

**VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI**  
**(Academic Session: 2025-26)**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: 4

Div: A / B / C

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Worksheet: SA-2

Sub: S.S

**CH-21 The constitution of India.**

**Q1. Fill in the blanks:**

- i. The CONSTITUTION of a country is a set of laws and principles by which it is governed.
- ii. The constitution of India was framed by the CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
- iii. DR.B.R AMBEDKAR was the chairperson of the drafting committee.
- iv. DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD was elected as the President of the constituent Assembly.
- v. The constitution of India was officially adopted on \_\_\_\_\_ and it came into effect on \_\_\_\_26<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1949\_\_\_\_\_
- vi. The constitution Assembly met for the first time on \_9<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1946\_\_\_\_\_
- vii. The constitution of India begins with the PREAMBLE that was drafted by the Constituent Assembly.
- viii. The GOVERNMENT is also responsible for promoting welfare of all the people.
- ix. A REPUBLIC nation has no monarch ruling over it.
- x. The fundamental Duties for the citizens were added to the constitution in \_1976\_\_\_\_ by the 42<sup>ND</sup> amendment.
- xi. Our constitution has laid down DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES of state policy for the government to follow.

**Q2. Write whether the following statements are True or False:**

- i. India is a sovereign country. T
- ii. The constitution of India begins with the preamble. \_\_\_\_\_ T\_
- iii. The constituent assembly was formed in 1965. \_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_
- iv. Every citizen in India does not have the right to express her/his views. \_\_ F \_\_\_\_
- v. The Indians are free to practise any religion of their choice. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_

**Q3. Answer the following questions:**

**i. Define constitution.**

Ans: The Constitution is a set of rules, according to which a country is governed. The Indian Constitution is one of the longest written documents.

**ii. When did the constitution of India come into effect?**

Ans: The Constitution of India came into effect on 26th January 1950.

**iii. The Right to Equality is an important fundamental right. Why do you think so?**

Ans: The Right to Equality is an important fundamental right because it prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, religion or place of birth. The underprivileged sections of society are protected by certain laws and policies.

**iv. List the main features of the Preamble of the constitution of India.**

Ans: The main features of the Preamble to the Constitution of India are that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republican country.

**v. India is a republic country. Elaborate.**

Ans: India is a republic, which means that there is no monarch who rules our country. The people choose their own leaders, who form the government and administer the country. These leaders are chosen by free and fair elections and there are no hereditary posts.

**vi. Describe any five Directive Principles of state policy.**

Ans: Some of the Directive Principles of State Policy are mentioned below:

- (i) The government should provide decent living conditions for all the citizens.
- (ii) The government should provide employment to all the citizens.
- (iii) The government should undertake measures for uplifting the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the underprivileged sections of the society.
- (iv) The government should promote equality and provide free legal aid to the poor.
- (v) The government should help people establish cottage industries on an individual or cooperative level in the rural areas.

**vii. Rights and duties go hand in hand. How?**

Ans: The Constitution of India lays down certain rights and duties for the people of India to lead decent lives and act as responsible citizens. The rights of the citizens are known as "Fundamental Rights." All Indian citizens are expected to perform certain duties. These are known as "Fundamental Duties". It is important to remember that our rights are the duties of others and the rights of others are our duties. Rights and duties go hand in hand. Duties without rights and rights without duties have no meaning.