The second Round Table Conference was held in London from 7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931.

Due to the death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar. Allama Iqbal participated as a Muslim representative. Gandhi participated as a Congress representative .

At the conference, Gandhi claimed to represent all people of India. This view, however, was not shared by other delegates and He was not ready to accommodate the other minorities of India but he had failed to consider the impact of the attendance of other Indian delegates, with different agendas

A settlement between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy [Lord Irwin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Irwin) known as the [Gandhi–Irwin Pact](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gandhi%E2%80%93Irwin_Pact) and Gandhi was appointed as the sole representative of the Congress to the second Round Table Conference. The discussion led to the passing of the Government of India act of 1935.

Two weeks before the Conference convened, the labor government had been replaced by the Conservatives.

In fact, the division between the many attending groups was one of the rea0sons why the outcomes of the second Round Table Conference were again no substantial results regarding India's constitutional future.

Meanwhile, civil unrest had spread throughout India again, and upon return to India Gandhi was arrested along with other Congress leaders.

A separate province of Sindh was created and the interests of minorities were safeguarded by MacDonald's Communal Award.