The Longhest Act of British Indian history was given By the British Parliament GOI 1935 - which formed the base for our Indian Constitution. Inspite of all these facts it can be stated that government of India Act 1930 did not fulfill the desires of Indians

Chronology that led to the formation of The ACT

Demand for Dominion Status

1909 reforms

↓

GOI Act 1919 — dyarchy was introduced in ~~central~~ and Province

introduction of

Transferred Subject Governor general and his ministers

Reserved Subject Governor gen ~~Viceroy~~ ex-council

↓

Simon commission in 1927

↓

Simon Commision report in 1930

↳ NEHRU REPORT

3 Round Table Conference

↳

white paper was published in British Parliament

↳

GOI ACT 1935

Demand was for Poorna Swaraj

Features of GOI ACT 1935

of State
Secretary
Governor General
but not
Crocon
from British
power taken away

States did not come forward
did not occur as Princely
Governor General
& provinced led by
formed by princely states
was introduced to be
an All India federation

145- 375
in number
with Increase
term
with 5yr
central Assembly
was termed as
The Legislative assembly

Introduction of AIF

more Provincial autonomy

GOI ACT 1935

Leg Assembly

Residuary
power
Governor General

No superiendency
of Viceroy
over
Governor
General

Problem
was
more
hidden
power
to
governor
General

Council of states

Increase in
number 260
& 1/3 memeber
to retire
every
2yr

Diarchy in centre

ended diarchy in
province but
introduced
it
in the
Centre
& 3 Subjects
introduced

Conc

Federal
Provincial

transferred
reserved

Seperate
electorate
extended

Seperate
electorate
to
continue
&
extended
to
labour
women

Problems / Response to ACt

GOI 1935

opposition to the ACt

favoured the ACt

Congress: JawaharlalNehru called the act as Charter Of Slavery wanted a constituent assembly Based on adult franchise

Hindu Mahasabha favoured it as it atleast brought as responsible govt at provinces

Muslim League -: Jinnah called the treaty Humiliating as it did not meet demands of LG pt. especially hidden power to Governor General.

The ACt did not give right to vote to 86% Of population

Instead of removing seperate electorate it was extended

Several special power that Could lead to the suspension of Constituent Assembly British Govt could suspend the provincial govt anytime. It was a rigid Constitution with no preamble

unlike GOI ACt 1919 So Indians were not Satisfied

So GOI Act 1935 did not ~~f~~fulfill desire of Indians It was like giving a banana with hidden needles in it, which could ~~so~~ injure the one who consumes it any time.

Nice content but written as if writing in rough notebook Talk to me

8½/20