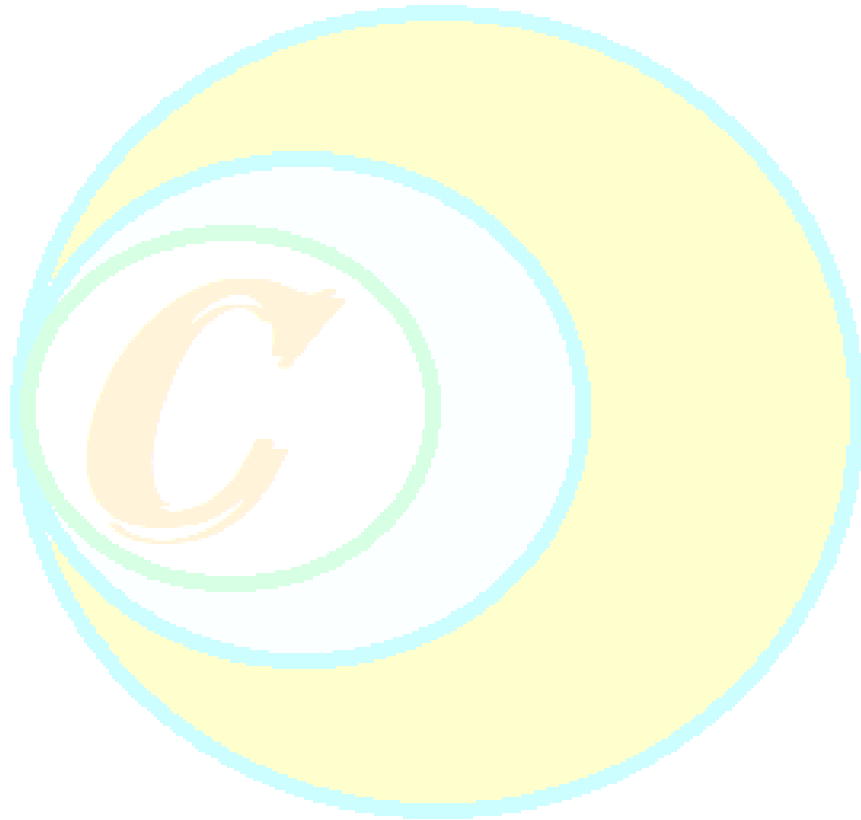


THE OBJECTIVE

RESOLUTION



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The Objective Resolution of India, also known as the "Aim of the Constitution," was a pivotal document presented by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly of India on December 13, 1946. This resolution served as a precursor to the drafting of the Indian Constitution and outlined the fundamental principles and objectives that would guide the Constitution-making process.

Here is the text of the Objective Resolution of India:

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice, social, economic, and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;

Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

In our Constituent Assembly, this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this Constitution."

The Objective Resolution laid down the core values of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity as the foundational principles upon which the Indian Constitution

would be built. It reflected the aspirations of the Indian people for a just and inclusive society and played a significant role in shaping the final Constitution of India, which came into effect on January 26, 1950. This date is now celebrated annually as Republic Day in India, marking the commencement of the Indian Republic under its new Constitution.

Important Points

1. **Introduction:** The Objective Resolution was a crucial document presented in the Constituent Assembly of India on December 13, 1946, by Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. **Foundation of the Constitution:** It served as the foundation for the drafting of the Indian Constitution and outlined the fundamental principles that would guide its creation.
3. **Sovereign Democratic Republic:** The resolution declared India's intent to become a Sovereign Democratic Republic.
4. **Core Principles:** It enshrined four key principles: Justice (social, economic, and political), Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), Equality (of status and opportunity), and Fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation).

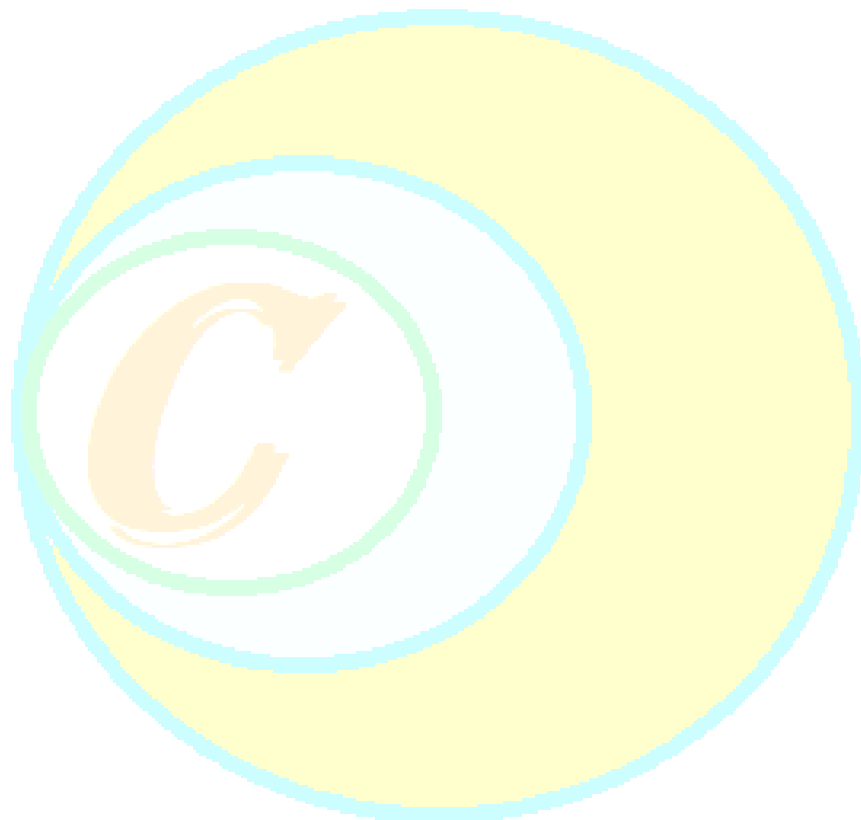
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5. **Justice:** The resolution emphasized the need for justice in social, economic, and political spheres, highlighting the commitment to addressing inequalities.
6. **Liberty:** It stressed the importance of individual freedoms, including freedom of thought, expression, and religion.
7. **Equality:** The resolution called for equality in status and opportunity, promoting inclusivity and ending discrimination.
8. **Fraternity:** It aimed to promote a sense of brotherhood among all citizens, ensuring the unity and integrity of the nation.
9. **Adoption Date:** The resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.
10. **Commencement of Constitution:** The principles outlined in the Objective Resolution became the guiding philosophy of the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950, marking the birth of the Indian Republic.

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