

Weekly Practice Quiz For OSSSC RI,ARI, Amin: August-4

1. In which year was the G20 Summit held, where the African Union (AU) was granted permanent membership?

A) 2020
B) 2021
C) 2022
D) 2023

Answer: D) 2023

2. Which country hosted the G20 Summit where the New Delhi Leaders Summit Declaration was adopted?

A) India
B) United States
C) France
D) Germany

Answer: A) India

3. At the G20 Summit, which economic corridor was established through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by India, the US, UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, Italy, and the European Union?

A) India-Africa-Asia Economic Corridor
B) India-China-Russia Economic Corridor
C) India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor
D) India-Australia-New Zealand Economic Corridor

Answer: C) India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor

4. How much funding did Britain commit to provide to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) at the G20 Leaders Summit in New Delhi?

A) \$1 billion
B) \$2 billion

C) \$3 billion

D) \$4 billion

Answer: B) \$2 billion

5. What is Alzheimer's disease, recently seen in the news?

A) A disorder primarily affecting the lungs
B) A contagious viral infection
C) A progressive brain condition affecting memory and cognitive skills
D) A type of cancer

Correct Answer: C) A progressive brain condition affecting memory and cognitive skills

6. "Bharat 5G Portal- an integrated portal", recently seen in the news, is launched by which ministry?

A) Ministry of Communication
B) Ministry of Finance
C) Ministry of Commerce & Industry
D) Ministry Of Information & Broadcasting

Correct Answer: A) Ministry of Communication

7. "Ungalai Thedi, Ungal Ooril" (Come Look for You, In Your Village) scheme, recently seen in the news, is launched by which state?

A) Kerala
B) Tamil Nadu
C) Andhra Pradesh
D) Karnataka

Correct Answer: B) Tamil Nadu

8. What is the main focus of the Bharat 5G Portal recently launched by the Ministry of Communication?

A) Quantum computing
B) Finance management
C) 5G technology and innovation
D) Agriculture development

Correct Answer: C) 5G technology and innovation

9. In which Indian state was the recent sighting of a black panther captured on camera?

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- A) Kerala
B) Odisha
C) Maharashtra
D) Uttar Pradesh
Answer: B) Odisha
10. When was the black panther first sighted in Odisha's Sundargarh district?
A) 2016
B) 2017
C) 2018
D) 2019
Answer: C) 2018
11. Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which Indian state?
A) Kerala
B) Odisha
C) Uttarakhand
D) Madhya Pradesh
Answer: B) Odisha
Who organized the recent 3-day expedition at the Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha?
A) Indian Wildlife Federation
B) India Hikes
C) National Geographic Society
D) World Wildlife Fund
Answer: B) India Hikes
12. In which Indian state is the Similipal Tiger Reserve implementing AI towers for early forest fire detection?
A) Karnataka
B) Odisha
C) Uttarakhand
D) Madhya Pradesh
Answer: B) Odisha
13. What is the estimated cost of the AI towers being implemented for early forest fire detection in the Similipal Tiger Reserve?
A) Rs 1 crore
B) Rs 1.5 crore
C) Rs 2 crore
D) Rs 2.5 crore
Answer: D) Rs 2.5 crore
14. What is the primary purpose of implementing AI towers in the Similipal Tiger Reserve?
A) Wildlife conservation
B) Bird watching
C) Early forest fire detection
D) Promoting eco-tourism
Answer: C) Early forest fire detection
15. Where was the I-Hub inaugurated by Union Minister Dharmendra Pradhan?
A) IIT-Delhi
B) IIM-Sambalpur
C) IIM-Ahmedabad
D) IIT-Mumbai
Answer: B) IIM-Sambalpur
16. What was the occasion for the inauguration of the I-Hub at IIM-Sambalpur?
A) National Science Day celebration
B) International Yoga Day
C) 100 Cube Startup Conclave
D) World Environment Day
Answer: C) 100 Cube Startup Conclave
17. What support did Union Minister Dharmendra Pradhan promise to startups during the inauguration of the I-Hub?
A) Technical expertise
B) Financial aid and resources
C) Marketing strategies
D) Legal advice
Answer: B) Financial aid and resources
18. What is the primary objective of inaugurating the I-Hub at IIM-Sambalpur?
A) To conduct academic research
B) To promote sports and fitness
C) To support and nurture startups
D) To organize cultural events
Answer: C) To support and nurture startups

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19. Where was the Bhubaneswar ISBT (Inter-State Bus Terminal) inaugurated?

- A) Cuttack
- B) Puri
- C) Bhubaneswar
- D) Rourkela

Answer: C) Bhubaneswar

20. What is the new name of the bus terminal inaugurated in Bhubaneswar?

- A) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Bus Terminal
- B) Mahatma Gandhi Bus Terminal
- C) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bus Terminal
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru Bus Terminal

Answer: C) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bus Terminal

21. Who inaugurated the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bus Terminal in Bhubaneswar?

- A) Prime Minister Narendra Modi
- B) Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik
- C) President Ram Nath Kovind
- D) Union Minister Dharmendra Pradhan

Answer: B) Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik

22. What special feature has been established at the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bus Terminal in Bhubaneswar?

- A) A food court
- B) A shopping complex
- C) A gallery showcasing Ambedkar's contributions
- D) A theme park

Answer: C) A gallery showcasing Ambedkar's contributions

23. What is the new name of Baramunda Bus Terminal in Bhubaneswar?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru Bus Terminal
- B) Mahatma Gandhi Bus Terminal
- C) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Bus Terminal
- D) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bus

Terminal

Answer: D) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bus Terminal

24. The recently added wetlands in the Ramsar Convention's global list, including Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary and Longwood Shola Reserve Forest, are located in which Indian state?

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Kerala
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Answer: A) Tamil Nadu

25. Which airport has been declared as an 'International Airport' by the Government of India?

- A) Surat Airport
- B) Shimla Airport
- C) Gorakhpur Airport
- D) Jorhat Airport

Correct Answer: A) Surat Airport

26. What is 'eROSITA', recently mentioned in the news?

- A) Drone
- B) X-ray telescope
- C) Artificial Intelligence tool
- D) Submarine

Correct Answer: B) X-ray telescope

27. The C-CARES web portal, recently launched by Union Minister Shri Pralhad Joshi, is associated with which sector?

- A) Petroleum sector
- B) Renewable energy sector
- C) Coal sector
- D) Agriculture sector

Correct Answer: C) Coal sector

28. The 'Digital Detox' initiative, recently seen in the news, is associated with which state?

- A) Kerala
- B) Karnataka

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- C) Rajasthan
D) Maharashtra
Correct Answer: B) Karnataka
29. What is Fentanyl, recently mentioned in the news?
A) A type of drug
B) Invasive plant
C) Artificial intelligence tool
D) Asteroid
Correct Answer: A) A type of drug
30. The recently added wetlands in the Ramsar Convention's global list aim to preserve which ecosystems?
A) Desert ecosystems
B) Coastal ecosystems
C) Mountain ecosystems
D) Wetland ecosystems
Correct Answer: D) Wetland ecosystems
31. In which Indian state was the Swayam Yojana launched?
A) Bihar
B) Odisha
C) Uttar Pradesh
D) Rajasthan
Answer: B) Odisha
32. What is the age range of beneficiaries eligible for loans under the Swayam Yojana?
A) 16-30
B) 18-35
C) 20-40
D) 25-45
Answer: B) 18-35
33. What type of loans does the Swayam Yojana offer to young entrepreneurs?
A) Interest-based loans
B) Collateral-based loans
C) Interest-free loans
D) Business development loans
Answer: C) Interest-free loans

34. How much financial support is provided to families with ration cards under the Swayam Yojana?
A) Rs. 500
B) Rs. 750
C) Rs. 1,000
D) Rs. 1,500
Answer: C) Rs. 1,000
35. What is the total amount allocated for running the Swayam Yojana for two years?
A) Rs. 300 crore
B) Rs. 400 crore
C) Rs. 448 crore
D) Rs. 500 crore
Answer: C) Rs. 448 crore
36. What is the primary objective of the Swayam Yojana?
A) Providing employment opportunities
B) Offering interest-free loans to entrepreneurs
C) Supporting education for youth
D) Enhancing healthcare services
Answer: B) Offering interest-free loans to entrepreneurs
37. How many young people from rural areas can avail assistance under the Swayam Yojana?
A) 50,000
B) 75,000
C) 1 lakh
D) 1.5 lakh
Answer: C) 1 lakh
38. When was the Swayam Yojana officially launched?
A) 12th February 2022
B) 12th February 2023
C) 12th February 2024
D) 12th February 2025
Answer: C) 12th February 2024
39. What is the total estimated cost of the Swayam Yojana to assist the people of Odisha?

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| <p>A) Rs. 500 crore
B) Rs. 700 crore
C) Rs. 1,000 crore
D) Rs. 1,237.74 crore
Answer: D) Rs. 1,237.74 crore</p> <p>40. What is the primary objective of the KHUSI+ scheme recently expanded by the government in Odisha?
A) To provide free sanitary napkins to all women in the state
B) To distribute belted sanitary napkins for institutional deliveries and medical termination of pregnancy
C) To promote awareness about menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls only
D) To improve access to healthcare facilities for pregnant women
Answer: B) To distribute belted sanitary napkins for institutional deliveries and medical termination of pregnancy</p> <p>41. What is the main aim of expanding the KHUSI scheme to KHUSI+ in Odisha?
A) To reduce maternal mortality and morbidity rates
B) To increase government funding for healthcare facilities
C) To provide employment opportunities for women
D) To improve access to education for girls
Answer: A) To reduce maternal mortality and morbidity rates</p> <p>42. According to the National Family Health Survey 5, what percentage of women in Odisha are reported to be using hygienic menstrual protection?
A) 70%
B) 75%
C) 81.5%</p> | <p>D) 90%
Answer: C) 81.5%</p> <p>43. In which Indian state was the KHUSI scheme launched?
A) Rajasthan
B) Odisha
C) Kerala
D) Uttar Pradesh
Answer: B) Odisha</p> <p>44. What does PM-KISAN stand for?
A) Prime Minister's Krishi Sankalp Nidhi
B) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Nidhi
C) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
D) Prime Minister's Kisan Suraksha Nidhi
Answer: C) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi</p> <p>45. When was the PM-KISAN scheme launched?
A) 24th February 2018
B) 24th February 2019
C) 24th February 2020
D) 24th February 2021
Answer: B) 24th February 2019</p> <p>46. How is the financial benefit distributed to farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme?
A) Through cash distribution
B) Through cheque distribution
C) Through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode
D) Through crop insurance
Answer: C) Through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode</p> <p>47. In which Indian state was the 'AMA BHOOMI' initiative launched?
A) Odisha
B) Maharashtra
C) Tamil Nadu
D) Karnataka
Answer: A) Odisha</p> |
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48. What is the primary objective of the 'AMA BHOOMI' initiative?

- A) To promote agriculture in urban areas
- B) To improve transportation infrastructure
- C) To create and maintain open spaces for urban well-being
- D) To provide affordable housing for low-income families

Answer: C) To create and maintain open spaces for urban well-being

49. What does the 'AMA BHOOMI' initiative focus on to mitigate urban challenges?

- A) Building skyscrapers
- B) Expanding industrial zones
- C) Creating and maintaining open spaces
- D) Increasing traffic congestion

Answer: C) Creating and maintaining open spaces

50. How many types of open spaces are identified under the 'AMA BHOOMI' initiative?

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) 5
- D) 6

Answer: C) 5

51. In which Indian state was the Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana (BSKY) Nabin Card introduced?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Odisha
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: B) Odisha

52. What is the full form of BSKY in the context of the scheme introduced in Odisha?

- A) Biju Swasthya Kisan Yojana
- B) Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana
- C) Bharat Swasthya Kalyan Yojana
- D) Bharat Swasthya Krishi Yojana

Answer: B) Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana

53. Who is eligible to receive the BSKY Nabin Card in rural areas according to the scheme?

- A) Only government employees
- B) Only income taxpayers
- C) All villagers, except government employees and income taxpayers
- D) Only villagers below the poverty line

Answer: C) All villagers, except government employees and income taxpayers

54. What percentage of the population in Odisha receives cashless medical benefits under the BSKY scheme?

- A) 50%
- B) 60%
- C) 70%
- D) 80%

Answer: D) 80%

55. How much financial assistance do women receive for medical expenses under the BSKY Nabin Card scheme?

- A) Up to Rs. 2 lakh
- B) Up to Rs. 5 lakh
- C) Up to Rs. 8 lakh
- D) Up to Rs. 10 lakh

Answer: D) Up to Rs. 10 lakh

56. In which Indian state did the Transport department launch the Automated Driving Testing System (ADTS)?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Odisha
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: B) Odisha

57. Who developed the software for the Automated Driving Testing System (ADTS) implemented in Odisha?

- A) Odisha State Government
- B) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)

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- C) National Informatics Centre (NIC)
D) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
Answer: B) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)

58. Which state government has launched the Nano Unicorn Scheme?

- A) Karnataka
B) Odisha
C) Maharashtra
D) Tamil Nadu
Answer: B) Odisha

59. What is the primary objective of the Nano Unicorn Scheme?

- A) Promoting large-scale industries in urban areas
B) Fostering entrepreneurship and reducing unemployment in rural areas
C) Providing financial assistance to existing microenterprises
D) Supporting educational institutions in rural regions

Answer: B) Fostering entrepreneurship and reducing unemployment in rural areas

60. How many mini-sized businesses (nano unicorns) does the Nano Unicorn Scheme aim to support by 2025-26?

- A) 800
B) 1,000
C) 1,200
D) 1,500

Answer: C) 1,200

61. How much fund has been allocated by the state government for the Nano Unicorn Scheme?

- A) Rs 5.23 crore
B) Rs 8.99 crore
C) Rs 11.75 crore
D) Rs 13.56 crore

Answer: D) Rs 13.56 crore

62. What is the size category of businesses targeted under the Nano Unicorn Scheme?

- A) Large-scale businesses
B) Medium-sized businesses
C) Micro-sized businesses
D) Mini-sized businesses

Answer: D) Mini-sized businesses

63. Which European power was the first to establish settlements in Odisha?

- a) Britishers
b) Portuguese
c) Dutch
d) French

Answer: b) Portuguese

64. When was the Battle of Buxar fought, leading to the firm establishment of British rule in Odisha?

- a) 1757
b) 1765
c) 1776
d) 1789

Answer: b) 1765

65. What were the major rebellions faced by the British administration in Odisha during their rule?

- a) Sepoy Mutiny and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
b) Paika Rebellion and Khurda Rebellion
c) Salt Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation Movement
d) Quit India Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement

Answer: b) Paika Rebellion and Khurda Rebellion

66. Which of the following marked the beginning of modern history in Odisha?

- a) Independence of India
b) Advent of European powers
c) Establishment of Maurya dynasty

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- d) Annexation by British East India Company
Answer: b) Advent of European powers
67. What characterized the dynamic phase of Odishan history?
a) Peaceful coexistence with British rule
b) Collaboration with British administration
c) Resistance and revolt against British administration
d) Embracing British culture and values
Answer: c) Resistance and revolt against British administration
68. Who was a prominent Odia poet and literary figure during the modern history period?
a) Fakir Mohan Senapati
b) Radhanath Ray
c) Gopabandhu Das
d) Gangadhar Meher
Answer: b) Radhanath Ray
69. What was the name of the organization formed in Odisha for social and cultural reforms?
a) Indian National Congress
b) Utkal Congress
c) Utkal Sammilani
d) Swaraj Party
Answer: a) Utkal Sammilani
70. When did the freedom struggle in Odisha begin after the British occupation?
a) 1700
b) 1750
c) 1803
d) 1857
Answer: c) 1803
71. In which year did the first agitation against British rule occur in Khurda?
a) 1799
b) 1802
c) 1804
d) 1810
Answer: c) 1804

72. Who was the king during the first agitation in Khurda against British rule?
a) Mukunda Deva I
b) Mukunda Deva II
c) Raja Rammohan Roy
d) Raja Gopabandhu Das
Answer: b) Mukunda Deva II
73. What form did the early agitation against British rule take in Odisha?
a) Peaceful protests
b) Negotiations
c) Armed resistance
d) Cultural revival
Answer: c) Armed resistance
74. Which of the following terms best describes the initial phase of the freedom struggle in Odisha?
a) Collaboration
b) Cooperation
c) Resistance
d) Submission
Answer: c) Resistance
75. What is the birthdate of Aykrushana Mohapatra, also known as Jayee Rajguru, a prominent freedom fighter from Odisha?
a) 29th October, 1769
b) 29th October, 1739
c) 29th November, 1739
d) 29th September, 1769
Answer: b) 29th October, 1739
76. In which village was Jayee Rajguru born?
a) Puri
b) Biraharekrushnapur
c) Chandipur
d) Bhubaneswar
Answer: b) Biraharekrushnapur
77. What was Jayee Rajguru's original name?
a) Aykrushana Mohapatra
b) Jayakrushna Rajguru Mahapatra

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- c) Haramani Devi
d) Chand Rajguru
Answer: b) Jayakrushna Rajguru Mahapatra
78. How is Jayee Rajguru commonly remembered in Indian history?
a) The first Prime Minister of India
b) A famous poet
c) A prominent freedom fighter
d) A renowned scientist
Answer: c) A prominent freedom fighter
79. What significant role did Jayee Rajguru play in India's struggle for independence?
a) He was the chief architect of India's Constitution
b) He led the first peaceful protest against British rule
c) He was perhaps the first from Odisha to attain martyrdom fighting against British rule
d) He served as the Governor-General of India
Answer: c) He was perhaps the first from Odisha to attain martyrdom fighting against British rule
80. What is the name of the first freedom fighter from Odisha, also known as the "first martyr" for the cause of Indian independence?
a) Jayakrushna Rajguru Mahapatra
b) Biraharekrushnapur Rajguru
c) Jayee Rajguru
d) Puri Mahapatra
Answer: c) Jayee Rajguru
81. Where was Jayee Rajguru born?
a) Bhubaneswar
b) Cuttack
c) Biraharekrushnapur
d) Puri
Answer: c) Biraharekrushnapur
82. What was Jayee Rajguru's contribution to the freedom struggle?
a) He led the first peaceful protest against

- British rule in Odisha
b) He was perhaps the first from Odisha to attain martyrdom fighting against British rule
c) He served as a diplomat negotiating with the British authorities
d) He wrote influential books advocating for Indian independence
Answer: b) He was perhaps the first from Odisha to attain martyrdom fighting against British rule
83. Who among the following Odisha leaders participated in the Great Revolt of 1857?
a) Surendra Sai
b) Ujjwal Shahi
c) Madhusudan Das
d) Both a and b
Answer: d) Both a) Surendra Sai and b) Ujjwal Shahi
84. Who is regarded as the first freedom fighter of Odisha?
a) Jayee Rajguru
b) Surendra Sai
c) Madhusudan Das
d) Ujjwal Shahi
Answer: a) Jayee Rajguru
85. Which rebellion did Surendra Sai and Ujjwal Shahi participate in?
a) Khurda Rebellion
b) Paika Rebellion
c) Revolt of 1857
d) Sannyasi Rebellion
Answer: c) Revolt of 1857
86. What significant event struck Odisha in 1866?
a) Tribal uprisings
b) Educational reforms
c) The Revolt of 1857
d) A great famine
Answer: d) A great famine

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87. How many deaths were estimated during the great famine of 1866 in Odisha?

- a) 100,000
- b) 500,000
- c) 1 million
- d) 2 million

Answer: c) 1 million

88. Which educational reforms were introduced by the British after the famine of 1866 in Odisha?

- a) Industrial training
- b) Agricultural reforms
- c) Religious studies
- d) Educational reforms

Answer: d) Educational reforms

89. Which socio-religious movement originated in Odisha during the mentioned period?

- a) Jainism
- b) Buddhism
- c) Satya Mahima Dharma
- d) Sikhism

Answer: c) Satya Mahima Dharma

90. Who were the first Europeans to enter Odisha?

- a) Britishers
- b) Dutch
- c) Portuguese
- d) French

Answer: c) Portuguese

91. Where did the Portuguese establish their settlements in Odisha?

- a) Bhubaneswar
- b) Puri
- c) Pipli in Balasore district
- d) Cuttack

Answer: c) Pipli in Balasore district

92. Why did the Britishers initially face difficulties in establishing settlements in Odisha?

- a) Tribal uprisings
- b) Resistance from local rulers
- c) Presence of the Portuguese

d) Hostile climate

Answer: c) Presence of the Portuguese

93. When did Odisha become a separate province?

- a) 1935
- b) 1936
- c) 1947
- d) 1950

Answer: b) 1936

94. Who led the movement against the abolition of Odia as the court language of Sambalpur in 1895?

- a) Madan Mohan Mishra
- b) Brajamohan Patnaik
- c) Mahant Bihari Das
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

95. Which act regulated the formation and functioning of the Odisha Legislative Assembly in its pre-independent phase?

- a) Government of India Act, 1919
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- d) Constitution of India, 1950

Answer: b) Government of India Act, 1935

96. Who was the first Chief Minister of Odisha?

- a) Harekrushna Mahatab
- b) Nabakrushna Choudhuri
- c) Biju Patnaik
- d) Giridhar Gamang

Answer: a) Harekrushna Mahatab

97. Who succeeded Harekrushna Mahatab as the Chief Minister of Odisha?

- a) Nabakrushna Choudhuri
- b) Biju Patnaik
- c) Giridhar Gamang
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Nabakrushna Choudhuri

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98. How many Lok Sabha constituencies does Odisha have?

- a) 15
- b) 18
- c) 21
- d) 24

Answer: c) 21

99. How many Rajya Sabha members are elected from Odisha by Members of the Odisha State Legislature?

- a) 5
- b) 7
- c) 10
- d) 12

Answer: c) 10

100. How many members comprise the Odisha Legislative Assembly?

- a) 100
- b) 120
- c) 147
- d) 200

Answer: c) 147

101. How many Assembly Constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the Odisha Legislative Assembly?

- a) 24
- b) 33
- c) 50
- d) 60

Answer: b) 33

102. How many Assembly Constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) in the Odisha Legislative Assembly?

- a) 24
- b) 33
- c) 50
- d) 60

Answer: a) 24

103. Which circular directed the abolition of Odia as the court language of Sambalpur in 1895?

- a) Risley Circular
- b) Andrew Fraser Circular
- c) Curzon Circular
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Andrew Fraser Circular

104. Who founded the Utkal Sammilani in 1903 to ventilate the grievances of the Odia-speaking people?

- a) Madan Mohan Mishra
- b) Brajamohan Patnaik
- c) Mahant Bihari Das
- d) Madhusudan Das

Answer: d) Madhusudan Das

105. Which organization played a significant role in restoring the nationalism of Odisha?

- a) Ganjam Jatiya Samity
- b) Utkal Sammilani
- c) Indian National Congress
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Utkal Sammilani

106. In which year was the Ganjam National Conference held, expressing the desire for a united Odisha?

- a) 1895
- b) 1903
- c) 1907
- d) 1911

Answer: c) 1907

107. Who criticized the creation of Bihar and Odisha in the House of Lords in February 1912?

- a) Madan Mohan Mishra
- b) Brajamohan Patnaik
- c) Lord Curzon
- d) Mahant Bihari Das

Answer: c) Lord Curzon

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108. When was the province of Bihar and Odisha inaugurated?

- a) 1901
- b) 1911
- c) 1912
- d) 1920

Answer: c) 1912

109. Which publication strongly denounced Telugu ascendancy over Ganjam and pleaded for the fulfillment of the Odia demand for 'Odia Odisha'?

- a) Utkal Sammilani
- b) Asha
- c) Utkala Dipika
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Asha

110. Who pleaded for the unification of Odia areas of Ganjam, Jayapore, Medinapur, Singhbhum, and Phulajhar with Odisha for Odia Mulaka in 1924?

- a) Madhusudan Das
- b) Krupasindhu Hota
- c) Mahant Bihari Das
- d) Madan Mohan Mishra

Answer: b) Krupasindhu Hota

111. Which group of Odias demanded the placement of all Odia-speaking tracts under one government for moral, material, and intellectual improvement?

- a) Odias of Vizianagaram
- b) Odias of Berhampur Taluk
- c) Odias of Cuttack
- d) Odias of Puri

Answer: a) Odias of Vizianagaram

112. Which legislative council was constituted under the Government of India Act 1909?

- a) Odisha Legislative Council
- b) Indian Legislative Council
- c) Central Legislative Council

d) None of the above

Answer: c) Central Legislative Council

113. How many additional members did Odisha have in the legislative council under the Government of India Act 1909?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) One

Answer: d) One

114. Who proposed separate representation of Odisha in the Imperial Legislative Council to safeguard the interests of Odias in different areas?

- a) Mahant Bihari Das
- b) Balabhadra Suar
- c) Madhusudan Das
- d) Brajamohan Patnaik

Answer: c) Madhusudan Das

115. In which year did the Indian National Congress mainly engage itself in the freedom movement of India, diverting its focus from the issue of Odisha union?

- a) 1911
- b) 1920
- c) 1903
- d) 1901

Answer: b) 1920

116. What was the legislative status of Odisha after the province of Bihar and Odisha was inaugurated in 1912?

- a) It became a separate province with its own legislative council.
- b) It remained only a commissioner's division under Bihar.
- c) It became a part of Bengal province.
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) It remained only a commissioner's division under Bihar.

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117. In which year did Odia become the official language of Odisha according to the Odisha Official Language Act?

- a) 1954
- b) 2011
- c) 2000
- d) 1975

Answer: a) 1954

118. What legislative body passed the Odisha Official Language Act, 1954?

- a) Odisha Legislative Assembly
- b) Indian Parliament
- c) Supreme Court of India
- d) President of India

Answer: a) Odisha Legislative Assembly

119. In which year was the English rendering of ଓଡ଼ିଶା changed from "Orissa" to "Odisha"?

- a) 1954
- b) 2011
- c) 2000
- d) 1975

Answer: b) 2011

120. What legislation led to the change of name from "Orissa" to "Odisha" and the language from "Oriya" to "Odia"?

- a) Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010
- b) Constitution (113th Amendment) Bill, 2010
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

121. Which legislative body passed the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010?

- a) Odisha Legislative Assembly
- b) Indian Parliament
- c) Supreme Court of India
- d) President of India

Answer: b) Indian Parliament

122. What was the language name changed to after the passage of the Orissa (Alteration of

Name) Bill, 2010?

- a) Oriya
- b) Odia
- c) Odiya
- d) Orissan

Answer: b) Odia

123. Which state in India is the largest producer of bauxite?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Odisha
- d) Rajasthan

Answer: c) Odisha

124. Approximately what percentage of India's bauxite production does Odisha contribute?

- a) 25%
- b) 35%
- c) 50%
- d) 65%

Answer: c) 50%

125. In which districts of Odisha is the major bauxite belt located?

- a) Keonjhar and Sundargarh
- b) Balasore and Mayurbhanj
- c) Kalahandi and Koraput
- d) Cuttack and Puri

Answer: c) Kalahandi and Koraput

126. What is the nickname given to the city known for its aluminum industry in Odisha?

- a) Bhubaneswar
- b) Cuttack
- c) Angul
- d) Rourkela

Answer: c) Angul

127. Which company is a significant player in the aluminum industry in Odisha?

- a) Tata Steel
- b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)

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- c) Vedanta Limited
d) Hindalco Industries Limited
Answer: b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)
128. What is the major application of bauxite in the aluminum industry?
a) Refining into steel
b) Manufacturing of cement
c) Extraction of gold
d) Production of aluminum metal
Answer: d) Production of aluminum metal
129. What role does Kalahandi play in Odisha's aluminum production?
a) It is the largest consumer of aluminum products.
b) It hosts major aluminum manufacturing plants.
c) It is the primary source of bauxite mining.
d) It is the leading exporter of aluminum goods.
Answer: c) It is the primary source of bauxite mining.
130. What mineral does Odisha produce the most of?
a) Coal
b) Iron Ore
c) Manganese
d) Bauxite
Answer: c) Manganese
131. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India?
a) Maharashtra
b) Karnataka
c) Odisha
d) Gujarat
Answer: c) Odisha
132. What is manganese primarily used for in Odisha?
a) Cement Production
b) Steel Production

- c) Aluminum Production
d) Fertilizer Manufacturing
Answer: b) Steel Production
133. Which mineral resource contributes significantly to Odisha's aluminum production?
a) Iron Ore
b) Bauxite
c) Coal
d) Chromite
Answer: b) Bauxite
134. Which company is a major player in aluminum production in Odisha?
a) Tata Steel
b) Reliance Industries
c) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)
d) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
Answer: c) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)
135. What percentage of India's iron reserves does Odisha possess?
a) 10%
b) 15%
c) 20%
d) 25%
Answer: d) 25%
136. What portion of India's steel production capacity is contributed by Odisha?
a) 5%
b) 8%
c) 10%
d) 12%
Answer: c) 10%
137. Which state leads in aluminium production within India?
a) Gujarat
b) Maharashtra
c) Odisha

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- d) Karnataka
Answer: c) Odisha
138. What percentage of India's manganese resources does Odisha account for?
a) 30%
b) 35%
c) 44%
d) 50%
Answer: c) 44%
139. What is the primary industrial use of manganese in Odisha?
a) Aluminum production
b) Cement manufacturing
c) Fertilizer production
d) Steel manufacture
Answer: d) Steel manufacture
140. Why has the government of Odisha geared up exploration efforts for manganese?
a) To enhance agricultural production
b) To promote tourism
c) To cater to the steel industry's needs
d) To support the pharmaceutical industry
Answer: c) To cater to the steel industry's needs
141. What is the significance of manganese in the steel manufacturing process?
a) It improves electrical conductivity
b) It increases resistance to corrosion
c) It enhances tensile strength and hardness
d) It improves heat resistance
Answer: c) It enhances tensile strength and hardness
142. Apart from steel, where else is manganese widely used?
a) Glass manufacturing
b) Paper production
c) Plastic industry
d) Textile manufacturing
Answer: a) Glass manufacturing

143. Which three countries are among the world's top producers of aluminum?
a) China, India, Japan
b) India, Russia, Brazil
c) China, India, Russia
d) Russia, Australia, United States
Answer: c) China, India, Russia
144. Which mineral resource is primarily mined in Odisha?
a) Coal
b) Bauxite
c) Iron Ore
d) Gold
Answer: c) Iron Ore
145. Which Indian state is the largest producer of bauxite?
a) Gujarat
b) Jharkhand
c) Odisha
d) Maharashtra
Answer: c) Odisha
146. What percentage of India's total bauxite production is contributed by Odisha?
a) 24%
b) 49%
c) 8%
d) 9%
Answer: b) 49%
147. After Odisha, which state is the next largest producer of bauxite in India?
a) Gujarat
b) Jharkhand
c) Maharashtra
d) Chhattisgarh
Answer: a) Gujarat
148. Which mineral is the largest contributor to Odisha's economy?
a) Coal
b) Iron Ore

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- c) Bauxite
d) Chromite
Answer: b) Iron Ore
149. What is the primary use of chromite in Odisha?
a) Steel Production
b) Aluminum Production
c) Cement Manufacturing
d) Fertilizer Industry
Answer: a) Steel Production
150. What percentage of India's iron ore production does Odisha account for?
a) 35%
b) 47%
c) 57%
d) 62%
Answer: c) 57%
151. Over what period has iron ore production in Odisha seen a significant increase?
a) 2000-2010
b) 2010-2020
c) 1990-2000
d) 1980-1990
Answer: b) 2010-2020
152. In which districts of Odisha were gold reserves found?
a) Cuttack and Puri
b) Deogarh, Keonjhar, and Mayurbhanj
c) Koraput and Sundargarh
d) Balasore and Bhadrak
Answer: b) Deogarh, Keonjhar, and Mayurbhanj
153. When were the first surveys conducted to identify gold reserves in Odisha?
a) 1950s and 1960s
b) 1970s and 1980s
c) 1990s and 2000s
d) 2010s and 2020s
Answer: b) 1970s and 1980s
154. What is the primary purpose of a national park?
a) To promote urban development
b) To conserve natural ecosystems
c) To facilitate industrial expansion
d) To encourage hunting and fishing activities
Answer: b) To conserve natural ecosystems
155. When was Bhitarkanika National Park established?
a) 1985
b) 1998
c) 2005
d) 2010
Answer: b) 1998
156. What is the total area covered by Bhitarkanika National Park?
a) 100 sq km
b) 200 sq km
c) 145 sq km
d) 50 sq km
Answer: c) 145 sq km
157. Which district is Bhitarkanika National Park located in?
a) Cuttack
b) Kendrapara
c) Puri
d) Bhubaneswar
Answer: b) Kendrapara
158. What are some of the important fauna species found in Bhitarkanika National Park?
a) Lion, Tiger, Elephant
b) Crocodile, King Cobra, Indian Python
c) Deer, Rabbit, Squirrel
d) Peacock, Parrot, Sparrow
Answer: b) Crocodile, King Cobra, Indian Python
159. Where is the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve located?
A. Mayurbhanj district

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|---|---|
| <p>B. Angul district
C. Sundergarh district
D. Puri district
Answer: B. Angul district</p> <p>160. When did the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve come into existence?
A. 1994
B. 2002
C. 2007
D. 2010
Answer: B. 2002</p> <p>161. Which of the following districts does Mahanadi Elephant Reserve border?
A. Angul, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Kandhamal, and Dhenkanal
B. Mayurbhanj, Balangir, Kendujhar, Jharsuguda, and Bhadrak
C. Ganjam, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, and Khordha
D. Sambalpur, Sundargarh, and Jharsuguda
Answer: A. Angul, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Kandhamal, and Dhenkanal</p> <p>162. What is the total area covered by the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve?
A. 427 sq km
B. 963.87 sq km
C. 1,038 sq km
D. 4,374 sq km
Answer: C. 1,038 sq km</p> <p>163. Which of the following wildlife divisions is not part of the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve?
A. Satkosi Wildlife Division
B. Mahanadi Wildlife Division
C. Simlipal Wildlife Division
D. Athamalik Forest Division
Answer: C. Simlipal Wildlife Division</p> <p>164. How many elephant reserves are there in Odisha?
A. 1</p> | <p>B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: B. 2</p> <p>165. Which river does the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve derive its name from?
A. Brahmaputra
B. Ganges
C. Mahanadi
D. Godavari
Answer: C. Mahanadi</p> <p>166. What endangered species can be found in the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve?
A. Bengal Tiger
B. Gharial
C. Snow Leopard
D. Red Panda
Answer: B. Gharial</p> <p>167. What type of forests are predominant in the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve?
A. Rainforests
B. Desert Scrub
C. Moist Deciduous Forests
D. Coniferous Forests
Answer: C. Moist Deciduous Forests</p> <p>168. Which of the following bird species is not found in the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve?
A. Hornbills
B. Peafowl
C. Penguins
D. River Tern
Answer: C. Penguins</p> <p>169. In which district is Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary located?
A) Kendrapara
B) Puri
C) Cuttack
D) Khordha
Answer: B) Puri</p> |
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170. When was Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary established?

- A) 1972
- B) 1984
- C) 1990
- D) 2001

Answer: B) 1984

171. What is the approximate area covered by Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary?

- A) 45.32 sq km
- B) 61.84 sq km
- C) 71.72 sq km
- D) 83.96 sq km

Answer: C) 71.72 sq km

172. Which animal is considered the ideal habitat of the Chousingha in Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary?

- A) Black Buck
- B) Spotted Deer
- C) Monkey
- D) Hyena

Answer: A) Black Buck

173. What are some important features of Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary?

- A) Dense tropical rainforests
- B) Arid desert landscape
- C) Dry deciduous mixed forests with rich wildlife
- D) Snow-capped mountains

Answer: C) Dry deciduous mixed forests with rich wildlife

174. Which famous dam reservoir is located in the Western region of Odisha?

- A) Rourkela Dam
- B) Hirakud Dam
- C) Sambalpur Dam
- D) Bargarh Dam

Answer: B) Hirakud Dam

175. What type of forest tree vegetation is predominant in the Western region of Odisha?

- A) Teak Forests
- B) Sal Forests
- C) Pine Forests
- D) Tropical Dry Deciduous forests

Answer: D) Tropical Dry Deciduous forests

176. Which hill range in the Western region of Odisha is renowned for its rich medicinal flora?

- A) Similipal Hill Range
- B) Mahendragiri Hill Range
- C) Gandhamardan Hill Range
- D) Niyamgiri Hill Range

Answer: C) Gandhamardan Hill Range

177. What type of forest cover can be found in the Western region of Odisha?

- A) Evergreen Forests
- B) Mangrove Forests
- C) Semi-Evergreen Forests
- D) Tropical Rainforests

Answer: C) Semi-Evergreen Forests

178. Which forest range is famous for its large wildlife population in the Western region of Odisha?

- A) Badarama Forest Range
- B) Similipal Forest Range
- C) Lakhari Valley Sanctuary
- D) Chandaka Forest Range

Answer: C) Lakhari Valley Sanctuary

179. When did Simlipal Tiger Reserve come into existence?

- A) 1956
- B) 1966
- C) 1976
- D) 1986

Answer: A) 1956

180. Which district of Odisha is Simlipal Tiger Reserve located in?

- A) Sundargarh

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- B) Mayurbhanj
C) Keonjhar
D) Balasore
Answer: B) Mayurbhanj
181. What is the approximate area covered by Simlipal Tiger Reserve?
A) 1,500 sq km
B) 2,250 sq km
C) 2,750 sq km
D) 3,000 sq km
Answer: C) 2,750 sq km
182. In which year was Simlipal Tiger Reserve selected for implementation of the first phase of Project Tiger?
A) 1963
B) 1973
C) 1983
D) 1993
Answer: B) 1973
183. Which of the following species is NOT found in Simlipal Tiger Reserve according to the passage?
A) Leopard
B) Elephant
C) Tiger
D) Rhino
Answer: D) Rhino
184. What is the total population of Odisha as per the 2011 Census?
A) 4,19,74,218
B) 4,12,19,346
C) 4,19,72,318
D) 4,27,56,901
Answer: A) 4,19,74,218
185. What percentage of the Indian population does Odisha account for according to the Census 2011?
A) 2.64%
B) 3.47%
C) 5.21%
D) 6.83%
Answer: B) 3.47%
186. In which position does Odisha rank in terms of population among the states and union territories of India?
A) 9th
B) 10th
C) 11th
D) 12th
Answer: C) 11th
187. What is the number of male population in Odisha according to the Census 2011?
A) 2,12,12,136
B) 2,07,62,082
C) 2,19,35,790
D) 2,25,84,931
Answer: A) 2,12,12,136
188. Which district of Odisha has the highest population according to the Census 2011?
A) Ganjam
B) Deogarh
C) Jaipur
D) Cuttack
Answer: A) Ganjam
189. What was the total population growth rate of Odisha as per the Census 2011 data?
A) 11.8%
B) 14.05%
C) 23.32%
D) 26.9%
Answer: B) 14.05%
190. Which area experienced the highest growth rate according to Census 2011 data?
A) Rural areas
B) Urban areas
C) Both rural and urban areas had the same growth rate
D) Growth rate was not specified for any

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- particular area
Answer: B) Urban areas (26.9%)
191. What was the population growth rate of rural areas in Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 7.50%
B) 11.8%
C) 14.05%
D) 23.32%
Answer: B) 11.8%
192. Which district in Odisha had the highest population growth rate according to Census 2011?
A) Jagatsinghpur
B) Balangir
C) Cuttack
D) Puri
Answer: B) Balangir (23.32%)
193. What was the population growth rate of Jagatsinghpur district in Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 7.50%
B) 11.8%
C) 14.05%
D) 23.32%
Answer: A) 7.50%
194. What is the total population density of Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 270 persons per sq km
B) 800 persons per sq km
C) 91 persons per sq km
D) 979 persons per sq km
Answer: A) 270 persons per sq km
195. Which district in Odisha has the highest population density?
A) Khordha
B) Kandhamal
C) Rayagada
D) Nayagarh
Answer: A) Khordha

196. What is the sex ratio of Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 979 females per 1000 males
B) 1051 females per 1000 males
C) 915 females per 1000 males
D) 987 females per 1000 males
Answer: A) 979 females per 1000 males
197. Which district in Odisha has the highest sex ratio?
A) Rayagada
B) Khordha
C) Nayagarh
D) Kandhamal
Answer: A) Rayagada
198. What is the sex ratio among the SC population in Odisha?
A) 987 females per 1000 males
B) 1029 females per 1000 males
C) 932 females per 1000 males
D) 941 females per 1000 males
Answer: B) 1029 females per 1000 males
199. What percentage of the population in Odisha follows Hinduism?
A) 93.63%
B) 2.77%
C) 2.17%
D) 1.43%
Answer: A) 93.63%
200. What is the literacy rate of Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 72.97%
B) 86.88%
C) 46.43%
D) 81.59%
Answer: A) 72.9%
201. Which district in Odisha has the highest literacy rate?
A) Khordha
B) Nabarangpur

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- C) Rayagada
D) Kandhamal
Answer: A) Khordha
202. What is the male literacy rate of Odisha?
A) 81.59%
B) 69.02%
C) 52.24%
D) 70.22%
Answer: A) 81.59%
203. What is the rural literacy rate of Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 70.22%
B) 85.75%
C) 69.02%
D) 52.24%
Answer: A) 70.22%
204. What is the total child population (0-6 years) of Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 53,73,194
B) 52,73,194
C) 54,73,194
D) 51,73,194
Answer: B) 52,73,194
205. Which district in Odisha has the highest child population (0-6 years) as per Census 2011?
A) Deogarh
B) Ganjam
C) Khordha
D) Boudh
Answer: B) Ganjam
206. What is the child population (0-6 years) in Deogarh district as per Census 2011?
A) 39,917
B) 42,158
C) 48,165
D) 56,271
Answer: A) 39,917
207. What percentage of the total population of Odisha is classified as rural as per Census 2011?
A) 81.67%
B) 83.31%
C) 84.92%
D) 79.15%
Answer: B) 83.31%
208. Which district in Odisha has the highest rural population percentage as per Census 2011?
A) Boudh
B) Khordha
C) Ganjam
D) Deogarh
Answer: A) Boudh
209. What is the percentage of urban population in Odisha as per Census 2011?
A) 18.45%
B) 16.69%
C) 14.23%
D) 20.11%
Answer: B) 16.69%
210. Which district in Odisha has the highest urban population percentage as per Census 2011?
A) Khordha
B) Boudh
C) Ganjam
D) Deogarh
Answer: A) Khordha
211. What is the urban population percentage in Boudh district as per Census 2011?
A) 4.63%
B) 8.25%
C) 12.47%
D) 15.93%
Answer: A) 4.63%

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212. In terms of Scheduled Caste population, what rank does Odisha hold among all states as per Census 2011?

- A) 9th
- B) 11th
- C) 13th
- D) 15th

Answer: B) 11th

213. What percentage of the total population of Odisha is constituted by the Scheduled Caste population as per Census 2011?

- A) 15.2%
- B) 17.1%
- C) 19.5%
- D) 21.8%

Answer: B) 17.1%

214. Which dynasty was the first to establish a strong empire in Odisha during the Medieval era?

- A) Gajapati Dynasty
- B) Bhoi Dynasty
- C) Ganga or Eastern Ganga Dynasty
- D) Karrani Dynasty

Answer: C) Ganga or Eastern Ganga Dynasty

215. Which renowned temples were built by the Ganga rulers during their reign in Odisha?

- A) Sun Temple and Lingaraja Temple
- B) Meenakshi Temple and Brihadeeswarar Temple
- C) Konark Temple and Jagannath Temple
- D) Kailasanathar Temple and Hoysaleswara Temple

Answer: C) Konark Temple and Jagannath Temple

216. Who established the Gajapati dynasty in Odisha?

- A) Emperor Kapilendra Deva
- B) Marathas
- C) Mughals

D) Karrani Dynasty

Answer: A) Emperor Kapilendra Deva

217. Which dynasty was the first Muslim empire in Odisha?

- A) Karrani Dynasty
- B) Gajapati Dynasty
- C) Bhoi Dynasty
- D) Marathas

Answer: A) Karrani Dynasty

218. Who took over Odisha after the Karrani Dynasty, making it a part of their empire?

- A) Marathas
- B) British
- C) Mughals
- D) Naib Nazims of Bengal

Answer: D) Naib Nazims of Bengal

219. Who was the founder of the Ganga dynasty?

- A) Anantavarman Vajrahasta V
- B) Chodagangadeva
- C) Konkani Varma
- D) Narasimhadeva I

Answer: C) Konkani Varma

220. Which of the following rulers of the Ganga dynasty is credited with ruling over the region extending from the Ganga to the Godavari?

- A) Chodagangadeva
- B) Rajaraja II
- C) Anangabhimadeva III
- D) Narasimhadeva I

Answer: A) Chodagangadeva

221. During the rule of the Ganga dynasty, which of the following temple architectures reached its zenith?

- A) Mukhlingam
- B) Shri Kurman
- C) Simhachalam
- D) Sun temple at Konark

Answer: D) Sun temple at Konark

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222. Who among the following rulers of the Ganga dynasty is associated with the construction of the famous Sun temple at Konark?

- A) Rajaraja II
- B) Anangabhimadeva III
- C) Narasimhadeva I
- D) Bhanudeva IV

Answer: C) Narasimhadeva I

223. Which poet flourished during the reign of Rajaraja II of the Ganga dynasty?

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Tulsidas
- C) Kabir
- D) Jayadeva

Answer: D) Jayadeva

224. Who founded the Gajapati dynasty and is also known as Kapilendra Routray?

- A) Purushottam Deva
- B) Prataparudra Deva
- C) Kapilendra Deva
- D) Kakharua Deva

Answer: C) Kapilendra Deva

225. Which Odia poet wrote the Mahabharata in the Odia language during the Gajapati period?

- A) Sarala Dasa
- B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- C) Kabir Das
- D) Tulsidas

Answer: A) Sarala Dasa

226. Who was the most powerful Hindu king of his time and expanded the Odisha empire from the lower Ganga to the Cauvery?

- A) Purushottam Deva
- B) Prataparudra Deva
- C) Kapilendra Deva
- D) Kakharua Deva

Answer: C) Kapilendra Deva

227. Who was the last ruler of the Gajapati dynasty, and who killed him?

- A) Prataparudra Deva, killed by Kakharua Deva
- B) Kakharua Deva, killed by Govinda Vidyadhara
- C) Kapilendra Deva, killed by Purushottam Deva
- D) Purushottam Deva, killed by Prataparudra Deva

Answer: B) Kakharua Deva, killed by Govinda Vidyadhara

228. During whose reign did Sri Chaitanya, the famous Vaishnav saint of Bengal, come to Odisha?

- A) Purushottam Deva
- B) Prataparudra Deva
- C) Kapilendra Deva
- D) Kakharua Deva

Answer: B) Prataparudra Deva

229. Who was the first Muslim ruler to establish control over Odisha in 1568?

- A) Sulaiman Khan Karrani
- B) Daud Khan Karrani
- C) Lodi Khan
- D) Qutlu Khan Lohani

Answer: A) Sulaiman Khan Karrani

230. Where did Sulaiman Khan Karrani transfer his capital to?

- A) Gaur
- B) Tandah
- C) Puri
- D) RajMahal

Answer: B) Tandah

231. Who were the appointed governors of Odisha and Puri by Sulaiman Khan Karrani?

- A) Daud Khan Karrani and Kalapahar
- B) Lodi Khan and Qutlu Khan Lohani
- C) RajMahal and Gaur

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- D) Tukario and Katak
Answer: B) Lodi Khan and Qutlu Khan Lohani
232. What was the outcome of the Battle of Tukario in 1575?
A) Sulaiman Khan Karrani's victory
B) Mughal victory
C) Treaty of Katak
D) Transfer of power to Daud Khan Karrani
Answer: B) Mughal victory
233. Who was the Hindu general known for bringing large-scale destruction to temples and facilitating the victory of the Karrani dynasty?
A) Daud Khan Karrani
B) Sulaiman Khan Karrani
C) Kalapahar
D) Lodi Khan
Answer: C) Kalapahar
234. Who was the Mughal general responsible for the beginning of Mughal rule in Odisha?
A) Qutlu Khan Lohani
B) Nasir Khan
C) Raja Mansingh
D) Daud Khan Karrani
Answer: C) Raja Mansingh
235. When did Qutlu Khan Lohani declare himself independent and assume the title of 'Qutlu Shah'?
A) 1590
B) 1592
C) 1593
D) 1595
Answer: A) 1590
236. Who was appointed as the Governor of Odisha by Qutlu Shah?
A) Daud Khan Karrani
B) Nasir Khan
C) Raja Mansingh
D) Qutlu Khan Lohani
Answer: B) Nasir Khan

237. Which region of Odisha was surrendered by Nasir Khan during his governance?
A) Cuttack
B) Bhubaneswar
C) Puri
D) Balasore
Answer: C) Puri
238. When did Mansingh, the Governor of Bihar, defeat Nasir Khan and bring Odisha under Mughal rule?
A) 18th April, 1590
B) 18th April, 1592
C) 18th April, 1593
D) 18th April, 1595
Answer: B) 18th April, 1592
239. Who was appointed as the Subahdar of Odisha during Aurangzeb's reign?
a) Murshid Quli Khan-I
b) Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan
c) Muhammad Taqi Khan
d) Alivardi Khan
Answer: a) Murshid Quli Khan-I
240. Which Naib Nazim of Bengal sent a large amount of revenue from Odisha to the Delhi Court for securing his position?
a) Murshid Quli Khan-I
b) Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan
c) Muhammad Taqi Khan
d) Alivardi Khan
Answer: b) Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan
241. Who attacked the Jagannath temple at Puri during their tenure as the deputy Governor of Odisha?
a) Murshid Quli Khan-I
b) Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan
c) Muhammad Taqi Khan
d) Alivardi Khan
Answer: c) Muhammad Taqi Khan

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242. Who revived the worship of lords in the grand temple at Puri during their administration of Odisha?

- a) Murshid Quli Khan-II
- b) Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan
- c) Muhammad Taqi Khan
- d) Alivardi Khan

Answer: a) Murshid Quli Khan-II

243. Who defeated Sarfarag Khan in the Battle of Giria and became the ruler of Odisha?

- a) Murshid Quli Khan-I
- b) Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan
- c) Muhammad Taqi Khan
- d) Alivardi Khan

Answer: d) Alivardi Khan

244. Which body of water borders Odisha on the east?A) Arabian Sea

- B) Indian Ocean
- C) Bay of Bengal
- D) Pacific Ocean

Answer: C) Bay of Bengal

245. Between which parallels of latitude is Odisha located?A) 15.49'N and 20.34'N

- B) 16.49'N and 22.34'N
- C) 17.49'N and 23.34'N
- D) 17.49'N and 22.34'N

Answer: D) 17.49'N and 22.34'N

246. Which two states border Odisha on the west and the south respectively?A) Telangana and Tamil Nadu

- B) Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu
- C) Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh
- D) Madhya Pradesh and Telangana

Answer: C) Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh

247. What is the total length of Odisha's coastline?A) About 300 kms

- B) About 350 kms
- C) About 400 kms

D) About 450 kms

Answer: D) About 450 kms

248. Between which meridians of longitude is Odisha located?A) 81.27'E and 87.29'E

- B) 80.27'E and 86.29'E
- C) 79.27'E and 85.29'E
- D) 82.27'E and 88.29'E

Answer: A) 81.27'E and 87.29'E

249. Which state shares its border with Odisha in the west and northwest?A) Andhra Pradesh

- B) Jharkhand
- C) Chhattisgarh
- D) West Bengal

Answer: C) Chhattisgarh

250. Which state shares its border with Odisha in the north-east?A) West Bengal

- B) Andhra Pradesh
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) Karnataka

Answer: A) West Bengal

251. Which state shares its border with Odisha in the north?A) Maharashtra

- B) Gujarat
- C) Jharkhand
- D) Rajasthan

Answer: C) Jharkhand

252. Which state shares its border with Odisha in the south?A) Tamil Nadu

- B) Andhra Pradesh
- C) Karnataka
- D) Kerala

Answer: B) Andhra Pradesh

253. What is the total area of Odisha in square kilometers?A) 1,55,707 km²

- B) 1,45,607 km²
- C) 1,35,707 km²
- D) 1,65,707 km²

Answer: A) 1,55,707 km²

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254. What is the approximate length of Odisha from north to south in kilometers?A) 500 km

B) 600 km

C) 700 km

D) 800 km

Answer: C) 700 km

255. What is the approximate width of Odisha from east to west in kilometers?A) 400 km

B) 450 km

C) 500 km

D) 550 km

Answer: C) 500 km

256. What is the alternative name for the Odisha Coastal Plains?A) Utkal Plains

B) Satpura Plains

C) Coromandel Plains

D) Malwa Plains

Answer: A) Utkal Plains

257. Which major rivers form the deltas in the Odisha Coastal Plains?A) Ganges, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra

B) Mahanadi, Brahmani, and Subarnarekha

C) Krishna, Godavari, and Cauvery

D) Indus, Chenab, and Jhelum

Answer: B) Mahanadi, Brahmani, and Subarnarekha

258. What is another name given to the Odisha Coastal Plains due to the deltas of the six major rivers?A) Hexadeltaic region

B) Triveni region

C) Panchanadi region

D) Trivandrum region

Answer: A) Hexadeltaic region

259. Which age do the Odisha Coastal Plains belong to geologically?A) Jurassic Age

B) Paleogene and Neogene ages

C) Triassic Age

D) Cretaceous Age

Answer: B) Paleogene and Neogene ages

260. What is the maximum width of the Odisha Coastal Plains near?A) Subarnarekha Delta

B) Brahmani Delta

C) Mahanadi Delta

D) Rushikulya Delta

Answer: C) Mahanadi Delta

261. What is the name given to the region stretching from the Subarnarekha basin to the Rushikulya basin?A) Tri-deltaic region

B) Bi-deltaic region

C) Hexadeltaic region

D) Tetradeltaic region

Answer: C) Hexadeltaic region

262. Where are the Odisha Coastal Plains narrowest?A) Ganjam District

B) Puri District

C) Khordha District

D) Baleshwar District

Answer: A) Ganjam District

263. What is the narrowest part of the Odisha Coastal Plains known as?A) Balasore Plain

B) Mahanadi Plain

C) Ganjam Plain

D) Khordha Plain

Answer: C) Ganjam Plain

264. Which district is the Northern Coastal Plain located in?A) Khordha

B) Baleshwar (Balasore)

C) Ganjam

D) Puri

Answer: B) Baleshwar (Balasore)

265. Which region in Odisha is known as the "Gift of Six Rivers"?A) Western Ghats

B) Southern Coastal Plains

C) Northern Plateau

D) Hexadeltaic region

Answer: D) Hexadeltaic region

266. What is the dominant feature of the Odisha Coastal Plains?

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- A) Rolling hills
B) Sedimentary landforms
C) Rocky coastline
D) Sand dunes
Answer: B) Sedimentary landforms
267. What forms the western boundary of the Odisha Coastal Plains?
A) Satpura Range
B) Vindhya Range
C) Eastern Ghats
D) Western Ghats
Answer: C) Eastern Ghats
268. Which basin is the southernmost part of the Odisha Coastal Plains located in?
A) Subarnarekha Basin
B) Brahmani Basin
C) Mahanadi Basin
D) Rushikulya Basin
Answer: D) Rushikulya Basin
269. Which district contains the Middle Coastal Plain of Odisha?
A) Baleshwar
B) Ganjam
C) Puri
D) Khordha
Answer: C) Puri
270. What is the dominant feature in the Central Plateau region of Odisha?
A) High mountains
B) Fertile plains
C) Dense forests
D) Coastal plains
Answer: B) Fertile plains
271. Which rivers' deltas make up the North Coastal Plain of Odisha? A) Mahanadi and Brahmani
B) Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha
C) Baitarani and Rushikulya

- D) Ganga and Yamuna
Answer: B) Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha
272. What characterizes the Middle Coastal Plain of Odisha? A) It is the narrowest coastal plain.
B) It is comprised of the deltas of the Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha rivers.
C) It is the widest and largest coastal plain.
D) It is home to the Chilika Lake.
Answer: C) It is the widest and largest coastal plain.
273. Which region of Odisha consists of the lacustrine plain of Chilika Lake and the Rushikulya River delta? A) North Coastal Plain
B) Middle Coastal Plain
C) South Coastal Plain
D) Western Plateau
Answer: C) South Coastal Plain
274. What is found in the Middle Coastal Plain of Odisha that provides evidence of past 'back bays'? A) Rocky outcrops
B) Sand dunes
C) Lakes
D) Hills
Answer: C) Lakes
275. What was Baji Rout's profession? A) Farmer
B) Soldier
C) Boatman
D) Teacher
Answer: C) Boatman
276. What did Baji Rout refuse to do for the Indian Imperial Police? A) Guide them to a hideout
B) Ferry them across the Brahmani River
C) Provide them with food and water
D) Give them shelter for the night
Answer: B) Ferry them across the Brahmani River

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277. Where did the incident involving Baji Rout and the Indian Imperial Police take place?
A) Puri Beach

B) Chilika Lake

C) Mahanadi River

D) Nilakanthapur Ghat, Bhuban, Dhenkanal district

Answer: D) Nilakanthapur Ghat, Bhuban, Dhenkanal district

278. On what date did Baji Rout lose his life for refusing to comply with the Indian Imperial Police?
A) 5 October 1926

B) 11 October 1938

C) 26 January 1950

D) 15 August 1947

Answer: B) 11 October 1938

279. Who gave the slogan "Tum mujhe khoon do, main tumhe azaadi doonga"?
A) Mahatma Gandhi

B) Subhash Chandra Bose

C) Jawaharlal Nehru

D) Sardar Patel

Answer: B) Subhash Chandra Bose

280. The slogan "Karo ya maro" was given by which Indian freedom fighter?
A) Lala Lajpat Rai

B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

C) Mahatma Gandhi

D) Bhagat Singh

Answer: C) Mahatma Gandhi

281. Which freedom fighter is associated with the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad"?
A) Bhagat Singh

B) Subhash Chandra Bose

C) Mahatma Gandhi

D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: A) Bhagat Singh

282. "Sarfarooshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil me hai" was a slogan given by which freedom

fighter?
A) Mahatma Gandhi

B) Bhagat Singh

C) Ramprasad Bismil

D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: C) Ramprasad Bismil

283. Who popularized the slogan "Satyameva Jayate"?
A) Subhash Chandra Bose

B) Mahatma Gandhi

C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

D) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya

Answer: D) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya

284. When was Madhusudan Das born?
A) 4 February 1934

B) 28 April 1848

C) 1 April 1936

D) 15 August 1947

Answer: B) 28 April 1848

285. What organization did Madhusudan Das found in 1903?
A) Utkal Sabha

B) Odisha Union

C) Utkal Sammilani

D) Indian National Congress

Answer: C) Utkal Sammilani

286. When is Madhusudan Das's birthday celebrated as Lawyers' Day in Odisha?
A) 28 April

B) 4 February

C) 15 August

D) 1 April

Answer: A) 28 April

287. What is one of the titles given to Madhusudan Das?
A) Mahatma

B) Bapu

C) Utkal Gouraba (Pride of Utkal)

D) Deshbandhu

Answer: C) Utkal Gouraba (Pride of Utkal)

288. Madhusudan Das was known for campaigning for the unification of which Indian region?
A) Bengal

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- B) Karnataka
C) Odisha
D) Punjab
Answer: C) Odisha
289. What is the nickname given to Parbati Giri? A) Rani of Jhansi
B) Utkal Gouraba
C) Mother Teresa of Western Odisha
D) Nightingale of Odisha
Answer: C) Mother Teresa of Western Odisha
290. Which Indian state is associated with both Sarala Devi and Parbati Giri? A) West Bengal
B) Maharashtra
C) Odisha
D) Gujarat
Answer: C) Odisha
291. In which field was Sarala Devi a prominent figure? A) Music and Arts
B) Freedom movement
C) Agriculture
D) Business
Answer: B) Freedom movement
292. Who is considered Odisha's first lady freedom fighter? A) Parbati Giri
B) Sarala Devi
C) Madhusudan Das
D) Jayee Rajguru
Answer: B) Sarala Devi
293. Who is Sarala Devi? A) A prominent social reformer from Maharashtra
B) The first female graduate from Odisha
C) A prominent freedom fighter from Odisha
D) A musician known for her classical singing
Answer: C) A prominent freedom fighter from Odisha
294. When did Mahatma Gandhi first visit Odisha? A) March 23, 1921
B) April 15, 1922
C) February 10, 1923

- D) May 30, 1924
Answer: A) March 23, 1921
295. What significant event was taking place on Mahatma Gandhi's first visit to Odisha? A) Diwali
B) Holi
C) Dola Purnima
D) Pongal
Answer: C) Dola Purnima
296. Where did Mahatma Gandhi conduct his first meeting in Odisha on March 24, 1921? A) Puri Beach
B) Gandhi Padia in Bhadrak
C) Qadam-e-Rasool in Cuttack
D) Brahmapur Stadium
Answer: C) Qadam-e-Rasool in Cuttack
297. Who gave the title "Utkalmani" to Gopabandhu Das? A) Mahatma Gandhi
B) Jawaharlal Nehru
C) Prafulla Chandra Roy
D) Subhas Chandra Bose
Answer: C) Prafulla Chandra Roy
298. What does the title "Utkalmani" mean? A) The Brave Heart of Odisha
B) The Teacher of Odisha
C) The Jewel of Odisha
D) The Voice of Odisha
Answer: C) The Jewel of Odisha
299. In which district is Sakhigopal, the place where Gopabandhu Das established the Satyabadi High School, located? A) Cuttack
B) Puri
C) Khordha
D) Balasore
Answer: B) Puri
300. What was the name of the monthly literary magazine launched by Gopabandhu Das? A) Satyabadi
B) Utkal Deepika

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- C) Prajatantra
D) The Odisha Review
Answer: A) Satyabadi

