

Round Table Conferences

(1930-1932)

Background:-

- ↳ Simon Commission Report → Congress started Civil Disobedience Movement under Gandhi's command → Indian political situation seemed deadlocked. British govt. refused to → accept any type of demands of self-govt for the people of India.
- ↳ Labour leaders → decided to hold a Round Table Conference in London to consider new constitutional Reforms.

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Introduction:

- Series of meetings in three sessions called by the British govt to consider the future constitution of India. held in London
- ↳ review of the Government of India Act of 1919, undertaken in 1927 by the Simon Commission, whose report was published in 1930.
 - ↳ All Indian Politicians; Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, & Christians → summoned to London.
 - ↳ Gandhi → insisted that he alone spoke for all Indians → others only sectarian.

First Roundtable Conference.

Features:

- ↳ held on Nov 12, 1930 → All parties were present except congress
- ↳ First meeting of equals b/w British & Indians
- ↳ resulted in little progress
- ↳ Ramsay MacDonalds presided over the first Round Table Conference.
- ↳ 16 delegates from India were present
58 delegates → from Indian political parties
16 princely state delegates

Prominent Muslim → Agha Khan

League leaders participants: Maulana M. Ali Jauhar

@CSSPMS360 M. Shafi

M. Ali Jinnah

Outcome of First Round Table Conference:

- Muslim-Hindu differences over casted the conference as Hindus → powerful central govt → Muslim stood for loose federation of autonomous provinces.
- Muslims demanded for separate electorate, the Hindus abolition
 - The conference broke up on January 19, 1931. general agreement to safeguard for minorities & vague desire to devise federal system.

Grandhi-Irwin Pact:

In Mar 1931, Mahatma Gandhi & Lord Irwin signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. ended Civil Disobedience Movement.

→ British govt wanted to bring the Congress to the conference table. @CSSPMS360

Second Round Table Conference:

- ↳ held in London from 7 Sep → 1 Dec.
- ↳ Indian National Congress was participant.
- ↳ British were in favour of separate electorate as a communal reward for the minorities representation in Ind.
- ↳ Communal award was opposed by Gandhi Muslim League was also not satisfied over communal award's → representation but they decided to accept it.

Outcome:

→ failure → many disagreements & conflicts among participants.

Third Round Table Conference

- ↳ lasted from 17 November to December 24.
- ↳ Congress & Labour Party didn't participate
- ↳ Muslims continued to demand residuary powers in the proposed federation should be given to the Provinces.

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Outcome:-

- ↳ The British Govt. issued a White Paper based on the recommendations of all the three Conferences. → handed over to Select Committee which published its final Report
- ↳ Both the House of Parliament approved this Bill & on July 4, 1935 a new constitution of India came into being.