The Aim of Cabinet Mission 1946 is to transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, providing India with independence.

The British government headed by Attlee of the Labour party appointed a Cabinet Mission consisting of the Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps,
President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

- The Mission was headed by Lord Pethwick Lawrence.
- The cabinet mission reached in India in 1946 March 23.
- The Mission came to settle the problem how to offer independence to the Indians through a peaceful transfer of power.
- The mission also recommended a scheme of constitution making, which provided that the union constitution was to be framed by a constituent assembly. The mission further suggested the establishment of interim government having the support of major political parties.
- The Muslim league accepted the plan in June 1946. Muslim League under its leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanded the partition of India and formation of Pakistan.
- The cabinet mission left India on June 29, 1946.
- Muslim League fixed up the 16th August 1946 as the day of "Direct Action". Jinnah asked the Muslims to show their determination for forming a separate state called Pakistan through processions and meetings.
On September 02 the viceroy invited Nehru to form the interim government in the centre. Jinnah declined Nehru's invitation.

The Muslim league proclaimed 02 September 1946 as a "Day of mourning". Later and 26 October the league joined to the Govt.

The constituent assembly started its session on 9 December 1946 in Library of the council chamber. 205 members attended the meeting. It appointed a rules committee of 15 to frame the rules of procedure of the Assembly of the sections and its committees. Dr. Rajendra prasad was elected as chairman.