

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF SERICULTURE EXTENSION OFFICER UNDER SERICULTURE DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, OCTOBER, 2020

TECHNICAL PAPER - IV

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Extension is an instrument of _____.
(a) differ (b) change
(c) new (d) motivatio
2. The word extention is derived from the _____ word.
(a) Greek (b) Latin
(c) Germany (d) French
3. Give the long form of R.E.C.
(a) Rearing Extention Centres (b) Reasearch Extention Centres
(c) Research Exchange Centres (d) None of the above
4. Extention programmes provide educational benefits to :
(a) The person (b) The people
(c) All men (d) All women
5. How many areas of programme emphasis the scope of Sericultural extention work?
(a) Five (b) Six
(c) Eight (d) Nine
6. Extention is helping people :
(a) To help themselves (b) To help others
(c) To help needy (d) To help the weaker section
7. How many DO's are there in extension, management and economics?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
8. There are _____ basic needs for extention.
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
9. Toward sericulture extention the DOS established silk farm to maintain _____ races.
(a) p2 (b) p3
(c) p4 (d) p1
10. Extention is Educational Organisation alone.
(a) Correct (b) Incorrect
(c) Partly Correct (d) None of these

11. There are _____ steps in extension teaching.
(a) four (b) five
(c) seven (d) six
12. How many major Organisational streams are there in Sericulture system?
(a) One (b) Three
(c) Six (d) Four
13. Give the long form of T.S.C.
(a) Technology Research Centres (b) Technical Research Centres
(c) Training and Research Centres (d) Technical service Centres
14. What is NSSO?
(a) National Sericulture seed Organisation (b) National Silkworm seed Organisation
(c) National Sericulture Scheme Organisation (d) National State to State Organisation
15. There are _____ things the DOS should do for the farmer.
(a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
16. What is CRC?
(a) Central Research Centre (b) Chowki Rearing Centre
(c) Cocoon Reeling Centre (d) Concentrational Research Centre
17. Basic seed form should have a separate _____ garden.
(a) Late worm (b) Chowki
(c) Ripe worm (d) Mulberry
18. There is/are _____ Sericulture Training institution in Mizoram.
(a) three (b) four
(c) one (d) eight
19. According to Kawakami there are _____ advantages of CRCS.
(a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
20. China controlled over _____ of international silk trade.
(a) 80% (b) 85%
(c) 90% (d) 95%
21. What is the first and foremost step in programme management?
(a) Viable vision (b) Planning
(c) Reasoning (d) Expert
22. Extension programme should have definite :
(a) Purpose (b) Aim
(c) Plan of work (d) Target people
23. What is adoption?
(a) Adoption is to make full use of new idea, practice or technology as the best course of action
(b) An application of new technologies
(c) It is a new idea for application
(d) Applied technological system

24. Innovation is an idea, practice, technology perceived by :
- (a) A group of people (b) An individual
(c) Technologist (d) Subject specialist
25. The term Communication is taken from the Latin _____.
- (a) Common (b) Communis
(c) Popular (d) Commune
26. Language used for Communication should preferably be in _____ language.
- (a) English (b) Hindi
(c) Local (d) Mizo
27. The message of Communication must be based on the need of :
- (a) New technology (b) New method
(c) Farmer (d) Reeler
28. What is feedback Communication?
- (a) The reacted process of Communication (b) The return of process Communication
(c) The transformed reaction (d) The reaction from the Public
29. In how many steps a decision making process involved?
- (a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Seven
30. Communication is very important because :
- (a) It creates close relationship
(b) It is a mean of transfer of technology from the communicator to the receiver
(c) It is a to and pro transfer of technology
(d) It is a mean where the people are benefited
31. How many method are used to contact the people?
- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
32. There are _____ procedures followed in Audio visual aids.
- (a) three (b) four
(c) five (d) six
33. There are _____ major components of training processes.
- (a) three (b) four
(c) five (d) six
34. How many basic types of inputs are there in training?
- (a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
35. Training is a mean to bring desirable changes in knowledge, skill and _____.
- (a) Attitude (b) Character
(c) Manner (d) Wisdom
36. Define curriculum.
- (a) An organised course of study (b) A well planned training programme
(c) a programmes of different subjects (d) A specialised course training

37. There are _____ classification of training methods.
- (a) four (b) five
(c) six (d) seven
38. The ultimate purpose of teaching is not merely to inform people but to _____ them to desired change in their behaviour.
- (a) To change (b) Transform
(c) Sharpen (d) Activate
39. Evaluation of training conducted has vital importance. Therefore, there are _____ evaluation programme.
- (a) three (b) four
(c) five (d) six
40. Extension is a/an _____ of change.
- (a) Tool (b) Instrument
(c) Weapon (d) Measure
41. The DOS has to establish Cocoon markets and silk exchange at various places to avoid _____ and exploitation by middle men.
- (a) Traders (b) Mulpractices
(c) Farmers (d) Producer
42. Marketing is the performance of all transaction and services associated with the flow of good from the point of initial production to the ultimate _____.
- (a) Producers (b) Reelers
(c) Weaver (d) Customers
43. The economic farm decision can be classified into _____ major groups.
- (a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
44. What is the stifling of Cocoon?
- (a) To preserve the cocoon
(b) To cook the Cocoon
(c) To kill the pupae inside the Cocoon to prevent moth emergence
(d) To dry the Cocoon
45. What is the most effective instrument used for Cocoon stifling?
- (a) Steaming (b) Hot air oven
(c) Sun drying (d) Cooking
46. What does PCT mean?
- (a) Post Cocoon Transportation (b) Post Cocoon Technology
(c) Pre Cocoon Treatment (d) None of the above
47. Why degumming of Cocoon necessary?
- (a) To remove the sericin from the Cocoon (b) To loosen the fibre of the Cocoon
(c) To bind the filament together (d) To open the Cocoon
48. Among the four variety of silk cocoon _____ cocoon is not reelable.
- (a) Muga (b) Tasar
(c) Mulberry (d) Eri

49. How many types of Croissure are there?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
50. What is denier?
(a) It is the term used to denote the length of the fibre
(b) The term used to mention the thickness of yarn
(c) The twisted yarn
(d) The spun yarn
51. Define Cocoon.
(a) Cocoon is the ball of silk
(b) Is a shell spun by a silkworm for protection
(c) Is the silk shell used for silk yarn
(d) It is valuable natural fibre
52. Chowdhury spinning machine is a :
(a) Machine driven (b) Semi Automatic
(c) Pedal driven (d) Motor Driven
53. Trivedy spinning machine is used to spin :
(a) Eri cut Cocoon (b) Tasar waste Cocoon
(c) Muga Cocoon (d) Mulberry cut Cocoon
54. Silk waste is classified into _____ categories.
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
55. How many types of Cocoon are mainly available in Northern and North Eastern region?
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six
56. Three pan cooking is used mainly in _____.
(a) Charka (b) Ghicha
(c) Muga (d) Multi end Mulberry reeling machine
57. What is the average filament length of mulberry bivoltine Cocoon?
(a) 700 - 1000 M (b) 800 - 1200 M
(c) 1000 - 1500 M (d) 1500 - 2000 M
58. A bale of Silk contains _____ kgs silk.
(a) 55 kgs (b) 60 kgs
(c) 70 kgs (d) 75 kgs
59. Ghicha is the hand drawn coarse yarn of :
(a) Mulberry (b) Eri
(c) Tasar (d) Muga
60. International standard skein should be :
(a) 148 - 150 cm (b) 150 cm - 155 cm
(c) 155 - 160 cm (d) 160 - 165 cm

61. Water softener like EDTA, OXYPON, SHMP can be used to soften water only when the hardness of water goes beyond :
- (a) 150 ppm (b) 200 ppm
(c) 250 ppm (d) 300 ppm
62. Renditta is :
- (a) Quantity of yarn to produced 10 metre silk frabric
(b) Quantity of Cocoon required to produce 1 kg of raw silk
(c) Quantity of spun yarn to weight 11 kg
(d) Quantity of silk frabric produced from 10 kg of raw silk
63. Epprouvette is used for reeling :
- (a) A single filament from Cocoon (b) Tasar Cocoon
(c) Spining Cocoon of Eri (d) Oak tasar Cocoon
64. Country charkha should be avoided for reeling bevoltine Cocoon because :
- (a) The yarn produced is coarse (b) The yarn produced is uneven
(c) There is re-reeling problems (d) It devaluate the silk product
65. Twisting of yarn is necessary because :
- (a) It strengthen the yarn (b) Moisture is taken out
(c) It effects the weaving efficiency (d) It lessen the sericin percentage
66. Eri Cocoon is mainly spun in :
- (a) Trivedy Reeling Machine (b) Chowdhury Spinning Machine
(c) Country Charkha (d) Hand-spinning
67. How many elements of economics are there?
- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
68. A farmer should have _____ production decision.
- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
69. Symposium is a short series of lectures usually by _____ speakers.
- (a) 2 - 5 (b) 5 - 6
(c) 3 - 5 (d) 4 - 7
70. In all the project, it is a part and parcel to undertake evaluations from time to time. There are _____ steps for programme evaluation.
- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
71. Planning can be classified into _____.
- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
72. What is the first and foremost function of manager of any organisation?
- (a) Vision (b) Planning
(c) Efficiency (d) Project formulation

73. Macroeconomics deals with the market on

- (a) A small scale
- (b) A large scale
- (c) A medium scale
- (d) A major scale

74. How many types of co-ordinations are there?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

75. In any organisation there are leaders, says the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, so on and so forth. Tell us how many things the Chairman should not do?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

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