**Simon Commission**

The Indian Statutory Commission, also known as Simon Commission, was a group of 7 Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon (later, 1st Viscount Simon). The commission arrived in British India in **1928**to study constitutional reform in Britain’s largest and most important possession. After its Chairman’s name Sir John Simon, Simon Commission was named.

The main highlights which are basically its expansion:

* It was under Government of India act **1919**, Diarchy was introduced. The Diarchy was made to appoint working commission after 10 years who could review the overall progress and work from the measures the act prescribed.
* There were strong reactions against the Diarchy based government. Political leaders and Indian masses were up in the arms against the reform.
* Indian leaders were kept out while making this reform. It was seen as sheer injustice and a sort of insult.
* It was Lord Birkenhead, who was responsible for formulating the Simon Commission.
* Clement Atlee who was one of the core members was the key person as Briitish Prime Minister at the time of India’s participation in **1947**. There was no Indian control, all the important power was in the hands of British. India took this commission as a core insult and blot on Indian masses.
* Simon Commission took place when the Indian National movement was at a standstill and directionless. They boycotted the commission in the year 1927 in Madras. Jinnah’s Muslim league followed the suit.
* Certain factions and the Justice party of the South supported the commission.
* Finally in the year **1928**, amid mass demonstrations and uproar, Simon Commission landed in India. People resorted to slogans “*Go Simon Go*” and “*Go Back Simon*”
* In Lahore-now in Pakistan, Lala Lajpat Rai took a strong protest against the commission. He was not spared even, he was brutally beaten.