

Importance of 14 Points :

1) To indicate the gap b/w Hindus and Muslims politically in comparison of Nehru Report and Jinnah's 14 points

2) Showed strong stance of Muslims against any kind of influence from British or Congress.

- Clearly set out Muslim demands as basis for any further negotiations
- Presented in 1930 RTC

~~2)~~

3) Muslims realized they're a separate nation.

- Motivated them to struggle for freedom
- United Muslims behind Jinnah's leadership.

Why Simon Commission was sent? [7]

1)

1) Labour Party

- Conservative government thought Labour party will give too many concessions, it will be too sympathetic to Indians.
- So Commission was sent before Labour

Party came in power - to avoid too many concessions

2) To Resolve Communal Tensions b/w M & H

- After J. M

- Unity ruined and communal violence began

3) Continuity of British policy

- Reforms every 10 years

- Ex: - Morley - 1909

- Montford 1919

British

- Announced in Montford that they promised to announce more reforms in 10 years.

Why S.C opposed ?

[7]

1) No Indian representation

2) Congress opposed

- Didn't want separate electorates
- Civil disobedience movement
- Leaders arrested

3) AIML Opposed

- They want $\frac{1}{3}$ seats but this was rejected
- Sind h. wasn't given ~~pro separated~~
- NWFP provincial status not granted

Why AIML rejected Nehru Report ?

1) Hindi would be official language

3) Separate electorates idea rejected

2) Muslims would lose dominance in

Punjab & Bengal if Hindus were in central govt. (According to rule of no provincial autonomy)