

ALL ODISHA EXAM GK PYQ

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All Odisha Exam Previous Year Chapter Wise GK Question & Answer With EXPLANATION

[Exam- OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, Police SI /Constable, Battalion, Jail
Warder, B.ED, RHT, CT, OSSTET, OAVS, OTET (RI, ARI, JA, LSI,
OFDC, Group C)]

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GK- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର
ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ
15,667- PYQ
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ଇଂରାଜୀ ରେ
EXPLANATION

OSSSC , OSSC , OPSC, Police SI /Constable,
PEO, RI, Battalion, Fireman, B.ED, JT,
RHT, CT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET & Other

COMBO - ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ
41,000- PYQ
184 - Odia TEST
ପୂର୍ବ 10 ବର୍ଷର OSSSC, OSSC,
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All These Questions Have Been Updated To Combo E-Book

OSSSC Previous Year Questions (PYQ)		
Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OSSSC RI	2015, 2021
2	OSSSC PEO & JA	2023
3	OSSSC CRE (ARI, AMIN, SFS, FG, EXCISE CONSTABLE)	2022
4	OSSSC JUNIOR CLERK	2015, 2017, 2018
5	OSSSC LSI	2021
6	OSSSC ICDS Supervisor	2016
7	OSSSC Excise Constable	2014, 2019
8	OSSSC VAW	2016
9	OSSSC Jr. Stenographer	2015
10	OSSSC Laboratory Technician	2021
11	OSSSC MPHWH	2023
12	OSSSC Nursing	2020, 2023
13	OSSSC SFS	2016
14	OSSSC Pharmacist	2020
15	OSSSC Radiographer	2020



OSSC Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OSSC Assistant Sub-Inspector	2022
2	OSSC Accountant	2022
3	OSSC AMIN	2023 Pre & Mains
4	OSSC BSSO	2022 (All 18 Shifts)
5	OSSC CGL	2022 (All 18 Shifts) , 2023
6	OSSC CHSL	2023
7	OSSC CPGL	2023
8	OSSC CTS	2023
9	OSSC ESI	2023
10	OSSC GPEO	2015
11	OSSC Investigator	2022 (All 3 Shifts)
12	OSSC WEO	2022
13	OSSC JEA	2022 (All 16 Shifts)
14	OSSC Junior Assistant	2022 (All 10 Shifts)
15	OSSC Junior Clerk	2022
16	OSSC SCEW	2022 (All 5 Shifts)
17	OSSC SFS	2016
18	OSSC Specialist	2023
19	OSSC Stenographer	2023, 2024
20	OSSC Supply Inspector	2017
21	OSSC WEO	2022 (All 21 Shifts)



Odisha Police & Defence Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	Odisha Battalion / OSAP	2017
2	Odisha Police Constable	2011, 2012, 2013, 2018, 2023
3	Odisha Fireman	2023
4	Odisha Jail Warder	2022 (All 18 Shifts)
5	OPRB SI Police	2016, 2017, 2019, 2022 (All 11 Shifts), 2023
6	OSSC Excise SI	2021 (All 9 Shifts), 2022
7	OSSC Traffic Constable	2022 (All 6 Shifts)
8	OSSC Traffic SI	2022 (All 4 Shifts)

OPSC Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OPSC ASO	2014, 2015, 2019, 2022
2	OPSC OMAS	2019, 2023
3	OPSC OAS	Only Odisha GK Taken From All Previous Year Preliminary Exams
4	OPSC Assistant Director Of Fatory & Boiler	2023 Pre (Only Odisha GK Taken)
5	OPSC Asst Director Handicraft	2023 Pre (Only Odisha GK Taken)

Odisha High Court Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OHC ASO	2021, 2023, 2023 (ST Special)

Odisha Forest Development Corporation Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OFDC Field Assistant	2021

Odisha Teaching Exams Previous Year Questions (PYQ)		
Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	CT	2018 (All 23 Shifts)
		2019 (All 24 Shifts)
		2020 (All 20 Shifts)
		2023 (All 11 Shifts)
2	OTET	2022
3	JT	2023 (All 14 Shifts)
4	B.ED Entrance Exam	
	ARTS & SCIENCE	2018 (All 11 Shifts)
		2019 (All 15 Shifts)
		2020 (All 13 Shifts)
		2021 (All 15 Shifts)
		2022
	2023	
6	OSSTET (ARTS, CBZ & PCM)	2018, 2019, 2021 (1 st), 2021 (2 nd), 2022, 2024
7	RHT / High School Teacher	
	➤ RHT ARTS	2019
		2021 (All 3 Shifts)
		2022 (All 6 Shifts)
		2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
		2023 Mains
	➤ RHT CBZ	2019
		2021
		2022 (All 3 Shifts)
		2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
		2023 Mains
	➤ RHT PCM	2019 (All 2 Shifts)
		2021 (All 2 Shifts)
		2022 (All 4 Shifts)
		2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
	2023 Mains	
8	OAVS	
	OAVS TGT ODIA	2018, 2019, 2021
	OAVS TGT ENGLISH	2019
	OAVS TGT SOCIAL STUDIES	2019, 2021, 2023
	OAVS TGT SCIENCE	2019, 2021
	OAVS TGT MATH	2019, 2023

	Geography	No. Of MCQ
1	Census	31
2	Climate & Weather	72
3	Crops & Vegetation	77
4	Lake	79
5	Environment & Ecology	100
6	Forest	86
7	Longitude & Latitude	166
8	Miscellaneous	538
9	Mountains	199
10	National Park & Other Projects	140
11	Resource Of Energy	50
12	Rivers	372
13	Rock & Minerals	112
14	Sea, Ocean, Coastal Area	88
15	Soil	62
16	The Earth & the Universe	241
17	Time Zone	48
18	Dam & Port	19
19	MAP	23
20	Physiography	10
21	Producer & Production	12
Total		2,525

	History	No. Of MCQ
1	Ancient India	401
2	Medieval India	264
3	Modern History	1157
4	World History	130
5	National Congress	45
Total		1,997

	Polity	No. Of MCQ
1	Act & Amendments	71
2	Article	243
3	Fundamental Rights & Duties	144
4	Judiciary (Supreme & High Court)	161
5	Miscellaneous	193
6	Panchayat Raj System	51
7	Parliament, Lok , Rajya, Bidhana Sabha	404
8	Preamble, Parts and Schedules of Constitution	490
9	President & Governor	162
10	Election	38
Total		1,957

	Statics GK	No. Of PYQ
1	Books	99
2	Culture, Festival, Dance & Language	108
3	First, Last, Largest, Smallest, Longest, Shortest	208
4	Important Dates	91
5	Rank, Index, Report	62
6	Invention & Discovery	23
7	Miscellaneous	452
8	Capital, Headquarter, Organizations & Institutions	377
9	Prizes & Awards	98
10	Sport	134
11	Fact Of Indian State	76
12	Full Form	33
13	Science & Technology	10
Total		1,771

	Odisha GK	No. Of PYQ
1	Odisha Geography & Odisha Static GK	452
2	Odisha History	252
Total		704

	Biology	No. Of PYQ
1	Cell Division	40
2	Cell- Structure & Function	252
3	Diseases	144
4	Diversity In Living World	208
5	Ecology & Ecosystem	209
6	Genetics	60
7	Human Physiology	280
8	Micro Organism	95
9	Miscellaneous	60
10	Nutrition	28
11	Plant Morphology Physiology	424
12	Reproduction System	54
13	Tissue	21
14	Vitamin	33
Total		1,968

	Chemistry	No. Of PYQ
1	Acid Base & Salt	164
2	Atmosphere	47
3	Carbon & Its Compound	29
4	Chemical Bond	50
5	Chemical Reaction & Equation	265
6	Chemistry In Every Day Life	76
7	Electro Chemistry	29
8	Extraction Of Solid	23
9	Gaseous State	68
10	Hydro-Carbon Compound	135
11	Metal & Non-Metal	114
12	Miscellaneous	43
13	Periodic Table	85
14	Solution And Colloids	29
15	State Of Matter	135
16	Structure Of Atom	222
Total		1,514

	Physics	No. Of PYQ
1	Electricity, Current & Magnetic Field	162
2	Force, Work, Energy, Power	203
3	Heat & Temperature (Thermodynamics)	54
4	Light	110
5	Magnet	21
6	Miscellaneous	228
7	Motion (Distance, Velocity & Accelaration)	213
8	Physics New PYQ	65
9	Renewable Energy	6
10	Sound	64
11	Unit & Formula	89
12	Wave	50
Total		1,265

	Other GK	No. Of PYQ
1	Current Affairs	1413
2	Economics	553

	All Subject	No. Of PYQ
1	Geography	2525
2	History	1997
3	Polity	1957
4	Statics GK	1771
5	Odisha GK	704
6	Biology	1968
7	Chemistry	1514
8	Physics	1265
9	Current Affairs	1413
10	Economics	553
	Grand Total	15,667

Topic Name - Odisha Geography

1- Select the States through which the river Mahanadi flows.

ଯେଉଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ମହାନଦୀ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହେଉଛି ତାହା ଚୟନ କରନ୍ତୁ

- [A] Odisha and Jharkhand
- [B] Odisha and Chhattisgarh
- [C] Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- [D] Odisha, Telangana and Chhattisgarh

[Odisha District Police Constable 2023]

Ans- B

The Mahanadi is a major river in India that flows through the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. It is one of the longest rivers in India, with a total length of approximately **858 kilometers**. The river originates in the **Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh** and flows in a southeast direction before entering Odisha. In Odisha, the Mahanadi passes through several districts, including **Sambalpur, Cuttack, and Puri**, before finally emptying into the **Bay of Bengal near Paradip**.

ମହାନଦୀ ଭାରତର ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ନଦୀ ଯାହା ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହା ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଲମ୍ବା ନଦୀ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅନ୍ୟତମ, ଯାହାର ମୋଟ ଲମ୍ବା ପ୍ରାୟ ୮୫୮ କିଲୋମିଟର ଅଟେ । ଏହି ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ଧମତାରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରୁ ବାହାରି ଦକ୍ଷିଣ-ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମ୍ବଲପୁର, କଟକ ଓ ପୁରୀ ସମେତ ଅନେକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦେଇ ମହାନଦୀ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଶେଷରେ ପାରାଦୀପ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ମିଶିଛି ।

2- Which type of climate does Odisha enjoy?**- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଜଳବାୟୁ ରହିଛି?**

- (A) Tropical
 (B) Temperate
 (C) Equatorial
 (D) Tundra

[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]**Ans- A**

Odisha enjoys a **tropical climate**. The state experiences hot and humid weather for most of the year. Summers are typically hot with temperatures reaching high levels, while winters are mild and pleasant. The state also receives a significant amount of rainfall during the monsoon season, which extends from **June to September**. The tropical climate of Odisha supports the growth of diverse flora and fauna in the region.

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମମଣ୍ଡଳୀୟ ଜଳବାୟୁ ରହିଛି । ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ବର୍ଷର ଅଧିକାଂଶ ସମୟରେ ଗରମ ଓ ଆର୍ଦ୍ର ପାଗ ଅନୁଭୂତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମଋତୁ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଗରମ ହେବା ସହ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ଉଚ୍ଚ ସ୍ତରରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଶୀତ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଆନନ୍ଦଦାୟକ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଜୁନ୍- ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାଲିଥିବା ମୌସୁମୀ ଋତୁରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିମାଣର ବର୍ଷା ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମମଣ୍ଡଳୀୟ ଜଳବାୟୁ ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ ଓ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କ ବିକାଶକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ କରିଥାଏ ।

3- Which state is to the West of Odisha?

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପଶ୍ଚିମରେ କେଉଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଅଛି?

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Chhattisgarh
- C. Goa
- D. None of these

[Odisha Jail Warder 2022]

Ans- B

1. **West Bengal:** Odisha shares its border with the state of West Bengal to the northeast.
2. **Jharkhand:** To the north and northwest of Odisha, it is bordered by the state of Jharkhand.
3. **Chhattisgarh:** Odisha shares its western border with the state of Chhattisgarh.
4. **Andhra Pradesh:** To the south of Odisha, it is bordered by the state of Andhra Pradesh.

1. ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗ: ଉତ୍ତର-ପୂର୍ବରେ ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସହ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସୀମା ରହିଛି।
2. ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡ: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଉତ୍ତର ଓ ଉତ୍ତର-ପଶ୍ଚିମ ଦିଗରେ ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡ ରାଜ୍ୟର ସୀମାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ।
3. ଛତିଶଗଡ଼: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପଶ୍ଚିମ ସୀମା ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସହ ରହିଛି।
4. ଆନ୍ଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶ: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଦକ୍ଷିଣଦିଗରେ ଆନ୍ଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସୀମାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ।

4. Budhabalanga River flows through which districts of Odisha?

. ବୁଡ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗା ନଦୀ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦେଇ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହେଉଛି?

- A) Mayurbhanj and Balasore
- B) Koraput and Nabarangpur
- C) Nayagarh and Puri
- D) Bolangir and Bargarh

[Odisha Battalion 2017]

Ans- A

It originates from the **Similipal Hills** in the **Mayurbhanj district** of Odisha and flows in a northeast direction. It flows in Mayurbhanj district and **Balasore** district and finally empties into the Bay of Bengal near **Balaramgadi village of Balasore** district. The river travels a total length of 175 Km.

ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ପାହାଡ଼ରୁ ବାହାରି ଉତ୍ତର-ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହା ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଓ ବାଲେଶ୍ଵର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଶେଷରେ ବାଲେଶ୍ଵର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବଳରାମଗଡ଼ି ଗାଁ ନିକଟରେ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ମିଶିଛି । ଏହି ନଦୀର ସମୁଦାୟ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ୧୭୫ କିଲୋମିଟର ।

5- Which of the following is the most Urbanised district of Odisha as per the 2011 Census?

- 2011 ଜନଗଣନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ନଗରୀକୃତ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଟେ?

- (A) Khordha
- (B) Angul
- (C) Jharsuguda
- (D) Kandhamal

[OSSC BSSO 2022]

Ans- A

According to the 2011 Census, the most urbanized district in Odisha is Khordha.

1. **Population:** The total population of Odisha in 2011 was approximately **41.9 million**, making it the **11th most populous** state in India.
2. **Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate in Odisha was **72.87%** in 2011, reflecting the percentage of the population aged seven years and above who can read and write with understanding.
3. **Sex Ratio:** The sex ratio in Odisha was **978** females per 1000 males in 2011, indicating a slight imbalance in favor of males.
4. **Urbanization:** The urban population of Odisha was 16.59 million, accounting for about 16% of the total population of the state.
5. **Scheduled Tribes:** Odisha has a significant tribal population. In 2011, the state had a total of 62 recognized Scheduled Tribes.

୨୦୧୧ ଜନଗଣନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ନଗରୀକରଣ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ହେଉଛି ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ।

1. ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା: ୨୦୧୧ ମସିହାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୋଟ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ପ୍ରାୟ ୪୧.୯ ନିୟୁତ ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ଭାରତର ୧୧ତମ ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଜନବହୁଳ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଥିଲା ।
2. ସାକ୍ଷରତା ହାର: ୨୦୧୧ ମସିହାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ସାକ୍ଷରତା ହାର ୭୨.୮୭% ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ସାତ ବର୍ଷ କିମ୍ବା ତା'ଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ବୟସର ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ପ୍ରତିଶତକୁ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ କରେ ଯେଉଁମାନେ ବୁଝାମଣା ସହିତ ପଢ଼ିବା ଏବଂ ଲେଖିପାରିବେ ।
3. ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅନୁପାତ: ୨୦୧୧ରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅନୁପାତ ପ୍ରତି ୧୦୦୦ ପୁରୁଷରେ ୯୭୮ ମହିଳା ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ସପକ୍ଷରେ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଅସନ୍ତୁଳନକୁ ସୂଚାଉଛି ।
4. ସହରୀକରଣ: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ୧୭.୫୯ ନିୟୁତ ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ରାଜ୍ୟର ମୋଟ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୭% ଅଟେ ।
5. ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି: ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବହୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ୨୦୧୧ ମସିହାରେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ମୋଟ ୨୨ଟି ସ୍ୱୀକୃତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଥିଲେ ।

6- Which district of Odisha is the largest producer of rice?

- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଚାଉଳ ଉତ୍ପାଦନକାରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା?

- (A) Koraput
- (B) Bolangir
- (C) Bargarh
- (D) Cuttack

[OSSSC Livestock Inspector 2021]

Ans- C

Bargarh district produced **2.2 million tonnes** of rice in **2020-21**, accounting for about **30%** of the total rice production in Odisha. The Attabira block in Bargarh district is known as the "**Rice Bowl Of Odisha**" due to its high productivity of rice.

୨୦୨୦-୨୧ରେ ବରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ୨୨ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟନ୍ ଚାଉଳ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ହୋଇଥିଲା, ଯାହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୋଟ ଚାଉଳ ଉତ୍ପାଦନର ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୦ ପ୍ରତିଶତ। ବରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଅତାବିରା ବ୍ଲକରେ ଚାଉଳର ଉତ୍ପାଦକତା ଅଧିକ ଥିବାରୁ ଏହାକୁ "ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଚାଉଳ ବାଟି" ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ।

7- Which of the following is the highest waterfall in Odisha?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ ?

- (A) Barehipani Waterfalls
- (B) Sanaghagara Waterfalls
- (C) Kalhatti Waterfalls
- (D) Hatipathar Waterfalls

[OSSC WEO Exam 2022]

Ans- A

The answer is (A). **Barehipani Waterfalls** is the highest waterfall in Odisha, with a height of **400 meters** (1,312 feet). It is located in the Simlipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district.

- **Sanaghagara** Waterfalls (300 meters / 984 feet) - Located in the Deogarh district.
- **Kalhatti** Waterfalls (250 meters / 820 feet) - Located in the Sundargarh district.
- **Hatipathar** Waterfalls (150 meters / 492 feet) - Located in the Rayagada district.

ଏହାର ଉତ୍ତର ହେଉଛି (ଏ)। ୪୦୦ ମିଟର (୧୩୧୨ ଫୁଟ) ଉଚ୍ଚତା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବରେହିପାଣି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ । ଏହା ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟାନରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।

- ସାନଘାଗରା ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ (୩୦୦ ମିଟର/ ୯୮୪ ଫୁଟ) - ଦେବଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- କଲହଟି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ (୨୫୦ ମିଟର/ ୮୨୦ ଫୁଟ) - ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- ହାତୀପଥର ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ (୧୫୦ ମିଟର/ ୪୯୨ ଫୁଟ) - ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।

8- Originating from Chhotanagpur plateau, the Brahmani enters Odisha in which district '?

- ଛୋଟନାଗପୁର ମାଳଭୂମିରୁ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଛି'?

- (A) Sundargarh
(B) Bargarh
(C) Keonjhar
(D) Sambalpur

[OSSSC Combined Recruitment 2022]

Ans- A

The **Brahmani River** originates from the **Chhotanagpur Plateau** in **Jharkhand** and enters Odisha in the **Sundargarh district**. It is the **second-longest river** in Odisha after the **Mahanadi River**. The Brahmani River flows through the districts of **Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Jajpur, and Kendrapara** before finally emptying into the **Bay of Bengal**.

Some of the important waterfalls on the Brahmani River:-

- Joranda Falls - Located in the Sundargarh district
- Rengali Falls - Located in the Angul district
- Dhauli Falls - Located in the Cuttack district
- Hussain Sagar Falls - Located in the Kendrapara district

ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀ ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡର ଛୋଟନାଗପୁର ମାଳଭୂମିରୁ ବାହାରି ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଥାଏ। ମହାନଦୀ ପରେ ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଦୀର୍ଘତମ ନଦୀ । ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼, ଦେବଗଡ଼, ଅନୁଗୁଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ, କଟକ, ଯାଜପୁର ଓ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରାପଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦେଇ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଶେଷରେ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ମିଶିଛି।

ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀର କେତେକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ:-

- ଯୋରନ୍ଦା ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ
- ରେଙ୍ଗାଲି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ
- ଧଉଳି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ
- ହୁସେନ ସାଗର ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - କେନ୍ଦ୍ରାପଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ

9- In which district of Odisha the Hot Spring Atri is located?

- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ହଟ୍ ସ୍ପ୍ରିଂ ଅତ୍ରି ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?

(A) Nayagarh

(B) Khurda

(C) Ganjam

(D) Cuttack

[OSSC Excise SI]

Ans- B

Hot Spring **Atri** is located in the **Khordha** district of Odisha, about 15 kilometers west of the district headquarters town of **Khurda**. The spring is a popular tourist destination and is known for its hot water, which is said to have medicinal properties. The water temperature of the spring is around 57 degrees Celsius (134 degrees Fahrenheit).

ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସଦର ମହକୁମା ଠାରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ କିଲୋମିଟର ପଶ୍ଚିମରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ହଟ୍ ସ୍ପ୍ରିଂ ଅତ୍ରି ଅବସ୍ଥିତ । ବସନ୍ତ ଏକ ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନସ୍ଥଳୀ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଗରମ ପାଣି ପାଇଁ ଜଣାଶୁଣା, ଯାହାର ଔଷଧୀୟ ଗୁଣ ଅଛି ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ । ବସନ୍ତ ରତ୍ନର ଜଳ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ପାଖାପାଖି ୫୭ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ସେଲସିୟସ (୧୩୪ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ଫାରେନହାଇଟ୍) ଅଟେ ।

10- Which of the following is the highest peak in the state of Odisha?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ?

- (A) Malayagiri
- (B) Mahendragiri
- (C) Deomali
- (D) Turia Konda

[OSSC CGL Exam 2022]

Ans- C

The highest peak in Odisha is **Deomali**, which has an elevation of **1,672** meters (5,485 feet). It is located in the Koraput district of Odisha, and is part of the Eastern Ghats mountain range. Here are some other high peaks in Odisha :-

- Mahendragiri - 1,501 meters (4,925 feet)
- Turia Konda - 1,562 meters (5,123 feet)
- Sinkaram - 1,620 meters (5,314 feet)
- Golikoda - 1,617 meters (5,307 feet)
- Yendrika - 1,582 meters (5,187 feet)

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ହେଉଛି ଦେଓମାଳି, ଯାହାର ଉଚ୍ଚତା ୧,୭୭୨ ମିଟର (୫,୮୧୫ ଫୁଟ) ଅଟେ । ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ବ ଘାଟ ପର୍ବତମାଳାର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ଅଟେ ।

ନୀଚ୍ଚତା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଆଉ କେତେକ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ()

- ମହେନ୍ଦ୍ରଗିରି - ୧୫୦୧ ମିଟର (୪୯୨୫ ଫୁଟ)
- ତୁରିଆ କୋଣ୍ଡା - ୧,୫୭୨ ମିଟର (୫,୧୨୩ ଫୁଟ)
- ସିଙ୍କରାମ - ୧,୨୨୦ ମିଟର (୫,୩୧୪ ଫୁଟ)
- ଗୋଲିକୋଡା - ୧,୨୧୭ ମିଟର (୫,୩୦୭ ଫୁଟ)
- ଯେନ୍ତାଇ - ୧,୫୮୨ ମିଟର (୫,୧୮୭ ଫୁଟ)

11- Why is Chilika Lake called a Lagoon?

- ଚିଲିକା ହ୍ରଦକୁ କାହିଁକି ଲାଗୁନ୍ କୁହାଯାଏ?

- (A) It is formed due to damming of sections of river channels.
- (B) It is formed due to flowing in of rain water into local depressions.
- (C) It is produced due to erosional and depositional action of waves in the coastal regions.
- (D) It is formed by remnants of ancient ocean and sea areas.

[OPSC ASO Exam 2019]

Ans- C

- **Chilika** Lake is the largest brackish water lagoon in India and the second largest in the world. It is located in the **Puri, Khurda, and Ganjam** districts of Odisha.
- Chilika Lake is a Ramsar wetland of international importance. It was declared a **National Park in 1981** and a **biosphere reserve in 1989**.
- The lake has a maximum length of **64.3 km** (40.0 mi), a maximum width of **25.6 km** (15.9 mi), and a maximum depth of **4.2 m** (13.8 ft).

- ଚିଲିକା ହ୍ରଦ ହେଉଛି ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ ଲୁଣା ଜଳ ପ୍ରବାହ ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ବୃହତ୍ତମ ହ୍ରଦ । ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପୁରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଓ ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- ଚିଲିକା ହ୍ରଦ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ସ୍ତରରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଏକ ରାମସାର ଆର୍ଦ୍ରଭୂମି । ୧୯୮୧ମସିହାରେ ଏହାକୁ ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟାନ ଓ ୧୯୮୯ମସିହାରେ ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଭାବେ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।
- ହ୍ରଦର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଲମ୍ବ ୬୪.୩ କିଲୋମିଟର (୪୦.୦ ମାଇଲ), ସର୍ବାଧିକ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ୨୫.୬ କିଲୋମିଟର (୧୫.୯ ମାଇଲ) ଏବଂ ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଗଭୀରତା ୪.୨ ମିଟର (୧୩.୮ ଫୁଟ) ରହିଛି ।

12- Which of the following statement is/are TRUE?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିବୃତ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ସତ୍ୟ ଅଟେ/ ଅଟେ?

A. The highest mountain peak in the state of Odisha is Deomali

B. Deomali is situated in Malkangiri district

A. ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ପର୍ବତ ଶିଖର ହେଉଛି ଦେଓମାଳି

B. ଦେଓମାଳି ମାଲକାଙ୍ଗିରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।

A) Statement A is False and B is True

B) Both the statements A and B are False

C) Both the statements A and B are True

D) Statement A is True and B is False

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 Exam]

Ans- D

The highest peak in Odisha is **Deomali**, It is located in the Koraput district of Odisha, and is part of the **Eastern Ghats** mountain range.

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ହେଉଛି ଦେଓମାଳି, ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ବ ଘାଟ ପର୍ବତମାଳାର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ଅଟେ ।

13- Satkosia Gorge wildlife sanctuary is situated in which of the following districts of Odisha?

- ସାତକୋଶିଆ ବନ୍ୟପ୍ରାଣୀ ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?

(A) Angul

(B) Khordha

(C) Sambalpur

(D) Ganjam

[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2018]

Ans- A

- **Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary** is located in the **Angul and Nayagarh districts of Odisha, India.**
- It is a **988.30 km²** (381.5 sq mi) protected area that was designated as a **tiger reserve in 2007.**
- The sanctuary is home to a variety of wildlife, including tigers, elephants, leopards, sloth bears, crocodiles, and a number of bird species.
- The sanctuary is also home to the Satkosia Gorge, which is a 22 km (14 mi) long gorge carved by the Mahanadi River.

- ସାତକୋଶିଆ ବନ୍ୟପ୍ରାଣୀ ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଓ ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- ଏହା ଏକ ୯୮୮.୩୦ ବର୍ଗ କିଲୋମିଟର (୩୮୧.୫ ବର୍ଗ ମାଇଲ) ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଯାହାକୁ ୨୦୦୭ ରେ ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ ଭାବରେ ମାନ୍ୟତା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ।
- ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟରେ ବାଘ, ହାତୀ, ଚିତାବାଘ, ଭାଲୁ, କୁମ୍ଭୀର ଓ ଅନେକ ପ୍ରଜାତିର ପକ୍ଷୀ ରହିଛନ୍ତି ।
- ଏହି ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟରେ ସାତକୋଶିଆ ଘାଟି ମଧ୍ୟ ରହିଛି, ଯାହା କି ମହାନଦୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖୋଦିତ ୨୨ କିଲୋମିଟର (୧୪ ମାଇଲ) ଲମ୍ବ ଘାଟି ଅଟେ ।

14- Which river has its origin from Gonasika hill?

- ଗୋନାସିକା ପାହାଡ଼ରୁ କେଉଁ ନଦୀର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ହୋଇଛି?

- A) Mahanadi
- B) Baitarni
- C) Devi
- D) Brahmani

[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]

Ans- B

The **Baitarni** River is one of the six major rivers of Odisha. It originates from the **Gonasika** hills in the Keonjhar district and flows for about **360** kilometers before draining into the Bay of Bengal. The river is a major source of water for irrigation and drinking water in the **Keonjhar**, **Sundargarh**, and **Jharsuguda** districts.

ବୈତରଣୀ ନଦୀ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଛଅଟି ପ୍ରମୁଖ ନଦୀ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅନ୍ୟତମ । ଏହା କେନ୍ଦୁଝର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଗୋନାସିକା ପାହାଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୬୦ କିଲୋମିଟର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ। କେନ୍ଦୁଝର, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଓ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଜଳସେଚନ ଓ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ନଦୀ ଜଳର ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଉତ୍ସ ।

15- Which of the following options is NOT a tributary of the Mahanadi river?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ମହାନଦୀର ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ନୁହେଁ?

- A) Jonk
- B) Betwa
- C) Seonath
- D) Tel

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2021]

Ans- B

Here are some of the notable tributaries of the Mahanadi River:

1. **Seonath River:** It is one of the major tributaries of the Mahanadi and originates in Chhattisgarh. The Seonath River joins the Mahanadi near Hariharpur in Chhattisgarh.
2. **Jonk River:** This tributary originates in Chhattisgarh and merges with the Mahanadi River near Sambalpur in Odisha.
3. **Hasdeo River:** The Hasdeo River also originates in Chhattisgarh and joins the Mahanadi River near Sarangarh in Chhattisgarh.
4. **Ib River:** It originates in the Bastar Plateau of Chhattisgarh and joins the Mahanadi River near Sonapur in Odisha.
5. **Ong River:** The Ong River originates in Chhattisgarh and merges with the Mahanadi River near Cuttack in Odisha.
6. **Tel River:** Another major tributary, the Tel River, originates in Chhattisgarh and joins the Mahanadi near Sonapur in Odisha.
7. **Hati River:** The Hati River is a tributary of the Mahanadi River that originates in Odisha and joins the main river near Naraj in Odisha.

ଏଠାରେ ମହାନଦୀର କେତେକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ରହିଛି:

1. ସେଓନାଥ ନଦୀ: ଏହା ମହାନଦୀର ଅନ୍ୟତମ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରେ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଛି । ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ହରିହରପୁର ନିକଟରେ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଛି ସେଓନାଥ ନଦୀ ।
2. ଜଙ୍କ ନଦୀ: ଏହି ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ମହାନଦୀ ସହିତ ମିଶିଯାଇଛି ।
3. ହାସଦେଓ ନଦୀ: ହାସଦେଓ ନଦୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ସାରଙ୍ଗରହ ନିକଟରେ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଥାଏ ।
4. ଇବ୍ ନଦୀ: ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ବସ୍ତର ମାଲଭୁମିରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସୋନପୁର ନିକଟ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଥାଏ ।
5. ଓଙ୍ଗ ନଦୀ: ଓଙ୍ଗ ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କଟକ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଛି ।
6. ଡେଲ ନଦୀ: ଆଉ ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ଡେଲ ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ବାହାରି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସୋନପୁର ନିକଟରେ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଛି ।
7. ହାତୀ ନଦୀ: ହାତୀ ନଦୀ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନରାଜ ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଥିବା ମହାନଦୀର ଏକ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ।

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