

1943–1947

Important Events & Reforms

Bengal Famine • INA • Simla Conference • Cabinet Mission • Partition & Independence

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instagram: @lakshyai.in

1. Introduction – The Final Decade of British Rule (1943–1947)



Subhas Chandra Bose
INA Chief | Azad
Hind 1943



Mahatma Gandhi
Congress Leader
| Non-Violence



Jawaharlal Nehru
Congress
President | PM
1947



Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Muslim League |
Founder Pakistan



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Home Minister |
Iron Man



Lord Wavell
Viceroy of India
1943–47



Lord Mountbatten
Last Viceroy |
Partition Plan



Clement Attlee
British PM |
Independence
1947

4 yrs

Road to Freedom

15 Aug

Independence Day

2

Nations Born

3M+

Displaced in Partition

Context: The years 1943–47 represent the most decisive phase of India's independence struggle. World War II weakened British imperial power, the INA brought military pressure, mass movements intensified, and constitutional negotiations finally culminated in the **Indian Independence Act, 1947**. Understanding this period is critical for all competitive exams as it tests facts, chronology, and analytical ability.

Why This Period is Critical for Exams

- **1943** – Bengal Famine (30–40 lakh deaths); Subhas Bose forms **Azad Hind Sarkar**
- **1944** – Gandhi–Jinnah Talks; INA's Imphal–Kohima offensive; C.R. Formula proposed
- **1945** – Simla Conference (Wavell Plan) fails; WWII ends; INA trials begin
- **1946** – Cabinet Mission Plan; **Interim Government** formed; **Direct Action Day** (16 Aug)
- **1947** – Mountbatten Plan (3 June); **Indian Independence Act** passed; 15 August Independence

🧠 Memory Trick

Mnemonic for Key Plans: W-C-M = Wavell (Simla Conference 1945) → **Cabinet Mission** (1946) → **Mountbatten Plan** (1947). Each plan moved India closer to independence!

🔔 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

1	The Wavell Plan was presented at the Simla Conference in which year?	SSC CGL 2019
2	Who was the Viceroy of India when the Cabinet Mission Plan was announced?	BPSC 2018
3	The 'Direct Action Day' was observed on which date?	RRB NTPC 2020
4	Which Act gave effect to the Partition of India?	SSC CHSL 2021

Answers: 1→1945; 2→Lord Wavell; 3→16 August 1946; 4→Indian Independence Act 1947

2. 1943 — Bengal Famine & Azad Hind Sarkar (बंगाल अकाल और आजाद हिंद सरकार)

Bengal Famine of 1943 (बंगाल का अकाल)

Key Context: The Bengal Famine of 1943 was the worst man-made famine under British rule, causing approximately **30–40 lakh (3–4 million) deaths**. It was largely caused by wartime policies, denial of rice imports, and export of food for British war effort.

- **Cause:** WWII disrupted supply chains; British war policies diverted rice exports; denial policy destroyed boats
- **Amartya Sen's Thesis:** Famine was NOT due to food shortage but due to **failure of entitlement** — people lacked purchasing power
- **Churchill's Role:** Rejected Australian offer of wheat, reportedly said "Why hasn't Gandhi died yet?"
- **Famine Commission:** Woodhead Commission (1944) investigated the famine
- **Death Toll:** Estimated 30–40 lakh deaths; worst affected — Bengal, Orissa, Bihar

Azad Hind Sarkar — Provisional Government of Free India (1943)

- **21 October 1943:** Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the **Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind)** in Singapore
- **Indian National Army (INA):** Formed originally by Capt. Mohan Singh (1942); reorganized by Bose in 1943
- **Rani of Jhansi Regiment:** All-women regiment of INA — first such unit in Asia, led by **Capt. Lakshmi Sehgal**
- **Slogans:** "Jai Hind", "Chalo Delhi", "Dilli Chalo"
- **Recognition:** Azad Hind Sarkar was recognized by **9 Axis countries** including Japan, Germany, Italy
- **Andaman & Nicobar:** Renamed "Shaheed" and "Swaraj" islands; first Indian territory "liberated" by INA

⚡ INA Structure

INA had three brigades named after **Gandhi, Nehru, and Azad**. Its motto was '*Ittehad, Itmad aur Qurbani*' (Unity, Faith, Sacrifice).

🧠 Memory Trick

Trick to remember Bose's journey: **BEGS** = Bose escaped from house arrest (1941) → Europe (Germany) → reached Germany by submarine → Singapore to form Azad Hind (1943)

3. 1944 – INA Campaigns & Gandhi–Jinnah Talks (1944 की प्रमुख घटनाएं)

INA's Imphal–Kohima Offensive (Operation U-Go)

Military Significance: The Imphal and Kohima battles (1944) were among the largest land battles of WWII in Asia. The INA, alongside Japanese forces, attempted to march on Delhi through Northeast India.

- **March–July 1944:** INA along with Japanese Army launched **Operation U-Go** – assault on Imphal and Kohima (Manipur/Nagaland)
- **Initial Success:** INA troops crossed the Indian border; Bose declared "Jai Hind" from Manipur soil
- **Defeat:** Allied forces (under Gen. Slim) pushed back; heavy monsoon rains, supply failures caused collapse
- **Consequence:** INA's military campaign effectively ended; Japanese surrendered in Burma (1945)
- **Subhas Bose's Death:** Died in a plane crash over **Taipei (Taiwan)** on **18 August 1945**

Gandhi–Jinnah Talks (September 1944)

- **C.R. Formula (1944):** Proposed by **C. Rajagopalachari** (Rajaji) – suggested Muslim-majority areas could vote for separation after WWII; Congress accepted it as basis for talks
- **Talks Venue:** Bombay, September 9–27, 1944 – Gandhi and Jinnah met for 18 days
- **Jinnah's Demand:** Jinnah insisted on the **Two-Nation Theory**; demanded Pakistan as a sovereign, independent state
- **Outcome:** Talks failed – Jinnah rejected the C.R. Formula; wanted full sovereignty, not just a right to separate
- **Significance:** Last direct attempt at Hindu–Muslim unity through dialogue before partition

⚡ C.R. Formula Key Points

- Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence first
- After WWII, a commission would demarcate Muslim-majority areas
- Plebiscite by residents to decide separation
- Common policy for defense, communications, commerce

🧠 Memory Trick

Remember Gandhi–Jinnah Talks: 18 days, September 1944, Bombay, FAILED. Mnemonic: **G–J–B–F** = Gandhi, Jinnah, Bombay, Failed (1944)

🔔 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

1	The C.R. Formula for Hindu–Muslim unity was proposed by whom in 1944?	SSC CGL 2020
2	INA's march on India through which route was launched in 1944?	BPSC 2019
3	Subhas Chandra Bose died in a plane crash over which city?	RRB NTPC 2019
4	Gandhi–Jinnah talks of 1944 were held in which city?	State PSC 2021

Answers: 1→C. Rajagopalachari; 2→Imphal-Kohima (Manipur); 3→Taipei; 4→Bombay

4. 1945 – Simla Conference & INA Trials (शिमला सम्मेलन और आई.एन.ए. मुकदमे)

Simla Conference – Wavell Plan (June–July 1945)

Background: Lord Wavell (Viceroy since 1943) proposed a new Executive Council with all Indians except the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief. This was an attempt to break the political deadlock.

- **25 June 1945:** Simla Conference convened by Viceroy Lord Wavell
- **Wavell Plan Proposals:**
 - Reconstitute the **Executive Council** – all Indians except Viceroy & C-in-C
 - Equal representation of **Caste Hindus and Muslims**
 - External Affairs to be handled by an Indian member
 - Status quo in other respects until new constitution
- **Failure Reason:** Jinnah insisted that ALL Muslim seats must go to **Muslim League only**; Congress rejected this as it had Muslim members too
- **Result:** Conference broke down on **14 July 1945** – failure due to Jinnah's veto over Muslim representation

End of WWII & Elections (1945)

- **August 1945:** WWII ended; Labour Party under **Clement Attlee** won British elections (Churchill defeated)
- **Attlee's Promise:** Labour government committed to Indian independence; Attlee had been member of Simon Commission
- **General Elections (1945–46):** Congress won majority in general seats; Muslim League won 30 of 30 Muslim seats – proved it represented Muslims

INA Trials at Red Fort (November 1945)

- **Red Fort Trials:** British tried INA officers – **Shah Nawaz Khan, P.K. Sehgal, G.S. Dhillon** (all three – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh)
- **Defence Committee:** Headed by **Bhulabhai Desai**; included Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru
- **Public Reaction:** Massive nationwide sympathy for INA – soldiers seen as patriots, not traitors
- **Mutinies:** Led to **Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny, February 1946** – 20,000 naval ratings mutinied in Bombay
- **Outcome:** Charges dropped; INA officers released due to massive public pressure

⚡ RIN Mutiny 1946

18–23 February 1946: Naval ratings in Bombay revolted against British. Gandhi opposed it; Sardar Patel negotiated surrender. Showed British that even armed forces were no longer loyal.

5. 1946 – Cabinet Mission Plan (कैबिनेट मिशन योजना)

Background: Attlee's government sent a three-member Cabinet Mission to India in 1946 to work out the framework for transfer of power. It was the most detailed constitutional plan ever proposed for India.

Cabinet Mission (March–May 1946)

- **Members:** Lord **Pethick-Lawrence** (Sec. of State), Sir **Stafford Cripps** (Board of Trade), A.V. **Alexander** (Admiralty)
- **Rejected Pakistan:** Mission explicitly rejected the demand for a full sovereign Pakistan as unworkable
- **Three-Tier Federal Structure:**
 - **Tier I – Union of India:** Comprising British India + Princely States; would handle Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications
 - **Tier II – Groups of Provinces:** Group A (Hindu-majority provinces), Group B (NW Muslim-majority), Group C (NE Muslim-majority)
 - **Tier III – Provinces:** All subjects not in Union list
- **Interim Government:** Proposed formation of interim government pending constitution-making
- **Constituent Assembly:** Seats distributed – 292 British India + 93 Princely States = 385 total

⚡ Congress vs League on Cabinet Mission

- **Congress:** Accepted the Constituent Assembly part but rejected compulsory grouping
- **Muslim League:** Initially accepted (6 June 1946), then withdrew when Nehru stated Congress could change groupings later
- **Nehru's Press Statement (July 1946):** 'Congress enters the Constituent Assembly free of any obligation' – this triggered League's withdrawal

Constituent Assembly Elections (July 1946)

- **Congress:** Won 205 of 210 general seats
- **Muslim League:** Won 73 of 78 Muslim seats
- **Constituent Assembly** first met on **9 December 1946** – Sachidanand Sinha as temporary Chairman
- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** elected permanent President of Constituent Assembly
- **B.R. Ambedkar:** Elected from Bengal; became Chairman of Drafting Committee

🧠 Memory Trick

Cabinet Mission Members – PCA Trick: Pethick-Lawrence + Cripps + Alexander = PCA = Politicians Came to negotiate Alternatives

🔔 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

1	The Cabinet Mission of 1946 consisted of how many members?	SSC CGL 2018
2	Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?	BPSC 2017
3	The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a ___-tier structure for India.	RRB NTPC 2021
4	Muslim League's withdrawal from Cabinet Mission plan was triggered by whose statement?	State PSC 2020

Answers: 1→3 members; 2→Dr. Rajendra Prasad; 3→Three-tier; 4→Jawaharlal Nehru

6. 1946 – Interim Government & Direct Action Day (अंतरिम सरकार और प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाही दिवस)

Interim Government (September 1946)

- **2 September 1946:** Interim Government sworn in under **Jawaharlal Nehru** as Vice-President of Executive Council
- **Viceroy:** Lord Wavell remained as Viceroy and President of Executive Council
- **Congress Ministers:** Nehru (External Affairs), Sardar Patel (Home), Rajendra Prasad, Baldev Singh, etc.
- **Muslim League Joins (October 1946):** After initial boycott, League joined with **Liaquat Ali Khan** as Finance Minister
- **Inside the Govt:** Congress and League constantly obstructed each other; Liaquat used finance portfolio to block Congress initiatives
- **League's Demand:** Insisted on parity with Congress; refused to accept Congress's claim to represent all communities

Direct Action Day – 16 August 1946

Critical Exam Fact: The Direct Action Day is one of the most frequently asked topics. It directly led to the "Great Calcutta Killings" and accelerated the demand for partition.

- **16 August 1946:** Muslim League observed **Direct Action Day** – a hartal to press Pakistan demand
- **Declared by:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah at League's Bombay session (27 July 1946)
- **Jinnah's Statement:** "We have forged a pistol and are in a position to use it" (referring to Direct Action)
- **Great Calcutta Killings:** 3–5 days of communal riots; **4,000–10,000 deaths** in Calcutta alone
- **Spread:** Riots spread to Noakhali (Bengal), Bihar, Punjab – chain of communal violence
- **Gandhi's Response:** Gandhi went on a peace march through **Noakhali** (October–November 1946)
- **Significance:** Demonstrated that united India was becoming impossible; hastened British decision to quit

⚡ Noakhali Peace March

Gandhi walked village to village in Noakhali (East Bengal) for 47 days – from October 1946 to March 1947 – to restore communal peace. He was 77 years old during this march.

🧠 Memory Trick

Direct Action Day Facts: 16-8-1946 = 16 August = remember as 16 days before 1 September (India's independence was 14 months away). Jinnah = 'Direct Action' = Calcutta Killings = Partition accelerated.

🔔 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

1	On which date was the 'Direct Action Day' observed by the Muslim League?	SSC CGL 2022
2	Who was the first Prime Minister of the Interim Government (1946)?	BPSC 2021
3	The 'Great Calcutta Killings' occurred in which year?	RRB NTPC 2020
4	Gandhi's peace march after Direct Action Day was in which region?	State PSC 2019

Answers: 1→16 August 1946; 2→Jawaharlal Nehru; 3→1946; 4→Noakhali

7. 1947 — Independence & Partition of India (भारत की स्वतंत्रता और विभाजन)

Mountbatten Plan — 3 June 1947

Lord Mountbatten replaced Wavell as Viceroy in **March 1947**. He worked quickly to finalize the transfer of power, announcing the Partition Plan on 3 June 1947.

- **Lord Mountbatten** appointed as last Viceroy on **24 March 1947**; replaced Lord Wavell
- **Attlee's Announcement (20 Feb 1947)**: British would leave India by **June 1948** — later advanced to August 1947
- **3 June Plan (Mountbatten Plan)**: Proposed partition of India into two dominions — India and Pakistan
- **Key Provisions:**
 - Provinces could vote for joining India or Pakistan
 - Punjab and Bengal to be partitioned; plebiscite in NWFP and Sylhet
 - Princely States could accede to either dominion or remain independent
 - Both dominions would be **Dominion Status** (not fully independent republics initially)
- **Congress Acceptance**: Congress accepted — Patel convinced Nehru; believed a clean partition better than continued chaos
- **Muslim League**: Accepted; got Pakistan (though 'moth-eaten' as Jinnah called it)

Indian Independence Act, 1947

- **Passed**: British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on **18 July 1947**
- **Two Dominions**: Created **India** and **Pakistan** as separate independent dominions from **15 August 1947**
- **Pakistan**: Established on **14 August 1947** (one day earlier); Muhammad Ali Jinnah as Governor-General
- **India**: Independent on **15 August 1947**; Nehru as first PM; **Lord Mountbatten** stayed as Governor-General
- **Partition Council**: Cyril Radcliffe headed the **Boundary Commission** — drew India-Pakistan border in 5 weeks
- **Radcliffe Line**: Announced on **17 August 1947** (2 days after Independence) — divided Punjab and Bengal

"At the stroke of midnight, when the world sleeps, India awakes to life and freedom. — Jawaharlal Nehru, 14 August 1947 midnight"

PYQ Alert — Previous Year Questions

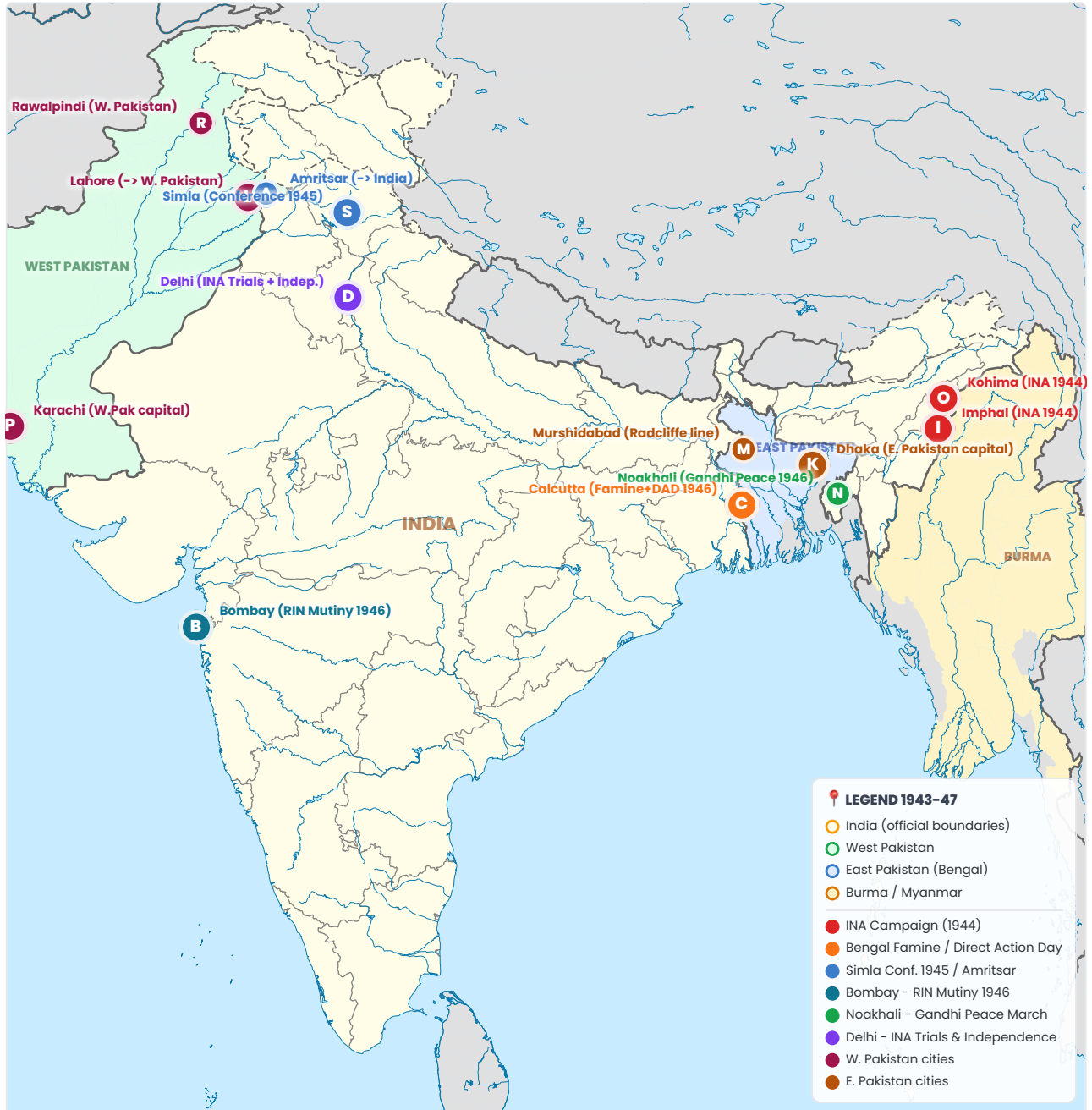
1	The Indian Independence Act 1947 was passed by the British Parliament on which date?	SSC CGL 2021
2	Who drew the Radcliffe Line dividing India and Pakistan in 1947?	BPSC 2020
3	Pakistan was established as an independent nation on which date?	RRB NTPC 2022
4	Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?	SSC CHSL 2020

Answers: 1→18 July 1947; 2→Sir Cyril Radcliffe; 3→14 August 1947; 4→Lord Mountbatten

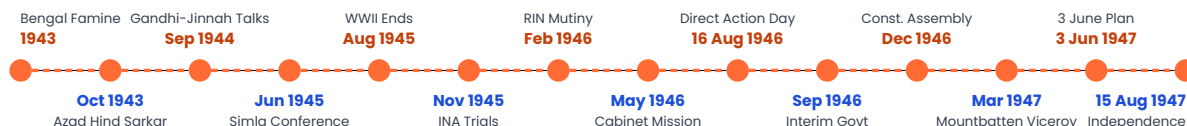
8. Key Event Locations – 1943 to 1947 (मानचित्र पर प्रमुख स्थान)

Map Key: Each marker shows where a major event of 1943–47 took place. The **dark-red** markers (L, A, M, P) highlight cities along the **Radcliffe Partition Line** – Lahore & Amritsar split Punjab; Murshidabad area split Bengal. Karachi became Pakistan's first capital.

KEY LOCATIONS 1943–1947 | OFFICIAL INDIA BOUNDARIES (Survey of India)



9. Master Timeline & Key Plans / Acts (मास्टर टाइमलाइन और प्रमुख कानून)



Plan / Event	Date	Key Figure	Outcome
Simla Conference (Wavell Plan)	June 1945	Lord Wavell	Failed — Jinnah's veto on Muslim seats
INA Trials (Red Fort)	Nov 1945	Bhulabhai Desai (Defence)	Charges dropped; public pressure
RIN Mutiny	Feb 1946	Naval Ratings, Bombay	Gandhi opposed; Patel negotiated surrender
Cabinet Mission Plan	May 1946	Pethick-Lawrence, Cripps, Alexander	Rejected by League after Nehru's statement
Direct Action Day	16 Aug 1946	Jinnah / Muslim League	Calcutta killings; accelerated partition
Interim Government	2 Sep 1946	Nehru as V-P Exec. Council	Congress + League in uneasy coalition
Constituent Assembly 1st Session	9 Dec 1946	Sachidanand Sinha (temp. Chair)	League boycotted; met separately
Attlee's Announcement	20 Feb 1947	PM Clement Attlee	British to quit India by June 1948
Mountbatten Becomes Viceroy	24 Mar 1947	Lord Mountbatten	Replaced Wavell; fast-tracked partition
3 June Plan / Mountbatten Plan	3 Jun 1947	Mountbatten; accepted by all	Partition into India + Pakistan confirmed
Indian Independence Act	18 Jul 1947	British Parliament	Created two dominions from 15 Aug 1947
Pakistan Independence	14 Aug 1947	Jinnah — Gov. Gen.	Pakistan born; Karachi celebration
India's Independence	15 Aug 1947	Nehru — PM; Mountbatten — GG	Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech
Radcliffe Award	17 Aug 1947	Cyril Radcliffe	Border drawn; mass exodus begins

10. 16 Quick Facts for Last-Minute Revision (अंतिम समय की रिवीजन)

01

Bengal Famine Death Toll

30–40 lakh (3–4 million) deaths in 1943

02

Azad Hind Sarkar Founded

21 October 1943, Singapore by Subhas Bose

03

INA's Women's Regiment

Rani of Jhansi Regiment, led by Capt. Lakshmi Sehgal

04

C.R. Formula Author

C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji), 1944

05

Gandhi–Jinnah Talks

September 9–27, 1944 in Bombay — FAILED

06

Bose's Death

18 August 1945, plane crash over Taipei (Taiwan)

07

Simla Conference

June–July 1945; failed due to Jinnah's veto

08

INA Red Fort Trials

Shah Nawaz Khan, P.K. Sehgal, G.S. Dhillon (1945)

09

RIN Mutiny

18–23 February 1946, Bombay — 20,000 naval ratings

10

Cabinet Mission Members

Pethick-Lawrence + Stafford Cripps + A.V. Alexander

11

Constituent Assembly 1st meet

9 December 1946; Sachidanand Sinha (temporary Chair)

12

Direct Action Day

16 August 1946; Great Calcutta Killings followed

13

Interim Government sworn in

2 September 1946; Nehru as V-P of Executive Council

14

Mountbatten became Viceroy

24 March 1947; replaced Lord Wavell

15

Indian Independence Act passed

18 July 1947 by British Parliament

16

Radcliffe Award announced

17 August 1947 (2 days after Independence)

11. Common Exam Traps — Don't Get Fooled! (परीक्षा के जाल)

🚫 Common Trap

Wrong belief: Subhas Bose formed the INA

Correct fact: INA was originally formed by Captain Mohan Singh in 1942; Bose reorganized and led it from 1943

Why it matters: Many questions specifically ask 'Who formed the INA?' — answer is Mohan Singh (1942), not Bose

🚫 Common Trap

Wrong belief: Mountbatten was the first Governor-General of independent India

Correct fact: Mountbatten was the last Viceroy AND first Governor-General of independent India

Why it matters: C. Rajagopalachari was the first Indian Governor-General (1948) — often confused with Mountbatten

🚫 Common Trap

Wrong belief: Simla Conference of 1945 = Shimla Conference of 1914

Correct fact: The Simla Conference of 1945 was Wavell's plan for reconstituting the Executive Council — different from 1914 Simla Conference

Why it matters: Multiple Simla Conferences exist; identify by year and context

🚫 Common Trap

Wrong belief: Cabinet Mission rejected the idea of Pakistan

Correct fact: Cabinet Mission rejected a SOVEREIGN Pakistan but proposed a federal structure with Muslim-majority grouping

Why it matters: The distinction between 'sovereign Pakistan' vs 'grouped provinces' is crucial for answer accuracy

🚫 Common Trap

Wrong belief: India and Pakistan both became independent on 15 August 1947

Correct fact: Pakistan became independent on 14 August 1947; India on 15 August 1947

Why it matters: Pakistan celebrates Independence Day on 14th August; India on 15th August every year

🚫 Common Trap

Wrong belief: Radcliffe Line was announced on 15 August 1947

Correct fact: The Radcliffe Award was announced on 17 August 1947 — 2 days AFTER independence

Why it matters: Mountbatten deliberately withheld the boundary announcement until after Independence Day to avoid chaos before the ceremony

🚫 Common Trap

Wrong belief: Constituent Assembly was elected by the people

Correct fact: Constituent Assembly members were elected by Provincial Legislative Assemblies (elected on limited franchise), not directly by the people

Why it matters: This distinction is important for objective questions about CA composition and election method

12. MCQ Practice – Set 1 (Q1–Q6) (MCQ अभ्यास)

1. The Bengal Famine of 1943 was investigated by which commission?

- (A) Woodhead Commission (B) Hunter Commission
(C) Simon Commission (D) Muddiman Committee

SSC CGL / State PSC | Easy ●●○

2. What was the name of the all-women regiment of the INA?

- (A) Rani of Jhansi Regiment (B) Lakshmi Bai Brigade
(C) Rani Chennamma Force (D) Nari Shakti Division

BPSC / RRB NTPC | Easy ●●○

3. The Wavell Plan was presented at which conference?

- (A) Simla Conference (1945) (B) Round Table Conference
(C) Lahore Conference (D) Lucknow Pact Meeting

SSC CGL / BPSC | Easy ●●○

4. Who headed the Defence Committee during the INA Trials at Red Fort?

- (A) Bhulabhai Desai (B) C. Rajagopalachari
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

BPSC / State PSC | Easy ●●○

5. The C.R. Formula of 1944 was proposed as a basis for which talks?

- (A) Gandhi–Jinnah Hindu-Muslim unity
(B) Congress–British transfer of power
(C) INC–Muslim League federation
(D) Cabinet Mission negotiations

SSC CGL / RRB NTPC | Med ●●○

6. The RIN Mutiny of February 1946 was suppressed after negotiations by which leader?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) B.R. Ambedkar

BPSC / SSC CHSL | Med ●●○

13. MCQ Practice – Set 2 (Q7–Q12) (MCQ अभ्यास)

7. The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed how many tiers in the constitutional structure?

- (A) Three tiers (B) Two tiers
(C) Four tiers (D) Single federal tier

SSC CGL / BPSC | Med ●●○

8. Which of the following is CORRECTLY matched? (Plan – Year)

- (A) Cabinet Mission – 1946 (B) Wavell Plan – 1944
(C) Mountbatten Plan – 1946 (D) C.R. Formula – 1945

SSC CGL 2022 | Med ●●○

9. Nehru's statement in July 1946 that triggered Muslim League's withdrawal from Cabinet Mission Plan was made at a:

- (A) Press conference in Bombay (B) Constituent Assembly session
(C) Congress Working Committee (D) Interim Government meeting

BPSC / State PSC | Hard ●●●

10. The 'Tryst with Destiny' speech was delivered at midnight of which date?

- (A) 14–15 August 1947 (B) 15–16 August 1947
(C) 13–14 August 1947 (D) 14 August 1947 noon

SSC CGL / RRB NTPC | Hard ●●●

11. Arrange the following in correct chronological order: 1. INA Trials 2. Simla Conference 3. Direct Action Day 4. RIN Mutiny

- (A) 2-1-4-3 (B) 1-2-3-4
(C) 2-4-1-3 (D) 1-4-2-3

BPSC / SSC CGL | Hard ●●●

12. Which provision of the Indian Independence Act 1947 was unprecedented in British constitutional history?

- (A) Britain surrendered (B) India got Dominion paramourty over Princely States
(C) A Boundary Commission was set up (D) Two separate armies were created

State PSC / BPSC | Hard ●●●

14. Answer Key with Explanations (उत्तर कुंजी)

✓ Answer Key with Explanations

Q1. (A) Woodhead Commission (1944) was set up by British Govt to investigate Bengal Famine of 1943.

Q2. (A) Rani of Jhansi Regiment was the all-women INA regiment, led by Capt. Lakshmi Sehgal.

Q3. (A) Wavell Plan was presented at the Simla Conference of June–July 1945 — failed due to Jinnah's insistence on Muslim League monopoly over Muslim seats.

Q4. (A) Bhulabhai Desai led the Defence Committee. Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru were members but Desai was the head.

Q5. (A) C.R. Formula was proposed by Rajagopalachari as basis for Gandhi–Jinnah talks on Hindu–Muslim unity and Pakistan question (1944).

Q6. (A) Sardar Patel negotiated the surrender of naval ratings. Gandhi had opposed the mutiny calling it 'the worst thing that could happen to India.'

Q7. (A) Cabinet Mission proposed three tiers: Union (Defence/FA/Comms), Groups of Provinces (A/B/C), and individual Provinces.

Q8. (A) Cabinet Mission — 1946 is correct. Wavell Plan was 1945, not 1944. Mountbatten Plan was 1947, not 1946. C.R. Formula was 1944.

Q9. (A) Nehru made the statement 'Congress enters Constituent Assembly free of obligation' at a press conference in Bombay (July 1946).

Q10. (A) The 'Tryst with Destiny' speech was delivered on the night of 14–15 August 1947 at midnight — technically 15 August.

Q11. (A) Correct order: Simla Conference (Jun 1945) → INA Trials (Nov 1945) → RIN Mutiny (Feb 1946) → Direct Action Day (Aug 1946) = 2-1-4-3.

Q12. (A) Britain surrendering paramountcy over Princely States was unprecedented — they became technically independent and could choose either dominion or remain independent.





लक्ष्य AI

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