

VICEROYS OF INDIA

(1931-1948)



LORD WILLINGTON (1931-1936)

Administration



Government of India Act of 1935 proposed All India federation, bicameral legislature at centre, provincial autonomy, three lists for legislation etc



National Movement



Second Round Table Conference (1931)

- ☉ Gandhi ji attended as a Congress' Representative.
- ☉ Britain at that time was dominated by the Conservatives; Gandhi ji pleaded for **Self Rule in India** but could not be successful to convince British Government.

- ☉ It proved fruitless. Demands for Separate Electorate also disrupted the discussion. Gandhi ji returned empty handed and revived the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

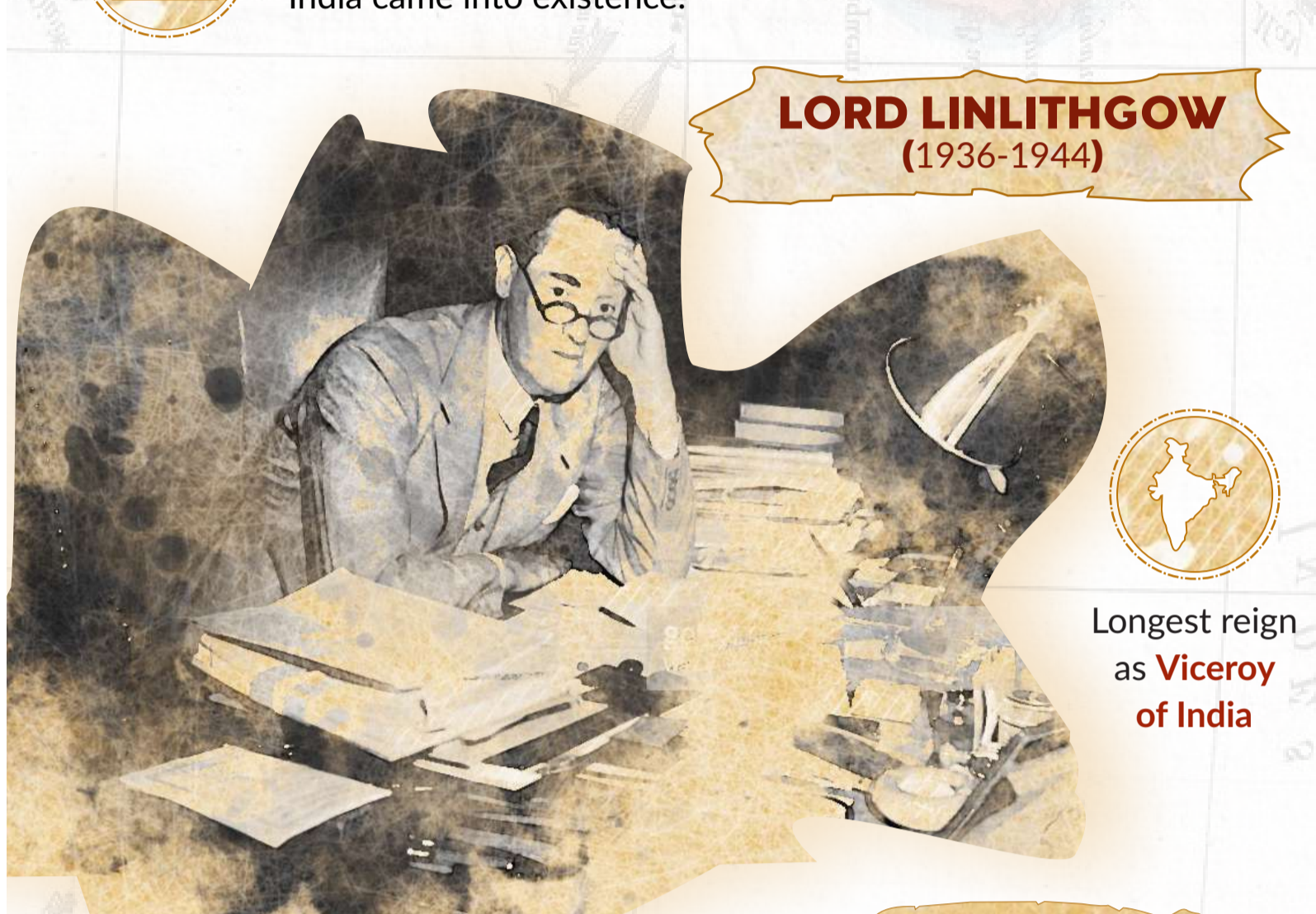


British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald introduced **Communal Award 1932** providing separate communal electorates in India for Muslims, Depressed, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians etc to divide Indians and to weaken the national movement in India. Gandhi ji opposed it with "**Fast unto Death**" that led to **Poona Pact 1932** between Gandhi ji and **Ambedker**. The Pact deals with the provisions regarding fair representation of backward classes.

Third Round Table Conference (1932) too was failed. Neither Gandhi ji, nor Congress attended it.



Establishment of **All India Kisan Sabha (1936)** & Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayprakash Narayan (1934).



Judiciary



GOI Act 1935 provided for the establishment of the **Federal Court of India** that functioned until Supreme Court of India came into existence.



LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-1944)

Longest reign as Viceroy of India

Administration



Government of India Act 1935 enforced in Provinces going to elections.

National Movement



General Elections (1936-37) Congress formed government.



Formation of the **Forward Bloc (1939)** by **Subhas Chandra Bose**, after he resigned from Congress, to carry on anti-imperialist struggle. Escape from India in **1941**, Bose joined organization of the **Azad Hind Fauz**, formed outside India by Indian nationalists to continue Freedom Struggle for India.



Demand for the **separate state for Muslims** by the Muslim League in **1940**.



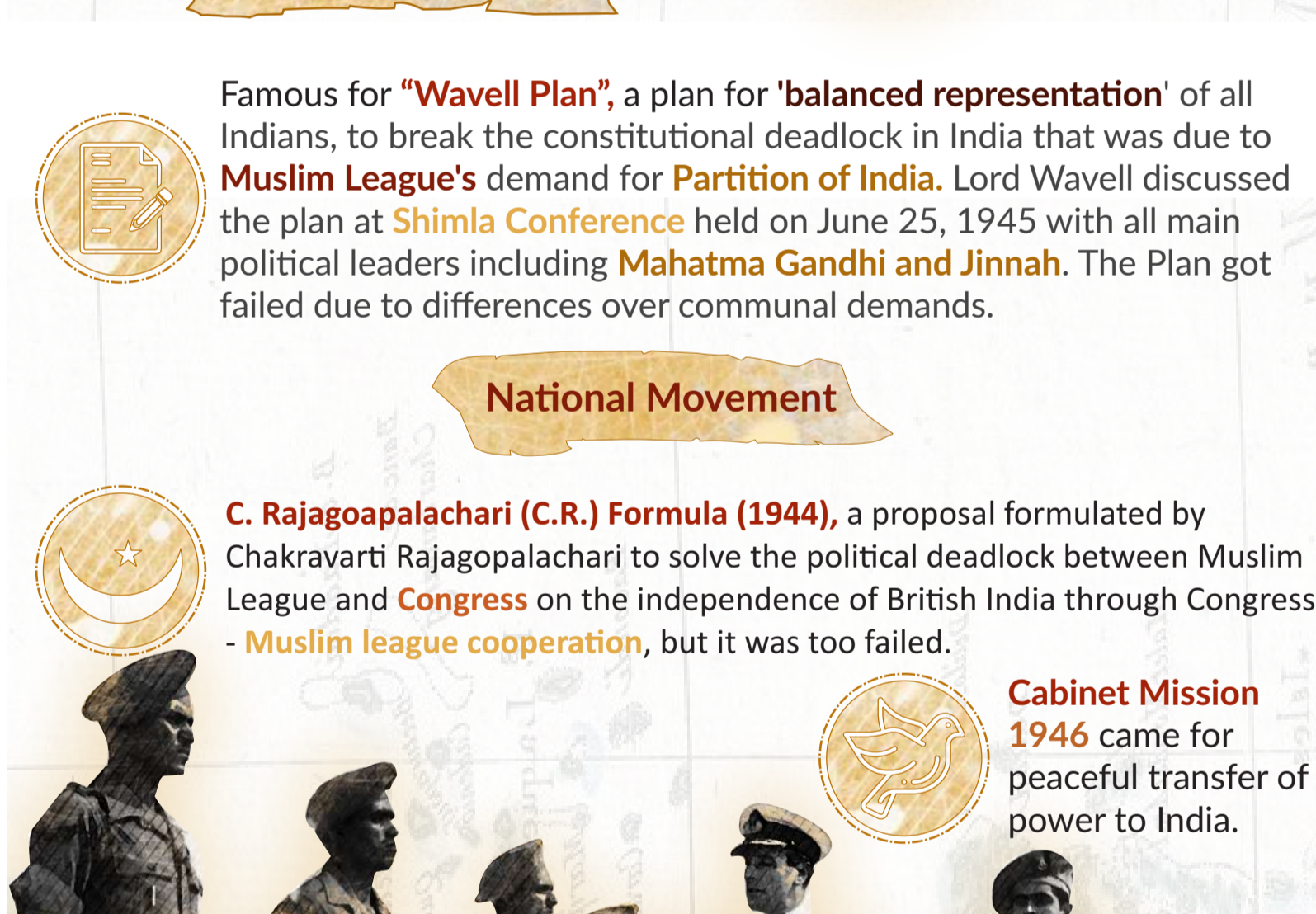
August Offer (1940) proposed **Dominion status** to India after Indian support in WW II.



Cripps Mission (1942) came to India with constitutional proposal, but it was rejected as there was no provision for immediate transfer of power



Launch of **Quit India Movement 1942** after the failure of Cripps Mission. Gandhi ji as the leader of the movement planned an all out campaign to **compel voluntary British withdrawal from India** and Complete Independence. He proclaimed Mantra for the movement - "**Do or Die**"



Education



Wardha Scheme (1937) on Basic Education proposed "**Learning Through Activity**" as Gandhi ji suggested, but could not be successful due to the outbreak of WW II & the rise of national movement



LORD WAVELL (1944-1947)

Famous for "**Wavell Plan**", a plan for 'balanced representation' of all Indians, to break the constitutional deadlock in India that was due to **Muslim League's demand for Partition of India**. Lord Wavell discussed the plan at **Shimla Conference** held on June 25, 1945 with all main political leaders including **Mahatma Gandhi and Jinnah**. The Plan got failed due to differences over communal demands.

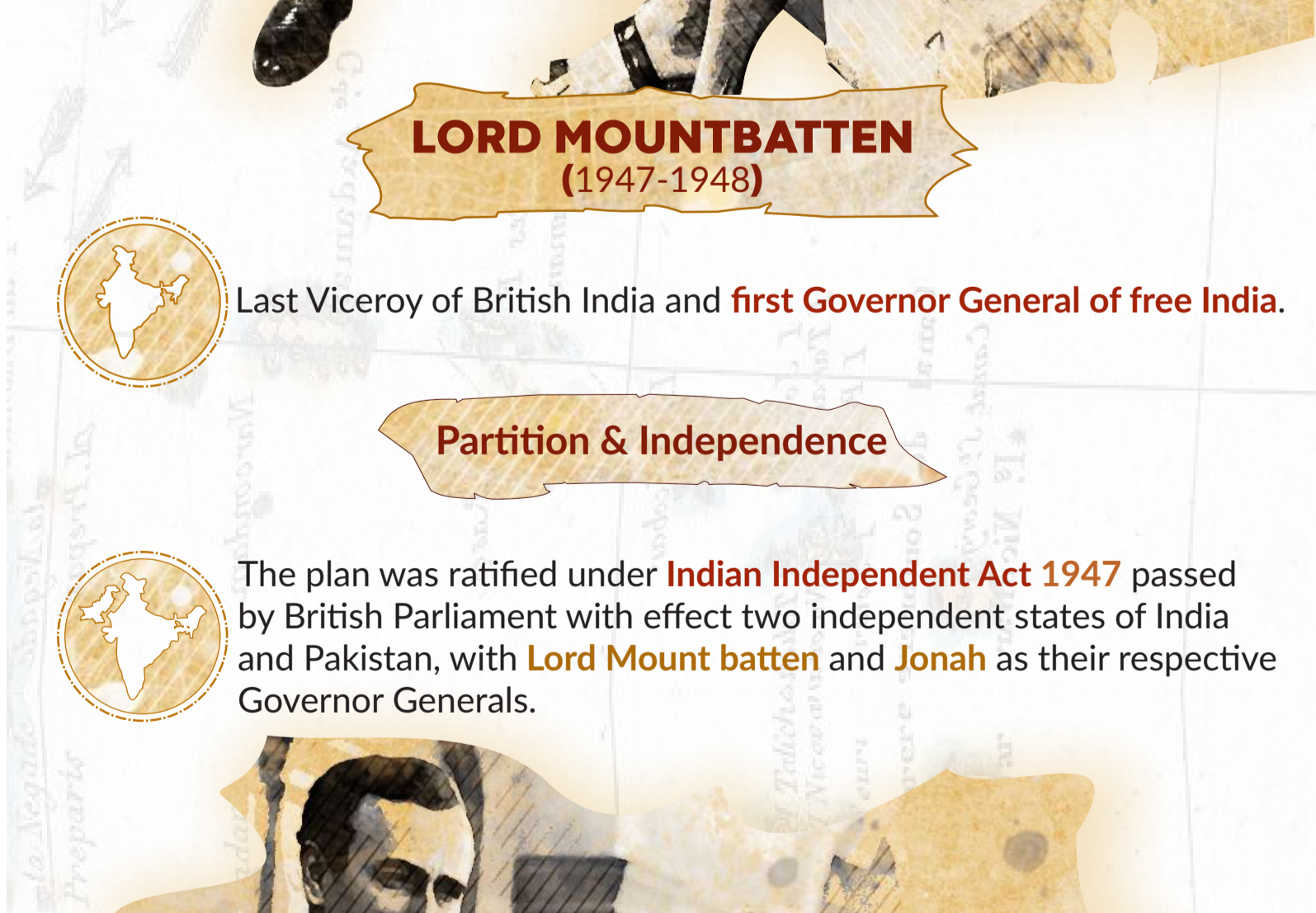
National Movement



C. Rajagopalachari (C.R.) Formula (1944), a proposal formulated by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between Muslim League and **Congress** on the independence of British India through Congress - **Muslim league cooperation**, but it was too failed.



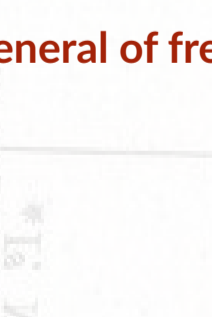
Cabinet Mission 1946 came for peaceful transfer of power to India.



Formation of **Interim government** by the congress in **1946** under Nehru's leadership



Observance of "**Direct Action Day**" on **August 16, 1946** by Muslim League to protest against rejection of demands of separate Muslim State.

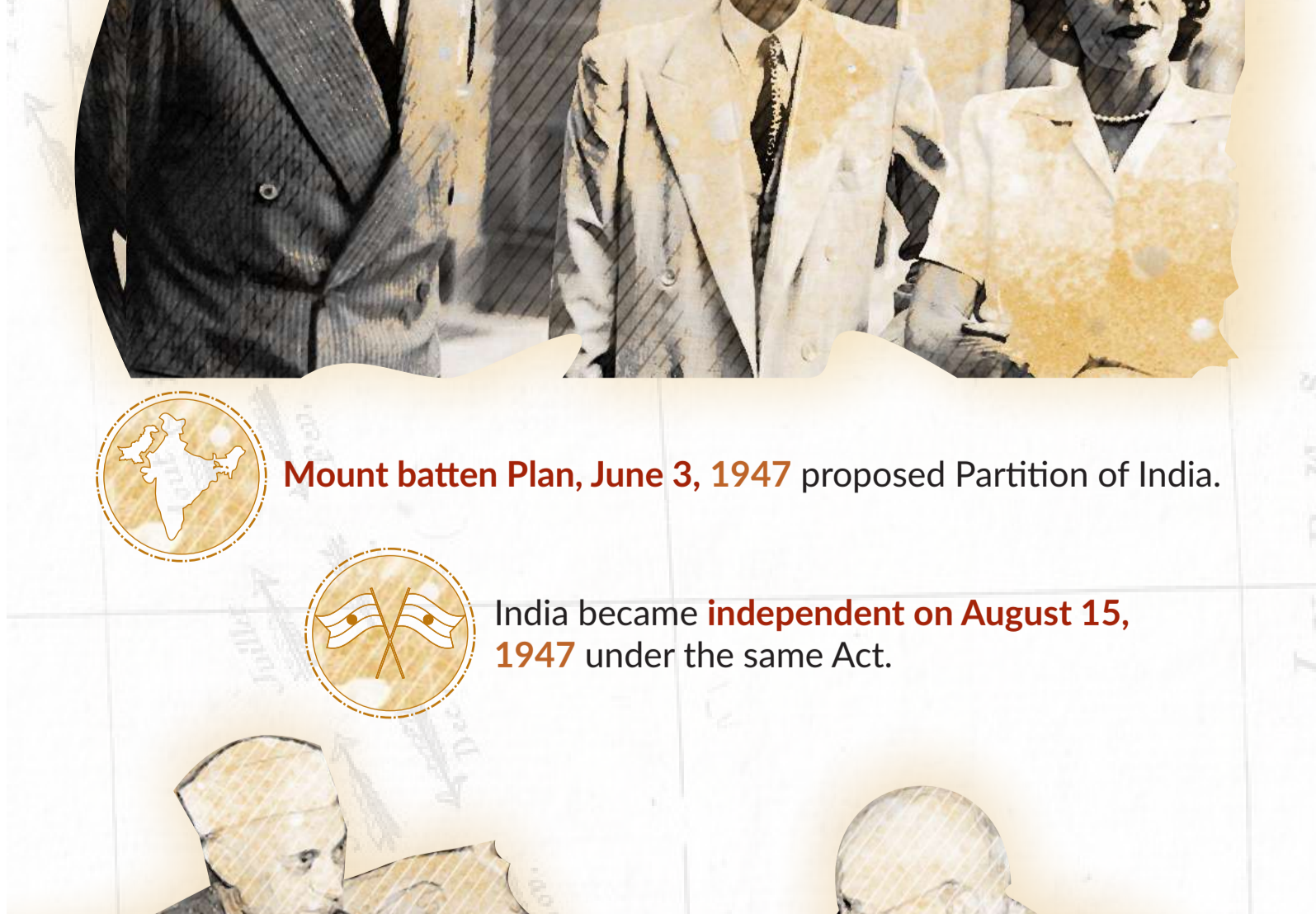


Attlee's Declaration Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of England announced the end of British rule in India by June **1948**.

Education



Sergeant Plan of Education, 1944 Comprehensive scheme to bring about universal literacy in India based on the lines of educational standard as prevailed in England, but couldn't be implemented.



LORD MOUNTBATTEN (1947-1948)



Last Viceroy of British India and **first Governor General of free India**.

Partition & Independence



The plan was ratified under **Indian Independent Act 1947** passed by British Parliament with effect two independent states of India and Pakistan, with **Lord Mount batten** and **Jonah** as their respective Governor Generals.



C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

The **Last Governor General of Free India** the **First** and the **Last Indian** to have the post of Governor General of India.



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

