Similarities and Differences between Delhi proposal, Nehru Report and Fourteen Points of Quaid-i-Azam

Pak Studies

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| **Delhi Proposal** | **Nehru Report** | **Fourteen Points of Quaid-i-Azam** |
| **Similarities** |
| 1. Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
2. ***Reforms should be introduced in Balochistan and N.W.F.P*** and they should be given status of a province.
 | 1. Sindh should be separated from Bombay ***to form a new province if it were capable of bearing its expenditure.***
2. Full provincial status should be given to N.W.F.P and Balochistan.
 | 1. Sindh should be separated from Bombay ***presidency.***

 1. ***Reforms should be introduced in N.W.F.P and Balochistan*** on the same footing as in other provinces.
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| **Dehli Proposal** | **Nehru Report** | **Fourteen Points of Quaid-i-Azam** |
| **Differences** |
| * The Muslims should be given representation in Bengal and Punjab in accordance to their strength.
 | * The foreign affairs defence and army should be placed under the control of parliament and viceroy.
* Hindi should be made the official language.
* Full responsible government on the model of the constitution of the self government dominions to be introduced in the sub-continent.
* Unity form of government to be established in the centre.
 | * Muslims should be given adequate share along with other Indians in the services of the state.
* The constitution should embody adequate safeguard for the promotion of Muslim education, language, religion and civilization.
* Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not at any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and N.W.F.P.
* The form of future constitution should be federal with the residency powers resting.
* A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
* 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 in any province to a minority or even equality.
* Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by separate electorates, provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favor of joint electorate.
* Full religious liberty, that is, liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities.
* No bill or any resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose it as being injurious to the interests of that community.
* No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers.
* No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the State's contribution of the Indian Federation.
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