

**SIMON COMMISSION
AND
LAHORE SESSION**

Wed	2	10	17	24	31						
Thu	3	11	18	25		Fri	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	4	12	19	26		Sat	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	5										

Simon Commission (1920)

- ⇒ By the act of 1919 it was decided that after 10 years one committee would be made for analyse the act and will give some suggestions about changes if required.
- ⇒ By this rule Commission would be came in 1929 but because of unsatisfaction by the act of 1919 and also on the pressure of National movement Lord Irwin the Viceroy of India made appointed a statutory Commission in Nov. 1927.
- ⇒ This 7 members committee's president was Sir John Simon. That's why this Commission was called Simon Commission.
- ⇒ This Commission came India on 3rd Feb 1920. In this Commission not a single member was Indian so they most of the leaders boycott this act.
- ⇒ Not only Congress leaders but one association made by with the support of Britishers called All India Liberal Foundation also boycott this Commission. The leaders of this organization were Tej Bahadur Sarsar and Shri Niwax Shastri.

They were liberal leaders but still they boycott this Commission.

⇒ Simon Commission surveyed all over India and everywhere this faced the agitation and black flags. And also extreme revolt somewhere.

⇒ In 1930 Simon Commission gave the report. According to this -

1) A Federal Constitution for India is required.

2) Dyarchy in provinces should be removed.

3) Separate electorate should be continued and it should be extended for lower castes also.

4) ~~the~~ Indianization of Army is also required.

5) A self developed, flexible Constitution is required for India.

6) Responsible govt. in provinces is required.

7) In centre responsible govt. is not suitable right now.

MAY 2007				JUNE 2007						
Sun	6	13	20	27	Sun	3	10	17	24	
Mon	7	14	21	28	Mon	4	11	18	25	
Tue	8	15	22	29	Tue	5	12	19	26	
Wed	9	16	23	30	Wed	6	13	20	27	
Thu	10	17	24	31	Thu	7	14	21	28	
Fri	11	18	25		Fri	1	8	15	22	29
Sat	12	19	26		Sat	2	9	16	23	30

These reports were not according to demands. So they refused to accept.

When this Commission was came to India revolted against this. Agitation was in very high level.

⇒ Lala Lajpat Rai injured in a movement and later he died.

⇒ In Madras M.A. Ansari called a congress session and now they passed a resolution for total freedom.

⇒ Later in Kalkutta session in 1928 Congress changed and demanded only a ^{free} dominion status.

Lahore session (1929)
 ⇒ 1929 in Lahore session they demanded "full freedom". In this session J.L. Nehru was president.

⇒ Now the peoples were not ready for any compromise. So Congress proposed a resolution on 31st Dec. 1929 as by M. Gandhi.

⇒ In this proposal 'Swaraj' now called as "total freedom".

⇒ They also decided that any congress

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THURSDAY

would not participate in General Assembly election and other electoral members would resign.

⇒ Every 26 Jan. would be decided as Independence day.

⇒ On 26 Jan 1930 they all take the oath that every people of India has right to use freedom and all will utilize the facilities.

⇒ Every 26 Jan was celebrated till 1947 and then in 1950 this day is decided as Republic day.

Hence Simon Commission was not according to Indians so after when Simon came the agitation of India started and further converted in civil disobedience movement of Gandhi.