

## Weekly Practice Quiz For OSSSC RI,ARI, Amin: June-6

- During the Somavamshi dynasty, the Mahasandhivigraha held the position of:  
[A] Chief Minister  
[B] Commander in chief  
[C] Diplomat  
[D] Minister of war and peace  
Answer: D [Minister of war and peace]
- In the Bhauma-Kara period, Odisha had a commercial relationship with which regions?  
[A] Ceylon  
[B] China  
[C] South East Asia  
[D] All of the above  
Answer: D [All of the above]
- What was the role of the Mahakshapatalika during the Somavamshi dynasty?  
[A] Chief Minister  
[B] Preparing charter  
[C] Commander in chief  
[D] Minister of war and peace  
Answer: B [Preparing charter]
- Which industry was most significant during the Bhauma-Kara period?  
[A] Agriculture  
[B] Cloth manufacturing  
[C] Shipbuilding  
[D] Pottery  
Answer: B [Cloth manufacturing]
- What is the primary source of irrigation in Odisha?  
[A] Canals  
[B] Wells and Tubewells  
[C] Tank  
[D] None of the above  
Answer: B [Wells and Tubewells]
- Which lake in Odisha is known for its horse-shoe shape?  
[A] Chilika  
[B] Kolab

- [C] Ansupa  
[D] Tampara  
Answer: C [Ansupa]
- What is the length of Ansupa lake?  
[A] 1 km  
[B] 3 km  
[C] 5 km  
[D] 7 km  
Answer: C [5 km]
  - Which of the following is NOT a major source of irrigation in Odisha?  
[A] Canals  
[B] Wells and Tubewells  
[C] Tanks  
[D] Rivers  
Answer: D [Rivers]
  - Which river rises from the Amarkantak plateau along with the Narmada, the Son, and Arnadoh?  
[A] Narmada  
[B] Son  
[C] Mahanadi  
[D] Arnadoh  
Answer: C [Mahanadi]



- From which district of Chhattisgarh does the Mahanadi River rise?  
[A] Raigarh  
[B] Raipur

- [C] Dhamtari  
[D] Bilaspur  
Answer: B [Raipur]
11. What is the total length of the Mahanadi River before it meets the Bay of Bengal?  
[A] 651 km  
[B] 751 km  
[C] 851 km  
[D] 951 km  
Answer: C [851 km]
12. Which of the following is NOT a main tributary of the Mahanadi River?  
[A] Seonath  
[B] Jonk  
[C] Tapti  
[D] Mand  
Answer: C [Tapti]
13. Which two states does the Mahanadi River flow through?  
[A] Chhattisgarh and Bihar  
[B] Chhattisgarh and Odisha  
[C] Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand  
[D] Chhattisgarh and West Bengal  
Answer: B [Chhattisgarh and Odisha]
14. What is the total length of the Mahanadi River?  
[A] 600 kilometers  
[B] 750 kilometers  
[C] 900 kilometers  
[D] 1050 kilometers  
Answer: C [900 kilometers]
15. Which project is associated with the Mahanadi River and was the first major multipurpose river valley project after India's independence in 1947?  
[A] Sardar Sarovar Dam  
[B] Bhakra Nangal Dam  
[C] Hirakud Dam  
[D] Tehri Dam  
Answer: C [Hirakud Dam]
16. What recognition have seven items from Odisha, including Similipal Kai chutney and Kapdaganda shawl, received?  
a) UNESCO World Heritage status  
b) Geographical Indication (GI) label  
c) National Cultural Heritage designation

- d) Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) status  
Answer: b) Geographical Indication (GI) label
17. Which unique ingredient is used in the preparation of Similipal Kai chutney?  
a) Red chili peppers  
b) Red weaver ants  
c) Saffron  
d) Lemongrass  
Answer: b) Red weaver ants
18. What do the embroidered Kapdaganda shawls represent?  
a) Traditional dance forms of Odisha  
b) Folk tales from Odisha  
c) Cultural heritage of Odisha  
d) Religious practices in Odisha  
Answer: c) Cultural heritage of Odisha
19. What distinguishes products with a Geographical Indication (GI) label?  
a) They are mass-produced for global markets  
b) They are exclusively manufactured by large corporations  
c) They are linked to a specific geographical area and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin  
d) They are not subject to any quality standards  
Answer: c) They are linked to a specific geographical area and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin



20. Who is responsible for conferring the Geographical Indication (GI) status in India?  
a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare  
b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries  
c) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

d) Ministry of Textiles

Answer: c) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

21. Which factor does NOT determine the characteristics of soil?

- a) Parent rock materials
- b) Climate
- c) Vegetation
- d) Population density

Answer: d) Population density

22. What is the primary reason for the heterogeneity of parent rock materials in Odisha?

- a) Volcanic activity
- b) Glacial erosion
- c) Tectonic movement
- d) Weathering and erosion processes

Answer: d) Weathering and erosion processes

23. Which classification system divides Odisha soils into two groups based on relief features?

- a) Topographic classification
- b) Climatic classification
- c) Formation-based classification
- d) Relief-based classification

Answer: d) Relief-based classification

24. Which soil type in Odisha is characterized by the decomposition of silicate during rain?

- a) Laterite Soil
- b) Red and Yellow Soil
- c) Black Soil
- d) Brown Forest Soil

Answer: a) Laterite Soil



25. What is the predominant characteristic of Black Soil in Odisha?

- a) Low pH

b) High nitrogen content

c) Sandy texture

d) Low potassium content

Answer: a) Low pH

26. Which district in Odisha is NOT mentioned as having Black Soil?

- a) Puri
- b) Ganjam
- c) Keonjhar
- d) Sambalpur

Answer: c) Keonjhar

27. What type of soil is formed by a mixture of eroded materials and is heterogeneous in character?

- a) Laterite Soil
- b) Residual Soil
- c) Red Soil
- d) Transported Soil

Answer: d) Transported Soil

28. What is the primary crop grown in areas with Red and Yellow Soil in Odisha?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Jowar
- d) Cotton

Answer: b) Rice

29. Which soil type covers the largest area of Odisha?

- a) Black Soil
- b) Red Soil
- c) Laterite Soil
- d) Brown Forest Soil

Answer: b) Red Soil

30. Which crop is NOT typically grown in Red Soil areas of Odisha?

- a) Rice
- b) Finger millets
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Wheat

Answer: d) Wheat

31. When was Kalinga conquered by Mahapadmananda?

- a) 261 BCE
- b) 100 BCE
- c) 350 BCE

- d) 350 CE  
Answer: c) 350 BCE
32. During which year did the Kalinga War occur, leading to its conquest by Asoka?  
a) 100 BCE  
b) 261 BCE  
c) 350 BCE  
d) 639 CE  
Answer: b) 261 BCE
33. Who established the Mahameghavahana dynasty around 100 BCE?  
a) Asoka  
b) Samudragupta  
c) Mahapadmananda  
d) Meghavahana  
Answer: d) Meghavahana
34. In which year did Samudragupta conquer Kalinga?  
a) 261 BCE  
b) 350 BCE  
c) 100 BCE  
d) 350 CE  
Answer: d) 350 CE
35. When did Hiuen-Tsang visit Odra/Udra?  
a) 639 CE  
b) 650 CE  
c) 845 CE  
d) 882 CE  
Answer: a) 639 CE
36. During which year was the Parashurameshvara temple built by Sailodbhava rulers?  
a) 639 CE  
b) 650 CE  
c) 845 CE  
d) 882 CE  
Answer: b) 650 CE
37. Who was the first female ruler of the region, reigning in 845 CE?  
a) Tribhuvana Mahadevi  
b) Parashurameshvara  
c) Hiuen-Tsang  
d) Janmejaya I  
Answer: a) Tribhuvana Mahadevi
38. In which year did Janmejaya I establish the Somavamsis Dynasty?  
a) 639 CE  
b) 650 CE

- c) 845 CE  
d) 882 CE  
Answer: d) 882 CE
39. When was the Lingaraj temple built by Somavamsi rulers?  
a) 350 BCE  
b) 261 BCE  
c) 1100 CE  
d) 350 CE  
Answer: c) 1100 CE
40. Which ruler conquered Kalinga around 350 BCE?  
a) Mahapadmananda  
b) Asoka  
c) Meghavahana  
d) Samudragupta  
Answer: a) Mahapadmananda
41. During which dynasty's reign was the Parashurameshvara temple built?  
a) Mahameghavahana dynasty  
b) Somavamsis Dynasty  
c) Sailodbhava rulers  
d) Somavamsi rulers  
Answer: c) Sailodbhava rulers
42. Who visited Odra/Udra around 639 CE?  
a) Parashurameshvara  
b) Tribhuvana Mahadevi  
c) Janmejaya I  
d) Hiuen-Tsang  
Answer: d) Hiuen-Tsang
43. In which century was the Kalinga War fought?  
a) 3rd century BCE  
b) 1st century BCE  
c) 7th century CE  
d) 9th century CE  
Answer: a) 3rd century BCE
44. King Jajati Keshari who built the Lingaraj temple around 1100 CE was of which dynasty?  
a) Mahapadmananda  
b) Asoka  
c) Meghavahana  
d) Somavamsi  
Answer: d) Somavamsi  
During whose reign was the first female ruler, Tribhuvana Mahadevi, in power?  
a) Mahapadmananda

- b) Samudragupta
- c) Sailodbhava rulers
- d) Somavamsis Dynasty

Answer: d) Somavamsis Dynasty

45. Which ruler of the Kalinga Kingdom is mentioned in the Buddhist text Mahagovinda Suttanta?

- a) Manimat
- b) Virasena
- c) Chitrangada
- d) Sattabhu

Answer: d) Sattabhu



46. Who founded the Second Kalinga dynasty according to the Chullakalinga Jataka and Kalingabodhi Jataka?

- a) Mahakalinga
- b) Dandaki
- c) Chullakalinga
- d) Kalinga II

Answer: c) Chullakalinga

47. Which ruler of the Suryavamsha of Kalinga is known for being exiled and establishing the first kingdom Dheeva Maari?

- a) Virasena
- b) Sudatta
- c) Brahmaadittiya
- d) Avakinnayo Karakandu

Answer: a) Brahmaadittiya

48. Who briefly annexed Kalinga under the Nanda Empire?

- a) Mahapadma Nanda
- b) Pandhuka
- c) Dashasidkhaka
- d) Mahendra

Answer: a) Mahapadma Nanda

49. Who was the founder of the Mahameghavahana dynasty?

- a) Sobhanaraja
- b) Mahamegha Vahana
- c) Vasu
- d) Kharavela

50.

Answer: b) Mahamegha Vahana

51. Which ruler of the Mahameghavahana dynasty is most well known?

- a) Vasupala
- b) Kharavela
- c) Vakradeva
- d) Vaduka

Answer: b) Kharavela

52. Which dynasty succeeded the Mahameghavahana Empire and ruled until 350 CE?

- a) Murunda dynasty
- b) Vishnukundina Dynasty
- c) Somavamshi dynasty
- d) Nala dynasty

Answer: c) Somavamshi dynasty

53. Which dynasty originated in South Kosala and eventually controlled most of modern Odisha?

- a) Rajarsitulyakula
- b) Sharabhapuriya dynasty
- c) Bhaumakara dynasty
- d) Mathara dynasty

Answer: c) Bhaumakara dynasty

54. Which dynasty controlled the region known as South Toshali or Kalinga-rashtra during the second half of the 6th century?

- a) Vighraha dynasty
- b) Mudgalas dynasty
- c) Somvanshi dynasty
- d) Sharabhapuriya dynasty

Answer: a) Vighraha dynasty

55. Which dynasty controlled the region of North Toshali, with the river Mahanadi as the border between North and South Toshali?

- a) Rajarsitulyakula
- b) Nandodbhavas of Airavatta Mandala
- c) Bhaumakara dynasty
- d) Sharabhapuriya dynasty

Answer: b) Nandodbhavas of Airavatta Mandala

56. Who is considered the earliest known independent king of the Eastern Ganga dynasty?
- Mittavarman
  - Indravarman I
  - Samantavarman
  - Hastivarman
- Answer: b) Indravarman I
57. Which ruler of the Eastern Ganga dynasty is famous for building the Konark temple?
- Rajaraja Deva I
  - Anangabhimha Deva II
  - Narasimha Deva I
  - Bhanu Deva I
- Answer: c) Narasimha Deva I



58. Which dynasty ruled parts of Odisha between the 8th and 10th centuries, known as Toshala?
- Somavamshi dynasty
  - Eastern Ganga dynasty
  - Bhauma-Kara dynasty
  - Vishnukundina Dynasty
- Answer: c) Bhauma-Kara dynasty
59. Who is credited with reuniting the Bhauma-Kara kingdom and beginning the unification of historically distinct regions like Odra, Toshala, Kongoda, and Utkala?
- Shantikara I
  - Tribhuvana Mahadevi I
  - Shivakara I
  - Rajamalla
- Answer: b) Tribhuvana Mahadevi I
60. Which dynasty ruled parts of present-day Odisha between the 9th and 12th centuries and is also known as the Keshari dynasty?

- Somavamshi dynasty
  - Eastern Ganga dynasty
  - Bhauma-Kara dynasty
  - Vishnukundina Dynasty
- Answer: a) Somavamshi dynasty
61. Who was the Mughal emperor during the time when Sulaiman Khan Karrani established Muslim rule in Odisha?
- Babur
  - Akbar
  - Jahangir
  - Shah Jahan
- Answer: B) Akbar
62. Which ancient Indian king is known for his rock edicts promoting Buddhist principles?
- Ashoka
  - Chandragupta Maurya
  - Bindusara
  - Kanishka
- Answer: A) Ashoka
63. Which river is associated with the ancient city of Kalinga?
- Ganges
  - Godavari
  - Mahanadi
  - Yamuna
- Answer: C) Mahanadi
64. Who founded the Gajapati dynasty in Odisha?
- Emperor Ashoka
  - Emperor Akbar
  - Emperor Kapilendra Deva
  - Emperor Chandragupta Maurya
- Answer: C) Emperor Kapilendra Deva
65. In which century was the Gajapati dynasty established in Odisha?
- 10th century
  - 12th century
  - 15th century
  - 17th century
- Answer: C) 15th century
66. What was the title of Emperor Kapilendra Deva, the founder of the Gajapati dynasty?
- Maharaja
  - Chola
  - Gajapati

- D) Sultan  
Answer: C) Gajapati
67. Who was the leader of the Sambalpur revolt, which ended with his death in Asirgarh Jail?  
A) Surendra Sai  
B) Chhabila Sai  
C) Satya Bhakta  
D) Nana Saheb  
Answer: A) Surendra Sai
68. On which date did the Salt Satyagraha, led by Gopabandhu Chaudhury, reach Inchudi?  
A) 6th April  
B) 8th April  
C) 12th April  
D) 16th April  
Answer: C) 12th April
69. What was the chronological order of the following events?  
i) Formation of Utkal Union Conference  
ii) Formation of Utkal Union Samillani  
iii) Peasant revolt at Kanika  
iv) Formation of Satyabadi school  
A) iii) ii) iv) i)  
B) i) ii) iv) iii)  
C) i) ii) iii) iv)  
D) iii) i) iv) ii)  
Answer: B) i) ii) iv) iii)
70. Who led the Salt Satyagraha in Odisha in 1930?  
A) Mahatma Gandhi  
B) Gopabandhu Chaudhury  
C) Subhas Chandra Bose  
D) Bhagat Singh  
Answer: B) Gopabandhu Chaudhury
71. What was the objective of the Utkal Union Conference formed in 1903?  
A) To demand separate statehood for Odisha  
B) To promote agricultural reforms  
C) To fight against British imperialism  
D) To unify various social and political groups in Odisha  
Answer: D) To unify various social and political groups in Odisha
72. Which place was the center of the peasant revolt at Kanika in 1922?  
A) Sambalpur  
B) Cuttack

- C) Puri  
D) Ganjam  
Answer: D) Ganjam
73. What was the significance of the Satyabadi School formed in 1909?  
A) It promoted traditional Indian art forms  
B) It advocated for social reforms and education in Odisha  
C) It was a center for revolutionary activities against the British rule  
D) It focused on promoting Sanskrit literature  
Answer: B) It advocated for social reforms and education in Odisha
74. Who was known as the "Lion of Sambalpur" for his leadership in the revolt against the British?  
A) Surendra Sai  
B) Gopabandhu Chaudhury  
C) Madhusudan Das  
D) Lala Lajpat Rai  
Answer: A) Surendra Sai
75. Where is the Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI) located in Odisha?  
A) Balasore  
B) Kandhamal  
C) Cuttack  
D) Bhadrak  
Answer: C) Cuttack
76. Over which river is the Patrapur bridge situated in Odisha?  
A) Alakananda  
B) Brahmani  
C) Rushikulya  
D) Baitarani  
Answer: B) Brahmani
77. Which waterfalls in Odisha is also known as "Matsya Tirtha"?  
A) Badaghagara  
B) Hundru  
C) Duduma  
D) Bhimkund  
Answer: C) Duduma
78. Where is Badaghagara waterfall located in Odisha?  
A) Cuttack district  
B) Mayurbhanj district  
C) Keonjhar district

- D) Kendujhar district  
Answer: D) Kendujhar district
79. Which district in Odisha is known for the famous Sun Temple at Konark?  
A) Puri  
B) Cuttack  
C) Khordha  
D) Ganjam  
Answer: A) Puri
80. In which district of Odisha is the famous Hirakud Dam located?  
A) Sambalpur  
B) Balangir  
C) Bargarh  
D) Angul  
Answer: A) Sambalpur
81. For how many more years has the Odisha government extended the KALIA scheme?  
A) 1 year  
B) 2 years  
C) 3 years  
D) 4 years  
Answer: C) 3 years
82. What does KALIA stand for?  
A) Krushak Assistance for Land Improvement and Agriculture  
B) Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation  
C) Krishi Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation  
D) Krishi Assistance for Land Improvement and Agriculture  
Answer: B) Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation
83. What is the total budget outlay sanctioned for the KALIA scheme over the next three years?  
A) Rs 5,029.70 crore  
B) Rs 6,029.70 crore  
C) Rs 7,029.70 crore  
D) Rs 8,029.70 crore  
Answer: B) Rs 6,029.70 crore
84. How much additional financial assistance will landless agricultural households receive under the extended KALIA scheme?  
A) Rs 1,000  
B) Rs 1,500

- C) Rs 2,000  
D) Rs 2,500  
Answer: C) Rs 2,000
85. What is the total amount allocated by the Centre for Odisha's railway infrastructure development for the 2024-25 fiscal year?  
A) ₹10,000 crore  
B) ₹10,536 crore  
C) ₹11,000 crore  
D) ₹9,500 crore  
Answer: B) ₹10,536 crore
86. What was the average annual outlay for Odisha in the railway sector between 2009 and 2014?  
A) ₹10,000 crore  
B) ₹838 crore  
C) ₹12,000 crore  
D) ₹500 crore  
Answer: B) ₹838 crore
87. How many kilometers of new tracks were laid in Odisha in the fiscal year 2023-24?  
A) 100km  
B) 300km  
C) 473km  
D) 200km  
Answer: C) 473km
88. Which state in India has recently declared the Gupteswar Forest as a Biodiversity-Heritage Site?  
A) West Bengal  
B) Odisha  
C) Kerala  
D) Tamil Nadu  
Answer: B) Odisha
89. What has the Gupteswar Forest been declared as per the recent government notification?  
A) Wildlife Sanctuary  
B) National Park  
C) Biodiversity-Heritage Site (BHS)  
D) Tiger Reserve  
Answer: C) Biodiversity-Heritage Site (BHS)
90. Where is the Gupteswar Forest located within Odisha?  
A) Koraput district  
B) Puri district  
C) Cuttack district

- D) Sundargarh district  
Answer: A) Koraput district
91. When did Odisha become a separate province by the Government of British India?  
A) 1936  
B) 1947  
C) 1950  
D) 1962  
Answer: A) 1936
92. What was significant about Odisha's separation as a province in 1936?  
A) It was based on religious lines  
B) It was based on linguistic lines  
C) It was based on cultural lines  
D) It was based on geographical lines  
Answer: B) It was based on linguistic lines
93. Who was the first pre-Independence Leader of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) Krushna Chandra Gajapati  
B) Harekrushna Mahatab  
C) Nandini Satpathy  
D) Mukunda Prasad Das  
Answer: A) Krushna Chandra Gajapati
94. What is the current strength of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) 100 members  
B) 120 members  
C) 147 members  
D) 200 members  
Answer: C) 147 members
95. According to Article 169 of the Indian Constitution, what type of legislature does Odisha have?  
A) Bicameral  
B) Unicameral  
C) Tricameral  
D) Quadricameral  
Answer: B) Unicameral
96. Who inaugurated the building of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) Mahatma Gandhi  
B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
C) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
D) Biju Patnaik  
Answer: C) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

97. What is the term of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) 2 years  
B) 3 years  
C) 4 years  
D) 5 years  
Answer: D) 5 years
98. Who was the first post-Independence Leader of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) Krushna Chandra Gajapati  
B) Harekrushna Mahatab  
C) Nandini Satpathy  
D) Mukunda Prasad Das  
Answer: B) Harekrushna Mahatab
99. What is the primary duty of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) Judicial Review  
B) Passing Bills  
C) Executive Orders  
D) Foreign Affairs  
Answer: B) Passing Bills
100. Who presides over all the meetings of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) Chief Minister  
B) Governor  
C) Speaker  
D) Deputy Speaker  
Answer: C) Speaker
101. What is the minimum age requirement to become a member of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) 18 years  
B) 21 years  
C) 25 years  
D) 30 years  
Answer: C) 25 years
102. Which article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Odisha Legislative Assembly to have either Unicameral or Bicameral Legislature?  
A) Article 169  
B) Article 370  
C) Article 356  
D) Article 371  
Answer: A) Article 169

103. Who was the first post-Independence Speaker of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?  
A) Mukunda Prasad Das  
B) Nanda Kishore Das  
C) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
D) Biju Patnaik  
Answer: B) Nanda Kishore Das
104. What type of legislature does Odisha have?  
A) Bicameral  
B) Unicameral  
C) Tricameral  
D) Quadricameral  
Answer: B) Unicameral
105. What is the role of the Odisha Legislative Assembly in framing laws?  
A) Judicial Review  
B) Enforcement  
C) Passing Bills  
D) Investigating Crimes  
Answer: C) Passing Bills
106. Who is the Chief Executive head of Odisha state?  
A) Chief Minister  
B) Governor  
C) President  
D) Prime Minister  
Answer: B) Governor
107. According to the Indian Constitution, who appoints the Governor of a state?  
A) Prime Minister  
B) Chief Minister  
C) President  
D) State Legislative Assembly  
Answer: C) President
108. Who was the first post-Independence Governor of Odisha?  
A) John Austin Hubback  
B) Kailash Nath Katju  
C) Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi  
D) Harekrushna Mahatab  
Answer: B) Kailash Nath Katju
109. What is the minimum age requirement for becoming Chief Minister of Odisha?  
A) 18 years  
B) 21 years  
C) 25 years

- D) 30 years  
Answer: C) 25 years
110. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of Odisha?  
A) Nandini Satpathy  
B) Harekrushna Mahatab  
C) Naveen Patnaik  
D) Janaki Ballabh Patnaik  
Answer: A) Nandini Satpathy
111. Who is the longest-serving Chief Minister of Odisha?  
A) Harekrushna Mahatab  
B) Nabakrushna Choudhury  
C) Naveen Patnaik  
D) Biju Patnaik  
Answer: C) Naveen Patnaik
112. What is the tenure of Shri Harekrushna Mahatab as Chief Minister of Odisha?  
A) 4 years  
B) 2 years  
C) 5 years  
D) 3 years  
Answer: B) 2 years
113. Who was the Chief Minister of Odisha when India got independence in 1947?  
A) Harekrushna Mahatab  
B) Nandini Satpathy  
C) Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo  
D) Biju Patnaik  
Answer: C) Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo
114. Who is responsible for appointing all important officials of the state in Odisha?  
A) Chief Minister  
B) President  
C) Governor  
D) Prime Minister  
Answer: C) Governor
115. What is the primary role of the Executive branch of the Government?  
A) Making laws  
B) Interpreting laws  
C) Enforcing laws  
D) Reviewing laws  
Answer: C) Enforcing laws

116. Who becomes the representative of the President when an Emergency is enforced in Odisha?  
A) Chief Minister  
B) Advocate General  
C) Governor  
D) Chairman of State Public Service Commission  
Answer: C) Governor
117. What is the significance of the separation of powers in the Government?  
A) It centralizes power in one branch.  
B) It prevents the abuse of power by any one branch.  
C) It limits the power of the Legislature.  
D) It reduces the role of the Judiciary.  
Answer: B) It prevents the abuse of power by any one branch.
118. Who holds the real powers in the Executive dealings of a state?  
A) Governor  
B) Chief Minister  
C) President  
D) State Legislature  
Answer: B) Chief Minister
119. What is the function of the Chief Minister of Odisha according to the Indian Constitution?  
A) He/she is the nominal head of the state.  
B) He/she executes all Executive actions of the state.  
C) He/she appoints all important officials of the state.  
D) He/she represents the President during an Emergency.  
Answer: B) He/she executes all Executive actions of the state.
120. According to Article 213 of the Indian Constitution, who has the power to make laws through ordinances during the recess of the State Legislature?  
A) Governor  
B) Chief Minister  
C) President  
D) Prime Minister  
Answer: A) Governor

121. Which river is known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" due to its frequent floods?  
A) Ganga  
B) Yamuna  
C) Brahmaputra  
D) Kosi  
Answer: D) Kosi
122. The Thar Desert is located in which Indian state?  
A) Rajasthan  
B) Gujarat  
C) Punjab  
D) Haryana  
Answer: A) Rajasthan
123. What is the highest peak in India?  
A) Kanchenjunga  
B) Nanda Devi  
C) Mount Everest  
D) K2  
Answer: A) Kanchenjunga
124. Which Indian state is known as the "Land of Five Rivers"?  
A) Punjab  
B) Haryana  
C) Uttar Pradesh  
D) Bihar  
Answer: A) Punjab
125. Which river is known as the "Lifeline of Kerala"?  
A) Godavari  
B) Krishna  
C) Kaveri  
D) Periyar  
Answer: D) Periyar
126. The Aravalli Range is the oldest mountain range in India. Which state does it primarily traverse?  
A) Rajasthan  
B) Madhya Pradesh  
C) Maharashtra  
D) Gujarat  
Answer: A) Rajasthan
127. Which of the following is not a tributary of the Ganga River?  
A) Yamuna  
B) Ghaghara

- C) Brahmaputra  
D) Son  
Answer: C) Brahmaputra
128. The Western Ghats are also known as?  
A) Sahyadris  
B) Purvanchal  
C) Aravalli  
D) Vindhya  
Answer: A) Sahyadris
129. Which Indian state is not situated in the Eastern Ghats region?  
A) Odisha  
B) Tamil Nadu  
C) Andhra Pradesh  
D) Karnataka  
Answer: D) Karnataka
130. Which of the following is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in India's Western Ghats?  
A) Kaziranga National Park  
B) Sundarbans National Park  
C) Keoladeo National Park  
D) Western Ghats  
Answer: D) Western Ghats
131. Which of the following Indian states does not share a border with Bangladesh?  
A) West Bengal  
B) Assam  
C) Mizoram  
D) Manipur  
Answer: D) Manipur
132. The Jog Falls, one of the highest plunge waterfalls in India, is located in which state?  
A) Karnataka  
B) Maharashtra  
C) Tamil Nadu  
D) Kerala  
Answer: A) Karnataka
133. The Indian state of Sikkim shares its border with which of the following countries?  
A) Nepal  
B) Bhutan  
C) China  
D) All of the above  
Answer: D) All of the above
134. Which Indian city is located on the banks of the Brahmaputra River?

- A) Guwahati  
B) Patna  
C) Kolkata  
D) Varanasi  
Answer: A) Guwahati
135. The Konkan Coast stretches along which Indian states?  
A) Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka  
B) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa  
C) Kerala, Karnataka, Goa  
D) Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala  
Answer: A) Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka
136. Which Indian state is known as the "Spice Garden of India"?  
A) Kerala  
B) Karnataka  
C) Tamil Nadu  
D) Andhra Pradesh  
Answer: A) Kerala
137. The famous hill station of Ooty is located in which Indian state?  
A) Tamil Nadu  
B) Karnataka  
C) Kerala  
D) Andhra Pradesh  
Answer: A) Tamil Nadu
138. Which river is known as the "Dakshin Ganga" (South Ganga) in India?  
A) Godavari  
B) Krishna  
C) Kaveri  
D) Tungabhadra  
Answer: C) Kaveri
139. The Dachigam National Park, known for its population of the Hangul (Kashmir stag), is located in which Indian state?  
A) Jammu and Kashmir  
B) Himachal Pradesh  
C) Uttarakhand  
D) Arunachal Pradesh  
Answer: A) Jammu and Kashmir
140. Which Indian state is known as the "Land of the Rising Sun"?  
A) Arunachal Pradesh  
B) Nagaland  
C) Mizoram

- D) Manipur  
Answer: A) Arunachal Pradesh
141. Which of the following is not a Biosphere Reserve in India?  
A) Sundarbans  
B) Nanda Devi  
C) Dudhwa  
D) Kaziranga  
Answer: D) Kaziranga
142. Which of the following is the largest freshwater lake in India?  
A) Wular lake  
B) Dal Lake  
C) Vembanad Lake  
D) Loktak Lake  
Answer: A) Wular lake
143. The Deccan Plateau is primarily located in which Indian states?  
A) Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu  
B) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra  
C) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh  
D) Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand  
Answer: A) Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
144. Which of the following Indian states does not have a coastline?  
A) Maharashtra  
B) Gujarat  
C) Telangana  
D) Kerala  
Answer: C) Telangana
145. The hill station of Munnar is located in which Indian state?  
A) Kerala  
B) Tamil Nadu  
C) Karnataka  
D) Andhra Pradesh  
Answer: A) Kerala
146. Which Indian state is known as the "Land of White Elephants"?  
A) Assam  
B) Meghalaya  
C) Thailand

- D) Mizoram  
Answer: C) Thailand
147. Which river is known as the "Tributary of Death" due to its dangerous currents?  
A) Brahmaputra  
B) Yamuna  
C) Shyok River  
D) Betwa  
Answer: C) Shyok River
148. The Silent Valley National Park is located in which Indian state?  
A) Kerala  
B) Tamil Nadu  
C) Karnataka  
D) Andhra Pradesh  
Answer: A) Kerala
149. Which Indian city is situated on the banks of the Sabarmati River?  
A) Ahmedabad  
B) Surat  
C) Vadodara  
D) Rajkot  
Answer: A) Ahmedabad
150. The famous "Valley of Flowers" National Park is located in which Indian state?  
A) Himachal Pradesh  
B) Uttarakhand  
C) Jammu and Kashmir  
D) Sikkim  
Answer: B) Uttarakhand
151. Which of the following diseases are caused due to a virus?  
[A] Ebola  
[B] AIDS  
[C] SARS  
[D] All the above  
Correct Answer: [D] All the above
152. Name the virus that is transmitted through the biting of infected animals, birds, and insects to a human?  
[A] Rabies Virus  
[B] Ebola Virus  
[C] Flavivirus  
[D] All the above  
Correct Answer: [C] Flavivirus

153. Based on host range, viruses are classified into:  
[A] Bacteriophage  
[B] Insect virus  
[C] Stem Virus  
[D] Both A and B  
Correct Answer: [D] Both A and B
154. In the host cell, replication of RNA virus took place in...  
[A] Nucleus  
[B] Cytoplasm  
[C] Mitochondria  
[D] Centriole  
Correct Answer: [B] Cytoplasm
155. Which of the following statement is correct about viruses?  
[A] Viruses do not contain a ribosome.  
[B] Viruses can make protein.  
[C] Viruses can be categorised by their shapes.  
[D] Both A and C are correct  
Correct Answer: [D] Both A and C are correct
156. Name the virus that covers himself with a modified section of the cell membrane and create a protective lipid envelope?  
[A] Influenza virus  
[B] HIV  
[C] Neither A nor B  
[D] Both A and B  
Correct Answer: [D] Both A and B
157. A virus can spread through:  
[A] Contaminated food or water  
[B] Touch  
[C] Coughing  
[D] All the above  
Correct Answer: [D] All the above
158. After which period virus replicates in the body and starts to affect the host?  
[A] Incubation period  
[B] Uncoating  
[C] Penetration  
[D] None of the above  
Correct Answer: [A] Incubation period
159. Double-stranded DNA is found in which viruses?  
[A] Poxviruses  
[B] Poliomyelitis

- [C] Influenza viruses  
[D] None of the above  
Correct Answer: [A] Poxviruses
160. A virus is made up of a DNA or RNA genome inside a protein shell known as:  
[A] Capsid  
[B] Host  
[C] Envelope  
[D] Zombies  
Correct Answer: [A] Capsid
161. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental force in nature?  
[A] Gravity  
[B] Magnetism  
[C] Strong nuclear force  
[D] Electromagnetic force  
Correct Answer: [B] Magnetism
162. What is the chemical symbol for the element with atomic number 6?  
[A] Fe  
[B] C  
[C] Au  
[D] H  
Correct Answer: [B] C
163. Which of the following is NOT a renewable source of energy?  
[A] Solar  
[B] Wind  
[C] Coal  
[D] Hydroelectric  
Correct Answer: [C] Coal
164. What is the unit of electric current?  
[A] Watt  
[B] Volt  
[C] Ampere  
[D] Ohm  
Correct Answer: [C] Ampere
165. Which of the following is NOT a type of electromagnetic radiation?  
[A] X-rays  
[B] Microwaves  
[C] Sound waves  
[D] Gamma rays  
Correct Answer: [C] Sound waves
166. Which type of eclipse occurs when the Moon moves through the outer part of the Earth's

- shadow?  
 [A] Partial lunar Eclipse  
 [B] Penumbral lunar Eclipse  
 [C] Total lunar Eclipse  
 [D] Central lunar Eclipse  
 Correct Answer: B [Penumbral lunar Eclipse]
167. Where is the Asteroid Belt situated?  
 [A] Between Jupiter and Saturn  
 [B] Between Mars and Jupiter  
 [C] Between Saturn and Neptune  
 [D] Between Mercury and Venus  
 Correct Answer: B [Between Mars and Jupiter]
168. What is the process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize foods with carbon dioxide and water?  
 [A] Respiration  
 [B] Photosynthesis  
 [C] Fermentation  
 [D] Combustion  
 Correct Answer: B [USA]
169. In which country is the Johnson Space Center's Thermal Vacuum Chamber located?  
 [A] Russia  
 [B] USA  
 [C] Australia  
 [D] Israel  
 Correct Answer: B [Photosynthesis]
170. What is the SI unit of electric current?  
 [A] Volt  
 [B] Watt  
 [C] Ampere  
 [D] Ohm  
 Correct Answer: C [Ampere]
171. In which country is the Johnson Space Center's Thermal Vacuum Chamber located?  
 [A] Russia  
 [B] USA  
 [C] Australia  
 [D] Israel  
 Correct Answer: B [USA]
172. Which of the following Vitamin is essential for the formation of collagen?  
 [A] Vitamin A  
 [B] Vitamin B  
 [C] Vitamin C

- [D] Vitamin D  
 Correct Answer: C [Vitamin C]
173. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding Vitamin C?  
 [A] Only Vitamin C is to be taken externally, all others are produced in the human body.  
 [B] Vitamin C is the only vitamin which is also a hormone.  
 [C] Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin C.  
 [D] Vitamin C is a water-soluble vitamin.  
 Correct Answer: B [Vitamin C is the only vitamin which is also a hormone.]
174. What is the range of masses involved in the study of Physics?  
 [A]  $10^{-19}$  kg to  $10^{38}$  kg  
 [B]  $10^{-30}$  kg to  $10^{55}$  kg  
 [C]  $10^{-30}$  kg to  $10^{30}$  kg  
 [D]  $10^{-19}$  kg to  $10^{55}$  kg  
 Correct Answer: B [ $10^{-30}$  kg to  $10^{55}$  kg]
175. The Kinetic energy of a satellite is maximum in which of the following conditions?  
 [A] when the satellite is at perigee  
 [B] when the satellite is at apogee  
 [C] it is equal at perigee and apogee  
 [D] None of the above  
 Correct Answer: A [when the satellite is at perigee]
176. What is the SI unit of viscosity?  
 [A] candela  
 [B] poiseuille  
 [C] Newton/m  
 [D] No units  
 Correct Answer: B [poiseuille]
177. Which of the following is NOT a type of electromagnetic radiation?  
 [A] Gamma rays  
 [B] X-rays  
 [C] Sound waves  
 [D] Ultraviolet rays  
 Correct Answer: C [Sound waves]
178. What is the SI unit of electric charge?  
 [A] Volt  
 [B] Ampere  
 [C] Coulomb

- [D] Ohm  
Correct Answer: C [Coulomb]
179. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?  
[A] Coal  
[B] Natural Gas  
[C] Solar  
[D] Petroleum  
Correct Answer: C [Solar]
180. What is the speed of light in a vacuum?  
[A]  $3 \times 10^6$  m/s  
[B]  $3 \times 10^7$  m/s  
[C]  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s  
[D]  $3 \times 10^9$  m/s  
Correct Answer: [C]  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s
181. Which syndrome is caused by the presence of all or part of a third copy of chromosome 21?  
[A] Turner syndrome  
[B] Down syndrome  
[C] Klinefelter syndrome  
[D] Cri du chat syndrome  
Correct Answer: B [Down syndrome]  
Notes: Down's syndrome, also known as trisomy 21, is a genetic disorder caused by the presence of all or part of a third copy of chromosome 21.
182. Which spice is derived from the aromatic dried flower buds of a tree?  
[A] Black pepper  
[B] Clove  
[C] Cumin  
[D] Cardamom  
Correct Answer: B [Clove]  
Notes: Cloves are aromatic dried flower buds of a tree, primarily harvested in Indonesia, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
183. Which vitamin is known as the "antisterility vitamin"?  
[A] Vitamin A  
[B] Vitamin D  
[C] Vitamin E  
[D] Vitamin K  
Correct Answer: C [Vitamin E]  
Notes: Vitamin E is called the antisterility vitamin and is a fat-soluble vitamin found naturally in some foods.

184. Which infectious disease is caused by a virus and affects the salivary glands?  
[A] Measles  
[B] Rubella  
[C] Mumps  
[D] Chickenpox  
Correct Answer: C [Mumps]  
Notes: Mumps is a viral infection that affects the salivary glands and is easily preventable by vaccination.
185. Which vitamin is essential for blood clotting?  
[A] Vitamin A  
[B] Vitamin D  
[C] Vitamin E  
[D] Vitamin K  
Correct Answer: D [Vitamin K]  
Notes: Vitamin K is essential for blood clotting and is found in foods like green leafy vegetables and dairy products.
186. Which of the following diseases is caused by bacteria?  
[A] Influenza  
[B] Tuberculosis  
[C] AIDS  
[D] Hepatitis A  
Correct Answer: B [Tuberculosis]  
Notes: Tuberculosis is caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
187. Which organ in the human body produces insulin?  
[A] Liver  
[B] Pancreas  
[C] Kidney  
[D] Spleen  
Correct Answer: B [Pancreas]  
Notes: Insulin, a hormone that regulates blood sugar levels, is produced by the pancreas.
188. Which of the following is NOT a primary color in the subtractive color model?  
[A] Red  
[B] Green  
[C] Blue  
[D] Yellow  
Correct Answer: D [Yellow]  
Notes: In the subtractive color model, the primary colors are cyan, magenta, and yellow.

189. Which vitamin is commonly found in nuts, mangoes, papayas, and oily fish?

- [A] Vitamin B1
- [B] Vitamin C
- [C] Vitamin D
- [D] Vitamin A

Correct Answer: D [Vitamin A]

Notes: Vitamin A, also known as retinol, is commonly found in nuts, mangoes, papayas, tomatoes, leafy greens, oily fish, apricots, etc. Deficiency symptoms include dry skin and trouble seeing in the dark.

190. What is the scientific name for Vitamin B1?

- [A] Riboflavin
- [B] Thiamine
- [C] Niacin
- [D] Pantothenic acid

Correct Answer: B [Thiamine]

Notes: Vitamin B1 is scientifically known as thiamine and is commonly found in corn, cashews, milk, dates, fresh fruits, peas, beans, etc. Deficiency symptoms include weakness and problems moving around.

191. Which vitamin deficiency can lead to hair loss and feeling tired?

- [A] Vitamin B3
- [B] Vitamin B6
- [C] Vitamin B2
- [D] Vitamin B9

Correct Answer: C [Vitamin B2]

Notes: Vitamin B2, also known as riboflavin, can lead to hair loss and feeling tired if deficient. It is commonly found in cheese, yogurt, spinach, red meat, almonds, etc.

192. Which vitamin is found in leafy greens, citrus fruits, and beans?

- [A] Vitamin B12
- [B] Vitamin B9
- [C] Vitamin C
- [D] Vitamin E

Correct Answer: B [Vitamin B9]

Notes: Vitamin B9, also known as folic acid, is found in leafy greens, citrus fruits, beans, beetroot, etc. Deficiency symptoms include weakness, constant tiredness, and nerve problems.

193. What deficiency symptom is associated with Vitamin C?

- [A] Hair loss
- [B] Fatigue
- [C] Muscle pain
- [D] Skin roughness

Correct Answer: D [Skin roughness]

Notes: Vitamin C, also known as ascorbic acid, deficiency symptoms include skin roughness, loss of appetite, and delayed wound healing. It is found in citrus fruits, goat milk, chestnuts, broccoli, grapefruit, etc.

194. Which vitamin is commonly found in cod liver oil and egg yolk?

- [A] Vitamin D
- [B] Vitamin E
- [C] Vitamin K
- [D] Vitamin A

Correct Answer: A [Vitamin D]

Notes: Vitamin D, also known as calciferol, is commonly found in cod liver oil, beef, chicken, cereals, egg yolk, etc. Deficiency symptoms include digestive problems and difficulty eating certain foods.

195. Which vitamin deficiency leads to problems with bone health and growth?

- [A] Vitamin C
- [B] Vitamin D
- [C] Vitamin K
- [D] Vitamin B12

Correct Answer: C [Vitamin K]

Notes: Vitamin K, also known as phytonadione, deficiency symptoms include weak bones and retarded growth. It is commonly found in mangoes, lamb, beef, grapes, tomatoes, etc.

196. Which vitamin deficiency can result in feeling tired and experiencing dizziness?

- [A] Vitamin B6
- [B] Vitamin B12
- [C] Vitamin B5
- [D] Vitamin B3

Correct Answer: B [Vitamin B12]

Notes: Vitamin B12 deficiency can lead to fatigue and dizziness. It is commonly found in poultry, eggs, fish, milk, etc.

197. What is the common name for Vitamin A?

- [A] Retinol
- [B] Thiamine
- [C] Riboflavin
- [D] Niacin

Correct Answer: A [Retinol]

Note: Vitamin A, also known as retinol, is commonly found in nuts, mangoes, papayas, tomatoes, leafy greens, oily fish, apricots, etc. Deficiency symptoms include dry skin and trouble seeing in the dark.

198. Which vitamin is sourced from broccoli, sweet potatoes, mushrooms, and beans?

- [A] Vitamin B5
- [B] Vitamin B6
- [C] Vitamin B7
- [D] Vitamin B9

Correct Answer: A [Vitamin B5]

Note: Vitamin B5, also known as pantothenic acid, is sourced from foods like broccoli, sweet potatoes, mushrooms, beans, etc. Deficiency symptoms include headache, fatigue, irritability, and gastrointestinal issues.

199. Which vitamin deficiency can result in hair thinning, brittle nails, and itchy skin?

- [A] Vitamin B7
- [B] Vitamin B12
- [C] Vitamin E
- [D] Vitamin D

Correct Answer: A [Vitamin B7]

Note: Vitamin B7, also known as biotin, deficiency symptoms include thinning hair, brittle nails, and itchy skin. It is found in avocado, sweet potato, nuts, seeds, eggs, fish, etc.

200. Which vitamin deficiency can lead to muscle pain, impaired nerve function, and trouble seeing?

- [A] Vitamin B9
- [B] Vitamin E
- [C] Vitamin C
- [D] Vitamin B6

Correct Answer: B [Vitamin E]

Note: Vitamin E, also known as tocopherol, deficiency symptoms include muscle pain, impaired nerve function, and trouble seeing. It is

found in pumpkin, mangoes, guava, potatoes, nuts, seeds, etc.

201. Which vitamin deficiency can cause fatigue and dizziness?

- [A] Vitamin B12
- [B] Vitamin B1
- [C] Vitamin B3
- [D] Vitamin B6

Correct Answer: A [Vitamin B12]

Note: Vitamin B12 deficiency can lead to fatigue and dizziness. It is commonly found in poultry, eggs, fish, milk, etc.

202. Which vitamin's scientific name is Pyridoxine?

- [A] Vitamin B1
- [B] Vitamin B6
- [C] Vitamin B12
- [D] Vitamin C

Correct Answer: B [Vitamin B6]

Note: Pyridoxine is the scientific name for Vitamin B6.

203. What is the scientific name for Vitamin B9?

- [A] Thiamine
- [B] Folic Acid
- [C] Pantothenic Acid
- [D] Biotin

Correct Answer: B [Folic Acid]

Note: Vitamin B9 is scientifically known as Folic Acid.

204. Which vitamin's scientific name is Tocopherol?

- [A] Vitamin B5
- [B] Vitamin B7
- [C] Vitamin E
- [D] Vitamin K

Correct Answer: C [Vitamin E]

Note: Tocopherol is the scientific name for Vitamin E.

205. What is the scientific name for Vitamin D?

- [A] Retinol
- [B] Calciferol
- [C] Ascorbic Acid
- [D] Phytonadione

Correct Answer: B [Calciferol]

Note: Vitamin D is scientifically known as Calciferol.

206. Which vitamin's scientific name is Ascorbic Acid?  
 [A] Vitamin B2  
 [B] Vitamin C  
 [C] Vitamin B12  
 [D] Vitamin K  
 Correct Answer: B [Vitamin C]  
 Note: Ascorbic Acid is the scientific name for Vitamin C.
207. What is the scientific name for Vitamin B1?  
 [A] Riboflavin  
 [B] Pyridoxine  
 [C] Thiamine  
 [D] Niacin  
 Correct Answer: C [Thiamine]  
 Note: Vitamin B1 is scientifically known as Thiamine.
208. Which vitamin's scientific name is Cobalamin?  
 [A] Vitamin B12  
 [B] Vitamin B3  
 [C] Vitamin B9  
 [D] Vitamin D  
 Correct Answer: A [Vitamin B12]  
 Note: Cobalamin is the scientific name for Vitamin B12.
209. What is the scientific name for Vitamin B5?  
 [A] Pantothenic Acid  
 [B] Biotin  
 [C] Pyridoxine  
 [D] Folic Acid  
 Correct Answer: A [Pantothenic Acid]  
 Note: Vitamin B5 is scientifically known as Pantothenic Acid.
210. Which vitamin's scientific name is Phytonadione?  
 [A] Vitamin A  
 [B] Vitamin K  
 [C] Vitamin B6  
 [D] Vitamin E  
 Correct Answer: B [Vitamin K]  
 Note: Phytonadione is the scientific name for Vitamin K.
211. Who edited the book "Law and Spirituality: Reconnecting the Bond"?  
 a) Salman Rushdie  
 b) Raman Mittal and Seema Singh

- c) Sam Pitroda  
 d) Duvvuri Subbarao  
 Answer: b) Raman Mittal and Seema Singh
212. Which author is releasing a memoir titled "Knife"?  
 a) Sam Pitroda  
 b) Salman Rushdie  
 c) Madhumita Murgia  
 d) Shane Watson  
 Answer: b) Salman Rushdie
213. Who authored the book "Just a Mercenary?: Notes from My Life and Career"?  
 a) Raman Mittal  
 b) Salman Rushdie  
 c) Duvvuri Subbarao  
 d) Sam Pitroda  
 Answer: c) Duvvuri Subbarao
214. What is the title of Sam Pitroda's latest book?  
 a) The Idea of Democracy  
 b) Code Dependent: Living in the Shadow of AI  
 c) The Winner's Mindset  
 d) Knife  
 Answer: a) The Idea of Democracy
215. Whose book "Code Dependent: Living in the Shadow of AI" has been shortlisted for the Women's Prize for Non-Fiction?  
 a) Salman Rushdie  
 b) Sam Pitroda  
 c) Madhumita Murgia  
 d) S. Raman  
 Answer: c) Madhumita Murgia
216. Who authored the book "From A Car Shed To The Corner Room & Beyond"?  
 a) Sam Pitroda  
 b) Madhumita Murgia  
 c) S. Raman  
 d) Shane Watson  
 Answer: c) S. Raman
217. Which author translated the first Magahi novel "Phool Bahadur" into English?  
 a) Abhay K  
 b) Sam Pitroda  
 c) Seema Singh  
 d) Soumya Awasthi  
 Answer: a) Abhay K

218. Where was Parshottam Rupala's book "Sagar Parikrama" released?

- a) Delhi, India
- b) Mumbai, India
- c) Rajkot, Gujarat, India
- d) London, UK

Answer: c) Rajkot, Gujarat, India

219. Who received the book "India's Nuclear Titans"?

- a) Salman Rushdie
- b) Madhumita Murgia
- c) S. Jaishankar
- d) Duvvuri Subbarao

Answer: c) S. Jaishankar

220. Who authored the book "The Winner's Mindset"?

- a) Salman Rushdie
- b) Sam Pitroda
- c) Shane Watson
- d) Soumya Awasthi

Answer: c) Shane Watson

221. Which book explores the tensions between the RBI and the Government?

- a) "Law and Spirituality: Reconnecting the Bond"
- b) "Just a Mercenary?: Notes from My Life and Career"
- c) "The Idea of Democracy"
- d) "The Winner's Mindset"

Answer: b) "Just a Mercenary?: Notes from My Life and Career"

222. Which book discusses the current state of democracy?

- a) "Law and Spirituality: Reconnecting the Bond"
- b) "Just a Mercenary?: Notes from My Life and Career"
- c) "The Idea of Democracy"
- d) "Code Dependent: Living in the Shadow of AI"

Answer: c) "The Idea of Democracy"

223. Who authored the book "India's Nuclear Titans"?

- a) Soumya Awasthi and Shrabana Barua
- b) Raman Mittal and Seema Singh
- c) Shane Watson

d) S. Jaishankar

Answer: a) Soumya Awasthi and Shrabana Barua

224. Which book recounts the experience of being stabbed at a public event?

- a) "The Winner's Mindset"
- b) "Knife"
- c) "Code Dependent: Living in the Shadow of AI"
- d) "From A Car Shed To The Corner Room & Beyond"

Answer: b) "Knife"

225. Which book is shortlisted for the Women's Prize for Non-Fiction?

- a) "The Idea of Democracy"
- b) "India's Nuclear Titans"
- c) "Code Dependent: Living in the Shadow of AI"
- d) "From A Car Shed To The Corner Room & Beyond"

Answer: c) "Code Dependent: Living in the Shadow of AI"

226. Who won the Booker Prize for the novel "Prophet Song"?

- A) Paul Lynch
- B) Salman Rushdie
- C) Margaret Atwood
- D) Kazuo Ishiguro

Answer: A) Paul Lynch

227. Which country must the winning novel of the Booker Prize be published in?

- A) Ireland
- B) United States
- C) Australia
- D) United Kingdom

Answer: D) United Kingdom

228. Who won the International Booker Prize for the book "Time Shelter"?

- A) Georgi Gospodinov
- B) Angela Rodel
- C) Georgi Gospodinov & Angela Rodel
- D) Olga Tokarczuk

Answer: A) Georgi Gospodinov & Angela Rodel

229. What is the requirement for the winning book of the International Booker Prize to be eligible for consideration?

- A) Must be originally written in English
  - B) Must be published in the United States
  - C) Must be translated into English
  - D) Must be published in any language
- Answer: C) Must be translated into English

230. How often is the International Booker Prize awarded since 2016?

- A) Biennially
- B) Annually
- C) Quarterly
- D) Every five years

Answer: B) Annually

231. Who authored the book "An Uncommon Love: The Early Life of Sudha and Narayana Murthy"?

- A) Sanjeev Joshi
- B) Dr. Rajen Saikia
- C) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni
- D) Arup Kumar Dutta

Answer: C) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni

232. Which book is authored by M.J. Akbar and K Natwar Singh?

- A) Gandhi: A Life in Three Campaigns
- B) Modi: Energising A Green Future
- C) Four Stars of Destiny
- D) Sanskriti ke Ayaam

Answer: A) Gandhi: A Life in Three Campaigns

233. Who wrote the book "Modi: Energising A Green Future"?

- A) R.K. Pachnanda, Bibek Debroy, Anirban Ganguly, and Uttam Kumar Sinha
- B) General Manoj Mukund Naravane
- C) Manorama Mishra
- D) Vairamuthu

Answer: A) R.K. Pachnanda, Bibek Debroy, Anirban Ganguly, and Uttam Kumar Sinha

234. Which book is authored by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya?

- A) Ek Samandar, Mere Andar
- B) Political History of Assam (1947-1971) – Volume 1
- C) Smritivan: An Unparalleled Apotheosis of Commemoration to 2001 Victims of Gujarat Earthquake
- D) Fertilising the Future: Bharat's March Towards Fertiliser Self-Sufficiency

Answer: D) Fertilising the Future: Bharat's March Towards Fertiliser Self-Sufficiency

Answer: D) Fertilising the Future: Bharat's March Towards Fertiliser Self-Sufficiency

235. Who is the author of "Four Stars of Destiny"?

- A) Manorama Mishra
- B) Vairamuthu
- C) General Manoj Mukund Naravane
- D) Geeta Singh and Arif Khan Bharti

Answer: C) General Manoj Mukund Naravane

236. Which book was released by the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority?

- A) Ek Samandar, Mere Andar
- B) Political History of Assam (1947-1971) – Volume 1
- C) Smritivan: An Unparalleled Apotheosis of Commemoration to 2001 Victims of Gujarat Earthquake
- D) Assam's Braveheart – Lachit Barphukan

Answer: C) Smritivan: An Unparalleled Apotheosis of Commemoration to 2001 Victims of Gujarat Earthquake

237. Who authored the book "Gandhi: A Life in Three Campaigns"?

- A) M.J. Akbar and K Natwar Singh
- B) Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya
- C) General Manoj Mukund Naravane
- D) Arup Kumar Dutta

Answer: A) M.J. Akbar and K Natwar Singh

238. Which book is authored by Arup Kumar Dutta?

- A) Ek Samandar, Mere Andar
- B) Political History of Assam (1947-1971) – Volume 1
- C) Smritivan: An Unparalleled Apotheosis of Commemoration to 2001 Victims of Gujarat Earthquake
- D) Assam's Braveheart – Lachit Barphukan

Answer: D) Assam's Braveheart – Lachit Barphukan

239. Who are the authors of the book "Ram Mandir Rashtra Mandir Ek Sajhi Virast"?

- A) Sanjeev Joshi
- B) Geeta Singh and Arif Khan Bharti
- C) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni
- D) R.K. Pachnanda, Bibek Debroy, Anirban

Answer: D) R.K. Pachnanda, Bibek Debroy, Anirban

Ganguly, and Uttam Kumar Sinha

Answer: B) Geeta Singh and Arif Khan Bharti

240. Which book is authored by Vairamuthu?

- A) Sanskriti ke Ayaam
- B) Maha Kavithai
- C) Ek Samandar, Mere Andar
- D) Ram Mandir Rashtra Mandir Ek Sajhi Virast

Answer: B) Maha Kavithai

241. How many classical dances are recognized by Sangeet Natak Akademi?

- (a) 6 dances.
- (b) 8 dances.
- (c) 10 dances.
- (d) 16 dances.

Answer: (b) 8 dances.

242. Kuchipudi is the classical dance of

- (a) Odisha.
- (b) Jharkhand.
- (c) West Bengal.
- (d) Andhra Pradesh.

Answer: (d) Andhra Pradesh.

243. 'Pung' is a percussion instrument. From which state is this?

- (a) Assam.
- (b) Chhattisgarh.
- (c) Manipur.
- (d) Mizoram.

Answer: (c) Manipur.

244. 'Yakshagaana' is a theatre from one of the south Indian states. Which state is referred to here?

- (a) Kerala.
- (b) Karnataka.
- (c) Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Andhra Pradesh.

Answer: (b) Karnataka.

245. Which of the following Indian paintings is also referred to as 'Mithila Art'?

- (a) Madhubani Painting.
- (b) Pattachitra.
- (c) Warli Folk Painting.
- (d) Rajasthani Miniature Painting.

Answer: (a) Madhubani Painting.

Additional Questions:

246. Which of the following dance is not related to harvest?

- (a) Bihu.
- (b) Ponung.
- (c) Parab.
- (d) Popir.

Answer: (d) Popir.

247. 'Ovi' is a folk song of one of the Indian states. Which state is referred to here?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) Haryana.
- (c) Madhya Pradesh.
- (d) Maharashtra.

Answer: (d) Maharashtra.

248. The novel 'Clear Light of Day' (1980) is written by

- (a) Anita Desai.
- (b) Mulk Raj Anand.
- (c) R.K. Narayan.
- (d) Kamala Das.

Answer: (a) Anita Desai.

249. 'Chandrakanta' is considered to be the first work of prose in Hindi. Who wrote this?

- (a) Jaishankar Prasad.
- (b) Munshi Premchand.
- (c) Devaki Nandan Khatri.
- (d) R.K. Narayan.

Answer: (c) Devaki Nandan Khatri.

250. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Amaravati Stupa lies in the gorge of the Cauvery river.
- (b) Bhimbetaka cave shrines lie in the gorge of the Krishna river.
- (c) Ajanta Caves lie in the gorge of the Waghora river.
- (d) Sanchi Stupa lies in the gorge of the Chambal river.

Answer: (c) Ajanta Caves lie in the gorge of the Waghora river.

251. In India, the terms 'Halbi, Ho, and Kui' are associated with:

- A) Tribal languages.
- B) Award-winning play.
- C) Musical instruments.
- D) Dance forms of Northeast India.

Answer: A) Tribal languages.

252. "Whosoever praises his religious sector, or blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the view of glorifying his own sect, he rather injures his own sect very severely." This advice was given by:

- A) Chandragupta Maurya.
- B) Harshavardhana.
- C) Akbar.
- D) Ashoka.

Answer: D) Ashoka.

253. Which of the following kingdoms had the notable feature of building 'Kalyana Mandapas' in temple construction?

- A) Bahamani.
- B) Cholas.
- C) Vijayanagara.
- D) Rashtrakuta.

Answer: C) Vijayanagara.

254. Swetambaras is a religious sect of:

- A) Buddhism.
- B) Jainism.
- C) Shaivism.
- D) Vaishnavism.

Answer: B) Jainism.

255. How many languages are recognized as "classical languages" in India so far?

- A) 7 languages.
- B) 3 languages.
- C) 9 languages.
- D) 6 languages.

Answer: D) 6 languages.

256. Nirvana in Buddhism is best explained by the statement:

- A) A state of bliss and rest.
- B) The elimination of the flame of desire.
- C) A mental state beyond all comprehension.
- D) The complete ignorance of self.

Answer: B) The elimination of the flame of desire.

257. During which period did temple architecture in India begin and reach its climax?

- A) Mauryan Period.
- B) Cholas Period.
- C) Gupta Period.
- D) Mughal Period.

Answer: C) Gupta Period.

258. The temple of Koranganatha at Srinivasanallur is an example of:

- A) Chola architecture.
- B) Gupta architecture.
- C) Pallava architecture.
- D) Rashtrakutas architecture.

Answer: A) Chola architecture.

259. The highest point of Mughal architecture was achieved during the reign of:

- A) Akbar.
- B) Jahangir.
- C) Shah Jahan.
- D) Aurangzeb.

Answer: C) Shah Jahan.

260. Who is considered the founder of Rampur Sahaswan Gharana of Hindustani Music?

- A) Ustad Alladiya Khan.
- B) Ustad Inayat Khan.
- C) Ustad Hassu Khan.
- D) Ustad Nathu Khan.

Answer: B) Ustad Inayat Khan.

261. Which language has been recently included as one of the nine classical languages in India under the New Education Policy?

- a) Farsi (Persian)
- b) Arabic
- c) French
- d) Mandarin

Answer: a) Farsi (Persian)

262. What is the origin of Kathputli, a prominent puppet form in India?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Kerala
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Tamil Nadu

Answer: c) Rajasthan

263. Which puppet form involves the use of leather puppets casting shadows on a screen?

- a) Kathputli
- b) Gombeyatta
- c) Tholu Bommalata
- d) Pavakoothu

Answer: c) Tholu Bommalata

264. What is the characteristic feature of Gombeyatta puppetry?

- a) String manipulation

- b) Shadow casting
  - c) Dynamic movements with rods
  - d) Intricate detailing
- Answer: c) Dynamic movements with rods
265. Which state is known for the puppet form called Pavakoothu?
- a) Karnataka
  - b) Kerala
  - c) Himachal Pradesh
  - d) West Bengal
- Answer: b) Kerala
266. What does the term "Sutradhar" symbolize in Indian classical theater?
- a) Puppeteer
  - b) Narrator
  - c) Puppet form
  - d) Shadow puppetry
- Answer: b) Narrator
267. Bommalattam puppetry originates from which Indian state?
- a) Tamil Nadu
  - b) Rajasthan
  - c) Kerala
  - d) Andhra Pradesh
- Answer: a) Tamil Nadu
268. Putul Nach, a puppet form, is native to which Indian state?
- a) West Bengal
  - b) Tamil Nadu
  - c) Rajasthan
  - d) Kerala
- Answer: a) West Bengal
269. What distinguishes Kondapalli Bommalu puppets?
- a) Wooden puppets with intricate detailing
  - b) Lightweight wooden puppets with vibrant colors
  - c) Leather puppets casting shadows
  - d) Wooden glove puppets covered in cloth
- Answer: b) Lightweight wooden puppets with vibrant colors
270. Which puppetry style combines elements of glove puppets and rod puppets?
- a) Pavakoothu
  - b) Bommalattam
  - c) Koothu and Bommalattam

- d) Gombeyatta
- Answer: c) Koothu and Bommalattam
271. Which Indian state has the highest population density according to Census 2011?
- a) Uttar Pradesh
  - b) Bihar
  - c) Kerala
  - d) Arunachal Pradesh
- Answer: b) Bihar
272. Among the Indian states, which has the lowest population density as per Census 2011?
- a) Maharashtra
  - b) Gujarat
  - c) Arunachal Pradesh
  - d) Kerala
- Answer: c) Arunachal Pradesh
273. Which union territory has the least population based on Census 2011?
- a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
  - b) Lakshadweep
  - c) Chandigarh
  - d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- Answer: b) Lakshadweep
274. Which Indian state holds the highest population according to Census 2011?
- a) Maharashtra
  - b) Uttar Pradesh
  - c) Bihar
  - d) Kerala
- Answer: b) Uttar Pradesh
275. Among the Indian states, which has the lowest population according to Census 2011?
- a) Sikkim
  - b) Goa
  - c) Nagaland
  - d) Mizoram
- Answer: a) Sikkim
276. Which Indian state boasts the highest sex ratio according to Census 2011?
- a) Kerala
  - b) Tamil Nadu
  - c) Haryana
  - d) Uttar Pradesh
- Answer: a) Kerala
277. Among the Indian states, which has the lowest sex ratio according to Census 2011?

- a) Haryana  
b) Punjab  
c) Uttar Pradesh  
d) Bihar  
Answer: a) Haryana
278. Which Indian state has the highest literacy rate according to Census 2011?  
a) Bihar  
b) Kerala  
c) Tamil Nadu  
d) Maharashtra  
Answer: b) Kerala
279. Among the Indian states, which has the lowest literacy rate according to Census 2011?  
a) Bihar  
b) Uttar Pradesh  
c) Rajasthan  
d) Madhya Pradesh  
Answer: a) Bihar
280. What is the population density of Bihar as per Census 2011?  
a) High  
b) Low  
c) Medium  
d) Very high  
Answer: a) High
281. Which Indian state has the highest population growth rate according to Census 2011?  
a) Kerala  
b) Bihar  
c) Uttar Pradesh  
d) Maharashtra  
Answer: b) Bihar
282. Among the Indian states, which has the highest population growth rate according to Census 2011?  
a) Kerala  
b) Bihar  
c) Uttar Pradesh  
d) Maharashtra  
Answer: b) Bihar
283. What is the literacy rate for males in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 65.46%  
b) 74%

- c) 82.14%  
d) 88.23%  
Answer: c) 82.14%
284. What is the literacy rate for females in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 65.46%  
b) 74%  
c) 82.14%  
d) 88.23%  
Answer: a) 65.46%
285. What is the overall literacy rate in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 65.46%  
b) 74%  
c) 82.14%  
d) 88.23%  
Answer: b) 74%
286. What is the difference between the literacy rates of males and females in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 16.68%  
b) 16.68 percentage points  
c) 82.14%  
d) 65.46%  
Answer: b) 16.68 percentage points
287. What was the total population of India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 1,210,854,977  
b) 1,091,354,977  
c) 1,310,854,977  
d) 1,200,854,977  
Answer: a) 1,210,854,977
288. What was the sex ratio in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 940 females per 1,000 males  
b) 1,000 females per 940 males  
c) 1,000 males per 940 females  
d) 914 females per 1,000 males  
Answer: a) 940 females per 1,000 males
289. What was the child sex ratio in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 940 females per 1,000 males  
b) 1,000 females per 940 males  
c) 1,000 males per 914 females  
d) 914 females per 1,000 males  
Answer: d) 914 females per 1,000 males

290. What was the literacy rate in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 84.04%  
b) 74.04%  
c) 64.04%  
d) 94.04%  
Answer: b) 74.04%
291. What was the percentage of the urban population in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 31.2%  
b) 41.2%  
c) 21.2%  
d) 51.2%  
Answer: a) 31.2%
292. What was the median age of the Indian population according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) 27.2 years  
b) 37.2 years  
c) 17.2 years  
d) 47.2 years  
Answer: a) 27.2 years
293. What was the most spoken language in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) English  
b) Hindi  
c) Bengali  
d) Tamil  
Answer: b) Hindi
294. Which of the following religions is NOT listed as one of the major religions in India according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) Hinduism  
b) Islam  
c) Buddhism  
d) Sikhism  
Answer: c) Buddhism
295. Which state had the highest number of residents after Uttar Pradesh according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) Maharashtra  
b) Bihar  
c) West Bengal  
d) Andhra Pradesh  
Answer: a) Maharashtra

296. Which state had the highest number of residents after Uttar Pradesh according to the Census of India 2011?  
a) Maharashtra  
b) Bihar  
c) West Bengal  
d) Andhra Pradesh  
Answer: a) Maharashtra
297. According to Census 2011, which state has negative population growth?  
(A) Kerala  
(B) Nagaland  
(C) Goa  
(D) Tamil Nadu  
Answer: B - Nagaland
298. Which state had the highest population growth rate according to Census 2011?  
(A) Meghalaya  
(B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Bihar  
(D) Chhattisgarh  
Answer: A - Meghalaya
299. What was India's population growth rate from 2001 to 2011 according to Census 2011?  
(A) 7.28%  
(B) 21.8%  
(C) 11.25%  
(D) 17.72%  
Answer: D - 17.72%
300. Which union territory had the highest population growth rate between 2001 to 2011 according to Census 2011?  
(A) Daman and Diu  
(B) Puducherry  
(C) Dadra and Nagar Haveli  
(D) Delhi  
Answer: C - Dadra and Nagar Haveli