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**Q.1) 'Chola Naikar' tribe is found in**

- a) Odisha
- b) Kerala
- c) Manipur
- d) Mizoram

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

They primarily inhabit the southern Kerala, especially Silent Valley National Park, and are one of the last remaining hunter-gatherer tribes of the region. The Cholanaikkans speak the Cholanaikkan language, which belongs to the Dravidian family.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/kerala-after-the-deluge-no-home-in-hills/article24845254.ece>

**Q.2) 'Brow-antlered Deers' are found in which of the following countries?**

- 1. Cambodia
- 2. Myanmar
- 3. India

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

It is native to Cambodia; China; India; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar.

Rucervus eldii eldii (Sangai) is an endemic and endangered subspecies of brow-antlered deer. It is now confined to a single small population at the southern end of Loktak Lake in Manipur. Its original natural habitat is the floating marshy grasslands of the Keibul Lamjao National Park, located in the southern parts of the Loktak Lake, which is the largest freshwater lake in eastern India.

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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/in-search-of-a-second-home-for-manipurs-brow-antlered-deer/article24843987.ece>

**Q.3) Consider the following statements about 'Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis'.**

1. It selectively affects motor neurons, the cells that control voluntary muscles of the body.
2. It is characterized by stiff muscles, muscle twitching, and gradually worsening weakness due to muscles decreasing in size.

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.3) Solution (c)**

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), also known as motor neurone disease (MND), or Lou Gehrig's disease, is a specific disease which causes the death of neurons controlling voluntary muscles. Some also use the term motor neuron disease for a group of conditions of which ALS is the most common. ALS is characterized by stiff muscles, muscle twitching, and gradually worsening weakness due to muscles decreasing in size. This results in difficulty speaking, swallowing, and eventually breathing.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/drug-target-for-neurodegenerative-diseases-and-cancer-discovered/article24843099.ece>

**Q.4) Consider the following statements about 'Chitosan'**

1. It is found in the shell of crab, shrimp and also in the cell wall of fungi.
2. It is among the biological adsorbents used for heavy metals removal without negative environmental impacts
3. It is useful in bandages to reduce bleeding and as an antibacterial agent

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3

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- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

### Q.4) Solution (d)

Chitosan is a natural polysaccharide found in the shell of crab, shrimp and also in the cell wall of fungi.

Chitosan has a number of commercial and possible biomedical uses. It can be used in agriculture as a seed treatment and biopesticide, helping plants to fight off fungal infections. In winemaking, it can be used as a fining agent, also helping to prevent spoilage. In industry, it can be used in a self-healing polyurethane paint coating. In medicine, it is useful in bandages to reduce bleeding and as an antibacterial agent; it can also be used to help deliver drugs through the skin.

Chitosan can be used in hydrology as a part of a filtration process. Chitosan causes the fine sediment particles to bind together, and is subsequently removed with the sediment during sand filtration. It also removes heavy minerals, dyes, and oils from the water. As an additive in water filtration, chitosan combined with sand filtration removes up to 99% of turbidity. Chitosan is among the biological adsorbents used for heavy metals removal without negative environmental impacts.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/sea-food-waste-prevents-steel-corrosion/article24842994.ece>

### Q.5) Tinkhatia system is associated with

- a) Bardoli Satyagraha
- b) Ahmadabad Mill Strike
- c) Kheda Satyagraha
- d) Champaran Satyagraha

### Q.5) Solution (d)

**Champaran Satyagraha** - To remove the hardships of indigo workers in Champaran exploited by the European planters.

**About**

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- Gandhi's first great experiment in Satyagraha came in 1917 in Champaran, a district in Bihar. The peasantry on the indigo plantations in the district was excessively oppressed by European planters.
- They were compelled to grow indigo on at least 3/20th of their land and to sell it at prices fixed by the planters (Tinkathia System). Similar conditions had prevailed earlier in Bengal, but as a result of a major uprising during 1859-61 the peasants there had won their freedom from the indigo planters.
- Having heard of Gandhi's campaigns in South Africa, several peasants of Champaran invited him to come and help them. Accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Huq, J.B. Kripalani, Narhari Parekh and Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji reached Champaran in 1917 and began to conduct a detailed inquiry into the condition of the peasantry.
- The infuriated district officials ordered him to leave Champaran, but he defied the order and was willing to face trial and imprisonment.
- This forced the government to cancel its earlier order and to appoint a committee of inquiry on which Gandhiji served as a member.
- Ultimately, the disabilities from which the peasantry was suffering were reduced and Gandhiji won his first battle of civil disobedience in India. He also had a glimpse into the naked poverty in which the peasants of India lived.

