

**Q.1) Consider the following statements about Special Marriage Act, 1954**

1. It extends to intending spouses who are both Indian nationals living abroad
2. It does not provide for divorce

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.1) Solution (a)**

The Special Marriage Act, 1954 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to provide a special form of marriage for the people of India and all Indian nationals in foreign countries, irrespective of the religion or faith followed by either party.

It has 3 major objectives:

- To provide a special form of marriage in certain cases,
- To provide for registration of certain marriages and,
- To provide for divorce.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/parsi-woman-allowed-to-perform-last-rites-sc-informed/article21665528.ece>

**Q.2) Consider the following statements about Consolidated Fund of India (CFI)**

1. All revenues received by the government by way of direct taxes and indirect taxes, money borrowed and receipts from loans given by the government flow into the CFI
2. No money can be withdrawn from this fund without the Parliament's approval

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.2) Solution (c)**

## IASbaba's Daily Quiz

January 11, 2018

This term derives its origin from the Constitution of India.

Under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India, all revenues ( example tax revenue from personal income tax, corporate income tax, customs and excise duties as well as non-tax revenue such as licence fees, dividends and profits from public sector undertakings etc. ) received by the Union government as well as all loans raised by issue of treasury bills, internal and external loans and all moneys received by the Union Government in repayment of loans shall form a consolidated fund entitled the 'Consolidated Fund of India' for the Union Government.

Similarly, under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India, a Consolidated Fund Of State ( a separate fund for each state) has been established where all revenues ( both tax revenues such as Sales tax/VAT, stamp duty etc..and non-tax revenues such as user charges levied by State governments ) received by the State government as well as all loans raised by issue of treasury bills, internal and external loans and all moneys received by the State Government in repayment of loans shall form part of the fund.

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits these Funds and reports to the Union/State legislatures when proper accounting procedures have not been followed.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/supreme-court-to-hear-aadhaar-petitions-on-december-14/article21571363.ece>

**Q.3) International law identifies which of the following as 'Global Commons'?**

1. High Seas
2. Atmosphere
3. Antarctica
4. Outer Space

**Select the correct code:**

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q.3) Solution (d)**

The 'Global Commons' refers to resource domains or areas that lie outside of the political reach of any one nation State. Thus international law identifies four global commons

## IASbaba's Daily Quiz

January 11, 2018

namely: the High Seas; the Atmosphere; Antarctica; and, Outer Space. These areas have historically been guided by the principle of the common heritage of humankind - the open access doctrine or the mare liberum (free sea for everyone) in the case of the High Seas. Despite efforts by governments or individuals to establish property rights or other forms of control over most natural resources, the Global Commons have remained an exception.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/out-at-sea/article22289982.ece>

**Q.4) Who wrote the book-'the story of the Integration of the Indian States'?**

- a) B. N. Rao
- b) C.Rajagopalachari
- c) Krishna Menon
- d) V.P. Menon

**Q.4) Solution (d)**

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/research/how-vallabhbhai-patel-v-p-menon-and-mountbatten-unified-india-4915468/>

**Q.5) Yom Kippur War was fought between which sides/countries?**

- a) Turkey and Greece
- b) Serbs and Croats
- c) Israel, and Arab countries led by Egypt and Syria
- d) Iran and Iraq

**Q.5) Solution (c)**

Also known as the 1973 Arab–Israeli War was a war fought by a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel from October 6 to 25, 1973. The fighting mostly took place in the Sinai and the Golan Heights, territories that had been occupied by Israel since the Six-Day War of 1967.

Read More - <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/10/arab-israeli-war-of-1973-what-happened-171005105247349.html>

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January 11, 2018

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/up-front/story/20180108-jerusalem-donald-trump-us-israel-1117510-2017-12-29>

