i.e. liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education, shall be guaranteed all communities.

**(8) Bill/ Resolution about Communities:**

No bill or resolution of any part thereof shall passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill, resolution a part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community or, in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.

**(9) Separation of Sindh from Bombay:**

Sindh should be separated from the Bombay presidency.

**(10) Reforms in Balochistan and NWFP:**

Reforms should be introduced in the NWFP and Balochistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

**(11) Share of Muslims in services:**

Provinces should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share along with other Indians, in all the services of the state and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.

**(12) Religious and cultural protection for the Muslims:**

The constitution should embody adequate safeguard for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the state and by the self-governing bodies.

**(13) Muslims Representation in Ministries:**

No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers.

**(14) Central constitution and agreement of provinces:**

No charge shall be made in the constitution by the central Legislature except with the conference of the states constituting the Indian Federation.

**IMPORTANCE OF FOURTEEN POINTS:**

Thus we can say that the Quaid-e-Azam not only protected the political rights of the Muslims, but also provided the structure of the constitutional reforms in India. Had this been admitted, perhaps the history of the sub-continent would have been different. The Congress could not assess the foresightedness of the Quaid-e-Azam. This led to the Round Table Conferences in 1930 at Allahabad. The Act of 1935 set the Hindus and the Muslims in different directions.