

ST. PETER'S SR. SEC. SCHOOL, JAORA

SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS IV

CHAPTER 16 – THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WORK OUT

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. 26 January is celebrated as the Republic of India.
2. Preamble is the introduction to the Indian Constitution.
3. BR Ambedkar was the chairman of drafting committee of the Indian constitution.
4. Fundamental rights are the basic rights given to the people of India.

B. Write T for true and F for false.

1. There is no need of a constitution for any country. F
2. Every Indian citizen must uphold and cherish the principles that inspired the freedom movement. T
3. India is a socialist, secular and democratic republic. T
4. Indian citizens below 18 years of age are allowed to vote. F
5. The people of India have the right to vote and select their government. T

C. Answer these questions.

1. What do you understand by the term 'constitution'?

Ans. The rule book where the rights and duties of a citizen are stated is called the Constitution of India.

2. What are fundamental duties?

Ans. Fundamental duties are:

- i. Every Indian citizen must follow the rules written in the constitution.
- ii. Every Indian citizen must uphold and cherish the principles that inspired the freedom movement.

- iii. Every Indian citizen should promote harmony and peace amongst all castes and religions.
- iv. Every Indian citizen must protect the country and provide services to the nation when needed.
- v. Every Indian citizen must value and protect the heritage of the country.
- vi. Every Indian citizen must condemn violence and not harm any public property.
- vii. Every Indian citizen must take care of the environment.
- viii. Every Indian citizen must uphold and promote the idea of togetherness.

3. What is universal adult franchise?

Ans. Universal adult franchise means all adult citizens of the country have the right to vote without any discrimination of class, caste, religion or gender.

4. What are fundamental rights?

Ans. The six fundamental rights in the Constitution of India are:

- i. Right to equality
- ii. Right to freedom
- iii. Right against exploitation
- iv. Right to freedom of religion
- v. Cultural and educational rights
- vi. Right to constitutional remedies

5. Why do we need directive principles?

Ans. Directive principles aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens of the country can lead a good life.