

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

1. Essential requirement of fibre forming polymer:
- (A) Low molecular weight
 - (B) Linear chain with high molecular weight
 - (C) Highly cross-linked
 - (D) Branched structure
2. Cotton cross-section appears:
- (A) Circular
 - (B) Oval
 - (C) Kidney-shaped
 - (D) Triangular
3. Draft =
- (A) Delivery / Feed
 - (B) Feed / Delivery
 - (C) RPM \times TPI
 - (D) Count / Twist
4. Spindle speed 12000 rpm, TPI 20. Delivery speed:
- (A) 500 in/min
 - (B) 600 in/min
 - (C) 700 in/min
 - (D) 800 in/min
5. Plain weave repeat:
- (A) 2 \times 2
 - (B) 3 \times 3
 - (C) 4 \times 4
 - (D) 1 \times 1
6. GSM =
- (A) Weight \times Area
 - (B) Weight / Area
 - (C) Area / Weight
 - (D) Count \times Picks
7. Uster tester measures:
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Evenness
 - (C) Twist
 - (D) GSM
8. CV% formula:
- (A) SD/Mean \times 100
 - (B) Mean/SD \times 100
 - (C) Mean – SD
 - (D) SD²
9. Desizing removes:
- (A) Wax
 - (B) Size
 - (C) Colour
 - (D) Twist

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10. Mercerization chemical:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) HCl | (B) NaOH |
| (C) H ₂ SO ₄ | (D) NH ₃ |

11. Fashion life cycle stages:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A) 3 | (B) 4 |
| (C) 5 | (D) 6 |

12. FOB stands for:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Free on Board | (B) Freight on Bill |
| (C) Factory on Board | (D) Free on Bond |

13. CAD used for:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Designing | (B) Testing |
| (C) Spinning | (D) Dyeing |

14. ERP integrates:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Single dept | (B) Entire organization |
| (C) Finance only | (D) Production only |

15. MSME classification based on:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Labour | (B) Investment & turnover |
| (C) Production | (D) Export |

16. Cluster approach improves:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Individual loss | (B) Collective efficiency |
| (C) Competition | (D) Monopoly |

17. Techno-economic feasibility includes:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Technical only | (B) Financial only |
| (C) Technical & Financial | (D) Marketing only |

18. Control chart upper limit depends on:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (A) Mean & SD | (B) Count |
| (C) Twist | (D) Dye |

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19. Polyester is:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) Thermoset | (B) Thermoplastic |
| (C) Protein | (D) Cellulosic |

20. Assertion (A): Wool felts easily.

Reason (R): Wool has scale structure on its surface.

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

21. Which fibre is produced by melt spinning?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Acrylic | (B) Rayon |
| (C) Polyester | (D) Acetate |

22. Open-end spinning eliminates:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Carding | (B) Drawing |
| (C) Roving | (D) Winding |

23. Assertion: Compact yarn has low hairiness.

Reason: Fibres are condensed before twisting.

- | |
|--|
| (A) Both A and R are true & R is the correct explanation for A |
| (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A |
| (C) A is true but R is false |
| (D) A is false but R is true |

24. Fabric 200g, 2 m², GSM:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 50 | (B) 100 |
| (C) 150 | (D) 200 |

25. Twill weave shows:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Straight lines | (B) Diagonal lines |
| (C) No pattern | (D) Dots |

26. If correlation coefficient $r = 0$, it implies:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Perfect positive correlation | (B) Perfect negative correlation |
| (C) No linear relationship | (D) Nonlinear causation |

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27. ANOVA compares:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (A) 2 means | (B) Multiple means |
| (C) SD | (D) Twist |

28. Reactive dye bond:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Ionic | (B) Hydrogen |
| (C) Covalent | (D) Physical |

29. Vat dyes require:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Oxidation first | (B) Reduction |
| (C) Hydrolysis | (D) Neutralization |

30. Break-even when:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Profit max | (B) Cost = Revenue |
| (C) Sales max | (D) Loss |

31. Merchandising ensures:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Yarn quality | (B) Order coordination |
| (C) Twist | (D) Dyeing |

32. GI protects:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Machine | (B) Regional product identity |
| (C) Yarn count | (D) Fibre |

33. CIF includes:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Cost only | (B) Freight only |
| (C) Insurance only | (D) Cost + Insurance + Freight |

34. Wool fibre cortex gives:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (A) Shine | (B) Strength |
| (C) Scale | (D) Wax |

35. Optimum twist gives:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Max strength | (B) Min strength |
| (C) No change | (D) Weak yarn |

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36. Lapping fault seen in:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (A) Card | (B) Ring |
| (C) Loom | (D) Dyeing |

37. Broken ends increase:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| (A) Loom efficiency | (B) Downtime |
| (C) Production | (D) Strength |

38. Higher pick density increases:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (A) GSM | (B) Air permeability |
| (C) Openness | (D) Porosity |

39. If fibre is 2 denier, it is:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (A) Coarse | (B) Medium |
| (C) Fine | (D) Very coarse |

40. Tex 30 equals:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) 240 denier | (B) 250 denier |
| (C) 270 denier | (D) 300 denier |

41. Ne 40 equals Tex:

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| (A) 10 | (B) 14.8 |
| (C) 20 | (D) 25 |

42. Higher twist initially:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Decreases strength | (B) Reduces cohesion |
| (C) No change | (D) Increases strength till optimum |

43. Warp sizing improves:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Softness | (B) Strength |
| (C) Dyeing | (D) Moisture |

44. Air-jet loom uses:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Water | (B) Mechanical shuttle |
| (C) Compressed air | (D) Magnetic force |

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45. Increasing sample size reduces:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| (A) Mean | (B) Sampling error |
| (C) SD | (D) CV |

46. Bursting strength mainly for:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| (A) Yarn | (B) Knitted fabric |
| (C) Fibre | (D) Roving |

47. Disperse dyes used for:

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

48. M:L 1:20 for 5 kg requires:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) 50 L | (B) 75 L |
| (C) 100 L | (D) 125 L |

49. Quality control reduces:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (A) Defects | (B) Production |
| (C) Sales | (D) Price |

50. SWOT stands for:

- (A) Strength & Weakness only
- (B) Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
- (C) Sales & Work
- (D) Sales & Trade

51. Statistical significance tested by:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (A) t-test | (B) Yarn count |
| (C) Twist | (D) Draft |

52. Moisture regain affects:

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (A) Fibre weight | (B) Colour |
| (C) Twist | (D) Loom |

53. Ring traveller controls:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) Twist | (B) Draft |
| (C) Fibre | (D) Colour |

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54. Fabric shrinkage measured after:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) Washing | (B) Spinning |
| (C) Weaving | (D) Carding |

55. Polyester dyeing temperature:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) 60°C | (B) 80°C |
| (C) 130°C | (D) 40°C |

56. Texturization mainly improves:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Dye uptake | (B) Polymerization |
| (C) Strength | (D) Bulk |

57. Spinneret modification changes:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Chemical composition | (B) Fibre strength |
| (C) Cross-sectional shape | (D) Polymer length |

58. Blow room mainly:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Adds twist | (B) Cleans cotton |
| (C) Winds yarn | (D) Knits fabric |

59. Twist multiplier relates:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) RPM & speed | (B) Count & twist |
| (C) Count & GSM | (D) Fibre length |

60. Needle punching in nonwoven is:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Chemical bonding | (B) Mechanical entanglement |
| (C) Thermal | (D) Adhesive |

61. Cover factor depends on:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| (A) Yarn count & density | (B) Colour |
| (C) Twist | (D) Width |

62. Standard deviation shows:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Central tendency | (B) Data spread |
| (C) Regression | (D) Error only |

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63. Control charts monitor:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| (A) Output | (B) Twist |
| (C) Mean | (D) Process control |

64. ETP treats:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| (A) Air | (B) Effluent water |
| (C) Yarn | (D) Fabric |

65. Resist printing:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Direct application | (B) Dye applied after resist |
| (C) Removing dyed colour | (D) Spray |

66. Direct dyes suitable for:

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

67. Reactive dye hydrolysis reduces:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Fixation | (B) Strength |
| (C) Twist | (D) GSM |

68. Air permeability inversely related to:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| (A) Cover factor | (B) Twist |
| (C) SD | (D) Draft |

69. Wool strength decreases in:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (A) Acid | (B) Alkali |
| (C) Cold | (D) Dry |

70. Nylon is:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Polyamide | (B) Polyester |
| (C) Protein | (D) Cellulose |

71. Burn test showing hair smell indicates:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Cellulosic fibre | (B) Protein fibre |
| (C) Synthetic fibre | (D) Polyester |

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72. Mercerization increases cotton:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Strength only | (B) Luster & dye affinity |
| (C) Twist | (D) Moisture |

73. If spindle speed 15000 rpm, TPI 25 → delivery:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 500 | (B) 600 |
| (C) 700 | (D) 750 |

74. Rotor yarn strength compared to ring yarn:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (A) Higher | (B) Lower |
| (C) Same | (D) Double |

75. Geotextile used in:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Apparel | (B) Road construction |
| (C) Fashion | (D) Garments |

76. Assertion: Shuttleless looms have higher production.

Reason: They run at higher speeds.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Both true & R correct | (B) Both true not explanation |
| (C) A true R false | (D) Both false |

77. Tensile test measures:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (A) Abrasion | (B) Breaking force |
| (C) Twist | (D) Colour |

78. Higher CV% means:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Better uniformity | (B) More variation |
| (C) Less error | (D) More strength |

79. Export promotion under:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) EXIM policy | (B) Twist rule |
| (C) Dye act | (D) GI rule |

80. Higher crystallinity gives:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Higher strength | (B) Lower strength |
| (C) No change | (D) Weak polymer |

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81. Knitted fabrics show:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) High extensibility | (B) Rigid structure |
| (C) Low comfort | (D) No stretch |

82. Textile testing ensures:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| (A) Quality control | (B) Loss |
| (C) Waste | (D) Error |

83. Wet processing includes:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (A) Dyeing & finishing | (B) Spinning |
| (C) Weaving | (D) Draft |

84. Management in textile ensures:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (A) Technical only | (B) Financial only |
| (C) Efficient coordination of resources | (D) Twist control |

85. Eco-friendly dyes reduce:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (A) Cost | (B) Pollution |
| (C) Speed | (D) Shade |

86. Shade% based on:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Fabric weight | (B) Dye weight |
| (C) Water | (D) Temperature |

87. Yarn elongation increases with:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Higher twist | (B) Lower twist |
| (C) Optimum twist | (D) No twist |

88. Production = RPM ×:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) Picks | (B) Count |
| (C) Time | (D) Warp |

89. Ring spinning gives:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) Strong yarn | (B) Weak yarn |
| (C) Bulk yarn | (D) Fancy only |

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90. Fibre fineness improves:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Softness | (B) Harshness |
| (C) Thickness | (D) GSM |

91. GI example in textile:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (A) Banarasi saree | (B) Polyester |
| (C) Nylon | (D) Denim |

92. Handloom fabric characteristic:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Power driven | (B) Manual weaving |
| (C) Fully automated | (D) Chemical process |

93. Yarn count inverse system:

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| (A) Tex | (B) Denier |
| (C) Ne | (D) dtex |

94. Polyester has:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) High moisture regain | (B) Low moisture regain |
| (C) Medium | (D) Variable |

95. Wrinkle resistance finish uses:

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

96. ERP improves:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Manual work | (B) Coordination |
| (C) Yarn twist | (D) Dye strength |

97. Higher loom efficiency gives:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Higher production | (B) Less output |
| (C) No change | (D) Loss |

98. Fibre length variation affects:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| (A) Yarn evenness | (B) Colour |
| (C) Density | (D) GSM |

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99. Finishing improves:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (A) Appearance & performance | (B) Twist |
| (C) Fibre | (D) Draft |

100. Cluster approach supported by:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (A) Govt policies | (B) Twist |
| (C) Dye | (D) Fibre |

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

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