

#RepublicDay2024 Quiz (It Ain't Easy). Tick your answers clearly and unambiguously.

1. Who is the Chief Guest for the Republic Day 2024?
 - a. Joe Biden
 - b. Vladimir Putin
 - c. Justin Trudeau
 - d. Emmanuel Macron
2. According to the Constitution, India, that is Bharat, is a ..
 - a. Federation of States
 - b. Confederation of States
 - c. Collection of States
 - d. Union of States
3. When was the Constituent Assembly of India first convened?
 - a. August 15, 1947
 - b. November 26, 1949
 - c. December 9, 1946
 - d. January 26, 1950
4. How many times has the Indian Constitution been amended?
 - a. Once
 - b. Over a 100 times
 - c. Over a 1000 times
 - d. Never
5. Which of these is NOT true about the Indian Constituent Assembly?
 - a. It had Dalit, Christian, and Muslim women as its members
 - b. It was the first constituent assembly in the world which had women as its members
 - c. It had 15 women members
 - d. It took ten years to complete the Constitution
6. These parts of the Constitution are not justiciable, meaning that courts cannot pass orders against the government to enforce the articles in these sections. Select the non-justiciable sections from the lists below.
 - a. Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy
 - b. Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Preamble
 - c. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Preamble
 - d. Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Citizenship
7. Who said this: “.. However good a Constitution may be, it is sure to turn out bad because the people who are called to work it, happen to be bad. However bad a Constitution may be, it may turn out to be good if the people who are called to work it, happen to be a good lot”.
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his Tryst of Destiny speech
 - b. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, in the Constituent Assembly
 - c. BR Ambedkar, in his Grammar of Anarchy speech
 - d. Gandhi, in a letter to Tagore
8. This member of the Constituent Assembly was also India's delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission in 1947–48 and played a crucial role in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Who are we talking about?
 - a. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
 - b. Hansa Mehta
 - c. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer
 - d. Rajendra Prasad
9. Which of these institutions is not a constitutional body?
 - a. Finance Commission
 - b. Planning Commission
 - c. Election Commission
 - d. Union Public Service Commission

10. Which of these terms were used to describe India in the original preamble of the Constitution?
- Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
 - Socialist Secular Republic
 - Sovereign Democratic Republic
 - Secular Democratic Republic
11. Which of these is not a fundamental right?
- Right to Privacy
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Right to Property
 - Right to Equality
12. We know that the Indian Constitution was not created in a vacuum. It picked up great ideas from many other places, such as the USA, Canada, Ireland and the United Kingdom. But who was the person who consulted people in these countries and brought these ideas back?
- BR Ambedkar
 - Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer
 - Syed Mohammad Saadullah
 - BN Rau
13. The Constitution was enacted on 26th November 1949 but adopted and enforced only on 26th January 1950. Why?*
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14. How many princely states were in India at the time of independence?
- Around 100
 - Around 600
 - Around 20
 - Around 5
15. One of the most significant amendments of the Constitution was the 42nd. It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws. It laid down the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens to the nation. Which year was this amendment enacted?
- 1967
 - 1977
 - 1987
 - 1997
16. To protect the Republic, the Indian Supreme Court developed a judicial innovation that the constitution of a sovereign state has some characteristics that its legislature cannot erase. What is it called?
- The Legislative Structure Doctrine
 - The Power Structure Doctrine
 - The Basic Structure Doctrine
 - The Fundamental Structure Doctrine
17. In one of the first cases after the Constitution came into force, a person petitioned the Supreme Court that a town committee had violated his fundamental right to a trade and an occupation conferred by the Constitution of India. What was the profession of this person?
- A builder
 - A politician
 - A vegetable seller
 - A carpenter

Key

1. D
2. D - States didn't come together to form a federation, as in the case of the US.
3. B - The CA members had the unenviable task of putting together a Constitution when the partition troubles were going on
4. B
5. D - Highlight the pivotal role played by the 15 women members of the CA
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C - Socialist and Secular were inserted during the emergency through the 42nd Amendment. The CA didn't add Secular because they believed India's idea of pluralism and tolerance differed from the idea of strict separation of the State and the Church, as in the West.
11. C
12. D
13. This was the day the Poorna Swaraj call for complete independence was given in 1930
14. B
15. B
16. C
17. C - many ordinary Indians used the constitutional provisions to demand their rights