

Simmon Commission (1927)

Introduction:-

Seven-member commission established by the British govt on Nov 8, 1927. & led by Sir John Simon.

- to study about constitutional reforms
- In 1928 commission → arrived in British Ind.
- Govt of India Act 1919 → provided for the appointment of commission.

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Background:

- ↳ Dyarchy → introduced by 1919 Act → provision that commission would study constitutional reforms in India after 10 years
- ↳ Commission was established → Nov 8, 1927 led by British PM → Stanley Baldwin
- ↳ purpose was to make recommendation to British govt

Simon Commission Recommendations:

1. Create representative govt in the provinces
Dyarchy should be abolished
2. Govt of India \rightarrow complete control over the Supreme Court.
3. Separate communal electorates were retained
4. Governor General \rightarrow have full authority to appoint cabinet members.
5. The demand of $\frac{1}{3}$ Muslim representation in the central council \rightarrow rejected by giving representation acc. to population.
6. Muslim majority provinces, Muslims would be given more representation than their population.
7. No reserved seats would be their in Punjab & Bengal. CSSPMS360
8. Sind would be separated from Bombay.

Why did Indians opposed it?

No Indian representation in commission.
INC \rightarrow boycotted the commission
Muslim League boycotted the commission.

Protestors raised the slogan 'Simon Go Back,' & black flags were raised in protest.

→ Muslim & Hindu Leaders → demanded complete independence.

The Aftermath of Simon Commission:-
Simon Commission resulted in the Govt of India Act 1935.

→ galvanized leaders & gave a boost to the Indian independence movement.

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