

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

1. Break-even point occurs when:
  - (A) Profit is maximum
  - (B) Total cost equals total revenue
  - (C) Sales zero
  - (D) Variable cost zero
  
2. Cotton fibre in longitudinal microscopic view appears as:
  - (A) Smooth cylindrical rod
  - (B) Scaly structure
  - (C) Flattened ribbon with convolutions
  - (D) Perfect oval
  
3. Thermal bonding in nonwovens requires:
  - (A) Cotton fibre
  - (B) Thermoplastic fibres
  - (C) Wool fibre
  - (D) Jute fibre
  
4. Combing removes:
  - (A) Long fibres
  - (B) Short fibres and neps
  - (C) Twist
  - (D) Dye
  
5. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) is used to measure:
  - (A) Fibre length
  - (B) Glass transition and melting point
  - (C) Yarn hairiness
  - (D) GSM
  
6. Precision winding produces:
  - (A) Cross wound packages
  - (B) Parallel coils
  - (C) Pirns
  - (D) No packages
  
7. Contribution =
  - (A) Selling price – Variable cost
  - (B) Selling price – Fixed cost
  - (C) Total cost – Profit
  - (D) None
  
8. High BOD indicates:
  - (A) Low organic matter
  - (B) High organic load
  - (C) No pollution
  - (D) Clear water

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9. Compact spinning reduces:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (A) Strength     | (B) Hairiness  |
| (C) Fibre length | (D) Dyeability |

10. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis is mainly used to determine:

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Dye penetration | (B) Fibre crystallinity |
| (C) Yarn twist      | (D) Tensile strength    |

11. Yarn splicing replaces:

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) Knots | (B) Dye   |
| (C) Twist | (D) Draft |

12. Lock stitch machine produces:

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Stitch 301            | (B) <del>Stitch 401</del> |
| (C) <del>Stitch 504</del> | (D) <del>Stitch 101</del> |

13. In the "Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme" (IHCDS), the "Consortium" approach is used to bypass which common bottleneck in handloom production?

- (A) Lack of water for dyeing
- (B) Fragmentation of small-scale weavers and lack of bargaining power
- (C) High cost of electricity
- (D) Import duties on cotton

14. Elastic recovery is mainly influenced by:

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Crystallinity | (B) Polymer flexibility |
| (C) Dye           | (D) Density             |

15. Jacquard shedding mechanism controls:

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Harness groups only | (B) Individual warp threads |
| (C) Weft tension        | (D) Shuttle speed           |

16. Fibre maturity affects:

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| (A) Dye uniformity | (B) Twist |
| (C) GSM            | (D) PPI   |

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17. Evenness testing evaluates:

- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Yarn colour    | (B) Mass variation along yarn |
| (C) Fibre maturity | (D) Density                   |

18. Heat treatment above melting point causes:

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Molecular orientation | (B) Polymer degradation |
| (C) Crystallization       | (D) Dye fixation        |

19. Rotor spinning produces yarn containing:

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Parallel fibres only | (B) Wrapper fibres      |
| (C) No twist             | (D) Continuous filament |

20. Work study consists of:

- |                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Method study and time study | (B) Dyeing study  |
| (C) Yarn testing                | (D) Density study |

21. Static electricity is highest in:

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Cotton    | (B) Wool    |
| (C) Polyester | (D) Viscose |

22. Tear strength measures:

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (A) Fabric resistance to tearing force | (B) GSM     |
| (C) Yarn twist                         | (D) Density |

23. Circular weaving produces:

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Tubular fabric | (B) Flat fabric |
| (C) Gauze only     | (D) Twill       |

24. 5S methodology stands for:

- |  |
|--|
| (A) Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize, Sustain |
| (B) Spin, Size, Sort, Save, Ship           |
| (C) Strength, Speed, Size, System, Safety  |
| (D) None                                   |

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25. Traveller weight affects:

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (A) Yarn colour | (B) Twist insertion |
| (C) Dyeing      | (D) Density         |

26. Air permeability increases in:

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Compact weave      | (B) Loose weave |
| (C) High density weave | (D) Satin weave |

27. Drawing process increases:

- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Randomness      | (B) Orientation and strength |
| (C) Moisture regain | (D) Dyeing time              |

28. Balance sheet shows:

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Profit only | (B) Assets and liabilities |
| (C) Twist       | (D) Yarn count             |

29. Yarn hairiness is measured using:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Torsiometer | (B) Uster Tester |
| (C) Pycnometer  | (D) Twist tester |

30. Acrylic fibre is produced by:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Melt spinning | (B) Wet spinning  |
| (C) Dry spinning  | (D) Ring spinning |

31. Multiphase loom advantage:

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Low productivity | (B) No warp              |
| (C) No shedding      | (D) High production rate |

32. Rowing twist mainly controls:

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Cohesion | (B) Dye shade |
| (C) Density  | (D) PPI       |

33. Kaizen means:

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Cost reduction     | (B) Continuous improvement |
| (C) Marketing strategy | (D) Labour law             |

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34. Sectional warping is ideal for:

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Long plain fabrics | (B) Short patterned runs |
| (C) Knitting yarn      | (D) Dyeing               |

35. Heat setting primarily stabilizes:

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Colour  | (B) Molecular structure |
| (C) Density | (D) Twist               |

36. Geo-textiles function mainly in:

- (A) Decoration
- (B) Soil stabilization and drainage
- (C) Dyeing
- (D) Knitting

37. Tenacity = 24 gf and 3 denier. Tenacity (g/den) is:

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 6  | (B) 8  |
| (C) 10 | (D) 12 |

38. Primary effluent treatment removes:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Dissolved salts   | (B) Suspended solids |
| (C) Colour completely | (D) Bacteria only    |

39. Random winding differs from precision winding because it:

- (A) Produces parallel coils only
- (B) Produces cross-wound packages
- (C) Has no tension control
- (D) Is used only for warp

40. High Volume Instrument (HVI) measures:

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (A) Fabric air permeability | (B) Fibre length, strength, micronaire |
| (C) Twist factor            | (D) Yarn density                       |

41. Tertiary motion in loom includes:

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Shedding | (B) Picking             |
| (C) Beat-up  | (D) Let-off and take-up |

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42. MIS helps management in:

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (A) Spinning | (B) Decision making |
| (C) Dyeing   | (D) Twisting        |

43. Marker efficiency is calculated as:

- (A) Marker area / Fabric area  $\times 100$
- (B) Fabric area / Marker area  $\times 100$
- (C) Stitch length  $\times$  width
- (D) Twist  $\times$  count

44. Crystallinity affects fibre:

- |                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Strength and dyeability | (B) Colour only |
| (C) Twist only              | (D) GSM         |

45. Combing efficiency improves with:

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Higher noil percentage | (B) Lower detaching speed |
| (C) High drafting          | (D) No lap preparation    |

46. Labour laws aim to:

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Increase production | (B) Protect worker rights |
| (C) Reduce wages        | (D) Increase density      |

47. Thermo Gravimetric Analysis determines:

- (A) Density
- (B) Thermal degradation behaviour
- (C) Elastic recovery
- (D) Twist factor

48. Agro-textiles include:

- |                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| (A) Crop covers and bird nets | (B) Denim |
| (C) Satin                     | (D) Silk  |

49. Noise pollution in textile mills is controlled by:

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Higher RPM     | (B) Acoustic enclosures |
| (C) Higher density | (D) Lower twist         |

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50. Yarn clearers are used to:

- |                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Increase twist | (B) Remove thick and thin places |
| (C) Reduce density | (D) Increase moisture regain     |

51. FAST & KES-F systems evaluate:

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Dye identification | (B) Fabric hand objectively |
| (C) Twist              | (D) Count                   |

52. Profit & Loss account shows:

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (A) Asset value | (B) Net profit or loss |
| (C) GSM         | (D) Density            |

53. Static electricity minimized by:

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Dry air    | (B) Humidification |
| (C) Higher RPM | (D) Lower drafting |

54. Dichroism in fibres is caused by:

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Random polymer orientation | (B) Aligned polymer chains |
| (C) Moisture regain            | (D) Yarn twist             |

55. Merchandising includes:

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Yarn twisting | (B) Order follow-up & costing |
| (C) Combing       | (D) Sizing                    |

56. Thermal bonding improves due to:

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Entanglement | (B) Melting and fusion |
| (C) Dye          | (D) Twist              |

57. AFIS measures:

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Yarn count       | (B) Short fibre content and neps |
| (C) Fabric thickness | (D) PPI                          |

58. Overlock stitch coded as:

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 301 | (B) 401 |
| (C) 504 | (D) 701 |

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59. Heat treatment of nylon increases:

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Moisture regain | (B) Molecular orientation |
| (C) Fibre damage    | (D) Amorphous region      |

60. Air-jet weft insertion uses:

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Mechanical push | (B) Compressed air |
| (C) Magnetic        | (D) Water only     |

61. Dielectric property relates to:

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Heat resistance     | (B) Electrical insulation |
| (C) Mechanical strength | (D) Dye fixation          |

62. Mechanical bonding improves:

- |                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (A) Inter-fibre entanglement | (B) Dye shade |
| (C) Twist                    | (D) GSM       |

63. Industrial belts fall under:

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Fashion textiles | (B) Industrial textiles |
| (C) Apparel          | (D) Household           |

64. Drape test measures:

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Fall behaviour | (B) Moisture         |
| (C) Density        | (D) Tensile strength |

65. Energy conservation in spinning by:

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Efficient motor systems | (B) Overloading machines |
| (C) Less lubrication        | (D) No humidification    |

66. Fibre-forming polymers require:

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Low molecular weight | (B) Linear high molecular chains |
| (C) Cross-link only      | (D) Short chains                 |

67. Which international body's "Rules of Origin" must a Superintendent understand to certify handloom products for "Duty-Free" export under a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)?

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| (A) WHO    | (B) WTO |
| (C) UNESCO | (D) ILO |

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68. Bursting strength test best for:

- (A) Woven denim (B) Knitted fabric  
(C) Filament yarn (D) Roving

69. Which of the following mathematical expressions correctly represents the Contribution Margin per unit?

- (A)  $SP - VC$  (B)  $SP - FC$   
(C)  $TC - Profit$  (D) None

70. Electron microscopy shows:

- (A) Yarn count (B) Surface morphology  
(C) Shade (D) Density

71. Draft = 6, feed = 90 g/min → output:

- (A) 15 (B) 30  
(C) 45 (D) 60

72. Which structural feature is a unique characteristic of rotor-spun (open-end) yarn compared to ring-spun yarn?

- (A) Parallel fibres (B) Wrapper fibres  
(C) No twist (D) Continuous filament

73. Mean 25, SD 5 → CV%:

- (A) 5 (B) 10  
(C) 20 (D) 25

74. Packaging textiles include:

- (A) Bulk bags (B) Satin  
(C) Silk scarf (D) Warp knit jersey

75. TQM emphasizes:

- (A) Inspection only  
(B) Continuous quality improvement  
(C) Dyeing  
(D) Draft

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76. Spindle drafting irregularity increases due to:

- (A) Roller slip (B) Twist optimum  
(C) Low draft (D) Long fibre

77. Under the Cooperative Societies Act, if a Superintendent initiates a "Section 81 Inquiry" (or equivalent) into the affairs of a Weaver's Society, what is the statutory time limit for the Inquiry Officer to submit the report?

- (A) 30 Days (B) 90 Days  
(C) 1 Year (D) No time limit

78. Four-point system used in:

- (A) Yarn test (B) Fabric inspection  
(C) Dye ID (D) Draft

79. Fibre density measured by:

- (A) Pycnometer (B) Twist tester  
(C) Uster (D) GSM cutter

80. Nonwoven web formed by:

- (A) Carding (B) Ring spinning  
(C) Weaving (D) Drafting

81. In the 'Advisory Committee' constituted under Section 4, how many members must represent the interests of handloom weavers?

- (A) At least 1 (B) At least 2  
(C) At least 5 (D) All members

82. Herringbone derived from:

- (A) Plain (B) Twill  
(C) Satin (D) Leno

83. Fibre crystallinity measured by:

- (A) XRD (B) Twist  
(C) GSM (D) Dye

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84. Compact yarn improves:

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| (A) Fabric smoothness | (B) Hairiness |
| (C) Defects           | (D) CV%       |

85. "A designer wants to create a highly breathable summer garment. Which fabric structure should they choose to maximize air circulation?"

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Loose weave | (B) Tight weave |
| (C) Satin       | (D) Dense       |

86. Secondary ETP treatment uses:

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| (A) Screening | (B) Biological process |
| (C) UV        | (D) Sand               |

87. SQC mainly reduces:

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (A) Random variation | (B) Production |
| (C) Costing          | (D) Labour     |

88. Long staple spinning related to:

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| (A) Cotton    | (B) Wool  |
| (C) Polyester | (D) Nylon |

89. Seam slippage due to:

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) High density | (B) Low seam strength |
| (C) High crimp   | (D) High GSM          |

90. Tyre cords require:

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) High elongation | (B) Soft handle             |
| (C) Moisture regain | (D) High modulus & strength |

91. The "Special Handloom Expo" (SHE) is an intervention under the NHDP. What is the maximum "Financial Assistance" provided by the Centre to the State for organizing a National Level Handloom Expo?

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| (A) ₹50 Lakh | (B) ₹1.5 Crore to ₹2 Crore   |
| (C) ₹5 Crore | (D) Unlimited based on sales |

92. Primary Superintendent duty:

- |                   |                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Marketing     | (B) Technical supervision & QA |
| (C) Labour hiring | (D) Dye selection              |

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93. Needle punching method:

- (A) Mechanical bonding (B) Chemical  
(C) Thermal (D) Spinning

94. What is the primary reason for inserting a slight twist into the roving during the simplex process?

- (A) Cohesion (B) Dye shade  
(C) Density (D) PPI

95. Which of the following is NOT an article currently reserved under the 11 categories?

- (A) Jamakkalam (B) 100% Polyester Suiting  
(C) Angavastram (D) Woolen Shawl

96. Agro textile example:

- (A) Crop cover (B) Satin  
(C) Denim (D) Silk

97. Tear strength influenced by:

- (A) Yarn count & density (B) Colour  
(C) Twist only (D) Temperature

98. As a Superintendent, you conduct a "Statutory Audit" under Section 64 (or equivalent). If you find "Misappropriation of Funds," which legal action is initiated to recover the loss from the concerned board members?

- (A) Arbitration (B) Surcharge Proceedings  
(C) Liquidation (D) Supersession

99. Heat treatment nylon leads to:

- (A) Damage (B) Orientation  
(C) Degradation (D) Dye fix

100. Energy saving achieved by:

- (A) Efficient motors (B) Overloading  
(C) No lubrication (D) Removing humidification

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

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