Odisha

Basic MCQ practice

40 original MCQs + explained answers

State GK and state-linked general studies, in one PDF.

Foundation level: direct recall, simple concepts and one-step applications. Useful for building the state-GK component of entry-level recruitment preparation.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This focused first collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Attempt every item before opening the answers. Record uncertain answers and revise the explanation. One correct option per question; no official marking scheme is implied.

Research and scope - page 2
Start practice - page 3
Answers and explanations - page 13
Source register - page 21

What the exam research tells us

Entry-level evidence

The cited OSSSC CRE-2023 notice specifies high-school-standard objective testing in English, Odia, arithmetic, general knowledge, computer knowledge and general science. This state-GK supplement adds selected skill practice; it does not reproduce that paper. A dated notice illustrates one recruitment, not a universal or current pattern. [EX1]

Higher-level evidence and limit

OPSC provides syllabus and notice sections; the GA register lists OCS examination-rule amendments. The full OPSC syllabus PDF could not be retrieved reliably for this edition. Advanced and mains questions are therefore editorial state-GS enrichment, without a claim of exact OCS syllabus or previous-paper matching. [EX2, EX3]

Three practice levels

Basic emphasises recall and one-step applications. Advanced adds chronology, statements, source judgement, data and policy trade-offs. Mains develops structured analytical answers. Difficulty labels, 10-mark rubrics and word targets are editorial choices. All questions are original practice; no question-frequency or prediction claim is made.

Odisha themes

History, capital geography, Konark, Odissi, crafts, Hirakud, Deomali, Chilika, Bhitarkanika, Similipal and coastal preparedness anchor this collection. Official sources support factual claims. Numerical datasets and administrative dilemmas are hypothetical. Proposed policies are model-answer suggestions, not descriptions of existing government schemes.

Revision boundaries

Checked 29 October 2026. Prepare Odia, national GS, aptitude and current affairs separately as your exam requires. Verify the applicable notification. Changing figures, office-holders and district counts are excluded. Conflicting peak heights and Konark horse counts are not tested. Historical Ramsar species counts are not treated as current censuses.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Province formation

On which date did Odisha become a separate province?

A. 1 November 1956
B. 15 August 1947
C. 1 April 1936
D. 26 January 1950

02 / Capital

Which city is the capital of Odisha?

A. Sambalpur
B. Bhubaneswar
C. Cuttack
D. Puri

03 / Historical capital

Which city became the capital when Odisha became a separate province in 1936?

A. Balasore
B. Koraput
C. Rourkela
D. Cuttack

04 / Anti-colonial history

The Paika Rebellion associated with Khordha broke out in which year?

A. 1757
B. 1817
C. 1905
D. 1857

Try first - check answers later

05 / Historical leader

Which leader is closely associated with the Paika Rebellion?

A. Samudragupta
B. Narasimha Deva I
C. Bakshi Jagabandhu
D. Ashoka

06 / Historical institutions

The Paikas were principally described as what?

A. A Buddhist monastic council
B. A merchant shipping company
C. A modern banking regulator
D. A landed militia

07 / Ancient history

Which emperor is associated with the Kalinga War and the Dhauli edicts?

A. Chandragupta II
B. Akbar
C. Harsha
D. Ashoka

08 / Historical evidence

Which pair of Odisha sites is associated with Ashokan rock edicts?

A. Dhauli and Jaugada
B. Deomali and Gahirmatha
C. Konark and Hirakud
D. Raghurajpur and Chilika

Try first - check answers later

09 / Konark

The Konark Sun Temple is dedicated to which deity?

A. Surya
B. Agni
C. Varuna
D. Indra

10 / Temple history

Konark is associated with which ruler?

A. Akbar
B. Narasimha Deva I
C. Ashoka
D. Shivaji

11 / Architecture

Konark represents a monumental chariot with how many wheels?

A. 12
B. 32
C. 16
D. 24

12 / Historical period

Konark Sun Temple belongs principally to which century?

A. 3rd century BCE
B. 8th century CE
C. 13th century CE
D. 18th century CE

Try first - check answers later

13 / Classical dance

Which classical dance is particularly associated with Odisha?

A. Kathakali
B. Mohiniyattam
C. Sattriya
D. Odissi

14 / Craft geography

Raghurajpur is especially known for which art?

A. Kashmir carpet weaving
B. Pattachitra painting
C. Kondapalli toys
D. Blue pottery of Jaipur

15 / Festival geography

Which city is especially associated with the Rath Yatra of Jagannath?

A. Shillong
B. Gangtok
C. Kohima
D. Puri

16 / Maritime memory

Bali Yatra at Cuttack recalls which historical association?

A. A Himalayan glacier expedition
B. A desert camel fair
C. Odishan traders and maritime connections
D. The foundation of Delhi Sultanate

Try first - check answers later

17 / River geography

Hirakud Dam is built across which river?

A. Mahanadi
B. Godavari
C. Narmada
D. Tapti

18 / Dam location

Hirakud Dam is located near which Odisha city?

A. Paralakhemundi
B. Balasore
C. Sambalpur
D. Puri

19 / Mountain geography

Deomali is associated with which district?

A. Koraput
B. Kendrapara
C. Puri
D. Jagatsinghpur

20 / Physical geography

Deomali belongs to which mountain system?

A. Karakoram
B. Pir Panjal
C. Aravalli Range
D. Eastern Ghats

Try first - check answers later

21 / Wetland type

Chilika is best described as which type of water body?

A. An alpine freshwater tarn
B. A desert salt pan
C. A brackish lagoon
D. An artificial rooftop tank

22 / Coastal geography

Chilika exchanges water with which marine body?

A. Arabian Sea
B. Bay of Bengal
C. Caspian Sea
D. Red Sea

23 / Wetland recognition

Chilika became a Ramsar site in which year?

A. 1981
B. 2002
C. 1936
D. 2015

24 / Coastal ecosystem

Bhitarkanika is particularly associated with which vegetation?

A. Mangroves
B. Alpine meadows
C. Hot-desert cactus scrub
D. Tundra moss fields

Try first - check answers later

25 / Reptile conservation

Which reptile is prominently associated with Bhitarkanika?

A. Gila monster
B. Marine iguana
C. Komodo dragon
D. Saltwater crocodile

26 / Marine wildlife

Gahirmatha is known for nesting by which turtle?

A. Leatherback only
B. Olive Ridley
C. Galapagos giant tortoise
D. Indian star tortoise

27 / Biosphere reserves

Which Odisha landscape is listed in UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere programme?

A. Sambhar
B. Similipal
C. Keoladeo
D. Girnar

28 / Forest ecology

Which major tree is highlighted in the UNESCO Similipal account?

A. Sal
B. Olive
C. Cork oak
D. Date palm

Try first - check answers later

29 / Disaster institutions

What does OSDMA stand for?

A. Odisha Shipping and Dock Marketing Agency
B. Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
C. Odisha School Digital Media Association
D. Odisha State Dairy Management Academy

30 / Preparedness

What is the main purpose of an early warning dissemination system?

A. Measure examination attendance
B. Get actionable warnings to communities
C. Replace every evacuation route
D. Guarantee that storms never form

31 / Community action

Which activity is useful before cyclone season?

A. Practise evacuation and check shelter readiness
B. Wait for damage before planning
C. Block shelter access roads
D. Store all supplies in floodwater

32 / Access infrastructure

Why do cyclone shelters need usable approach roads?

A. Roads stop all cyclones from forming
B. People and emergency supplies must reach them
C. Roads turn seawater into freshwater
D. Roads eliminate the need for warnings

Try first - check answers later

33 / Percentage

A hypothetical Odisha study group has 240 learners. If 25% attend a workshop, how many attend?

A. 40
B. 80
C. 60
D. 100

34 / Ratio

A sample fund of Rs 1,200 is divided in the ratio 2:3. What is the larger share?

A. Rs 720
B. Rs 600
C. Rs 480
D. Rs 800

35 / Average

Sample daily visitors are 80, 100 and 120. What is the mean?

A. 120
B. 90
C. 110
D. 100

36 / Reasoning

Complete the series: 6, 12, 24, 48, __.

A. 84
B. 54
C. 96
D. 72

Try first - check answers later

37 / Computer basics

Which spreadsheet formula adds C2 through C8?

A. =COUNT(C2:C8)
B. =MIN(C2:C8)
C. =SUM(C2:C8)
D. =MAX(C2:C8)

38 / English

Choose the correct verb: The artisans ___ their work carefully.

A. describe
B. is describing
C. describes
D. has described

39 / General science

Which process mainly converts liquid water into water vapour at a lake surface?

A. Deposition
B. Condensation
C. Freezing
D. Evaporation

40 / Chronology

Which occurred earliest?

A. Chilika Ramsar designation
B. Separate Odisha province
C. Paika Rebellion
D. Bhitarkanika Ramsar designation

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer C

1 April 1936. The Registrar account records 1 April 1936. This was a colonial-era province milestone.

Evidence: H1

02 / Answer B

Bhubaneswar. BMC identifies Bhubaneswar as the state capital.

Evidence: G1

03 / Answer D

Cuttack. The Lok Bhavan history distinguishes the earlier capital, Cuttack, from modern Bhubaneswar.

Evidence: H4

04 / Answer B

1817. The gazetteer-based district account describes the March 1817 uprising.

Evidence: H2

05 / Answer C

Bakshi Jagabandhu. Jagabandhu held the Bakshi command and became a leader of the uprising.

Evidence: H2

Answer key + explanations

06 / Answer D

A landed militia. Service lands supported military and police obligations.

Evidence: H2

07 / Answer D

Ashoka. The state profile links Ashoka with the conquest of Kalinga and subsequent edicts.

Evidence: H3

08 / Answer A

Dhauli and Jaugada. Both are identified as edict sites in the state history.

Evidence: H3

09 / Answer A

Surya. Its chariot-shaped design represents the Sun God.

Evidence: C1

10 / Answer B

Narasimha Deva I. UNESCO places the temple under Narasimha Deva I of the Ganga dynasty.

Evidence: C1

Answer key + explanations

11 / Answer D

24. UNESCO describes twelve pairs, or 24 wheels.

Evidence: C1

12 / Answer C

13th century CE. UNESCO identifies it as a 13th-century monument.

Evidence: C1

13 / Answer D

Odissi. Odisha Tourism identifies Odissi as a classical dance rooted in the region.

Evidence: C2

14 / Answer B

Pattachitra painting. The craft village is associated with detailed traditional Pattachitra paintings.

Evidence: C3

15 / Answer D

Puri. The cultural account highlights Puri, while noting celebrations elsewhere too.

Evidence: C4

Answer key + explanations

16 / Answer C

Odishan traders and maritime connections. The tourism account links Bali Yatra with the region's historic traders.

Evidence: C4

17 / Answer A

Mahanadi. The Sambalpur district page identifies the river as the Mahanadi.

Evidence: G2

18 / Answer C

Sambalpur. The district tourism page places the dam near Sambalpur.

Evidence: G2

19 / Answer A

Koraput. The Koraput district tourism account describes Deomali.

Evidence: G3

20 / Answer D

Eastern Ghats. The cited account places Deomali in the Eastern Ghats.

Evidence: G3

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer C

A brackish lagoon. Freshwater and seawater exchange produce varying salinity.

Evidence: N1

22 / Answer B

Bay of Bengal. A sandy coastal ridge separates the lagoon from the Bay, with exchange through its opening.

Evidence: N1

23 / Answer A

1981. The recorded designation date is 1 October 1981.

Evidence: N1

24 / Answer A

Mangroves. Ramsar lists Bhitarkanika Mangroves as a coastal wetland.

Evidence: N2

25 / Answer D

Saltwater crocodile. The Ramsar summary identifies Crocodylus porosus; no current population is inferred.

Evidence: N2

Answer key + explanations

26 / Answer B

Olive Ridley. Kendrapara district highlights Olive Ridley sea turtle nesting.

Evidence: N4

27 / Answer B

Similipal. UNESCO maintains a Similipal Biosphere Reserve entry.

Evidence: N3

28 / Answer A

Sal. The account describes extensive sal forest.

Evidence: N3

29 / Answer B

Odisha State Disaster Management Authority. OSDMA is the state disaster-management authority.

Evidence: D1

30 / Answer B

Get actionable warnings to communities. OSDMA describes communication from emergency centres to communities and feedback.

Evidence: D2

Answer key + explanations

31 / Answer A

Practise evacuation and check shelter readiness. Preparedness includes training, maintenance and readiness.

Evidence: D1; editorial application

32 / Answer B

People and emergency supplies must reach them. OSDMA links shelter infrastructure with access and emergency movement.

Evidence: D3

33 / Answer C

60. 240 x 25/100 = 60. These figures are invented for practice.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

34 / Answer A

Rs 720. Three of five equal parts: 1,200 x 3/5 = 720.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

35 / Answer D

100. The total is 300; divide by three days.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

36 / Answer C

96. Each term is twice the previous term.

Evidence: Editorial reasoning

37 / Answer C

=SUM(C2:C8). SUM adds the values in the specified range.

Evidence: Editorial computer literacy

38 / Answer A

describe. The plural subject artisans takes describe in the simple present.

Evidence: Editorial language practice

39 / Answer D

Evaporation. Evaporation changes liquid water into vapour.

Evidence: Editorial general science

40 / Answer C

Paika Rebellion. The years are 1817, 1936, 1981 and 2002 respectively.

Evidence: H2, H1, N1, N2

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / OSSSC: CRE-2023 detailed advertisement; examination plan, p. 7

www.osssc.gov.in

EX2 / OPSC: official portal; examination syllabus and notices

opsc.gov.in

EX3 / GA Department: rules register and OCS amendments

ga.odisha.gov.in

H1 / Registrar of Cooperative Societies: province formation

rcs.odisha.gov.in

H2 / Khordha district: Paik Rebellion; gazetteer account

khordha.odisha.gov.in

H3 / State portal: Ashoka, Kalinga and rock edicts

odisha.gov.in

H4 / Lok Bhavan: Cuttack as the capital of the 1936 province

lokbhavan.odisha.gov.in

G1 / Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation: capital city

www.bmc.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G2 / Sambalpur district: Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi

sambalpur.odisha.gov.in

G3 / Koraput district: Deomali and the Eastern Ghats

koraput.odisha.gov.in

C1 / UNESCO: Sun Temple, Konarak; significance and threats

whc.unesco.org

C2 / Odisha Tourism: Odissi classical dance

odishatourism.gov.in

C3 / Odisha Tourism: Raghurajpur and Pattachitra

odishatourism.gov.in

C4 / Odisha Tourism: music, crafts and festival associations

apps.odishatourism.gov.in

N1 / Ramsar: Chilika Lake, designation and restoration history

rsis.ramsar.org

N2 / Ramsar: Bhitarkanika Mangroves and coastal functions

rsis.ramsar.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

N3 / UNESCO MAB: Similipal Biosphere Reserve

www.unesco.org

N4 / Kendrapara district: Gahirmatha and Olive Ridley turtles

kendrapara.odisha.gov.in

D1 / OSDMA: community involvement in shelter management

www.osdma.org

D2 / OSDMA: Early Warning Dissemination System

www.osdma.org

D3 / OSDMA: shelter connectivity and capacity building

www.osdma.org

Read sources in context

EX1 is a historical recruitment example. EX2 is a verification gateway; its full syllabus was not accessible in this research. EX3 confirms rule amendments exist, not their complete examination scheme.

Ramsar summaries include older ecological information. We use stable habitat descriptions and recorded designation/restoration milestones. Policy recommendations and all sample calculations are editorial.

Older spellings Orissa, Oriya and Konarak may appear in sources. Province formation in 1936 is distinct from independence. No exact capital-transfer year, peak elevation or current wildlife population is asserted.