

Congress Socialist Party (1934)

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise Congress Socialist Party (1934) history. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.

1. Congress Socialist Party (CSP)

Formation & Early History



- **Founded:** 1934.
- **First Meeting:** Held in **Patna** (May 1934) during a Congress Committee gathering.
- **First Session & Formalization:** Occurred in **Bombay** (October-November 1934) to establish its rules and regulations.
- **Nature:** Established as a socialist group **within** the Indian National Congress.

Key Founders and Leaders

- **Prominent Founders:**
 - Acharya Narendra Dev (President)
 - Jayaprakash Narayan (General Secretary and Convenor of the Patna meeting)
 - Minoo Masani
- **Other Notable Leaders:**
 - Ram Manohar Lohia

- Achyuta Patwardhan

Ideology and Stance

- **Influences:** A combination of **Marxism** and **Fabianism**.
- **Methods:** Believed in a dual approach of **armed struggle** and **peaceful resistance**.
- **Economic Vision:** Advocated for **decentralized socialism**, distributing economic power to cooperatives, trade unions, independent farmers, and local governments.
- **Social Vision:** Aimed to eliminate religious divisions by uniting people across different classes.
- **Disagreements:**
 - Disagreed with Gandhi's spiritualism.
 - Disagreed with the Communist Party of India's attitude towards the Congress.
- **What It Did NOT Advocate:**
 - Boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
 - The dictatorship of the proletariat.
 - Separate electorates for minorities and oppressed classes.

2. Bihar Socialist Party

Formation

- **Founded:** 1931 (pre-dates the CSP).
- **Founder:** Phulan Prasad Varma.
- **Location:** Formed at a meeting in his home.

Ideology and Association

- **Ideology:** Based on the beliefs of **Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, and the Fabian Society**.
- **Political Affiliation:** Also operated as a part of the **Indian National Congress**.

- **Key Associated Figures:**
 - Jayaprakash Narayan
 - Gangasharan Singh
 - Rambriksh Benipuri
 - Ramanand Mishra
 - Narsingh Narayan (a socialist member)

3. Jayaprakash Narayan (JP)

Titles and Honors

- **Widely Known As:** "Loknayak" (Leader of the People).
- **Award:** Posthumously awarded the **Bharat Ratna** in 1999.

Role in Movements

- **Quit India Movement (1942):** A key organizer, along with Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asaf Ali.
- **Total Revolution:** Famously declared "**Sampoorna Kranti**" (Total Revolution) at the Gandhi Maidan in Patna on **June 5, 1974**.

Celebrations

- **Jay Prakash Diwas** was celebrated in **April 1946** upon his release from prison.
- A large rally was held at the Bankipur Maidan in Patna demanding his release.

4. Opposition to Socialism

The Bombay Manifesto (1936)

- **Signatories:** A document signed by **21 businessmen**.
- **Purpose:** Openly opposed **Jawaharlal Nehru's preaching of socialist ideals**, which were presented at the Congress session in Lucknow.

- **Reception:** It evoked **widespread support** from a large section of the business community across India.

5. Jawaharlal Nehru's Socialism

Advocacy

- By **1933**, Jawaharlal Nehru had become a **champion of socialism**.
- **Goal:** To overthrow **British rule, Princely states, Landlordism, and Capitalism**.
- **Inspiration:** His idea of socialism was inspired by the **Soviet Union's model**; he had visited the USSR in **November 1927**.

Know More About Congress Socialist Party (1934):

- [Congress Socialist Party \(1934\)-Old Year Questions and Answers](#)
- [Congress Socialist Party \(1934\) One Liner Questions & Answers](#)

