

1. Who is said to have been the last independent Hindu king of medieval Odisha?

- A. Divyasimhadeva
- B. Pratapdeva
- C. Birakishoredeva
- D. Mukundadeva

Mukunda Deva or Mukunda Harichandana or Telanga Mukunda Deva (1559-1568 A.D) was the founder of "Chalukya dynasty" in ancient Orissa (now Odisha). He came to the throne at Kataka in 1559 after killing Raghuram Raya Chotaraya, the last Bhoi ruler. During his reign he tried to revive the power of Orissa

2. In which battle was Mukundadeva defeated?

- A. Gohiritikiri
- B. Mandaran
- C. Devar Konda
- D. Kondavidu

- ✓ Mukundadeva defeated the king of Gauda and then performed Tulapurusha (the ceremony of weighing against gold).
- ✓ Mukundadeva fought with the invading army at Gohiratikari (near Jajpur) and was killed in the battle.
- ✓ The capture of Orissa 1568: Orissa's problems actually started with Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Under his influence, Prataparudra Gajapati turned towards Bhakti and neglected the kingdom military tradition of Kalinga.

3. In which year Kalapahad invaded Odisha?

- A. 1647<sup>x</sup>
- B. 1643<sup>x</sup>
- C. 1568
- D. 1547

- ✓ The Afghan raid on Odisha inaugurated a new phase in Odisha's Medieval history. It made way for the establishment of muslim dominance in Odisha.
- ✓ In 1568 Sulaiman Khan Karrani sent his son Bayazid Khan Karrani and the famous general Kalapahad (Kala Pahar) against Mukunda Deva, the king of Utkal.
- ✓ Sulaiman was able to bring the entire area under his rule after a few battle against odias.
- ✓ Sulaiman was a devoted Muslim and built the Sona mosque in old Maldah.

- ✓ Kalapahad (General of Sulaiman Karrani ) sacked the Jagannath temple and took Puri under control.
- ✓ Sulaiman Karrani appointed Ismail Khan Lodhi as Governor of Odisha and Qutlu Khan Lohani as Governor of Puri respectively.

4. Who founded the Bhoi dynasty?

- A. Chakrapatapa ✗
- B. Mukundadeva ✗
- C. Govinda vidyadhar ✓
- D. Narasimha Jena ✓

Govinda Vidyadhara was the founder of Bhoi Dynasty in Eastern India. He belonged to writer caste and came from a community of accountants or Bhoi.

1541-1560

- 1541-1548\* - Govinda Vidyadhara ✓
- 1548-1557 - Chakrapatapa ✓
- 1557-1558 - Narsimha Jena ✓
- 1558-1560 - Raghuram Jena ✓

Capital ✓ Cuttack (1541-1560)

✓ Khurda (1568-1804)

✓ Puri (1809-1947)

5. The last of the Nanda rulers -

- A. Dhananda ✓
- B. SivaNanda
- C. Seshanada
- D. Dibandand

The last of the Nanda rulers, Dhana Nanda was highly unpopular due to his oppressive tax regime.

6. The mandala state which comprised te present Bastar-koraput tract was called

- A. The Amvavadi Mandala
- B. Siddhanda Mandala
- C. The Chakrakota Mandala ✓
- D. kolleda mandala

The Chindaka Nagas were a dynasty that ruled over parts of modern-day Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Their kingdom was known as Chakrakota mandala and included the present-day districts of Bastar, Koraput and Kalahandi.

7. In which year was the Kalinga Studio established?

- A. 1976
- B. 1980
- C. 1982 ✓
- D. 1987

The Kalinga Studio had been established in 1982 to promote films. By 2012, however, it had incurred losses amounting to Rs 322.36 lakh

8. Which of the following is common about Pipli, Butapalli, Khalikote, Tushra and Chikiti in Odisha?

- A. Brass work ✗
- B. Applique work →
- C. Filigree work
- D. Mural painting

Applique work, Applique is a type of embroidery that employs a smaller patch or fabric to be applied or sewed onto a larger fabric or surface. It is mostly one piece of fabric in its entirety.

9. Dhokra is an alloy of brass, nickel and: —

- A. Copper
- B. Tin
- C. Zinc ✓
- D. Iron

$Z + Ni + B = Dhokra$

rodew

Dhokra alloy

DHOKRA/BELL METAL is an alloy of brass, nickel and zinc that gives an antique effects of the castings. One of the earliest known lost wax artifacts is the dancing girl of Mohenjo-Daro.

10. 'Lacuer Toys' a popular handicraft in Odisha is found mainly in:

- A. Balasore
- B. Bhuban
- C. Ranpur
- D. Sonapur

Balasore (Jhau khandei) in Odisha is famous for Lacquer craft. The fashionable & unique craft is prepared traditionally for over 100 years in Odisha.

11. 'Terracotta' handicraft has its place of origin in:

- A. Cuttack
- B. Ganjam
- C. Nawarangpur
- D. Baragarh

'Terracotta' handicraft has its place of origin in Nawarangpur.

12. The central tower of the Lord Lingaraj temple in Bhubaneswar is about:

- A. 180 ft tall
- B. 190 ft tall
- C. 220 ft tall
- D. 160 ft tall

Lingaraj Temple, built in 11th century, is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is considered as the largest temple of the city. Built by king Jajati Keshari of Soma Vansh, the main tower of this temple measures 180-feet in height.

13. Kalyani Project in Odisha is associated with:

- A. Cattle
- B. Paddy
- C. Sanitation
- D. Primary Education

The 'Kalyani' Integrated Livestock Development Programme was inaugurated by honorable Chief Minister of Odisha Mr. Naveen Patnaik on Oct 2010 to serve the backward and draught effected areas of Odisha.

14. Telkoi in region in Kendujhar district is well-known for which of the following crop production?

- A. Cotton
- B. Coffee
- C. Tea
- D. Mango

Keonjhar district's climate is known for being conducive to growing different varieties of mango. In mango production, Keonjhar's Telkoi has a special identity.

15. The Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) was established in:

- A. 1981
- B. 1983
- C. 1985
- D. 1987

Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) was set up by the Government of Odisha as a statutory Corporation in 1981. IDCO has been acting as the Nodal Agency for providing industrial infrastructure and land for industrial and infrastructure projects in the State.

16. Odisha Sponge Iron and Steel Limited was set up in:

- A. 1969
- B. 1977
- C. 1979
- D. 1989

Orissa Sponge iron & Steel Limited (OSISL), is a first joint Sector Company in the state of Odisha which was incorporated in 1979 and promoted by Industrial Promotion & Investment Corpn.

17. The Odisha Small Industries Corporation was established in:

- A. 1969
- B. 1972
- C. 1978
- D. 1988

THE ODISHA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. (OSIC) was established on 3rd April, 1972 as a wholly owned Corporation of Government of Odisha.

18. Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board Act was made in the year:

- A. 1948
- B. 1959
- C. 1955
- D. 1963

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATUTORY BOARD FOR ORGANISING, DEVELOPING AND REGULATING THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

IN THE STATE OF ORISSA. 1. Short title, extent and commencement. - (1) This Act may be called the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955.

19. The Odisha Power Generation Corporation came into being in:

- A. 1975
- B. 1984
- C. 1995
- D. 1998

Incorporated on November 14, 1984 OPGC started as a wholly owned Government Company of the State of Odisha with the main objective of establishing, operating & maintaining large Thermal power generating stations.

20. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been set up by:

- A. SIDBI
- B. IDBI
- C. NABARD
- D. SBI

Government of India created the RIDF in NABARD in 1995-96, with an initial corpus of ₹ 2,000 crore.

21. In which year Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) was introduced in Odisha?

- A. 1995
- B. 1997
- C. 1999
- D. 2001

April 1999 in rural areas of the country. SGSY is holistic Scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.

22. The largest district in Odisha in terms of area is:

- A. Mayurbhanj
- B. Koraput
- C. Ganjam
- D. Cuttack

Mayurbhanj district is one of the 30 districts in the Odisha state of eastern India. It holds the distinction of being the largest district in Odisha by area. The district's headquarters is located in Baripada, with other major towns including Rairangpur, Karanjia, and Bahalda.

23. Nayagarh District was carved out of the erstwhile:

- A. Ganjam District
- B. Puri District
- C. Cuttack District
- D. None of the above

An administrative District of Odisha, Nayagarh District was created in 1st April 1993 when the erstwhile Puri District was split into three distinct Districts. The District is bounded by Cuttack District on the North, Kandhamal District on the West, Ganjam District on the South and Khordha District on its East.

24. Nuapada District was carved out of:

- A. Kandhamal District
- B. Sundargarh District
- C. Sambalpur District
- D. Kalahandi District

Nuapada District was created on 1st April 1993 by carving out of undivided Kalahandi District with an area of 3,852 Sq. Kms. it consists of 670 nos.

25. Nuapada District came into existence on 1st April in the year:

- A. 1993
- B. 1991
- C. 1992
- D. 1948

Nuapada District was created on 1st April 1993 by carving out of undivided Kalahandi District with an area of 3,852 Sq. Kms. it consists of 670 nos. of Revenue villages having population of 6,10,382 as per 2011 census.

26. Tarabalo in Nayagarh District is well known for:

- A. Waterfall
- B. Hot spring
- C. Freshwater Lake

D. Wildlife Sanctuary

Tarabalo is known for a cluster of hot springs dotted over an area of 8 acres.

Tarabalo is located in Nayagarh district of Odisha. Sulphur water of the springs having certain medicinal properties is believed to be useful for a long time treatment of skin diseases and also related to religious rituals.

27. Which place in Subarnapur District is also known as Patali Srikhetra?

A. Baidyanath

B. Tarya

C. Kotasamlai

D. Charda

It is located in the foot of Trikut Hill at Kotsamalai of the Birmaharajpur subdivision of Subarnapur district, Odisha, India. It is widely believed that the idol of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra were kept hiding in the caves of the Trikut for a period of 144 years.

28. Sundargarh District was constituted on 1st January in the year:

A. 1936

B. 1948

C. 1951

D. 1991

Sundargarh District was constituted on the 1st January, 1948, out of the two ex-States of Gangpur and Bonai, which merged with Odisha on that day.

29. The coronation of Kapilendradeva took place in:

A. 1435

B. 1436

C. 1448

D. 1456

Kapilendra Deva was the founder of the Gajapati dynasty that ruled parts of eastern and southern India including presentday Odisha. 29 June 1435 Bhubaneswar, Gajapati Empire

30. The height of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri from road level is:

A. 214 ft. 8 inch

B. 220 ft. 8 inch



C. 225 ft. 9 inch

D. 324 ft. 6 inch

The height of the main temple or Vimana above the road level is 214.8”.

31. Similipal project for Tigers was launched as a part of the national programme in:

A. 1973

B. 1983

C. 1969

D. 1958

It was formally designated a tiger reserve under Project Tiger in May 1973. The Government of Orissa declared Similipal as a wildlife sanctuary in 1979 with an area of 2750 sq. km.

32. 'Sundari' typical species of tree is found in:

A. Monsoon Forest

B. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest

C. North Tropical Evergreen Forest

D. Tidal Mangrove Forest

Sundari, a well-known species of trees found in mangrove forests. The mangrove forests can survive in saline water. In India, Sundari trees are found in Sunderban delta in West Bengal and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

33. In the Mahabharata of Sarala das, which of the regions has been referred to modern Bhubaneswar?

A. Yamnika tirtha

B. krutivasa kshetra

C. Arka kshetra

D. Ekamra kshetra

In the Mahabharata of Sarala Das the Krutivasa Kshetra region has been referred to as modern Bhubaneswar

34. Shri Chaitanya died in the year of (A. D)

A. 1509

B. 1523

C. 1534

D. 1548

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	
Personal	
Born	Vishvambhar Mishra 18 February 1486 Nabadwip, Bengal Sultanate (present-day West Bengal, India)
Died	14 June 1534 (aged 48) Puri, Gajapati Kingdom (present-day Odisha, India)

35. The author of Keshav koili

A. Balaram das

B. vatsa das

C. markanda das

D. Yasobanta das

The earliest known Chautisa is the Kesaba koili of Markanda Dasa.

36. The capital of the Ganga empire under Chodagangadeva

A. Amravati

B. Tosali

C. Kataka

D. Kalinganagri

Gangesvara Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva (r. 1077–1150) was an Eastern Ganga monarch who reigned between 1077 CE to 1150 CE. He was the ruler of the Kalinga region from river Ganga to Godavari, and later the early medieval Odisha region with the incorporation of the constituent regions with the decline of the Somavamshis.

37. Which of the following was the smallest unit during the Somavamsi kingdom?

A. Bhoga

B. Khanda

C. Grama

D. Bhukti

The Somavamshi or Keshari dynasty ruled parts of present-day Odisha in eastern India between the 9th and the 12th centuries. Their capitals included Yayatinagara (modern Binka) and Abhinava-Yayatinagara (modern Jajpur).

38. The capital of Bhaumakaras was

- A. jaipur
- B. kalinganagri
- C. guhesvarapataka
- D. none of the above

Bhaumakara) established its rule over the coastal belt of Odisha in the first, half of the eighth century A. D.. Their kingdom, called Toshala, included parts of present-day Odisha. The capital of this dynasty, called as Guhadevapataka or Guhesvarapataka was situated near modern Jajpur town of the Jajpur district.

39. The kingdom of Bhaumakaras was known as

- A. Kosala
- B. Trikalinga
- C. Tosali
- D. Odra

The early ruler of the Bhaumakara dynasty follows Buddhism but later they start following Vaishnavism and Shaivism. The kingdom of the Bhaumakara dynasty called Toskala

40. Who among the following is the first Odia to have received Padma Shri Award?

- A. Smt. Sailabala Das
- B. Dr. Artaballav Mohanty
- C. ShriLaxmi Narayan Sahu
- D. Dr. Parsuram Mishra

Dr. Laxminarayan Sahu was an eminent and noted writer, poet, journalist from Orissa. Apart from Odia he was also known for his writings in Hindi, Bengali, English and Sanskrit. His famous stories are 'Veena', 'Sulata', and 'Pashara'. He was also editor of the Odia newspaper Sahakaara and English dailies - Vatarini and Star of Utkal. As a reformer, he fought against untouchability and social evils against women.

He was known for his writings and books that recorded the tribal myths of Odisha. His stories were connected with creation, heaven, and hell, life and death. He was awarded with Padma Shri in 1955 for his contributions in the field of Literature & Education.

41. In which year Odia film got first national award?

- A. 1951
- B. 1958
- C. 1959
- D. 1960

Sri Lokanath is a 1960 Indian Odia-language film directed by Prafulla Sengupta and based on a story by Aswini Kumar Ghosh. This Indian socio-fantasy film won a National Film Award in 1960, and was the 11th Odia film produced under Ruprang Pvt. Ltd. It was the first Odia film to receive a National Award.

42. Rukuna Rath is the chariot of:

- A. Lord Lingaraj
- B. Lord Jagannath
- C. Lord Balabhadra
- D. Lord Krishna

The 'Rukuna Rath Yatra' of Lord Lingaraj is celebrated on Ashokastami in Chaitra month. The festival is believed to be 'Papa Binashakari Yatra' which destroys all the sins. The chariot or Rukuna Rath is also called 'Analeuta' as it does not take any turn during the return journey

43. Danda Nata, an ancient dance from in Odisha is most popular in which district?

- A. Puri
- B. Koraput
- C. Ganjam
- D. Bhadrak

Danda Naata Ceremony. Danda Naata is an Indian dance festival that originated in the Ganjam district of Odisha. Danda Naata is a form of a religious festival that has theatrical and dance components. The dance is done mainly to worship Lord Shiva, the God of destruction of the Hindu mythology.

44. Dalkhai dance is mostly performed by:

- A. Young women
- B. Old women
- C. Adults
- D. Young boys

Dalkhai is a popular folk dance of the Adivasis of Odisha, India.

45. Dalkhai, one of the most popular folk dance forms in Odisha is most popular in which part of the State?

- A. Southern
- B. Northern
- C. Eastern
- D. Western

46. The world famous car festival of Lord Jagannath takes place during:

- A. April-May
- B. May-June
- C. June-July
- D. July-August

The world famous Car-Festival of Lord Jagannath held on 'Ashadha Sukla Dwitiya'. e the 2nd day of the bright fortnight of Ashadha (June- July) every year. This festival is popularly known as Ratha Yatra, Gundicha Yatra and also Ghosha Yatra.

47. Prior to 2015 Navakalevara took place in which year?

- A. 1977
- B. 1996
- C. 1999
- D. 1988

1996 - 2015 - 2034/2035

In the 20th century, Nabakalebara was celebrated in 1912, 1931, 1950, 1969, 1977 and 1996. In the 21st century, the first Nabakalebara is being held for a period starting from 29 March 2015 and ending with Niladribije on 30 July as per schedule announced by the temple administration.

During his ruling period in the year, 1575 Nabakalebara started at Khordha Gada. From this time to date 25 times Nabakalebara rituals celebrated. The next Nabakalebara will fall in the year 2034.

48. Krishna Balaram Beshha of the deities is taken up in the Odia month of:

- A. Ashada
- B. Srabana
- C. Bhadraba
- D. Aswina

49. The Odisha Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules were framed in which of the following years?

- A. 2009
- B. 2013
- C. 2011
- D. 2012

2009

The Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides a justifiable legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years, free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education.

50. The Board of Secondary Education (BSE) of Odisha is headquartered at:

- A. Bhubaneswar
- B. Cuttack
- C. Sambalpur
- D. Baripada

The Board of Secondary Education, Odisha (abbreviated BSE) is a board of education for public and private schools under the state government of Odisha, India.

The BSE was formed under the Odisha Education Act 1953. The board controls and maintains all the necessary secondary education in the state of Odisha.

The board conducts final examinations for various state sponsored courses.

- OTET (Odisha Teacher Eligibility Test)
- HSC Examination (High School Certificate Examination)
- CT (Teachers' Certificate Examination)
- C.P.Ed (Certificate course in Physical Education Examination)
- Prathama
- Madhyama
- NRTS (Middle School Scholarship / National Rural Talent Scholarship Examination)

51. In which year the Board of Secondary Education started functioning?

- A. 1953
- B. 1955
- C. 1957
- D. 1959

Ans- B

52. In which year the Utkal University was established?

- A. 1958
- B. 1953
- C. 1943
- D. 1948

Ans- C

The Utkal University, established in the year 1943, is the seventeenth oldest University in India.

53. BPUT is headquartered at:

- A. Bhubaneswar
- B. Sambalpur
- C. Berhampur
- D. Rourkela

Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) is a public state university located in Rourkela, Odisha, India. It was established on 21 November 2002 and was named after Biju Patnaik, the former Chief Minister of Odisha

54. In which year Sambalpur University was founded?

- A. 1969
- B. 1967
- C. 1970
- D. 1965

The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Odisha Legislature on 10th December, 1966 to fulfill long cherished dream of the people of Western Odisha for establishment of a University. The University started functioning from 1st January, 1967 with Prof. Parsuram Mishra as the first Vice-Chancellor.

55. The Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT) Odisha is located at:

- A. Belpahar



- B. Burla
  - C. Sambalpur
  - D. Rourkela
- Handwritten notes:*  
Burla → from Med. VSS Med.

*Handwritten notes:*  
oddiaguide.in  
Best Guide  
R.G.  
→ OSSC - Pnd.  
Ran - 15 or 2  
Bora/Odi/No!