



BGS Vijnatham School

Step: IV Revision Worksheet-9 Lesson 16

Q1. Choose the correct option for the questions given below:

1. The original constitution was handwritten by _____
 - a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
 - b) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
 - c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. A _____ is a country where the representatives elected by the people run the country.
 - a) secular
 - b) democratic
 - c) republic
3. A _____ country is one where everyone is equal.
 - a) socialist
 - b) sovereign
 - c) secular
4. _____ is celebrated as the Republic Day of India.
 - a) 30th January
 - b) 26th January
 - c) 15th August

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The citizens of India are free to practice the _____ of their choice.
2. Every citizen must _____ violence and not harm any public property.
3. All citizens are to be given equality before law and equal _____.
4. _____ is known as the Father of Indian Constitution.
5. A _____ country is the one where everyone is equal.

Q3. Name the following:

1. The system of voting without the citizens have right to vote without any discrimination.

2. This acts as an introduction to the Indian Constitution.

3. The guiding principles of our constitution.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Write a short note on the right to freedom.
- 2) Define the term democratic.
- 3) Name the three branches of the government.
- 4) Mention three fundamental duties.
- 5) What does Article 48 A of the Indian Constitution state?

Q5. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. It explains how the nation should be governed and what rights and duties citizens have. The Constitution came into effect on 26th January 1950, a day celebrated as Republic Day.

The Constitution was carefully written by a group of leaders known as the Constituent Assembly. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar played a very important role in drafting it and is called the “Father of the Indian Constitution.”

The Constitution gives citizens important rights like the Right to Equality and the Right to Freedom. It also reminds people of their duties, such as respecting the national symbols and following the laws. The Parliament of India makes laws according to the Constitution.

The Constitution helps maintain justice, equality, and unity in the country.

- 1) What is the Constitution of India?
- 2) When did the Constitution come into effect?
- 3) Who is called the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?
- 4) Name one right given to citizens.
- 5) Who makes laws according to the Constitution?