

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

1. If correlation coefficient = 0.9 between draft and unevenness, it indicates:
- (A) Weak positive relation (B) Negative relation
(C) Strong positive relation (D) No relation
2. Marker efficiency is calculated as:
- (A) GSM / width
(B) Marker area / Fabric area \times 100
(C) Stitch length \times width
(D) Fabric area / Marker area \times 100
3. A Supervisor uses a "Pick Glass" (Magnifying glass) primarily to measure which of the following?
- (A) Fabric thickness (B) Thread count
(C) Dye penetration (D) Fiber length
4. Compact spinning reduces:
- (A) Twist requirement (B) Yarn strength
(C) Draft (D) Fibre length
5. If liquor ratio = 1:20, 10 kg fabric requires:
- (A) 100 L (B) 150 L
(C) 200 L (D) 250 L
6. Cluster development approach promotes:
- (A) Individual marketing (B) Collective competitiveness
(C) Twist control (D) Dye control
7. Spin finish is applied to:
- (A) Increase dye strength (B) Reduce static & friction
(C) Increase count (D) Increase crystallinity
8. Cover factor increases when:
- (A) Yarn count increases (indirect system) (B) Warp density increases
(C) Weft removed (D) Draft increased

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

9. According to the Factories Act, what is the mandatory "Relative Humidity" (RH) range usually maintained in a weaving shed to prevent yarn brittleness?
- (A) 10% - 20% (B) 40% - 50%
(C) 65% - 80% (D) 90% - 100%
10. Rotor spun yarn lower strength because:
- (A) Fibres shorter (B) Wrapper fibres not parallel
(C) Twist high (D) Density low
11. Fabric drape is mainly influenced by:
- (A) Thickness & stiffness (B) Colour
(C) Twist only (D) Density only
12. Melt spinning cannot be used for:
- (A) Nylon (B) Polyester
(C) Acrylic (D) Polypropylene
13. ANOVA is used to compare:
- (A) Two means (B) More than two means
(C) Twist values (D) Dye depth
14. Seam strength depends largely on:
- (A) Colour
(B) Sewing thread tensile strength
(C) Fabric width
(D) Marker length
15. Contribution =
- (A) Selling price – Variable cost (B) Selling price – Fixed cost
(C) Total cost – Profit (D) Revenue – Fixed cost
16. Spinneret modification (trilobal) improves:
- (A) Moisture regain (B) Lustre and reflection
(C) Tenacity (D) Crimp
17. Higher warp density results in:
- (A) Increased cover (B) Lower strength
(C) More porosity (D) Lower GSM

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

18. Reactive dye fixation requires:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Acid medium | (B) Alkali medium |
| (C) Neutral pH | (D) No salt |

19. The "5S" methodology in a textile warehouse is used for:

- (A) Increasing the speed of the looms
- (B) Workplace organization and standardization
- (C) Calculating the salary of weavers
- (D) Designing new motifs

20. Stratified sampling useful when:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Population homogeneous | (B) Population heterogeneous |
| (C) Small sample | (D) Destructive test |

21. Fabric take-up motion controls:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Warp tension | (B) Density |
| (C) Weft insertion | (D) Cloth winding rate |

22. Dye fixation % (100g applied, 85g fixed):

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 75% | (B) 80% |
| (C) 85% | (D) 90% |

23. Plant layout aims at:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Congestion | (B) Efficient workflow |
| (C) Higher waste | (D) Dye fixation |

24. Ginning efficiency depends on:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Loom speed | (B) Fibre moisture |
| (C) Warp tension | (D) Dye temperature |

25. HVI fibre bundle strength measures force to:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Break single fibre | (B) Break bundle at gauge length |
| (C) Tear fabric | (D) Twist yarn |

26. Evenness tester measures variation in:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (A) Moisture | (B) Strength |
| (C) Colour | (D) Linear density |

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

27. ERP system integrates:

- (A) Only production
- (B) Production, finance & inventory
- (C) Only dyeing
- (D) Only weaving

28. If mean = 40 and SD = 4 → CV% =

- (A) 5%
- (B) 8%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 12%

29. Slack pick defect occurs due to:

- (A) Low beat-up force
- (B) High warp tension
- (C) Excess dye
- (D) High GSM

30. High short fibre content causes:

- (A) Higher yarn strength
- (B) Higher unevenness
- (C) Lower hairiness
- (D) Higher elongation

31. Seam puckering occurs due to:

- (A) Low thread tension
- (B) High marker efficiency
- (C) Thread tension imbalance
- (D) High GSM

32. Preventive maintenance reduces:

- (A) Breakdown
- (B) Production
- (C) Quality
- (D) Twist

33. Flame retardant finish reduces:

- (A) Moisture
- (B) Flammability
- (C) Twist
- (D) Strength

34. Loom efficiency = 85%, theoretical = 200 m → actual =

- (A) 150 m
- (B) 160 m
- (C) 170 m
- (D) 180 m

35. MIS in textile industry supports:

- (A) Decision making
- (B) Draft calculation
- (C) Twist control
- (D) GSM testing

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

36. Eco-friendly dye reduces:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| (A) Effluent toxicity | (B) Twist |
| (C) GSM | (D) Draft |

37. ANOVA F-value greater than critical value implies:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) No difference | (B) Significant difference |
| (C) Twist increase | (D) Sampling error |

38. Fabric spreading must ensure:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Proper alignment & tension | (B) High speed |
| (C) High density | (D) Dye uniformity |

39. Fibre-forming polymer requires:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Low molecular weight | (B) Linear high DP structure |
| (C) Branched structure | (D) Cross-linked structure |

40. EXIM policy facilitates:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Domestic production | (B) Testing |
| (C) Dye fixation | (D) Export promotion |

41. Control chart UCL helps to:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Increase production | (B) Detect process variation |
| (C) Increase twist | (D) Reduce sample |

42. Spirality defect in knitting arises due to:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| (A) Yarn torque imbalance | (B) Dye |
| (C) GSM | (D) Cover factor |

43. Technical textile for filtration needs:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) High porosity control | (B) High lustre |
| (C) Twill weave | (D) High GSM only |

44. Barre defect in knitting mainly due to:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Dye unevenness | (B) Yarn count variation |
| (C) Finishing | (D) High GSM |

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

45. Heat setting in polyester stabilizes:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| (A) Molecular orientation | (B) Dye |
| (C) Twist | (D) GSM |

46. Plant energy saving achieved by:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Efficient motors | (B) Always higher speed |
| (C) Low maintenance | (D) Less testing |

47. If fibre density increases, GSM will:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Increase | (B) Decrease |
| (C) Remain same | (D) Become elastic |

48. Gross fibre structure refers to:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Molecular arrangement | (B) External morphology |
| (C) Tg | (D) Bonding |

49. Fashion life cycle includes:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Intro–Growth–Peak–Decline | (B) Warp–Weft–Finish |
| (C) Spin–Weave–Sell | (D) None |

50. Occupational hazard includes:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Noise exposure | (B) Colour variation |
| (C) Twist loss | (D) Density change |

51. MSME classification based on:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Fibre type | (B) Investment & turnover |
| (C) Density | (D) Twist |

52. Control chart random scatter within limits indicates:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Process in control | (B) Unstable process |
| (C) Sampling wrong | (D) Data error |

53. Which defect is specifically caused by "Static Electricity" in a synthetic fiber weaving unit?

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Snarls | (B) Fog Marks |
| (C) Slubs | (D) Thick and thin places |

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

54. Post-spinning clearing removes:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Thick & thin faults | (B) Twist |
| (C) Moisture | (D) Density |

55. Techno-economic feasibility study evaluates:

- (A) Only profit
- (B) Technical & financial viability
- (C) Count
- (D) Density

56. Hazard control hierarchy begins with:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) PPE | (B) Elimination |
| (C) Warning signs | (D) Supervision |

57. Doubling 24 Ne & 36 Ne → resultant count =

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 60 | (B) 14.4 |
| (C) 28.8 | (D) 12 |

58. Primary pollution parameter in effluent:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (A) BOD | (B) Twist |
| (C) Count | (D) Density |

59. CAD reduces:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Yarn strength | (B) Design time |
| (C) Density | (D) Dyeing time |

60. Heat setting uneven shade cause in polyester:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Poor temp control | (B) High liquor ratio |
| (C) Low twist | (D) High density |

61. Marker wastage high due to:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (A) Low efficiency | (B) High twist |
| (C) Low GSM | (D) High EPI |

62. Labour productivity = 500 units/10 workers →

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 40 | (B) 45 |
| (C) 50 | (D) 60 |

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

63. 4-point inspection system checks:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Fibre strength | (B) Fabric defects |
| (C) Twist | (D) Density |

64. SWOT analysis evaluates:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Yarn strength | (B) Enterprise strategic position |
| (C) Density | (D) Twist |

65. What does a Supervisor check during a "Doffing" operation in a spinning mill?

- (A) The color of the machine
- (B) The replacement of full bobbins with empty ones to minimize downtime
- (C) The attendance of the gatekeeper
- (D) The price of raw cotton

66. Solubility blend identification depends on:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Twist | (B) Chemical selectivity |
| (C) Density | (D) Lustre |

67. Entrepreneur development focuses on:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| (A) Repair | (B) Business skills |
| (C) Dyeing | (D) Spinning |

68. Rapier loom suitable for:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Bulk yarn | (B) Heavy patterned fabric |
| (C) Plain only | (D) Narrow |

69. Heat setting nylon increases:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (A) Moisture | (B) Orientation |
| (C) Damage | (D) Amorphous region |

70. ETP primary treatment removes:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| (A) Suspended solids | (B) Colour |
| (C) COD fully | (D) BOD fully |

71. Process control ensures:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Random variation | (B) Consistency |
| (C) Defects | (D) Low twist |

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

72. Net profit ratio measures:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) Liquidity | (B) Profitability |
| (C) Debt | (D) Turnover |

73. Higher crystallinity increases:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) Strength | (B) Moisture |
| (C) Elasticity | (D) Twist |

74. Fibre blend compatibility ensures:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Colour uniformity | (B) Better cohesion |
| (C) Higher density | (D) Lower draft |

75. IT barcode system helps in:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Quality testing | (B) Inventory tracking |
| (C) Dyeing | (D) Spinning |

76. Industrial engineering "5S" improves:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (A) Organization | (B) Twist |
| (C) GSM | (D) Density |

77. End breakage rate 20/1000 spindle hrs indicates:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Low stability | (B) High strength |
| (C) Perfect draft | (D) Proper tension |

78. Honeycomb weave gives:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Strength | (B) Absorbency |
| (C) Elasticity | (D) Lustre |

79. Fabric with high crimp shows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Higher elasticity | (B) Lower stretch |
| (C) No flexibility | (D) Higher GSM only |

80. Inco term FOB means:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Free on Board | (B) Finished Order Booking |
| (C) Fabric on Beam | (D) None |

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

81. By heating polyester above its glass transition temperature and cooling it, manufacturers primarily stabilize the fiber's internal molecular orientation to ensure:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| (A) Orientation | (B) Dye |
| (C) Twist | (D) GSM |

82. Safety audit reduces:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A) Production | (B) Hazards |
| (C) Twist | (D) Density |

83. Texturization improves:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) Density | (B) Bulk |
| (C) DP | (D) Twist |

84. Loom warp ends (80 EPI \times 40 inch):

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1200 | (B) 2400 |
| (C) 3200 | (D) 3600 |

85. Spinning hairiness high due to:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Low traveller | (B) High spindle speed |
| (C) High humidity | (D) Low draft |

86. Break-even formula $TR = ?$

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| (A) TC | (B) VC |
| (C) FC | (D) Profit |

87. Statistical 5% significance implies:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (A) 5% sampling | (B) 5% Type I error risk |
| (C) 5% CV | (D) 95% error |

88. Printing paste viscosity controls:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| (A) Warp | (B) Design sharpness |
| (C) Twist | (D) Density |

89. Chemical Oxygen Demand measures:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Organic load biological | (B) Oxidizable chemicals |
| (C) Twist | (D) Colour |

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

90. Material handling optimization reduces:

- (A) Cost & time (B) Twist
(C) GSM (D) Density

91. A "Gout" is a common weaving defect. What is its primary cause as observed by a Supervisor?

- (A) Over-tensioning of the warp beam.
(B) Foreign matter (like fly or lint) getting woven into the fabric.
(C) Uneven dyeing of the weft yarn.
(D) Improper chemical concentration in the sizing bath.

92. Polymer high DP improves:

- (A) Strength (B) Dyeing
(C) Moisture (D) Twist

93. Rapier suitable for patterned weaving due to:

- (A) Versatility (B) Speed
(C) Low density (D) Warp removal

94. False twist method increases:

- (A) Elastic recovery (B) Bulk
(C) Lustre (D) Density

95. If draft 12, feed 600 g → output =

- (A) 50 (B) 60
(C) 72 (D) 48

96. What is the primary function of a "Reed" in a handloom or powerloom?

- (A) To hold the warp beam
(B) To push the weft thread against the fell of the cloth
(C) To change the color of the thread
(D) To supply electricity to the motor

97. Primary supervisor responsibility:

- (A) Policy framing (B) Process supervision & QA
(C) Polymer research (D) Negotiation

ANNEXURE-II TO NOTIFICATION NO. 7/2/2022-MPSC (DR) DATED 20-03-2026

98. Corrosion control in boiler reduces:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Air pollution | (B) Equipment damage |
| (C) Dye variation | (D) Twist |

99. In the "4-Point System" of fabric inspection, what is the maximum number of penalty points assigned to a single defect regardless of its size?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) 1 point | (B) 2 points |
| (C) 4 points | (D) 10 points |

100. Textile supervisor key role:

- (A) Research polymer
- (B) Ensure production quality & coordination
- (C) International trade
- (D) Policy drafting

SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER [Paper-I – (Handloom & Textiles) for Supervisor (Textile)]

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