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On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objectives Resolution in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure. It read:1. This Constitutional structure governance as Constitution: 2. Wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and 3. wherein the said territories, and such other parts of India as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and 3. wherein the said territories, and such other parts of India as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and 3. wherein the said territories, and such other parts of India as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and 3. wherein the said territories, and such other parts of India as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and 3. wherein the said territories are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and 3. wherein the said territories, and such other parts of India as are will be a Union of them all; and 3. wherein the said territories are will be a Union of the India and India as are will be a Union of the India as whether with their present boundaries or with such others as maybe determined by the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units together with residuary powers and except such powers and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting therefrom; and 4. wherein all power and authority of the Sovereign Independent India, its constituent parts and organs of Government are derived from the people; and 5. wherein shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political; equality of status of opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality; and other backward classes; and 7. whereby shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind. This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. It influenced the eventual shaping of the constitution. The Objectives Resolution, adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947, marked a significant milestone in the making of the Indian Constitution. Crafted by Jawaharlal Nehru, it outlined the guiding principles and objectives that would shape the foundation of the newly independent nation. This article explores the features of the Objectives Resolution and its profound impact on the making of the Indian Constitution. Sovereign Democratic Republic: The Objectives Resolution declared Indias aspiration to be a sovereign, democratic framework. Fundamental Rights: The resolution guaranteed fundamental rights to the citizens of India, including equality, freedom of speech and expression, religious freedom, and protection from discrimination. These rights formed the cornerstone of individual liberties and ensured the protection from discrimination. These rights formed the cornerstone of individual liberties and ensured the protection from discrimination. particularly in the context of removing social and economic disparities. It highlighted the importance of uplifting marginalized sections of society, eradicating discrimination based on caste, religion, and gender, and creating a society based on fairness and equal opportunities. Economic Development: The resolution recognized the importance of economic development for the welfare of the people. It aimed to promote economy, with a focus on planned development, industrialization, and social welfare. International Peace and Cooperation: The Objectives Resolution highlighted Indias commitment to promoting internations, fostering global cooperation, and supporting the principles of the United Nations. Guiding Principles: The Objectives Resolution provided the Constituent Assembly with a clear set of guiding principles and objectives. It set the tone for the drafting process, ensuring that the constitution would reflect the values of democracy, social justice, and fundamental rights. The resolution served as a compass, steering the assemblys discussions and debates towards achieving these objectives. Framework for Constitutional Provisions: The features outlined in the Objectives Resolution laid the groundwork for key provisions in the Indian Constitutions. The fundamental rights enshrined in the resolution became an integral part of the Constitution and protective measures for disadvantaged groups. Welfare State and Economic Development: The emphasis on economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare in the resolution shaped the constitutions provisions related to economic development and social welfare programs. at reducing poverty, ensuring equitable distribution of resources, and uplifting the marginalized. International Relations provisions regarding foreign policy, international relations, and Indias role in the global community. It guided the nation towards a path of non-alignment, promoting peaceful coexistence and support for international peace initiatives. ConclusionThe Objectives Resolution adopted by the Indian Constitution. It encapsulated the aspirations of a newly independent nation, laying the foundation for a democratic, inclusive, and progressive society. The features outlined in the resolution guided the Constituent Assembly in formulating key provisions of the constitution, ensuring that it reflected the principles of social justice, fundamental rights, and economic development. The Objectives Resolution continues to be a guiding light, reminding us of the Visionary leadership that crafted the Indian Constitution. The Resolution declared India's intention to become an independent sovereign republic. It emphasized the goals of justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity for all citizens. It proposed that Indias Constitution would guarantee the protection of minorities, tribal groups, and other marginalized communities. The Resolution affirmed the commitment to maintain the unity and integrity of the Indian territory. It declared that India would strive for peace and security in the World and contribute to international cooperation. The Resolution was adopted by the Constitution. It reflected the aspirations of the freedom struggle and the values upheld by the Indian National Congress. The Preamble serves as the introduction to the Indian Constitution and outlines its key objectives and ideals. It begins with the words "We, the People of India," emphasizing the sovereignty of the people. The Preamble declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic.It outlines the goals of justice (social, economic, and political), liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), and equality (of status and opportunity). It also highlights the promotion of fraternity to ensure the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The Preamble is considered the spirit and soul of the Constitution. The ideals in the Preamble were influenced by the Objectives Resolution. Though the Preamble is not legally enforceable, it serves as a guide to interpreting the provisions of the Constitution. The words "Socialist" and "Secular" were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. The Preamble reflects the commitment to achieving the goals of a welfare state. The Preamble is based on the ideals of equality and inclusivity, ensuring rights for all citizens. The Objectives Resolution provided the philosophical basis for the Constitution. The Preamble is based on the ideals of equality and inclusivity, ensuring rights for all citizens. The Objectives Resolution provided the philosophical basis for the Constitution. reminder of Indias struggle for freedom and its commitment to building a just and equitable society. They guide the interpretation and implementation of the Constitution in Indias governance. These principles have been instrumental in shaping Indias legal and political framework. Who moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly? When was the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constitution adopted by the Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with which words? Which term in the Indian Constitution begins with the indicate? Who described the Preamble? The Objectives Resolution provided the foundation for which principle is emphasized by the term "Justice" in the Preamble? What does the term "Liberty" in the Preamble include? Which phrase in the Preamble indicates the absence of discrimination in public life? The Objectives Resolution was primarily inspired by which leaders vision? The phrase "Unity and Integrity of the Preamble to the Preamble to the Preamble to the Preamble indicates the absence of discrimination in public life? The Objectives Resolution was primarily inspired by which leaders vision? The phrase "Unity and Integrity of the Preamble to the Preamble to the Preamble indicates the absence of discrimination in public life? The Objectives Resolution was primarily inspired by which leaders vision? The phrase "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" was added to the Preamble indicates the absence of discrimination in public life? The Objectives Resolution was primarily inspired by which leaders vision? The phrase "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" was added to the Preamble indicates the absence of discrimination in public life? The Objectives Resolution was primarily inspired by which leaders vision? The phrase "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" was added to the Preamble indicates the absence of the Preamble indicates the absence Preamble signifies: The Preamble as an integral part of the Constitution? How many ideals are mentioned in the Objectives Resolution? The term "Democratic" in the Preamble as an integral part of the Constitution? How many ideals are mentioned in the Objectives Resolution? The term "Democratic" in the Preamble as an integral part of the Constitution? How many ideals are mentioned in the Objectives Resolution? The term "Democratic" in the Preamble as an integral part of the Constitution? How many ideals are mentioned in the Objectives Resolution? following is not an ideal enshrined in the Preamble? The Objectives Resolution was later incorporated into which part of the Constitution? The Preamble of the Indian Constitution? What is the final word of the Preamble? The term "Fraternity" in the Preamble emphasizes: The Objectives Resolution was first introduced in the Constitution derives its authority from: In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court ruled that: The Objectives Resolution of 1949, also known as the Lahore Resolution, is significant document in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It laid the foundation for the legal and political framework of the newly formed state, providing a guiding set of principles that would shape the country's governance and policies. In this exploration, we will delve into the background, key components, and implications of the Objectives Resolution within the context of Pakistan's history and its quest for identity. Historical Context: The late 1940s were a critical period for the Indian subcontinent, marked by the end of British colonial rule and the subsequent partition of British India in 1947. The partition led to the creation of two independent nations, India and Pakistan, with the latter established as a separate homeland for Muslims. Pakistan faced numerous challenges, including the task of defining its identity, formulating a constitution, and establishing a political and legal framework for the new state. Amid these challenges, the Constitution, and establishing a political and legal framework for the new state. question of the country's fundamental objectives and principles. The diverse cultural, linguistic, and religious backgrounds of Pakistan's population necessitated a unifying vision that could serve as a foundation for the country's laws and policies. Key Components of the Objectives Resolution: The Objectives Resolution was introduced by Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan on March 7, 1949, and was unanimously adopted by the Constitutional and legal development of Pakistan. Key components of the Objectives Resolution include: Sovereignty Belongs to Allah: The preamble of the resolution unequivocally states that sovereignty belongs to Allah alone. This declaration reflects the Islamic principle of Tawhid, asserting the absolute oneness of God and affirming that ultimate authority and power reside in Him. This provision laid the groundwork for an Islamic state where laws and governance would be aligned with Islamic principles. While emphasizing the Islamic foundation, the Objectives Resolution also underscored democratic principles. It affirmed the objective of enabling the people of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with their religious and cultural values while ensuring democratic governance. This dual commitment to Islam and democracy sought to strike a balance between religious identity and political pluralism. Social Justice and Economic Equality, aiming to eradicate social and economic disparities. This reflected the Islamic concept of social justice, as enshrined in the Quran and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad. The emphasis on economic equality aimed at creating a society that addressed the needs of the underprivileged. The Objectives Resolution advocated for the protection of minorities, their rights, and their interests This commitment was crucial for fostering inclusivity and ensuring the rights of religious and ethnic minorities in the newly formed state. Constitution of Pakistan. It highlighted the principles that would shape the constitution, and subsequent constitutional developments in Pakistan drew inspiration from the Objectives Resolution. Implications and Criticisms: The Objectives Resolution for an Islamic state. However, the interpretation and implementation of Islamic principles in governance have been subjects of debate and contention over the years. The commitment to democratic principles in the Objectives Resolution was a significant step in ensuring political pluralism. However, the subsequent history of Pakistan has seen periods of military rule and political instability, raising questions about the consistency of the commitment to democratic ideals. Challenges of Implementation: While the Objectives Resolution provided a broad framework, the practical challenges of translating its principles into concrete laws and policies remained. The tension between Islamic principles and the demands of a modern, democratic state has been an ongoing challenge in Pakistan's political and legal landscape. While the resolution recognized the rights of minorities in Pakistan have at times experienced discrimination and persecution, raising questions about the effectiveness of the provisions outlined in the Objectives Resolution. The Objectives Resolution of 1949 is a seminal document in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It reflects the complex interplay of religious, cultural, and political forces that shaped the country's identity in its early years. The resolution's commitment to Islam, democracy, social justice, and minority rights set the stage for the development of Pakistan's legal and political framework. However, the subsequent history of Pakistan has seen both successes and challenges in the implementation of these principles, underscoring the ongoing dynamics of identity, governance, and democracy in the nation. The Objectives Resolution remains a touchstone for discussions on the foundational principles of Pakistan and the ongoing quest for a harmonious balance between Islamic values and democratic governance. Answer: Nehru introduced an Objective Resolution (the resolution expressed the objectives and principles that drove the creation of the Constitution. Answer: The most essential guiding concept in the Objective Resolution is the one that declares that the principle of defending the legitimate rights of the backward and depressed classes, as well as minorities, would be followed. Answer: The Constitution. Constitution for India, and it was made up of indirectly elected legislators (including the now-separate countries of Pakistan and Bangladesh). It was Indias first parliament following independence in 1947, and it lasted around three years. Answer: The resolutions goal was to declare India as the Independent Sovereign Republic and to draft a Constitution for her future rule. The resolution outlined basic principles that would guide the Constituent Assembly work. On January 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly passed the resolution was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, which provided the guiding principles for making of the Constitution and ultimately took the form of the Preamble of the Constitution of India. It reflects the aspirations and values of the UPSC Indian Polity and Governance Syllabus includes Objectives Resolution: Making of the Indian. Constitution which is described in this article. Objectives Resolution - Historical Background Nehru introduced an Objectives Resolution that outlined the Assembly's goals) in 1946 before the Constitution-making process began. The aims and principles that drove the creation of the Constitution were embodied in this resolution. The Objectives Resolution provided the foundation for India's Constitution, which institutionalist movement to the Indian people. The Preamble to the Constitution is based on this resolution, which was overwhelmingly accepted on January 22, 1947. The essential framework of our Constitution's key ideas and philosophy. It is regarded as the Constitution's soul. Objectives Resolution of 1946, reflects the aspirations and values of the Indians. Constituents the objective resolution Constituents the Objectives resolution India is an independent, sovereign, republic. India and the Indian States as are willing to be a part of the Union. Territories forming the Union shall be autonomous units and exercise all powers and functions of the Government and administration, except those assigned to or vested in the Union. All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its Constitution shall flow from the people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic, and political justice; equality of status and opportunities and equality before the law; and fundamental freedoms of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action subject to law and public morality. The minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and other backward classes shall be provided adequate safeguards. The territorial integrity of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea, and air shall be maintained according to justice and law of civilized nations. The land would make a full and willing contribution to the promotion of the objectives resolution Jawaharlal Nehrus prolonged speech in the Constituent Assembly gives many insights regarding the intent and reasons behind moving such a resolution. Based on that speech, some of the major reasons can be summarised as below: India is a diverse country, hence it was necessary to show glimpses of the new constitution to the people of India so that it would encourage them for full participation in the country's new polity. It only seeks to show how leaders shall lead India to achieve the guiding force for constitution-makers. Being a legal statute the language of the new constitution would however, it was an appeal to their conscience to consider the core values of Indian society. It was an attempt to give a live message to Indian people and the world, about the character of independant, modern and new India. Conclusion The 1946 Objectives Resolution expresses the Indians' ambitions and beliefs. It was a moral commitment made by the constitution's authors to our core ideals of equality, liberty, and democracy, among others. The resolution expressed the desire and hope for an inclusive constitution builders. It was certainly not binding on the founding fathers, but it was an appeal to their conscience. FAQs Question: What is the Objectives Resolution? Answer: The Objectives Resolution was a statement of principles and aspirations for an independent India, introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. It laid the groundwork for the Indian Constitution and outlined the ideals of sovereignty, democracy, justice, and equality. Question: Why is the Objectives Resolution for the Indian Constitution. Its principles were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution, making it a guiding document for the nation's future governance. Question: Who introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, in the Constituent Assembly. Question: How did the Objectives Resolution influence the Preamble of the Indian Constitution? Answer: The key principles of the Objectives Resolution, such as sovereignty, justice, equality, and democracy, were incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution? Answer: The core values of the Objectives Resolution include sovereignty, democracy, secularism, justice, equality, and the protection of fundamental rights for all citizens. MCQs 1. Who moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly? A. Mahatma GandhiB. B. R. AmbedkarC. Jawaharlal NehruD. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Answer: (C) See the Explanation Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constitution. 2. What was the primary purpose of the Objectives Resolution? A. To draft the Indian Penal CodeB. To define the relationship between India and the British CrownCountries and the Indian Penal CodeB. To lay down the guiding principles for the Indian Constitution. To propose economic reforms in independent India Answer: (C) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution was introduced to lay down the guiding principles for the Indian Constitution, focusing on sovereignty, democracy, justice, and equality. 3. Which of the following principles was NOT part of the Objectives Resolution? A. SecularismB. MonarchyC. Sovereignty of the peopleD. Fundamental rights Answer: (B) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution emphasized democratic values and the sovereignty of the people. Monarchy was not a part of the vision for independent India. 4. When was the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly? A. January 26, 1947C. January 26, 1947C. January 26, 1947C. January 26, 1947C. January 27, 1947C. January 28, 1947C. January 29, 1947C. January of governance was emphasized in the Objectives Resolution? A. Absolute power to the executive Resolution of power in the judiciary Answer: (B) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution emphasized the establishment of a representative democratic government that would be based on the will of the people. GS Mains Questions and Model Answers 1. Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution, introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constitution. Answers 1. Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the making of the Indian Constitution. making of the Indian Constitution. It outlined the fundamental principles that would guide the drafting of the Constitution and reflected the aspirations of the Indian people, democracy, justice, equality, and fundamental rights. These principles were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, shaping its core philosophy. The adoption of the Objectives Resolution marked Indias formal commitment to creating a Constitution that would ensure equal opportunities, protect individual freedoms, and uphold democratic governance. 2. How did the Objectives Resolution influence the drafting of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? Answer: The Objectives Resolution significantly influenced the drafting of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution by providing the foundational ideals and values that were later enshrined in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? Answer: The Objectives Resolution significantly influenced the drafting of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? for a democratic form of government, the guarantee of fundamental rights, and the importance of social, economic, and political justice. These principles became the commitment to sovereignty, justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity. The influence of the Objectives Resolution ensured that the Preamble would encapsulate the core aspirations of the Indian people and guide the functioning of the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly. Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the State. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing for the State in Indiana advocating for the Objectives Resolution in the Constitution. His leader of the Assembly and a prominent figure in the Indian freedom struggle, Nehru presented the resolution on December 13, 1946, outlining the principles that would guide the drafting of the Constitution. His leadership and vision were instrumental in securing the unanimous adoption of the resolution on January 22, 1947. Nehrus advocacy for the values of sovereignty, democracy, secularism, and social justice shaped the future direction of Indias Constitution. His ability to articulate the aspirations of a newly independent India ensured that the resolution laid the foundation for a democratic and inclusive Constitution. Previous Year Questions on the Objectives Resolution 1. UPSC CSE Prelims 2019 Question: The Objectives Resolution, introduced in the Constitution? A. Monarchy and aristocracy B. Sovereignty, democracy, and justice. Economic reforms and taxation. Preferential treatment to a single religion Answer: B Explanation: The Objectives Resolution laid down the principles of sovereignty, democracy, and justice, which were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. 2. UPSC CSE Mains 2018 (GS Paper 2) Question: "The Objectives Resolution laid the foundation for the Indian Constitution by outlining the aspirations of the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution, introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946, was a key document in the making of the Indian Constitution. It outlined the aspirations of the Indian people for a sovereign, democratic, and just nation, where the government would derive its authority from the people. The resolution called for the protection of fundamental rights, social, economic, and political justice, and equal opportunities for all citizens. It emphasized the values of secularism and the importance of representative democracy. The principles of the Objectives Resolution were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution, shaping its core philosophy and ensuring that the Constitution would reflect the aspirations of a newly independent India. *email: contactus@prepp.in*The article might have information for the previous academic years, please refer the official website of the exam. Share on Facebook More View More provided the guiding principles for making of the Constitution and ultimately took the form of the Constitution of India. It reflects the aspirations and values of the Constitution and ultimately took the form of the Preamble of the Constitution towards our key values - equality, liberty, democracy, etc. The UPSC Indian Polity and Governance Syllabus includes Objectives Resolution: Making of the Indian Constitution which is described in this article. Objectives Resolution - Historical Background Nehru introduced an Objectives Resolution of the Indian Constitution which is described in this article. the creation of the Constitution were embodied in this resolution. The Objectives Resolution provided the foundation for India's Constitution, which institutionalized the essential values of equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty, and cosmopolitan identity. This solidified the moral resolve to form a government that will carry out the many promises made by the nationalist movement to the Indian people. The Preamble to the Constitution is based on this resolution, which was overwhelmingly accepted on January 22, 1947. The essential framework of our Constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is based on this resolution, which was overwhelmingly accepted on January 22, 1947. The essential framework of our Constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the preamble to the Indian constitution is included in the Indian constitution in the Indian constitution is included in the Indian constitution in the Indian constitution is included in the Indian constitution in the Indian constitution is included in the Indian constitution in the Indian constitution is included in the Indian constitution in the Indian constitution is included in the Indian constitution in the Indian consti Constitution's soul. Objectives Resolution of 1946, reflects the aspirations and values of the Indians. Constituents the Objectives resolution Constituents the Objectives resolution India is an independent, sovereign, republic. India shall be a Union of erstwhile British Indian states, and other parts outside British India and the Indians. States as are willing to be a part of the Union. Territories forming the Union shall be autonomous units and exercise all powers and functions of the Government and administration, except those assigned to or vested in the Union. All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic, and political justice; equality of status and opportunities and equality before the law; and fundamental freedoms of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action subject to law and public morality. The minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and other backward classes shall be provided adequate safeguards. The territorial integrity of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea, and air shall be maintained according to justice and law of civilized nations. The land would make a full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind. Reasons behind the resolution adoption Reasons/Intentions behind the adoption of the objectives resolution Jawaharlal Nehrus prolonged speech in the Constituent Assembly gives many insights regarding the intent and reasons behind moving such a resolution. Based on that speech, some of the major reasons can be summarised as below: India is a diverse country hence it was necessary to show glimpses of the new constitution to the people of India so that it would encourage them for full participation in the resolution. Jawaharlal Nehru believed that the resolution should be the guiding force for constitution-makers. Being a legal statute the language of the new constitution would necessarily be technical, hence the resolution was intended to explain the spirit of it. As Nehru said: Laws are made of words but this Resolution was intended to explain the spirit of it. As Nehru said: Laws are made of words but this Resolution was intended to explain the spirit of it. sections of Indian society. It was obviously not binding on the makers of the conscience to consider the core values of Indian society. It was an attempt to give a live message to Indian people and the world, about the character of independant, modern and new India. Conclusion The 1946 Objectives Resolution expresses the Indians' ambitions and beliefs. It was a moral commitment made by the constitution to our core ideals of equality, liberty, and democracy, among others. The resolution, according to Jawaharlal Nehru, should be the guiding force for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience for constitution builders. Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. It laid the groundwork for the Indian Constitution? Answer: The Objectives Resolution served as the foundation for the drafting of the Indian Constitution. Its principles were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution, making it a guiding document for the nation's future governance. Question was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, in the Constituent Assembly. Question: How did the Objectives Resolution, such as sovereignty, justice, equality, and democracy, were incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, reflecting the aspirations of the Indian people. Question What were the core values emphasized in the Objectives Resolution? Answer: The core values of the Objectives Resolution include sovereignty, democracy, secularism, justice, equality, and the protection of fundamental rights for all citizens. MCQs 1. Who moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly? A. Mahatma GandhiB. B. R. AmbedkarC. Jawaharlal NehruD. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Answer: (C) See the Explanation Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution? A. To draft the Indian Penal CodeB. To define the relationship between India and the British CrownC. To lay down the guiding principles for the Indian Constitution. To propose economic reforms in independent India Answer: (C) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution was introduced to lay down the guiding principles for the Indian Constitution. focusing on sovereignty, democracy, justice, and equality. 3. Which of the following principles was NOT part of the Explanation The Objectives Resolution emphasized democratic values and the sovereignty of the people. Monarchy was not a part of the vision for independent India. 4. When was the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly? A. January 26, 1950B. August 15, 1947C. January 22, 1947D. December 13, 1946 Answer: (C) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947, after it was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946. 5. Which aspect of government democratic government on the executive Resolution? A. Absolute power in the judiciary Answer: (B) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution emphasized the establishment of a representative democratic government that would be based on the will of the people. GS Mains Questions and Model Answers 1. Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution, introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, was a crucial milestone in the making of the Indian Constitution. It outlined the fundamental principles that would guide the drafting of the Constitution and reflected the aspirations of the Indian people for a sovereign, democratic, and just nation. The resolution emphasized key values such as sovereign, of the people, democracy, justice, equality, and fundamental rights. These principles were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, shaping its core philosophy. The adoption of the Objectives Resolution marked Indias formal commitment to creating a Constitution that would ensure equal opportunities, protect individual freedoms, and uphold democratic governance. 2. How did the Objectives Resolution influenced the drafting of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution by providing the foundational ideals and values that were later enshrined in the Preamble. The resolution emphasized the sovereignty of the people, the need for a democratic form of government, the guarantee of fundamental rights, and the importance of social, economic, and political justice. These principles became the cornerstone of the Preamble, which begins with the words, "We, the people of India," reflecting the commitment to sovereignty, justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity. The influence of the Objectives Resolution ensured that the Preamble would encapsulate the core aspirations of the Indian people and guide the functioning of the state. 3. Analyze the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in introducing and advocating for the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly. Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru played a pivotal role in introducing and advocating for the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly. As the leader of the Assembly and a prominent figure in the Indian freedom struggle, Nehru presented the resolution on December 13, 1946, outlining the principles that would guide the drafting of the Constitution. His leadership and vision were instrumental in securing the unanimous adoption of the resolution on January 22, 1947. Nehrus advocacy for the values of sovereignty, democracy, secularism, and social justice shaped the future direction of Indias Constitution. His ability to articulate the aspirations of a newly independent India ensured that the resolution laid the foundation for a democratic and inclusive Constitution. Previous Year Questions on the Objectives Resolution, introduced in the Constitution of the following principles for the Indian Constitution? A. Monarchy and aristocracyB. Sovereignty, democracy, and justiceC. Economic reforms and taxationD. Preferential treatment to a single religion Answer: B Explanation: The Objectives Resolution laid down the principles of sovereignty, democracy, and justice of sovereignty, democracy, and justice of the Indian Constitution. 2. UPSC CSE Mains 2018 (GS Paper 2) Question: "The Objectives Resolution for the Indian Constitution by outlining the aspirations of the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the context of India's Constitution by outlining the aspirations of the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the context of India's Constitution by outlining the aspirations of the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the context of India's Constitution by outlining the aspiration for the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the context of India's Constitution by outlining the aspiration for the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the context of India's Constitution by outlining the aspiration for the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the context of India's Constitution for the Indian people. the making of the Indian Constitution. It outlined the aspirations of the Indian people for a sovereign, democratic, and just nation, where the government would derive its authority from the will of the people. The resolution called for the protection of fundamental rights, social, economic, and political justice, and equal opportunities for all citizens. It emphasized the values of secularism and the importance of representative democracy. The principles of the Constitution were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution, shaping its core philosophy and ensuring that the Constitution were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution, shaping its core philosophy and ensuring that the Constitution were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution would reflect the aspirations of a newly independent India. *email: contactus@prepp.in*The article might have information for the previous academic years, please refer the official website of the exam. Share on TwitterHow likely are you to recommend Prepp.in to a friend or a colleague? Test will end in 00:00:00View MoreView Mo Study App and Learning App with Instant Video Solutions for NCERT Class 6, Class 7, Class 8, Class 7, Class 8, Class 7, Class 8, Class 7, Class 8, Class 7, Class 10, Class 11, and Class 12, IIT JEE prep, NEET preparation and CBSE, UP Board, Rajasthan Board, Raj helps with homework, doubts and solutions to all the questions. It has helped students get under AIR 100 in NEET & IIT JEE. Get PDF and video solutions of IIT-JEE Mains & Advanced previous year papers, NCERT books for classes 6 to 12, CBSE, Pathfinder Publications, RD Sharma, RS Aggarwal, Manohar Ray, Cengage books for boards and competitive exams. Doubtnut is the perfect NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE and NEET and IIT JEE and NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and IIT JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers, along with chapter wise NEET and III JEE previous years papers with the previous years papers and the previous years papers with the previous years papers and the previous years years and the previous years years years and the previous years Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, which provided the guiding principles for making of the Constitution and ultimately took the form of the Indians. It was a moral commitment expressed by makers of the Constitution towards our key values - equality, liberty, democracy, etc. The UPSC Indian Polity and Governance Syllabus includes Objectives Resolution: Making of the Indian Constitution which is described in this article. Objectives Resolution that outlined the Assembly's goals) in 1946 before the Constitution-making process began. The aims and principles that drove the creation of the Constitution, which institutionalized the essential values of equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty, and cosmopolitan identity. This solidified the moral resolve to form a government that will carry out the many promises made by the nationalist movement to the Indian people. The Preamble to the Constitution is based on this resolution, which was overwhelmingly accepted on January 22, 1947. The essential framework of our Constitution is included in the preamble's goals. It emphasizes the Indian constitution's key ideas and philosophy. It is regarded as the Constitution's soul. Objectives Resolution of 1946, reflects the aspirations and values of the Indians. Constituents the objective resolution funding territories, Indian States, and other parts outside British India and the Indian States as are willing to be a part of the Union. Territories forming the Union shall be autonomous units and exercise all powers and functions of the Government and administration, except those assigned to or vested in the Union. All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its Constitution shall flow from the people. All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic, and political justice; equality of status and opportunities and equality before the law; and fundamental freedoms of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action subject to law and public morality. The minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and other backward classes shall be maintained according to justice and law of civilized nations. The land would make a full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind. Reasons behind the resolution adoption Reasons/Intentions behind the adoption of the objectives resolution adoption factor and reasons behind the resolution. Based on that speech, some of the major reasons can be summarised as below: India is a diverse country, hence it was necessary to show glimpses of the new constitution to the people of India so that it would encourage them for full participation in the country's new polity. It only seeks to show how leaders shall lead India to achieve the objectives laid down in the resolution. Jawaharlal Nehru believed that the resolution should be the guiding force for constitution-makers. Being a legal statute the language of the new constitution was intended to explain the spirit of it. As Nehru said: Laws are made of words but this Resolution is something higher than the law. The resolution was the wish and hope for framing an inclusive constitution for all sections of Indian society. It was an appeal to their conscience to consider the core values of Indian society. It was an attempt to give a live message to Indian people and the world, about the character of independant, modern and new India. Conclusion The 1946 Objectives Resolution expresses the Indians' ambitions and beliefs. It was a moral commitment made by the constitution expressed the desire and hope for an inclusive constitution that would benefit all segments of Indian society. The resolution, according to Jawaharlal Nehru, should be the quiding force for constitution builders. It was an appeal to their conscience. FAQs Question: What is the Objectives Resolution? Answer: The Objectives Resolution was a statement of principles and aspirations for an independent India, introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constitution and outlined the ideals of sovereignty, democracy, justice, and equality. Question: Why is the Objectives Resolution important in the making of the Indian Constitution? Answer: The Objectives Resolution served as the foundation for the drafting of the Indian Constitution. Its principles were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly? Answer: The Objectives Resolution was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, in the Constitution? Answer: The key principles of the Objectives Resolution, such as sovereignty, justice, equality, and democracy, were incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, reflecting the aspirations of the Indian people. Question: What were the core values emphasized in the Objectives Resolution include sovereignty, democracy, secularism, justice, equality, and the protection of fundamental rights for all citizens. MCQs 1. Who moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly? A. Mahatma GandhiB. B. R. AmbedkarC. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constitution. 2. What was the primary purpose of the Objectives Resolution? A. To draft the Indian Penal CodeB. To define the relationship between India and the British CrownC. To lay down the guiding principles for the Indian Penal CodeB. To define the relationship between India and the British CrownC. To lay down the guiding principles for the Indian Penal CodeB. the guiding principles for the drafting of the Indian Constitution, focusing on sovereignty, democracy, justice, and equality. 3. Which of the peopleD. Fundamental rights Answer: (B) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution emphasized democratic values and the sovereignty of the people. Monarchy was not a part of the vision for independent India. 4. When was the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly? A. January 26, 1950B. August 15, 1947C. January 27, 1947C. January 28, 1947C. January 28, 1947C. January 28, 1947C. January 28, 1947C. January 29, 194 adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947, after it was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946. 5. Which aspect of governmentC. Preference to one religion over othersD. Concentration of power in the judiciary Answer: (B) See the Explanation The Objectives Resolution emphasized the establishment of a representative democratic government that would be based on the will of the people. GS Mains Questions and Model Answers 1. Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the making of the Indian Constitution. Answer: The Objectives Resolution, introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constitution. It outlined the fundamental principles that would guide the drafting of the Indian Constitution and reflected the aspirations of the Indian people for a sovereign, democratic, and just nation. The resolution emphasized key values such as sovereignty of the people, democracy, justice, equality, and fundamental rights. These principles were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, shaping its core philosophy. The adoption of the Objectives Resolution marked Indias formal commitment to creating a Constitution that would ensure equal opportunities, protect individual freedoms, and uphold democratic governance. 2. How did the Objectives Resolution significantly influenced the drafting of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution by providing the foundational ideals and values that were later enshrined in the Preamble. 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UPSC CSE Prelims 2019 Question 3. UPSC CSE Prelims 2019 QUEST for the Indian Constitution? A. Monarchy and aristocracy, and justice. Economic reforms and taxation. Preferential treatment to a single religion Answer: B Explanation: The Objectives Resolution laid down the principles of sovereignty, democracy, and justice, which were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. 2. UPSC CSE Mains 2018 (GS Paper 2) Question: "The Objectives Resolution for the Indian people." Discuss the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the context of India's Constitution-making process. Answer: The Objectives Resolution, introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946, was a key document in the making of the Indian Constitution. It outlined the aspirations of the Indian people for a sovereign, democratic, and just nation, where the government would derive its authority from the will of the people. The resolution called for the protection of fundamental rights, social, economic, and political justice, and equal opportunities for all citizens. It emphasized the values of secularism and the importance of representative democracy. The principles of the Constitution would reflect the aspirations of a newly independent India. *email: contactus@prepp.in*The article might have information for the previous academic years, please refer the official website of the exam. Share on TwitterHow likely are you to recommend Prepp.in to a friend or a colleague? Test will end in 00:00:00 Test will end in 00:00 in 00:00:00View MoreView More Objectives Resolution (1949) Objectives Resolution is one of the most important documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitution history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitution history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitution history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitution history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitution history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitution history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constitution history of Pakistan h documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It laid down the objectives on which the future constitutional development in Pakistan. The most significant thing was that it contained the basic principles of both the Islamic political system and Western Democracy. Its importance can be ascertained from the fact that it served as a preamble for the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution was presented in the Constitution when the Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution when the Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution when the Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution when the Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1973 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1974 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1974 and ultimately became part of the Constitution of 1975 and ul March 7, 1949, and was debated for five days by the members from both the treasury and opposition benches. The resolution: The sovereignty of the entire Universe belongs to Allah alone Authority should be delegated to the State through its people under the rules set by AllahThe Constitution of Pakistan should be framed by the Constituent AssemblyThe state should be framed by the Constituent AssemblyThe state should be framed by the Constituent AssemblyThe state should be framed by the Constitution of Pakistan should be framed by the Constituent AssemblyThe state should be framed by the Constituent AssemblyThe state should be followedMuslims shall live their lives according to the teaching of the Quran and SunnahMinorities can freely profess and practice their religion. There should be a federal form of government with the maximum autonomy for the UnitsFundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic, and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, and association, subject to the law and public morality should be given to all the citizens of the state. It would be guaranteed the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed to safeguard the interests of minorities. Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the world and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity. Liaquat Ali Khan explained the context of the resolution in his speech delivered in the Constituent Assembly on March 7, 1949. He termed the passage of the Objectives Resolution as the most important occasion in the life of this country, next in importance only to the achievement of independence. He said that we as Muslims believed that authority is vested in Allah Almighty and should be exercised per the standards laid down in Islam. He added that this preamble had made it clear that the authority would be exercised by the chosen persons; which is the essence of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice and it says that these should be part of the future constitution. But when it was debated in the session of the Constituent Assembly, it was opposed and criticized by minorities leaders. A non-Muslim, Prem Hari proposed that the motion should be first circulated for evoking public opinion and should then be discussed in the house on April 30, 1949. He was supported by Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya, who proposed some amendments in the resolution. To him, since the committee of Fundamental Rights had finalized their report, there was no need for this resolution to recommend these rights. He added that the Objectives Resolution in the constitutional framework. He wanted time to study and understand the Objectives Resolution. While discussing the religious minorities, Chandra Mandal opposed the resolution by saying that why ulemas are insisting on this principle of Islam whereas India has Pandits but they did not demand things like that. Individuals do have a religion but the state had not. So we think it a great deviation in our beloved Pakistan. Kumar Datta opposed it by saying that if this resolution came in the life of Jinnah it would not have come in its present form. Let us not do anything which leads our generation to blind destiny. Other Hindu members also proposed some amendments in the resolution and recommended that some words like sacred trust, within the limits prescribed by Him, and as enunciated by Islam should be omitted. Some new words should be inserted like as prescribed by Islam and other religions, and National sovereignty belongs to the people of Pakistan, etc. Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin was the only Muslim member in the house who opposed the resolution. To him the resolution was vague and many words used in it do not mean anything. He further suggested that such a resolution should not only be the product of Muslim League members sitting in the assembly alone. Rather it was supposed to be the voice of seventy million people of Pakistan. On the other hand Objectives Resolution was strongly supported by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, Sardar Abdurrab Nishter, Noor Ahmad, Begam Shaista, Muhammad Hussain, and others. To counter the allegations they argued that Islam governs not only our relations with God but also the activities of the believers in other spheres of life as Islam is a complete code of life. After a great debate finally, the resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on March 12, 1949. Liaquat Ali Khan assured the minorities that they will get all the fundamental rights in Pakistan once the constitution based on the Objectives Resolution will be enforced. However, this resolution created a division on the communal lines as the Muslim members except for Mian Iftikharuddin voted in favor of it and the mind of minorities against the majority. Since the Resolution has yet not been implemented in Pakistan in the true spirit, the doubts in the minds of the minorities still exist.