

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

1. Fibre tenacity is generally expressed in:

- (A) Tex (B) Denier
(C) g/denier (D) GSM

2. **Assertion (A): Flax fibre is stronger than cotton fibre.**

Reason (R): Flax contains higher cellulose content and longer fibre length.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R explains A (B) Both true but R not explanation
(C) A true but R false (D) Both false

3. Silk fibre in longitudinal view appears:

- (A) Twisted ribbon-like (B) Scaly
(C) Smooth cylindrical (D) Irregular flattened

4. Ramie fibre belongs to:

- (A) Leaf fibre (B) Bast fibre
(C) Seed fibre (D) Mineral fibre

5. Carbon fibre is mainly used due to its:

- (A) High moisture regain (B) Low strength
(C) High strength-to-weight ratio (D) High elasticity

6. Finer fibres generally produce fabrics with:

- (A) Higher stiffness (B) Better softness and drape
(C) Higher GSM (D) Lower cohesion

7. Shedding motion in a loom is responsible for:

- (A) Beating-up (B) Separating warp sheets
(C) Inserting weft (D) Taking-up cloth

8. Jacquard mechanism controls:

- (A) Entire harness (B) Individual warp threads
(C) Weft supply (D) Shuttle motion

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9. Projectile loom inserts weft using:

- (A) Shuttle (B) Compressed air
(C) Small projectile gripper (D) Water jet

10. If required warp length is 1000 m and wastage is 4%, how much warp is needed?

- (A) 1000 m (B) 1020 m
(C) 1040 m (D) 960 m

11. Combing process primarily removes:

- (A) Long fibres (B) Short fibres and neps
(C) Twist (D) Dye particles

12. Ballooning phenomenon occurs in:

- (A) Blow room (B) Speed frame
(C) Ring spinning (D) Carding

13. Core spinning produces yarn with:

- (A) Two colours (B) Central filament core
(C) High crimp only (D) No twist

14. Resultant count of two 30 Ne yarns doubled together is:

- (A) 30 Ne (B) 60 Ne
(C) 15 Ne (D) 10 Ne

15. Yarn costing includes:

- (A) Raw material only (B) Labour only
(C) Raw material, labour & overhead (D) Dye cost only

16. Honeycomb weave is commonly used for:

- (A) Shirting (B) Towels
(C) Denim (D) Lining cloth

17. Draft plan in weaving shows:

- (A) Lifting order (B) Warp threading arrangement
(C) Fabric density (D) Yarn count

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18. Bedford cord fabric is characterized by:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Diagonal lines | (B) Longitudinal ribs |
| (C) Gauze structure | (D) Random loops |

19. Leno weaving prevents:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Yarn slippage | (B) Colour fading |
| (C) High twist | (D) Shrinkage |

20. EPI stands for:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Ends per inch | (B) Ends per yarn |
| (C) Elastic per inch | (D) Energy per inch |

21. Assertion (A): Vegetable dyes are eco-friendly.

Reason (R): They are biodegradable and derived from natural sources.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Both true & R explains A | (B) Both true but R not explanation |
| (C) A true, R false | (D) Both false |

22. Indigo dye belongs to:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) Acid dyes | (B) Direct dyes |
| (C) Vat dyes | (D) Reactive dyes |

23. Degumming in silk removes:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Pectin | (B) Sericin |
| (C) Lignin | (D) Wax |

24. Glass transition temperature (T_g) of polyester primarily affects:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Dye solubility | (B) Dimensional stability |
| (C) Fibre cross-section | (D) GSM |

25. Singeing process removes:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| (A) Twist | (B) Surface fibres |
| (C) Dye | (D) Wax |

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26. Hygrometer is used to measure:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (A) Temperature | (B) Humidity |
| (C) Twist | (D) Density |

27. Baer sorter classifies fibres according to:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) Strength | (B) Length |
| (C) Colour | (D) Twist |

28. Yarn twist is measured in:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) Tex | (B) GSM |
| (C) TPI | (D) SD |

29. Air permeability of fabric decreases with:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Lower density | (B) Higher cover factor |
| (C) Lower GSM | (D) Lower twist |

30. SQC mainly helps in:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (A) Marketing | (B) Process control |
| (C) Dyeing | (D) Weaving speed |

31. Plant layout planning improves:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Dye shade | (B) Material flow efficiency |
| (C) Twist | (D) Yarn count |

32. Preventive maintenance reduces:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Efficiency | (B) Machine breakdown |
| (C) Production | (D) Yarn strength |

33. Major water pollution in textile industry arises from:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (A) Spinning | (B) Dyeing effluent |
| (C) Knitting | (D) Carding |

34. ETP stands for:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Energy Textile Plant | (B) Effluent Treatment Plant |
| (C) Environmental Textile Process | (D) Electrical Textile Panel |

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35. Safety norms in textile mills prevent:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Dye bleeding | (B) Industrial accidents |
| (C) Yarn breakage | (D) GSM variation |

36. Glass fibre is widely used because of its:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) High moisture regain | (B) High heat resistance and strength |
| (C) Low tensile strength | (D) High elasticity |

37. Flax fibre is obtained from:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (A) Seed | (B) Leaf |
| (C) Stem | (D) Flower |

38. Double cloth construction consists of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Single fabric layer | (B) Two separate layers interwoven |
| (C) Rib weave | (D) Gauze weave |

39. Weft density is expressed in:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) EPI | (B) PPI |
| (C) TPI | (D) GSM |

40. Production in ring spinning depends on:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Relative humidity only | (B) Spindle speed and yarn count |
| (C) Fabric width | (D) Dye shade |

41. Modern carding trend includes use of:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Manual lap feeding | (B) Auto-leveller system |
| (C) Wooden rollers | (D) No drafting |

42. Terry looms are used to produce:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Satin fabric | (B) Towel fabric with loops |
| (C) Plain fabric | (D) Leno cloth |

43. Mixing in blow room improves:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Yarn count | (B) Fibre homogeneity |
| (C) Loom speed | (D) Dye strength |

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44. Doubling improves yarn:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Colour | (B) Uniformity and strength |
| (C) Moisture regain | (D) GSM |

45. Waste spinning is suitable for:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Long fibres | (B) Short recovered fibres |
| (C) Filament silk | (D) Polyester filament |

46. Yarn crimp mainly influences:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Dye uptake | (B) Elasticity and shrinkage |
| (C) Yarn twist | (D) Fibre fineness |

47. Ne system is:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Direct system | (B) Indirect system |
| (C) Strength system | (D) Weight system |

48. In resultant count of folded yarn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Counts are added directly | (B) Reciprocals are added |
| (C) Counts multiplied | (D) Twist divided |

49. Waterproof finish prevents:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Colour fade | (B) Water penetration |
| (C) Wrinkle | (D) Twist loss |

50. Flame retardant finish reduces:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Gloss | (B) Combustibility |
| (C) Dye strength | (D) Density |

51. Scouring removes:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Natural impurities | (B) Dye |
| (C) Twist | (D) Density |

52. Bleaching cotton commonly uses:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Chlorine only | (B) Hydrogen peroxide |
| (C) Acetic acid | (D) Caustic soda |

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53. Dye auxiliaries assist in:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Twist increase | (B) Leveling and fixation |
| (C) Density change | (D) Warp tension |

54. Rotary screen printing is:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Dyeing method | (B) Printing method |
| (C) Finishing method | (D) Weaving method |

55. Dyeing cost calculation depends mainly on:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Fabric weight | (B) Yarn twist |
| (C) EPI | (D) PPI |

56. Silk shows maximum strength when:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Spun | (B) Filament |
| (C) Degummed | (D) Dyed |

57. Jute fibre belongs to:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Seed fibre | (B) Bast fibre |
| (C) Leaf fibre | (D) Mineral fibre |

58. Warp knitting forms loops:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Across width | (B) Along warp direction |
| (C) Randomly | (D) Without needles |

59. Cop changing in automatic loom ensures:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Continuous production | (B) Dye uniformity |
| (C) Less EPI | (D) Lower twist |

60. Weaving defects cause:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Value addition | (B) Value loss |
| (C) Higher GSM | (D) Uniform surface |

61. Higher crimp percentage increases:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) Elasticity | (B) Stiffness |
| (C) Density | (D) Dye fixation |

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62. Tex is:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Indirect count | (B) Direct count |
| (C) Twist factor | (D) Strength unit |

63. Medical textile example:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (A) Denim | (B) Surgical suture |
| (C) Curtain | (D) Towel |

64. Geotextiles help in:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (A) Fashion | (B) Soil stabilization |
| (C) Decoration | (D) Colouring |

65. Blow room objective:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| (A) Twisting | (B) Opening & cleaning |
| (C) Dyeing | (D) Knitting |

66. Drafting defects produce:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Even yarn | (B) Thick & thin places |
| (C) Smooth fabric | (D) No variation |

67. Speed frame produces:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Final yarn | (B) Roving |
| (C) Warp | (D) Finished cloth |

68. Automatic loom differs because:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Manual shuttle | (B) Automatic weft replenishment |
| (C) No stop motion | (D) No warp |

69. Common sizing ingredient:

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (A) Starch | (B) Dye |
| (C) Wax | (D) Oil |

70. Slasher sizing machine sizes:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Individual yarn | (B) Warp sheet |
| (C) Weft yarn | (D) Knit fabric |

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71. Process control ensures:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Random variation | (B) Consistent production |
| (C) Higher waste | (D) Uneven yarn |

72. Types of textile pollution include:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) Air only | (B) Water only |
| (C) Noise only | (D) All of these |

73. Yarn unevenness appears as:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Stripes in fabric | (B) Smooth surface |
| (C) Soft finish | (D) High density |

74. Knitted fabrics are:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| (A) Rigid | (B) Elastic |
| (C) Heavy | (D) Non-flexible |

75. CAD in textile design helps in:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Manual drafting | (B) Faster pattern creation |
| (C) Reducing EPI | (D) Increasing twist |

76. Minimum repeat of twill weave:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A) 2 | (B) 3 |
| (C) 4 | (D) 5 |

77. Mat weave is derived from:

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

78. A "Soft Intervention" in a project plan usually refers to which of the following?

- (A) Building a new warehouse.
- (B) Capacity building, design workshops, and market exposure visits.
- (C) Buying new automated looms.
- (D) Installing solar panels in the cluster.

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79. Ramie fibre has:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) High wet strength | (B) Low strength |
| (C) High elasticity | (D) Protein structure |

80. Wool is damaged by:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (A) Acid | (B) Alkali |
| (C) Cold water | (D) Steam |

81. Higher indirect count means:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (A) Coarser yarn | (B) Finer yarn |
| (C) Same thickness | (D) Higher GSM |

82. Increase in EPI results in:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Lower cover | (B) Higher cover factor |
| (C) Lower density | (D) Looser fabric |

83. Velvet is:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| (A) Warp pile fabric | (B) Rib weave |
| (C) Leno weave | (D) Mat weave |

84. Dye identification commonly done by:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (A) GSM test | (B) Solubility test |
| (C) Twist test | (D) Density test |

85. QC in processing ensures:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (A) Shade consistency | (B) Higher twist |
| (C) Less density | (D) More defects |

86. Proper material planning ensures:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Delay | (B) Smooth production flow |
| (C) Higher waste | (D) Machine idle |

87. Auto-leveller improves:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Yarn evenness | (B) Dye quality |
| (C) Density | (D) Twist |

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88. Water jet loom unsuitable for:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) Polyester | (B) Nylon |
| (C) Cotton | (D) Filament yarn |

89. In the "Concessional Credit" component, what is the maximum "Interest Subvention" provided by the Government to a Weaver/Entrepreneur for 3 years?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 3% | (B) 7% |
| (C) 10% | (D) 12% |

90. Carbon fibre is mainly used in:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Apparel | (B) Aerospace |
| (C) Shirting | (D) Towels |

91. Staple diagram is used to measure:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Fibre length distribution | (B) Twist |
| (C) GSM | (D) Density |

92. Twist factor relates to:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Count & twist | (B) Count & density |
| (C) Dye & count | (D) GSM & twist |

93. Winding defect example:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) Slough-off | (B) Even package |
| (C) Tight winding | (D) No tension |

94. Multi-cylinder sizing uses:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| (A) Steam-heated cylinders | (B) Cold air |
| (C) Water jet | (D) Oil bath |

95. Warp stop motion prevents:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) Missing picks | (B) Missing ends |
| (C) Colour change | (D) Twist loss |

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96. GSM stands for:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Grams per square meter | (B) Gauge strength meter |
| (C) Grain per meter | (D) General size measurement |

97. Pollution monitoring is regulated by:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Pollution Control Board | (B) Weaver |
| (C) Spinner | (D) Dye master |

98. Yarn uniformity improves:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Fabric appearance | (B) Twist only |
| (C) Density only | (D) Colour only |

99. Double cloth is used in:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (A) Blankets | (B) Gauze |
| (C) Netting | (D) Voile |

100. Textile factory organization mainly aims at:

- (A) Higher labour
- (B) Coordinated and efficient production
- (C) Increasing waste
- (D) Reducing machines

SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER [Paper-I - (Handloom & Textiles) for Project Manager (Handloom)]

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