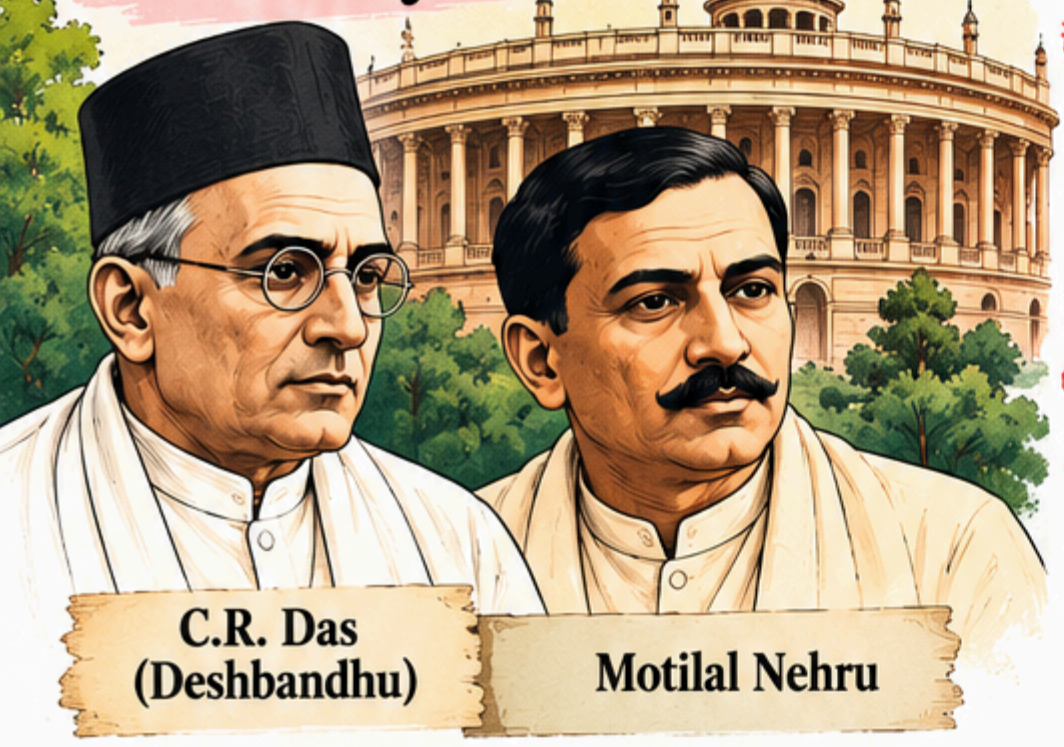
CREATOR ACADEMIA

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj

(1922 – 1929 CE)

Swaraj Party



C.R. Das (Deshbandhu)

Motilal Nehru

Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II)

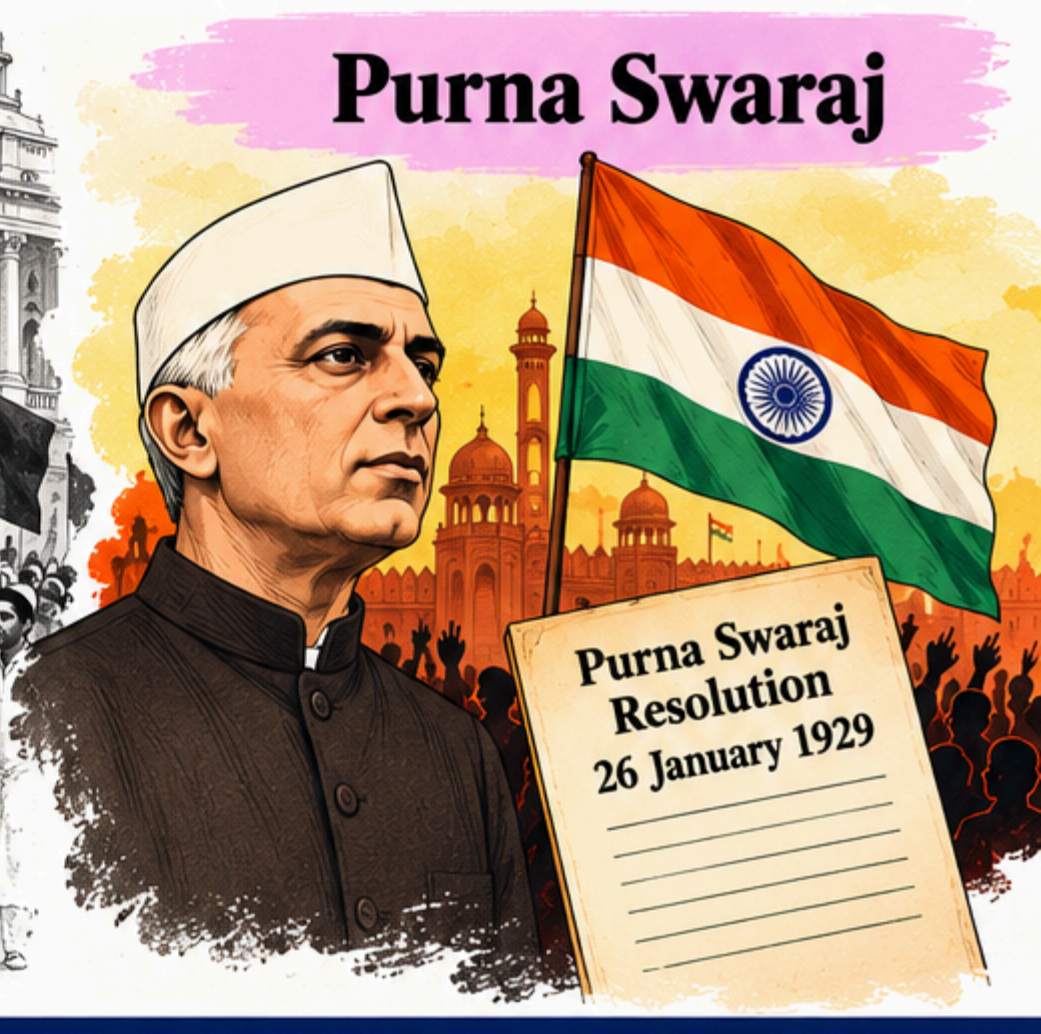


Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajguru, Sukhdev and other revolutionaries

Simon Commission



Purna Swaraj



Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

Introduction

1 Period Covered

- 1922 – 1929 CE.
- A crucial phase in the Indian freedom struggle between the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920 – 22) and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930 – 34).

2 Why Important?

- Marked a shift in strategies after the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
- Rise of new political approaches (constitutional, revolutionary, and mass-based).
- Growing demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj).



3 Major Developments

- Formation of the Swaraj Party (1923).
- Revival of Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II).
- Appointment and boycott of the Simon Commission (1927 – 28).
- Growing acceptance of the demand for Purna Swaraj (1929).

4 Key Features

- Diversification of methods – constitutional, revolutionary and mass movements.
- Increasing politicization of youth and students.
- Rise of nationalist organisations across different regions.
- Strengthening of the demand for complete independence instead of dominion status.

5 Significance

- Kept the nationalist movement alive despite the setback of 1922.
- Unified different strands of nationalism.
- Prepared the ground for the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930 – 34).
- Purna Swaraj became the ultimate goal of the Indian National Congress.



6 Sequence of Major Events (1922 – 1929)

1922	1923	Mid-1920s	1927	1928	1929
Suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident.	Formation of the Swaraj Party.	Revival of Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II).	Appointment of the Simon Commission.	All-party conferences; Simon Commission boycott and nationwide protests.	Lahore Session of the Congress – adoption of Purna Swaraj as the goal.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

1. The Post-NCM Void: Swarajists vs. No-Changers (1922 – 1926 CE)

1 Background: The Post-NCM Void

- In February 1922, the Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended after the Chauri Chaura incident.
- This created a political vacuum and a debate on the future course of the freedom struggle.
- Two different approaches emerged within the Indian National Congress – the Swarajists and the No-Changers.



2 Swarajists

- Led by C.R. Das (Deshbandhu) and Motilal Nehru.
- Believed in entering the legislative councils to 'wreck the system from within'.
- Aimed to expose the evil and limitations of British rule through obstruction and opposition.
- Formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party in January 1923.
- Contested elections to the legislative councils (1923) and achieved significant success in provinces like Bengal and the Central Provinces.

C.R. Das (Deshbandhu)

Motilal Nehru



3 No-Changers

- Led by Mahatma Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and others.
- Believed in continuing constructive work outside the councils.
- Focused on promotion of khadi, spinning, village industries, national education and removal of social evils.
- Opposed participation in legislative councils as it would legitimise British rule.
- Aimed to prepare the masses for future mass movements through political and social awakening.



4 Key Differences

Aspect	Swarajists	No-Changers
Main Leaders	C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru	Mahatma Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad
Approach	Entry into legislative councils	Stay out of councils
Strategy	Wreck the system from within	Constructive work and mass awakening
Main Focus	Expose British rule through obstruction	Khadi, village industries, national education
View on Councils	Participate and use them	Boycott them
Political Goal	Self-government (Swaraj)	Prepare for future mass struggle

5 Significance (1922 – 1926 CE)

- Kept the nationalist movement alive during a period of setback.
- Brought Indian nationalism into legislative councils, exposing colonial authoritarianism on official platforms.
- Demonstrated the diversity of strategies within the freedom struggle.
- Prepared the ground for a renewed mass movement in the late 1920s.

Two paths, one goal – Swaraj!

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

1. The Post-NCM Void: Swarajists vs. No-Changers (1922 – 1926 CE)

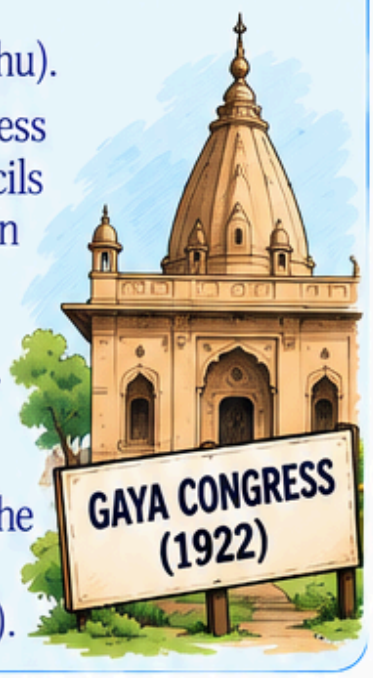
A. The Gaya Congress (1922 CE) and the Formation of the Swaraj Party

1 Background

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in February 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident.
- This created a major difference of opinion within the Indian National Congress regarding the future strategy.
- A meeting of the Congress was held at Gaya in December 1922 to resolve these differences.

2 The Gaya Congress (1922 CE)

- **Venue:** Gaya (Bihar).
- **President:** C. R. Das (Deshbandhu).
- **Main Issue:** Whether the Congress should enter the legislative councils or continue with non-cooperation and constructive work.
- C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru moved a resolution in favour of entering the councils.
- The resolution was defeated, as the majority supported the view of Mahatma Gandhi (No-Changers).



3 Formation of the Swaraj Party

- After the defeat at Gaya, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru, along with their supporters, decided to form a separate group within the Congress.
- The Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party (commonly known as the Swaraj Party) was formally established in January 1923.
- It aimed to enter the legislative councils and oppose the British government from within.

4 Main Leaders



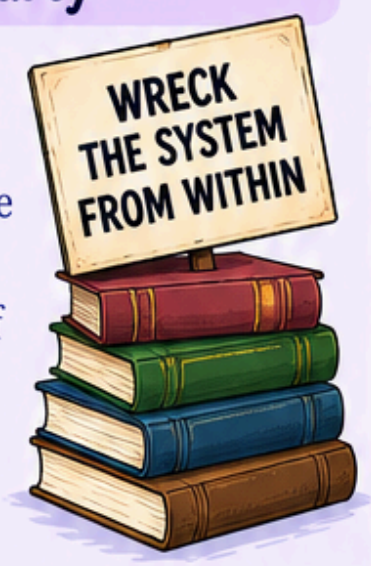
C. R. Das (Deshbandhu)



Motilal Nehru

5 Objectives of the Swaraj Party

- To enter the legislative councils and 'wreck the system from within'.
- To expose the repressive and anti-people policies of the British government.
- To block and obstruct the functioning of the councils.
- To keep the nationalist movement alive during the period of political setback.



6 Significance

- Marked a new phase in the freedom struggle with a shift to constitutional methods.
- Brought nationalist politics into the legislative councils.
- Helped in maintaining the momentum of the freedom movement.
- Provided an alternative strategy to the mass agitation approach of Mahatma Gandhi.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

1. The Post-NCM Void: Swarajists vs. No-Changers (1922 – 1926 CE)

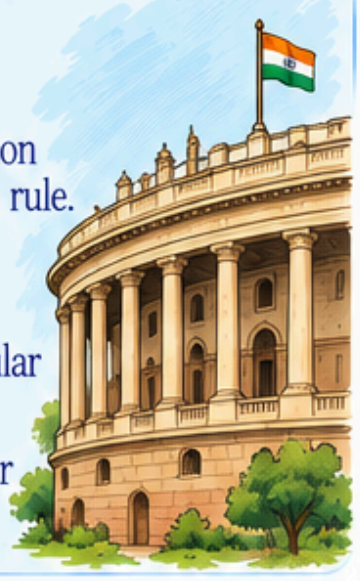
B. Achievements and Decline of the Swarajists

1 Electoral Success (1923)

- The Swaraj Party contested the elections to the legislative councils held in 1923.
- Won a significant number of seats in the Central Legislative Assembly and in the provincial councils, especially in Bengal and the Central Provinces.
- Became the single largest party in the Central Legislative Assembly, though short of a majority.

2 Work in the Legislative Councils

- Followed a policy of "Responsive Cooperation" – supported useful measures but opposed repressive and anti-people policies.
- Used the councils to:
  - Expose the economic exploitation and repressive nature of British rule.
  - Move adjournment motions, cut motions and resolutions.
  - Obstruct the passage of unpopular measures.
  - Made the councils a forum for nationalist propaganda.



3 Key Contributions

- Kept the nationalist movement alive during a period of political setback.
- Exposed the hollowness of constitutional reforms like the Government of India Act, 1919.
- Gave voice to national grievances inside the councils.
- Demonstrated the possibility of using the colonial institutions to fight against the British.

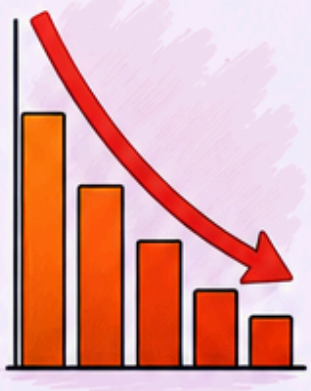


4 Limitations

- Could not completely 'wreck the system' as intended.
- Faced continuous opposition from the British government.
- Internal differences and lack of a united strategy.
- Limited to urban, educated sections; could not mobilise the masses.
- Did not have a long-term constructive programme.

5 Reasons for Decline

- Growing differences within the party regarding future strategy.
- Entry of some leaders into the government (e.g., C. R. Das in Bengal in 1924), which weakened the party's united front.
- Loss of popular support and limited success in achieving concrete results.
- Rise of new issues and organisations in the later 1920s (e.g., Simon Commission, Purna Swaraj).
- By 1926, the influence of the Swaraj Party had declined significantly.



6 Significance

- Showed the evolving nature of Indian nationalism and the flexibility of strategies.
- Proved that legislative councils could be used as a platform to challenge colonial rule.
- Maintained the political momentum of the freedom struggle during a difficult phase.
- Its experience highlighted the limitations of constitutional methods and the need for a stronger mass movement in the later years.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

2. Second Phase of Revolutionary Nationalism (1924 – 1934 CE)

1 Background

- The first phase of revolutionary activities (early 20th century – 1920s) had been largely repressed.
- Despite repression, the spirit of revolutionary nationalism continued among the youth.
- The period from 1924 to 1934 saw a revival and reorganisation of revolutionary activities with new leadership, wider networks and a more systematic approach.

2 Key Features

- Shift from individual acts of terrorism to organised revolutionary groups.
- Influence of socialist and communist ideas.
- Recruitment of educated youth, students and workers.
- Use of modern methods – secret organisations, systematic planning, propaganda and armed actions.
- Aim remained the overthrow of British rule and establishment of a completely independent India.



3 Major Revolutionary Organisations

Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)

- Founded in 1924.
- Key leaders: Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad.
- Aim: Overthrow British rule through armed revolution.

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

- Reorganised in 1928 (with socialist ideology).
- Key leaders: Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sukhdev, Rajguru.
- Aim: Establish a socialist republic in India.

Other Groups

- Revolutionary activities in Bengal, Punjab, United Provinces and Maharashtra.
- Groups like the Anushilan Samiti and Jugantar continued their activities.

Influence of International Ideas

- Inspired by the Russian Revolution (1917).
- Growing interest in socialism, communism and anti-imperialist movements worldwide.
- Contact with foreign revolutionaries and use of global networks.

4 Important Events

- **1925 – Kakori Conspiracy:** Attempt to loot government treasury to finance revolutionary activities.
- **1928 – Saunders Killing:** In retaliation for Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
- **1929 – Central Legislative Assembly Bombing:** To protest repressive laws and propagate revolutionary ideas.
- Continued revolutionary activities in different regions despite arrests and executions.

5 Significance

- Kept the spirit of resistance alive during a period of relative decline in mass movements.
- Inspired the youth and awakened a sense of sacrifice and patriotism.
- Brought socialist ideas into the Indian freedom struggle.
- Though unable to achieve immediate success, it played an important role in sustaining the freedom struggle and influencing future generations.

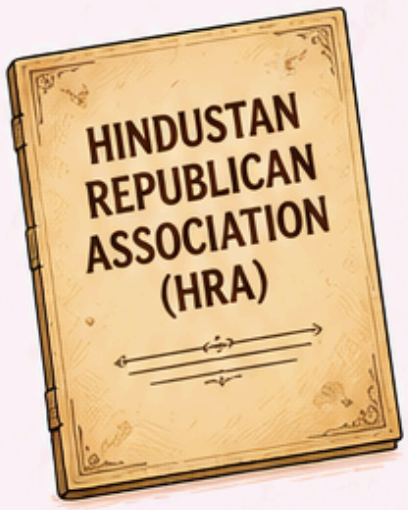
Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

2. Second Phase of Revolutionary Nationalism (1924 – 1934 CE)

A. The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) and Kakori (1924 – 1925 CE)

1 Formation of the HRA

- Founded in 1924 in Kanpur.
- Aim: To overthrow British rule through armed revolution and establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India.
- Influenced by the ideals of the Russian Revolution (1917).
- Key leaders: Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and others.



2 Main Objectives

- End British rule through armed revolution.
- Establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India.
- Organise and unite revolutionary forces across India.
- Mobilise youth and workers for the freedom struggle.
- Collect funds for revolutionary activities through innovative means.



3 The Kakori Conspiracy (1925)

- On 9 August 1925, HRA members looted government treasury from a train near Kakori (Uttar Pradesh).
- The train was the Shahjahanpur–Lucknow passenger train.
- The aim was to collect funds for revolutionary activities.
- The operation was carefully planned and executed.



4 Arrests and Trial

- Many revolutionaries were arrested after an intensive investigation.
- The Kakori Conspiracy Case was tried in a special court (Lucknow).
- Several members were sentenced to death, while others received long terms of imprisonment.



5 Key Personalities



Ram Prasad Bismil (Executed in 1927)



Ashfaqulla Khan (Executed in 1927)



Sachindra Nath Sanyal (Life imprisonment)



Rajendra Lahiri (Executed in 1927)

6 Significance

- Showed the continued spirit of revolutionary nationalism.
- Inspired the youth and created a legacy of sacrifice.
- Strengthened the idea of armed struggle against British rule.
- Many members of HRA later reorganised as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928 with a broader ideological outlook.



Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

2. Second Phase of Revolutionary Nationalism (1924 – 1934 CE)

B. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) and Bhagat Singh (1928 – 1931 CE)

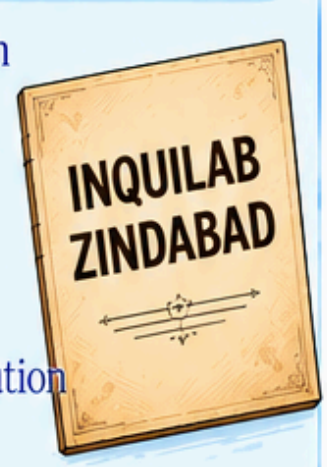
1 Formation of the HSRA

- In 1928, the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was reorganised as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
- Influenced by socialist and communist ideas.
- Aim: To establish a socialist republic in India through armed revolution.
- Key leaders: Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Shivaram Rajguru and others.



2 Ideology and Objectives

- Complete independence from British rule.
- Establishment of a socialist republic based on equality and social justice.
- Inspired by the ideas of Marxism, the Russian Revolution and global anti-imperialist movements.
- Believed in revolutionary violence as a means to end colonial rule.



3 Major Activities

- **1928:** Protested against the Simon Commission; involved in the Lala Lajpat Rai lathi-charge case.
- **1929:** Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw non-lethal bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly to 'make the deaf hear'.
- Published revolutionary literature (e.g., The Revolutionary).
- Organised and inspired youth across north India.



4 Key Personalities



Bhagat Singh
(1907 – 1931)



Chandrashekhar Azad
(1906 – 1931)



Sukhdev
(1907 – 1931)



Shivaram Rajguru
(1908 – 1931)

5 Arrests, Trial and Execution

- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were arrested in 1929–30.
- They were tried in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- Despite widespread protests, they were sentenced to death.
- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were executed on 23 March 1931.
- Chandrashekhar Azad died in an encounter at Alfred Park, Allahabad (27 February 1931).



6 Significance

- Gave a new direction to revolutionary nationalism with a clear ideological base.
- Bhagat Singh became a national icon, especially among the youth.
- Popularised socialist and anti-imperialist ideas in India.
- Their sacrifices inspired a new generation and kept the spirit of resistance alive.
- Showed the growing radicalism and disillusionment with constitutional methods.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

2. Second Phase of Revolutionary Nationalism (1924 – 1934 CE)

C. Surya Sen and the Chittagong Armoury Raid (1931 CE)

1 About Surya Sen

- Popularly known as 'Masterda' (respected teacher).
- A school teacher from Chittagong (present-day Chattogram, Bangladesh).
- Believed in armed struggle and inspired youth, including students.
- Organised the Indian Republican Army, Chittagong.



Surya Sen (Masterda) (1894 – 1934)

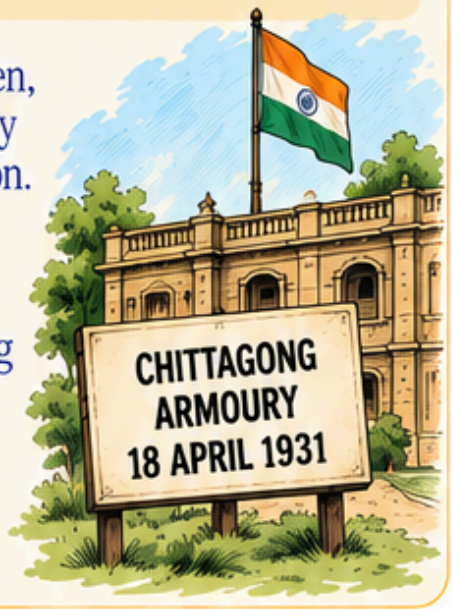
2 Background

- Inspired by the HSRA and their revolutionary ideology.
- Frustration among youth due to repressive British rule.
- Objective was to seize arms and establish a revolutionary government in Chittagong.
- Planned with secrecy and involved a small, dedicated group of young revolutionaries.



3 The Chittagong Armoury Raid (18 April 1931)

- Revolutionaries, led by Surya Sen, attacked the Chittagong armoury and seized arms and ammunition.
- They cut off communication lines (telegraph and railway).
- Hoisted the Indian national flag at the armoury.
- Declared the establishment of a provisional revolutionary government.



4 Key Participants

- **Surya Sen** – overall leader (Masterda).
- **Pritilata Waddedar** – participated in subsequent actions; died by suicide in 1932.
- **Kalpana Dutt** – actively involved; later arrested and sentenced.
- **Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal and others.**



Pritilata Waddedar



Kalpana Dutt

5 Aftermath

- The revolutionaries could not hold the captured armoury for long due to lack of support and resources.
- The British launched a massive crackdown; many revolutionaries were killed or arrested.
- Surya Sen was arrested in 1933 after a long period of underground activities.
- He was brutally tortured and hanged on 12 January 1934.



6 Significance

- Demonstrated the continued spirit of revolutionary nationalism in the 1930s.
- Involved active participation of youth and women.
- Showed that revolutionary activities had spread beyond northern India to eastern India.
- Inspired a new generation of freedom fighters.
- Though the immediate objective was not achieved, it highlighted the determination to challenge British rule through armed action.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

3. Anti-Simon Agitation and the Nehru Report (1927 – 1929 CE)

1 Simon Commission (1927)

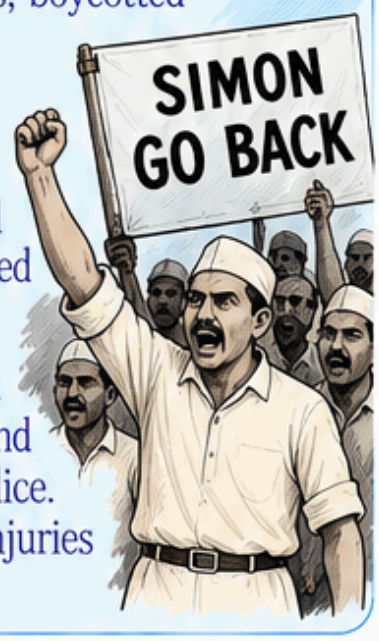
- Appointed by the British government in November 1927 to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919.
- Chaired by Sir John Simon.
- Had seven members, all of whom were British; no Indian member was included.
- Mandate: to assess constitutional reforms and suggest further changes.



Sir John Simon (Chairman)

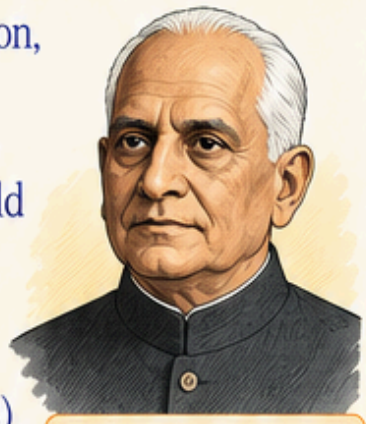
2 Indian Response and Anti-Simon Agitation

- All major political parties, including the Indian National Congress, boycotted the Commission.
- Slogans: "Simon Go Back" became a nationwide cry.
- Massive protests, hartals and demonstrations were organised across India.
- Lala Lajpat Rai led a protest in Lahore in October 1928 and was lathi-charged by the police. He later succumbed to his injuries on 17 November 1928.



3 All Parties Conference and the Nehru Report (1928)

- In response to the Simon Commission, Indian leaders decided to prepare their own constitutional proposals.
- An All Parties Conference was held in 1928 under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru.
- The committee drafted a report known as the Nehru Report (1928).
- It aimed to present a united Indian demand for constitutional reforms.



Motilal Nehru (Chairman)

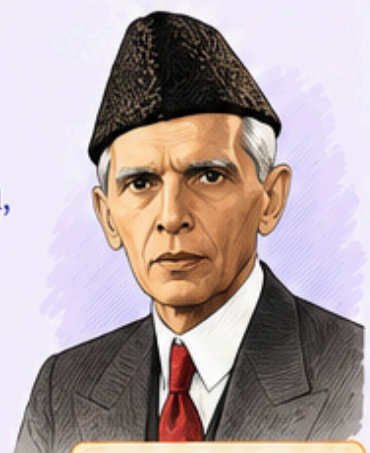
4 Key Provisions of the Nehru Report

- Dominion Status for India.
- A federal system with a strong centre and provincial autonomy.
- Joint electorates with reservation for minorities in some areas.
- Fundamental rights and civil liberties.
- A bicameral central legislature.
- Abolition of separate electorates (except for minorities where necessary).
- Reorganisation of provinces on linguistic lines (in principle).



5 Criticism of the Nehru Report

- Rejected by the Muslim League, as it did not accept separate electorates for Muslims.
- Criticised by leaders like M. A. Jinnah, who demanded greater safeguards for Muslim interests.
- Viewed by some as too moderate, as it accepted Dominion Status instead of complete independence.
- Failed to satisfy either the Muslim League or the more radical sections of the Congress.



M. A. Jinnah

6 Significance

- Showed the growing unity and maturity of Indian political leadership.
- Was the first serious and detailed attempt by Indian leaders to frame a constitutional blueprint.
- Exposed the unwillingness of the British government to accept Indian aspirations.
- The failure to accept the Nehru Report discouraged moderates and strengthened the demand for complete independence, leading to the Lahore Session (1929) and the Purna Swaraj Resolution.

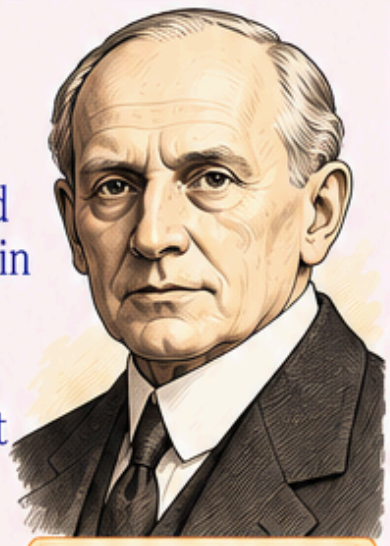
Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

3. Anti-Simon Agitation and the Nehru Report (1927 – 1929 CE)

A. The Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission)

1 Introduction

- The Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as the Simon Commission, was appointed by the British government in November 1927.
- It was set up to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919 and suggest further reforms.
- It arrived in India in February 1928.



Sir John Simon (Chairman)

2 Composition

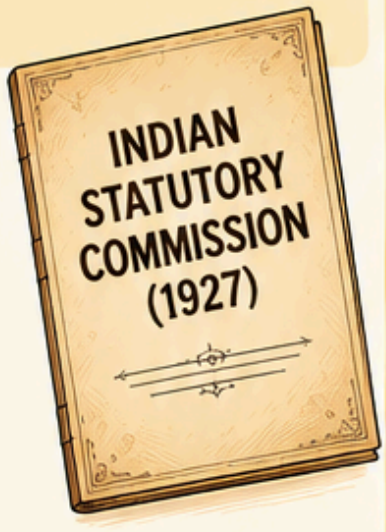
- Consisted of seven members, all of whom were British parliamentarians.
- No Indian member was included, which led to widespread resentment in India.
- Chaired by Sir John Simon.
- Other members included prominent British politicians from different parties.

Members

- Sir John Simon (Chairman)
- Clement Attlee
- Vernon Hartshorn
- Edward Cadogan
- George Lane-Fox
- Donald Howard
- Arthur Clinton

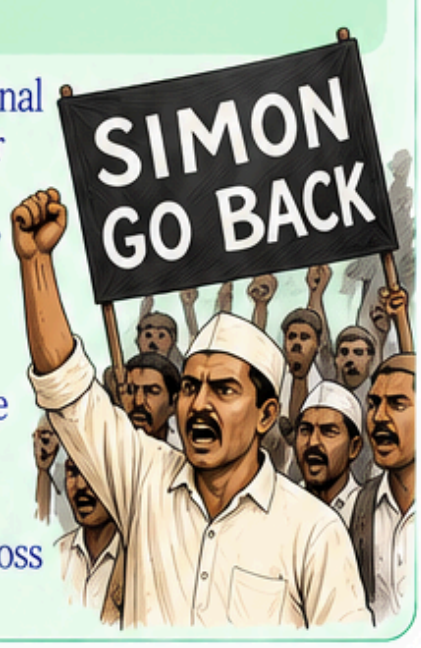
3 Objectives

- To review the functioning of the Government of India Act, 1919.
- To assess the progress of dyarchy in the provinces.
- To suggest further constitutional reforms.



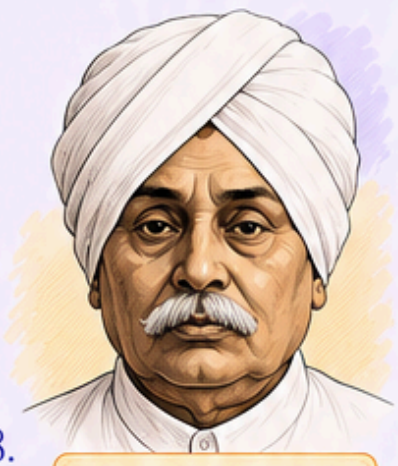
4 Indian Reaction

- Boycotted by the Indian National Congress and almost all major political parties.
- Slogans like "Simon Go Back" became a nationwide cry.
- Seen as an insult to Indian aspirations due to the absence of any Indian member.
- Massive protests, hartals and demonstrations were held across the country.



5 Lahore Protest and Lala Lajpat Rai

- The Commission arrived in India on 3 February 1928.
- At Lahore, a massive protest was led by Lala Lajpat Rai.
- The police, under James A. Scott, resorted to a brutal lathi-charge.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was seriously injured and later succumbed to his injuries on 17 November 1928.
- His death further intensified the nationalist movement and inspired revolutionary activities.



Lala Lajpat Rai (1865 – 1928)

6 Significance

- The all-British composition exposed the discriminatory attitude of the British government.
- It united various political groups against British rule.
- Gave a new momentum to the freedom struggle.
- Led to the demand for complete self-government.
- Its rejection encouraged Indian leaders to frame their own constitutional proposals, leading to the Nehru Report (1928).

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

3. Anti-Simon Agitation and the Nehru Report (1927 – 1929 CE)

B. The Nehru Report (1928 CE) and Jinnah's Fourteen Points

1 About the Nehru Report

- Prepared by the All Parties Conference in 1928 in response to the Simon Commission and British refusal to accept Indian demands.
- Drafted by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru.
- Aimed to present Indian constitutional proposals and demand Dominion Status for India.
- Sought to unite different political groups under a common framework.



Motilal Nehru
(Chairman)

2 Key Recommendations of the Nehru Report

- Dominion Status for India.
- A federal system with a strong centre and autonomous provinces.
- Bicameral Central Legislature and unicameral Provincial Legislatures.
- Joint electorates with reservation for minorities in some areas.
- Fundamental rights and civil liberties.
- Abolition of separate electorates (except for a limited period in minority-dominated areas).



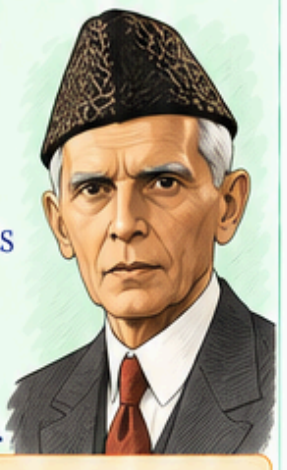
3 Reaction to the Nehru Report

- Welcomed by many nationalist leaders as a consensual document.
- The Muslim League, under M. A. Jinnah, opposed it due to the rejection of separate electorates and inadequate safeguards for Muslim interests.
- Some other groups (e.g., Hindu Mahasabha) also had reservations.
- The report failed to secure all-India acceptance.



4 Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929)

- Presented by M. A. Jinnah in 1929 in response to the Nehru Report.
- Demanded safeguards for Muslim interests.
- Aimed to protect the political rights of Muslims within a future Indian constitution.
- Emphasised federalism, provincial autonomy and separate electorates.
- Marked a growing divergence between the Congress and the Muslim League.



M. A. Jinnah
(1876 – 1948)

5 Key Demands of Jinnah's Fourteen Points

1. Federal constitution with residuary powers to provinces.
2. Adequate and effective representation of Muslims at the Centre and in the provinces.
3. Separate electorates to continue.
4. No constitutional change without the consent of provinces.
5. Full autonomy to provinces.
6. Protection of Muslim-majority provinces.
7. Safeguards for minorities in Muslim-majority provinces.
8. No territorial changes to affect Muslim-majority areas (e.g., NWFP, Bengal, Punjab).
9. Equal representation of Muslims and Hindus at the Centre.
10. No predominance of any one community.
11. Separate electorates to be retained.
12. One-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature.
13. Protection of Muslim culture, language, religion and education.
14. Any future constitution to be federal and not unitary.

6 Significance

- The Nehru Report represented an important Indian attempt to frame a constitutional blueprint.
- Jinnah's Fourteen Points highlighted the Muslim League's concerns and marked a turning point in Hindu–Muslim relations.
- The failure to reach a consensus paved the way for the demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) in 1929.
- It deepened communal divisions and weakened the possibility of a united national front against British rule.

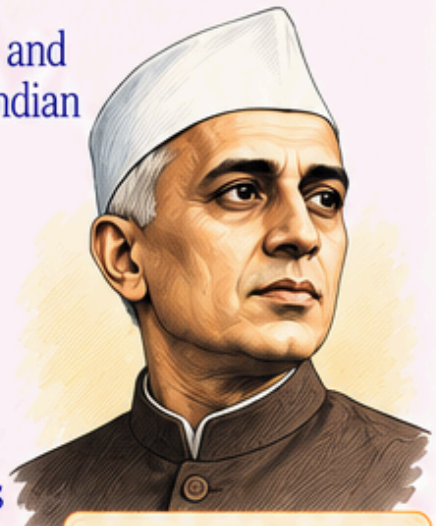
Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

4. The Historic Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj (1929 CE)

1 Background

- The Nehru Report (1928) and British refusal to accept Indian demands increased disappointment.
- Demand for complete independence gained momentum, especially among the youth.
- The failure of negotiations and growing repression by the British strengthened the demand for Purna Swaraj.



Jawaharlal Nehru (President, Lahore Congress)

2 The Lahore Congress Session (December 1929)

- Held at Lahore in December 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Marked a shift from the demand for Dominion Status to Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj).
- A large number of delegates, including youth and students, participated.
- Reflected the changing mood of the nation and the growing impatience with British rule.



3 Purna Swaraj Resolution

- A resolution was passed declaring Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj) as the ultimate goal of the Indian National Congress.
- It rejected Dominion Status.
- It affirmed the right of Indians to freedom and self-determination.
- It authorised the launch of a nationwide civil disobedience movement.



4 Other Significant Decisions

- 31 December 1929 was observed as Independence Day.
- The tricolour flag was unfurled by Jawaharlal Nehru at midnight on 31 December 1929 on the banks of the Ravi River in Lahore.
- A call was given to observe 26 January 1930 as Independence Day across the country.
- People were urged to take a pledge to achieve complete independence.



5 Significance

- It marked a decisive turn in the freedom struggle from Dominion Status to Complete Independence.
- Unified the Indian National Congress and brought a new energy into the national movement.
- Inspired the masses, especially youth, to actively participate in the struggle.
- Laid the foundation for the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34).



6 Outcome

- The Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj Resolution gave a clear and unequivocal goal to the national movement.
- It transformed the freedom struggle into a mass movement with wider participation.
- It set the stage for Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement, which began in 1930 with the Salt Satyagraha.
- It strengthened the idea of complete independence, which ultimately led to India's freedom in 1947.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

4. The Historic Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj (1929 CE)

A. The One-Year Ultimatum

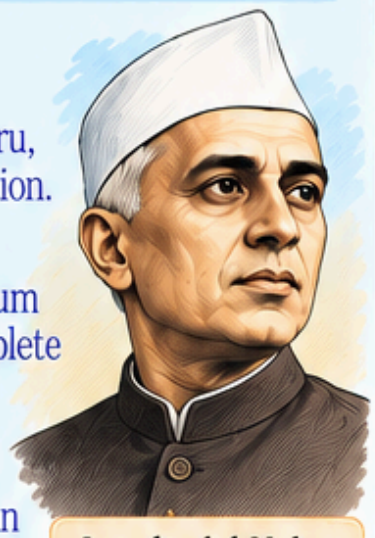
1 Background

- After the rejection of the Nehru Report (1928) and the failure of negotiations with the British, the demand for complete independence grew stronger.
- The Indian National Congress decided to give one final chance to the British government.
- A one-year ultimatum was issued to accept Indian demands, failing which a nationwide civil disobedience movement would be launched.



2 Decision at the Lahore Congress (December 1929)

- The Lahore Congress, held in December 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, passed the Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- It decided to give the British government a one-year ultimatum to concede the demand for complete independence.
- If the demand was not accepted by 31 December 1930, the Indian National Congress would launch a nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.



Jawaharlal Nehru
(President, Lahore Congress)

3 Purpose of the Ultimatum

- To give the British government a final opportunity to accept the legitimate demands of Indians.
- To demonstrate the Congress's sincere desire for a peaceful and negotiated settlement.
- To prepare the country for a mass struggle in case the demands were ignored.



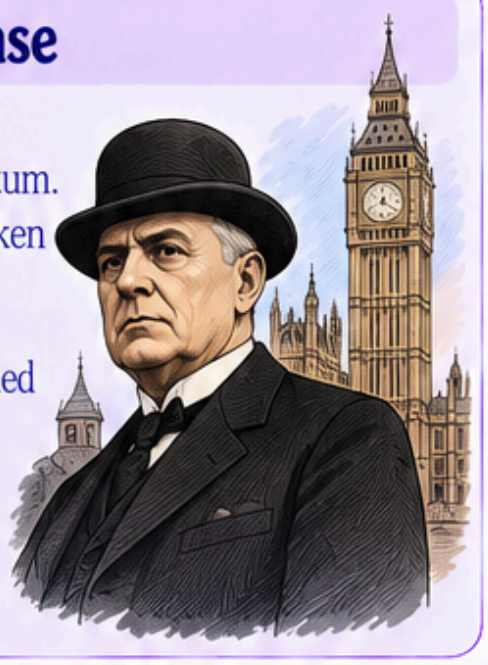
4 Terms and Timeline

- **Ultimatum Period:** 1 year (from January to December 1930).
- **Demand:** Acceptance of complete independence (Purna Swaraj).
- **Deadline:** 31 December 1930.
- **Consequence:** If the British did not accept, the Congress would start a nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.



5 British Response

- The British government ignored the one-year ultimatum.
- No significant steps were taken to concede the demand for complete independence.
- Repressive measures continued across the country.
- This refusal convinced the Indian leadership that mass civil disobedience was inevitable.



6 Significance

- Marked a decisive shift from the demand for Dominion Status to Complete Independence.
- Gave the British one last chance, highlighting the Congress's commitment to a peaceful resolution.
- Prepared the groundwork for the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34).
- United the nation and created a clear goal – Purna Swaraj.
- Strengthened the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and inspired the youth.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

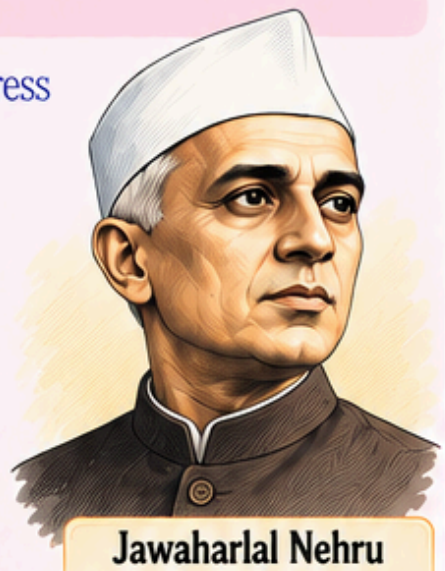
CREATOR ACADEMIA

4. The Historic Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj (1929 CE)

B. The Lahore Session (December 1929)

1 Overview

- The Indian National Congress held its session in Lahore in December 1929.
- Presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Marked a decisive shift from the demand for Dominion Status to the demand for Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj).
- A large number of delegates, including youth and students, participated.



Jawaharlal Nehru
(President, Lahore Session 1929)

2 Key Resolutions

- Adopted the Purna Swaraj Resolution, declaring Complete Independence as the ultimate goal of the Indian National Congress.
- Authorised the launch of a nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement if the British did not accept Indian demands.
- Reaffirmed faith in non-violent struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.



3 Significance

- For the first time, the Congress formally declared Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj) as its goal.
- Energised the freedom movement and attracted a large number of youth.
- Prepared the ground for the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34).
- Unified the nation with a clear and unequivocal objective.



4 Other Important Decisions

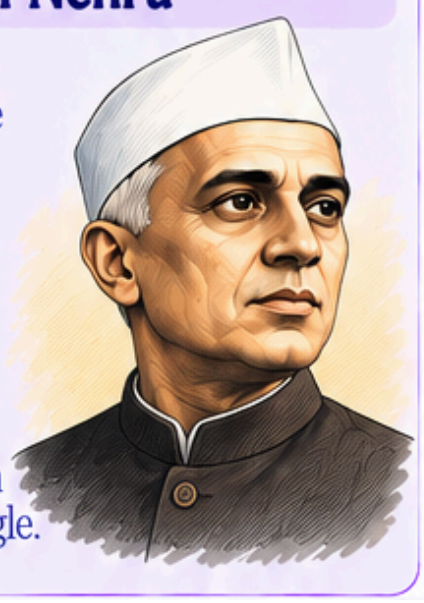
- 28 January 1930 was observed as Independence Day across the country.
- It was decided to hoist the tricolour flag and take a pledge to achieve Purna Swaraj.
- A call was given to organise mass struggles, including a Civil Disobedience Movement under Gandhi's leadership.
- Emphasis was laid on mobilising people at the grassroots level.



Observed as Independence Day

5 Role of Jawaharlal Nehru

- At the age of 40, he became the youngest President of the Indian National Congress.
- His presidential address reflected a clear and firm commitment to Complete Independence.
- Symbolised the growing influence of the new generation of leaders in the freedom struggle.



6 Impact

- Gave a new direction and momentum to the national movement.
- Strengthened the idea of mass participation in the struggle for freedom.
- Increased the involvement of youth, students and various social groups.
- Led directly to the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.
- Purna Swaraj became a unifying goal for Indians across regions, communities and political ideologies.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

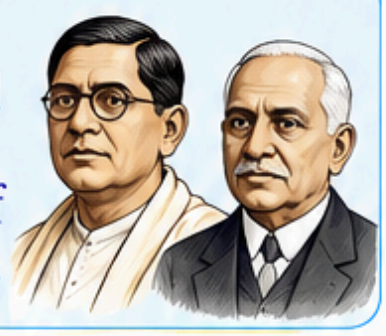
CREATOR ACADEMIA

Quick Examination Facts

1 Swaraj Party was founded in **January 1923.**



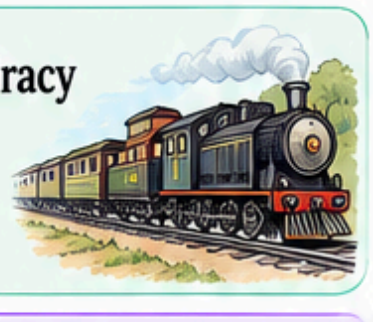
2 **Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru** were the main founders of the Swaraj Party.



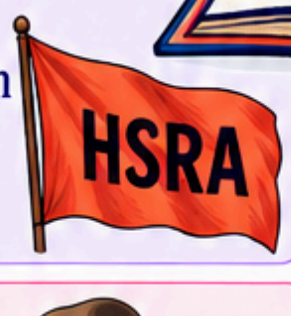
3 Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was formed in **1924.**



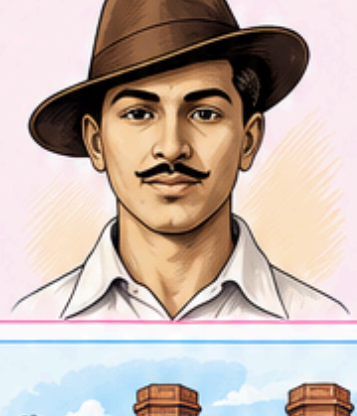
4 **Kakori Conspiracy** took place in **1925.**



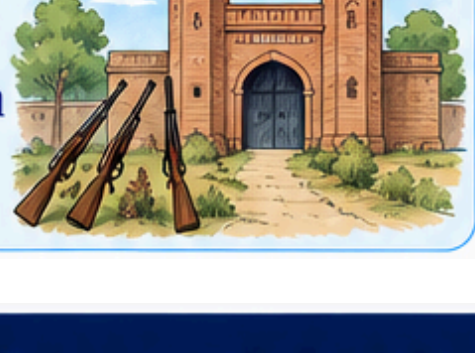
5 Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed in **1928.**



6 Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were executed on **23 March 1931.**



7 **Chittagong Armoury Raid** was carried out in **April 1931.**



8 The **Simon Commission** arrived in India in **February 1928.**



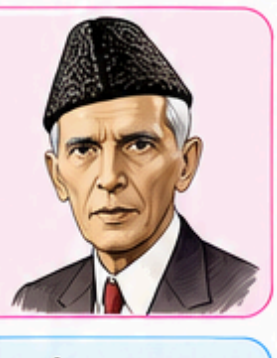
9 The Indian National Congress boycotted the Simon Commission.



10 The Nehru Report was published in **1928.**



11 M. A. Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in **1929.**



12 The Lahore Congress was held in **December 1929** under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.



13 The Purna Swaraj Resolution was adopted at the Lahore Congress in **December 1929.**



14 **26 January 1930** was observed as Independence Day across the country.





Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

MCQs

1 The Swaraj Party was formed in:

(A) 1920
(B) 1922
(C) 1923
(D) 1924



Correct Answer: (C) 1923

Explanation: The Swaraj Party was formed in January 1923 by C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru to enter the legislatures and oppose the British government from within.

2 The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed in:

(A) 1924
(B) 1926
(C) 1928
(D) 1930



Correct Answer: (C) 1928

Explanation: The HSRA was formed in 1928 with the aim of establishing a socialist republic in India. It was associated with revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad and their colleagues.

3 The Simon Commission arrived in India in:

(A) 1927
(B) 1928
(C) 1929
(D) 1930



Correct Answer: (B) 1928

Explanation: The Simon Commission arrived in India in February 1928. It was appointed by the British government to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919.

4 The Nehru Report was published in:

(A) 1927
(B) 1928
(C) 1929
(D) 1930



Correct Answer: (B) 1928

Explanation: The Nehru Report was published in 1928 by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru. It presented constitutional proposals for India and advocated Dominion Status.

5 The Indian National Congress passed the Purna Swaraj Resolution at its session held in:

(A) Calcutta (1928)
(B) Lahore (1929)
(C) Karachi (1931)
(D) Madras (1927)



Correct Answer: (B) Lahore (1929)

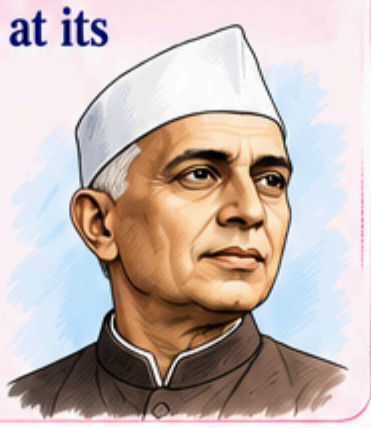
Explanation: The Indian National Congress passed the Purna Swaraj Resolution at its Lahore session in December 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, declaring complete independence as its goal.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

6 **Who was the president of the Indian National Congress at its Lahore session (1929)?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

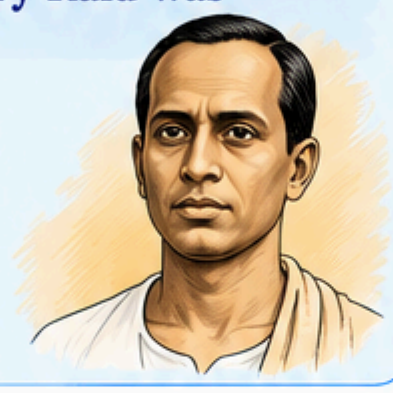


Correct Answer: (B) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. It adopted the Purna Swaraj Resolution, declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress.

7 **The Chittagong Armoury Raid was led by:**

(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Chandrashekhar Azad
(C) Surya Sen
(D) Ashfaqulla Khan

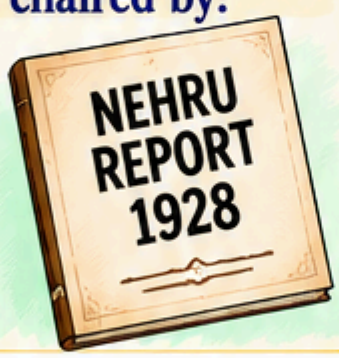


Correct Answer: (C) Surya Sen

Explanation: The Chittagong Armoury Raid was led by Surya Sen in April 1931. It was a well-planned revolutionary action to seize arms and ammunition from the British armouries at Chittagong.

8 **The Nehru Report (1928) was prepared by a committee chaired by:**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(D) M. A. Jinnah



Correct Answer: (B) Motilal Nehru

Explanation: The Nehru Report (1928) was prepared by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru. It presented constitutional proposals for India, advocating Dominion Status and fundamental rights.

9 **Who coined the slogan "Simon Go Back" during the anti-Simon agitation?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose

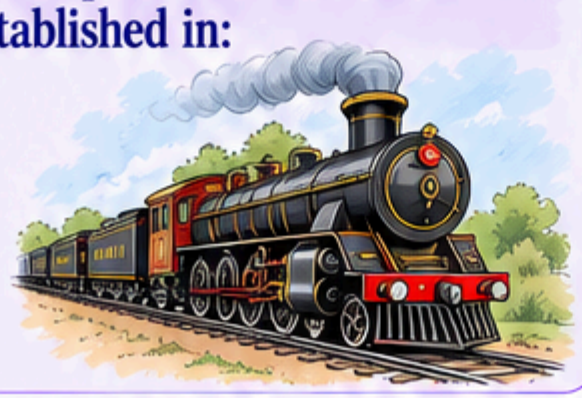


Correct Answer: (C) Lala Lajpat Rai

Explanation: The slogan "Simon Go Back" was popularised during the anti-Simon agitation and is associated with Lala Lajpat Rai, who led protests against the arrival of the Simon Commission in 1928.

10 **The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was established in:**

(A) 1922
(B) 1924
(C) 1926
(D) 1928



Correct Answer: (B) 1924

Explanation: The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was established in 1924 with the aim of overthrowing British rule through revolutionary means. It was later reorganised as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

11 **Which of the following leaders was not a member of the Simon Commission?**

(A) Sir John Simon
(B) Clement Attlee
(C) Edward Cadogan
(D) George Lane-Fox



Correct Answer: (B) Clement Attlee

Explanation: Clement Attlee was not a member of the Simon Commission. The Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, consisted entirely of seven British parliamentarians, none of whom were Indians. Edward Cadogan and George Lane-Fox were members of the Commission.

12 **Which slogan was prominently raised during the Anti-Simon Agitation?**

(A) Do or Die
(B) Simon Go Back
(C) Quit India
(D) Swaraj is my Birthright

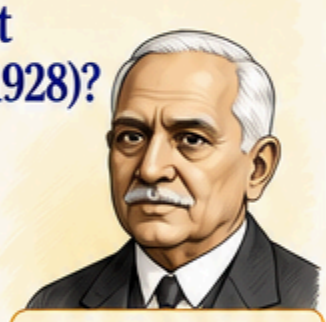


Correct Answer: (B) Simon Go Back

Explanation: The slogan "Simon Go Back" was widely raised across India during the Anti-Simon Agitation to protest against the arrival of the Simon Commission in 1928, as it had no Indian members.

13 **Who led the committee that prepared the Nehru Report (1928)?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(D) M. A. Jinnah



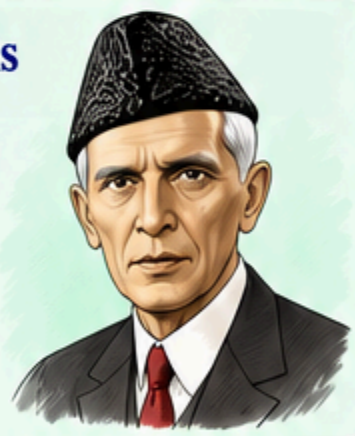
Motilal Nehru (Chairman)

Correct Answer: (B) Motilal Nehru

Explanation: The Nehru Report (1928) was prepared by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru. It presented constitutional proposals for India, including Dominion Status, fundamental rights and a federal structure.

14 **M. A. Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in:**

(A) 1927
(B) 1928
(C) 1929
(D) 1930



Correct Answer: (C) 1929

Explanation: M. A. Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in 1929 in response to the Nehru Report. These points outlined his demands, including safeguards for minorities, separate electorates and greater provincial autonomy.

15 **On which date was the Purna Swaraj Resolution adopted at the Lahore Congress session?**

(A) 26 January 1929
(B) 31 December 1929
(C) 31 January 1930
(D) 26 January 1930



Correct Answer: (B) 31 December 1929

Explanation: The Purna Swaraj Resolution was adopted at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress on 31 December 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. It declared Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj) as the goal of the Congress.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

16 **Which of the following was NOT a demand of M. A. Jinnah in his Fourteen Points (1929)?**

(A) Federal structure with residuary powers to provinces
(B) Abolition of separate electorates
(C) Adequate representation for minorities
(D) Secular state



Correct Answer: (B) Abolition of separate electorates

Explanation: Jinnah's Fourteen Points demanded the retention of separate electorates and adequate representation for minorities, not their abolition. He also demanded a federal structure with residuary powers to provinces.

17 **The all-white Simon Commission was appointed under which British Government?**

(A) Ramsay MacDonald
(B) Stanley Baldwin
(C) David Lloyd George
(D) Winston Churchill



Correct Answer: (B) Stanley Baldwin

Explanation: The Simon Commission was appointed in 1927 under the Conservative Government of Stanley Baldwin to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919. It arrived in India in February 1928.

18 **Which statement is correct regarding the Nehru Report (1928)?**

(A) It demanded complete independence for India.
(B) It advocated Dominion Status for India.
(C) It was prepared by the Simon Commission.
(D) It was rejected by the Indian National Congress.



Correct Answer: (B) It advocated Dominion Status for India.

Explanation: The Nehru Report (1928), prepared by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru, proposed Dominion Status for India, along with fundamental rights, a federal structure and other constitutional reforms. It was not prepared by the Simon Commission and was accepted by the INC but later rejected by some sections, including Jinnah.

19 **Who presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress (December 1929)?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose



Correct Answer: (B) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. It adopted the Purna Swaraj Resolution, declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress.

20 **The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was later reorganised as which of the following?**

(A) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
(B) Indian Revolutionary Army
(C) Azad Hind Fauj
(D) National Socialist Party



Correct Answer: (A) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

Explanation: The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), formed in 1924, was reorganised as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928, with the aim of combining revolutionary nationalism with socialist ideals.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

21 **Which of the following was the main reason for the boycott of the Simon Commission?**

(A) Inclusion of Indian members
(B) Promise of Dominion Status
(C) All-British composition
(D) Delay in its arrival



Correct Answer: (C) All-British composition

Explanation: The Simon Commission was boycotted because it consisted entirely of British members, with no Indian representation, which was seen as an insult to Indian aspirations and a denial of the principle of self-government.

22 **In which year did the Simon Commission submit its report?**

(A) 1928
(B) 1929
(C) 1930
(D) 1931



Correct Answer: (C) 1930

Explanation: The Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930. It recommended, among other things, the continuation of dyarchical provisions and did not accept the demand for immediate responsible government.

23 **Who was the president of the All Parties Conference that appointed the committee to prepare the Nehru Report?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(D) M. A. Jinnah



Motilal Nehru (Chairman)

Correct Answer: (B) Motilal Nehru

Explanation: The All Parties Conference appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to prepare a constitutional framework for India, which later became known as the Nehru Report (1928).

24 **Which of the following was advocated in the Nehru Report (1928)?**

(A) Complete independence
(B) Dominion Status
(C) Separate electorates for Muslims
(D) Abolition of fundamental rights



Correct Answer: (B) Dominion Status

Explanation: The Nehru Report (1928) advocated Dominion Status for India, along with fundamental rights, a federal structure and a common electorate. It did not support separate electorates for Muslims.

25 **Which resolution was adopted at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929?**

(A) Dominion Status Resolution
(B) Purna Swaraj Resolution
(C) Civil Disobedience Resolution
(D) Quit India Resolution



Correct Answer: (B) Purna Swaraj Resolution

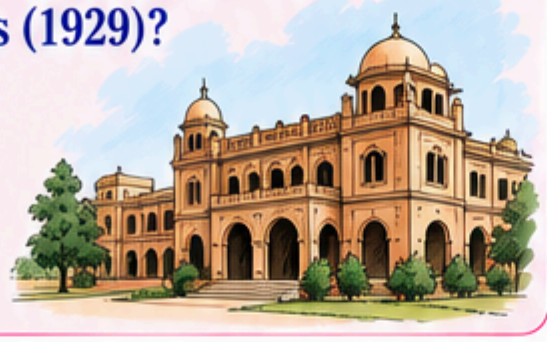
Explanation: The Indian National Congress adopted the Purna Swaraj Resolution at its Lahore session in December 1929, declaring complete independence as its goal. It also authorized the Working Committee to launch a programme of civil disobedience.

Swaraj Party, Revolutionary Nationalism (Phase II), Simon Commission, and Purna Swaraj (1922 – 1929 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

26 **Which of the following was the venue of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress (1929)?**

(A) Calcutta
(B) Madras
(C) Lahore
(D) Karachi

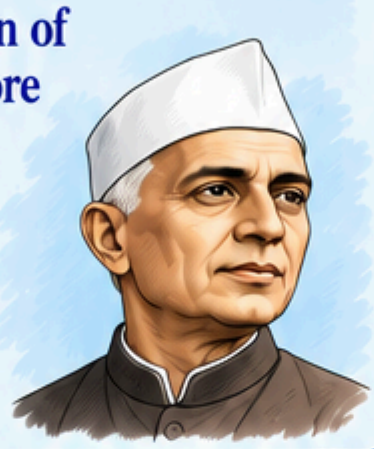


Correct Answer: (C) Lahore

Explanation: The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1929 at Lahore. It was a historic session as it adopted the Purna Swaraj Resolution, declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress.

27 **Who moved the resolution of Purna Swaraj at the Lahore session (1929)?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



Correct Answer: (B) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Purna Swaraj Resolution at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929. The resolution declared complete independence as the goal of the Congress.

28 **Which date was fixed for the observance of Independence Day as per the Lahore Congress resolution?**

(A) 26 January 1929
(B) 31 December 1929
(C) 26 January 1930
(D) 15 August 1930



Correct Answer: (C) 26 January 1930

Explanation: The Lahore session (1929) resolved that 26 January 1930 would be observed as Independence Day throughout India to demonstrate the demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj).

29 **The Working Committee was empowered at the Lahore session to launch a programme of:**

(A) Non-Cooperation
(B) Civil Disobedience
(C) Constructive Programme
(D) Quit India



Correct Answer: (B) Civil Disobedience

Explanation: The Lahore Congress authorised the Working Committee to launch a programme of civil disobedience in case the British did not accept the demand for complete independence.

30 **Who unfurled the tricolour at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress (1929)?**

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose



Correct Answer: (B) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru, as the president of the Lahore session, unfurled the tricolour at the Congress venue. This symbolized the resolve of complete independence and inspired the nation.

LEARN TODAY
PRACTICE DAILY
SUCCEED
TOMORROW

Thank You!

FOR READING

CREATOR ACADEMIA
KNOWLEDGE TODAY, SUCCESS TOMORROW

We hope this study material helps you build strong concepts, revise effectively, and achieve success in your competitive examinations.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE

https://www.creatoracademia.in/

Explore more Premium Study Materials, Notes, Mind Maps, Infographics, MCQs, Flashcards, Charts and much more for your exam preparation.

FOLLOW US ON

TELEGRAM
Join our Telegram channel for daily PDFs, Notes, Updates & more.
/creatoracademia

WHATSAPP
Get important updates and study materials directly on WhatsApp.
Join Our WhatsApp Channel

FACEBOOK
Like our Facebook page for regular updates, posts & live sessions.
/creatoracademia

INSTAGRAM
Follow us on Instagram for daily infographics, reels & quick tips.
/creator_academia

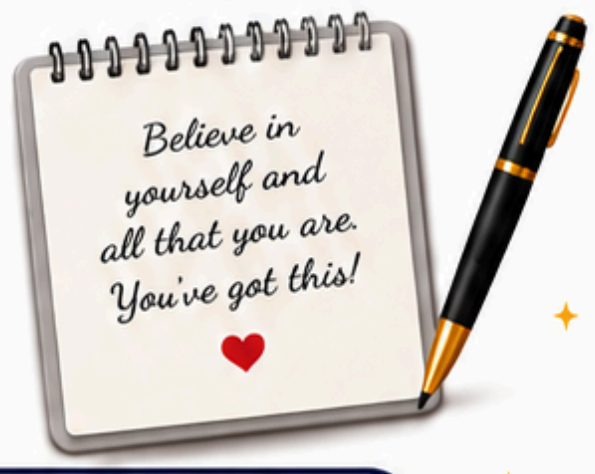
YOUTUBE
Subscribe to our YouTube channel for detailed video lectures.
/@Creator_Academia

PINTEREST
Save our infographics & study materials on Pinterest for easy revision.
/creator_academia



Stay Connected,
Stay Updated,
Stay Ahead!

Your Success is Our Mission.



KEEP LEARNING, KEEP GROWING, KEEP ACHIEVING!
ALL THE BEST FOR YOUR EXAMS!

High Quality Notes | Exam Oriented Content | Concept Clarity | Smart Learning | Better Results

THANK YOU FOR BEING A PART OF
CREATOR ACADEMIA FAMILY!