Sikkim Public Service Commission

Main Written Examination for the Post of Assistant Director (Fisheries)

Paper - II

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions :-

- IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
- Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Serial Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR ANSWER SHEET.
- 3. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR sheet
- 4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
- 5. This Test Booklet contains two Sections i.e Section A and B. Section A contains Multiple choice Questions i.e. 100 items in MCQ Mode to be marked in OMR Sheet. Section B contains Conventional/Subjective Type of Questions which has to be written in Seperate Answer sheet provided to you.
- All items from Q.1 to 100 carries 2 marks each.
- Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per given instructions.
- After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination
 has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the Seperate conventional Answer
 sheet to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
- 9. Marking Scheme

There will be negative marking for wrong answers marked by a candidate in the objective type question papers.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

Paper - II

Section - A

Ob	jective Type Questions		$(100 \times 2 = 200)$
1.	In detritus food chain first trophic le	vel is	- autolopia ()
	A. Bacteria	B.	Algae
	C. Protozoa	D.	Nematodes
2.	Pond water is most acidic at-		
	A. Dawn	B.	Mid-day
	C. Dusk	D.	Mid-night
3.	Non symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacter	ia is-	
	A. Rhizobium	B.	Anabaena
	C. Azotobacter	D.	Azolla
4.	Warm monomictic lakes undergo circ	culat	ion during-
	A. Summer	B.	Autumn
	C. Winter	D.	Spring
5.	The organisms swimming on the surf	face	of water are called-
	A. Nekton	B.	Plankton
	C. Neuston	D.	Pleuston
6.	Domestic sewage is rich in-		
	A. Heavy metals	B.	Coliform bacteria
	C. Retrovirus	D.	Nematodes
7.	The particle size of silt ranges between	en-	and the second of the second o
	A. 0.002-0.02 mm	B.	0.02-2.0 mm
	C. Less than 0.002 mm		More than 2.0 mm
8.	The shallow, marginal water zone of is called as-	lake	where light reaches up to bottom
	A. Limnetic zone	B.	Euphotic zone
	C. Littoral zone	D.	Profundal zone
9.	Thermal stratification is most commo	nly o	displayed by-
	A. Shallow lakes	B.	Deep lakes
	C. Ponds	D.	Rivers

10.	NPP (Net Primary Productivity) is	zero at-	
	A. Limnetic zone	B.	Chemoline
	C. Thermocline	D.	Compensation point
11.	Considered as father of limnology	is-	
	A. Welch	B.	Forbes
	C. Forel	D.	Leeuwenhock
12.	Predatory fish belong to the troph	ic level-	
	A. IInd	В.	IIIrd
	C. IVth	D.	IIIrd & IVth
13.	Most toxic form of nitrogen is-		
	A. Ionized ammonia	B.	Unionized ammonia
	C. Nitrite	D.	Nitrate
14.	The bacterial activity becomes slo	w when	C:N ration falls below-
	A. 5:1	В.	10:1
	C. 15:1	D.	18:1
15.	The optimum pH for Spirulina cul	ture is-	
	A. 6-7	B.	8-9
	C. 10-11	D.	11-12
16.	6. The concept of ecological pyramid was first introduced by-		
	A. E.P. Odum	B.	Weber
	C. Charles Elton	D.	E. Haeckel
17.	Super saturation of nitrogen and	oxygen c	auses-
	A. EUS	В.	Gas bubble diseases
	C. Furunculosis	D.	Ulcer
18.	The most suitable soil for Bundh o	onstruct	tion is-
	A. Sandy soil	B.	Clayey soil
	C. Heavy loam	D.	Sandy loam
19.	Phenomena of 'cyclomorphosis' is	observe	d in-
	A. Rotifers	B.	Cladocerans
	C. Copenods	D	Both (A) & (B)

20.	All particulate materials in water are categorized as-		
	A. Neuston	B.	Seston
	C. Tripton	D.	Kripton
21.	The spring bloom generally has don	ninan	ce of-
	A. Flagellates	B.	Diatoms
	C. Blue green algae	D.	Green algae
22.	Productive waters have a C/N ratio	in the	range-
	A. 1-5	B.	5-10
	C. 10-15	D.	15-20
23.	Bicarbonates are dominant in the p	H ran	ge of-
	A. 3 to 5	B.	5 to 7
	C. 7 to 9	D.	9 to 11
24.	The most important factor for a suc	ccessfu	l probiotic is-
	A. Viability	B.	Colonisation
	C. Stabilisation	D.	Compatibility
25.	Mustard oilcake is deficient for fish	in-	I I BUS A RESERVE
	A. Leucine	B.	Valine
	C. Methionine	D.	Lysine
26.	Fish pond soil containing 25-50 mg	nitrog	en per 100 g soil is categorized as-
	A. Highly fertile	B.	Medium fertile
	C. Low fertile	D.	Sterile
27.	Most important for growth of diato	ms is-	
	A. Chloride	B.	Silica
	C. Potassium	D.	Calcium
28.	First commercially registered fish v	accine	was developed against-
	A. Enteric red mouth	B.	Vibriosis
	C. Furunculosis	D.	Spring viremia of carp
29.	Labeo rohita occupies place in worl	d aqua	aculture production-
	A. Fourth	В.	Sixth
	C. Tenth	D.	Twentieth
30.	Costia necatrix is parasitic protozo		CIII
	A. Flagellate	B.	Ciliate
	C. Sporozoan	D.	None of the above

31.	Scientific name of black carp is-		
	A. Hypophthalmichthys nobilis	B.	Cirrhinus molitorella
	C. Ctenopharyngodon idella	D.	Mylopharyngodon piceus
32.	Normal concentration of pituitary gla	ands	in PG extract remains-
	A. 1 mg/mg	B.	20 mg/ml
	C. 50 mg/ml	D.	1 g/ml
33.	Eel feed is given in the form of-		
	A. Powder	B.	Granules
	C. Pellets	D.	Paste
34.	Argulus foliaceous is-		
	A. Isopod	B.	Copepod
	C. Branchiuran	D.	Coleopteran
35.	The toxicity of ammonia in water car	be i	reduced by-
	A. Increasing temperature	B.	Increasing pH
	C. Increasing free CO2 concentration	D.	Decreasing dissolved O2
36.	Columnaris disease is also known as	-	
	A. Red mouth disease	B.	Cotton wool disease
	C. Dropsy	D.	White patch disease
37.	Ranatra is a-		
	A. Coleopteran	B.	Odonate
	C. Hemipteran	D.	Monogenean
38.	In ponds made of medium productive	soil,	yearly requirement of phosphorus
	is-		
	A. 50-70 kg	В.	75-100 kg
	C. 100-125 kg	D.	150-200 kg
39.	White patch disease of shrimp is cau	sed b	
	A. Monodon baculovirus	B.	Baculovirus pineal
	C. Type C baculovirus	D.	SEM baculovirus
40.	Vitamin A is-		
	A. Ascorbic acid	B.	Tocopherol
	C. Retinol	D.	Pyridoxine

41.	1. Primary causative agent of epizootic dicerative syndrome (EUS) in fish is-			
	A. Aeromonas hydrophila	B.	Rhabdovirus carpio	
	C. Edwardsiella tarda	D.	Aphanomyces invadans	
42.	Removal of piscivorous fish can ch	ange la	ke water from-	
	A. Green to dark green	B.	Clear to green	
	C. Blue to green	D.	Green to clear	
43.	Common name of Macrobrachium	rosenb	ergii is-	
	A. Tiger prawn	B.	White leg shrimp	
	C. Freshwater giant prawn	D.	Indian prawn	
44.	The egg bearing female prawns ar	e gener	ally called as-	
	A. Berried prawn	B.	Brood prawn	
	C. Ripped prawn	D.	Gravid prawn	
45.	Chanos chanos feeds on-			
30	A. Detritus	B.	Plankton	
	C. Periphytons	D.	Lab-lab	
46.	Decomposers or the micro-consum	iers are	also called as-	
	A. Primary consumers	B.	Secondary consumers	
	C. Saprobes	D.	Detritivores	
47.	. One of the following trace element is most essential for cyanophytes-			
	A. Cobalt	B.	Nickel	
	C. Iron	D.	Molybdenum	
48.	The organisms that attach firmly	to a sub	strate without penetrating it, are	
	collectively called-			
	A. Neuston	B.	Benthos	
	C. Microphytes	D.		
49.	In some lakes during winter the ic the bottom, because of-	e is at t	he surface and warmest water at	
	A. Eutrophication	B.	Nutrient depletion	
	C. Inverse stratification	D.	Oxygen depletion	
50.	Steps not included in tertiary treat	tment of		
	A. Precipitation	В.	Nitrogen tripping	
	C. Carbon absorption	D.	Aeration	

51.	Incubation time of Nile tilapia egg	gs is-	
	A. 1 day	B.	3 days
	C. 5 days	D.	10 days
52.	Rhabdovirus carpio belongs to-		
	A. ssRNA	B.	dsRNA
	C. tsRNA	D.	tsDNA
53.	Highest pH in fish ponds remains	during-	
	A. Afternoon	B.	Dusk
	C. Dawn	D.	Midday
54.	Indian major carps were successf	ully indu	ced bred first time in India in the
	year-		1057
	A. 1939	В.	1957
	C. 1967	D.	1970
55.	Fungal infection of trout eggs car		
	A. Sodium chloride	В.	Potassium permagnate
	C. Crystal violet	D.	Malachite green
56.	Elver is-	-	
	A. Yelloweel	В.	Silver eel
	C. Glass eel	D.	Black eel
57.	Optimum size of carp brood pone		The same of the sa
	A. 0.04-0.1 ha	В.	0.1-0.2 ha
	C. 0.2-0.4 ha	D.	0.5-1.0 ha
58.	Vitamin-mineral mixture in carp		
	A. 5%	В.	3%
	C. 1%	D.	0.1%
59.	The term for study of cause of d		
	A. Aetiology	В.	Epizootiology
	C. Histopathology	D.	Nacropsy
60.	Used as anaesthesia for fish is-		
	A. Colchicine	В.	Chlorobutanol
	C. Malachite green	D.	Crystal violet

61.	Packing density of 3 cm long fry of	IMC fo	or 12 hr transport should be-
	A. 80 per bag	В.	225 per bag
	C. 330 per bag	D.	The state of the s
62.	Artificial fertilization technology f	or trout	in the year 1765 was developed
	by-		
	A. H.B. Wilson	В.	S.L. Jacobi
	C. Francis Day	D.	J. Hamilton
63.	The active ingredients of ovaprim	are-	
	A. sGnRHa + Domperidone	В.	LHRH + Pimozide
	C. LHRAa + Dopamine	D.	LHRH + GH
64.	Age for Ist maturity of Indian maj	or carp	usually is-
	A. 6 month	В.	1 year
	C. 2 years	D.	More than 4 years
65.	Yolk-sac resoprtion in hatchlings	of rohu	takes-
	A. 24 hrs	B.	1 day
	C. 2 days	D.	
66.	Active ingredient of Pituitary Ex	ktract (PE) responsible for induction of
	breeding in fishes is-	_	CDVE 11 120 - A
	A. GnRH	В.	GRIF
	C. GTH	D.	ACTH
67.	'Hypophysation' in relation to ind		
	A. Ovaprim	В.	HCG
	C. Pituitary Extract	D.	Hypothalamus
68.	Eyestalk ablation in crustaceans i	is relate	
	A. Growth	В.	Feeding
	C. Gonadal maturity	D.	Gonadal regression
69.	White leg shrimp is-		
	A. Macrobrachinus rosenbergii	В.	Penaeus indicus
	C. Metapenaeus vennamei		Penaeus monodon
70.	Protogynos hermaphroditism is c	ommon	feature of-
	A. Milk fish	В.	Grouper
	C Hilea	D	Tilapia

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71.	Anadara granosa is commonly know		Blood clam
	A. Butter clam	B.	
	C. Blue clam	D.	Globosa clam
72.	Pediveliger larvae is the stage of-	_	CL 1
	A. Oyster	В.	Shrimp
	C. Crab	D.	Sea cucumber
73.	Fungus infection of shrimp is-		ran human hatan di atta ada
	A. Costiasis	В.	Ichthyopthiriasis
	C. Legnidium	D.	Vibriosis
74.	Sea bass sexually is-		of the Communication and and a
	A. Bisexual	B.	Simultaneous hermaphrodite
	C. Protoandrous hermaphrodite	D.	Protogynous hermaphrodite
75.	Salinity tolerance range of Litopena	eus v	ennamei is-
	A. 0-50 ppt	B.	the same of the sa
	C. 50-100 ppt	D.	75-125 ppt
76.	Fish species endemic to North East	India	is-
	A. Notopterus notopterus	B.	Labeo calbasu
	C. Anabas testudineus	D.	Osteobrama belangeri
77.	Largest freshwater lake of NE India	is-	
	A. Rudrasagar, Tripura	B.	Ganga, Arunachal Pradesh
	C. Umiam, Meghalaya	D.	Loktak, Manipur
78	. A Ramsar site from NE India is-		
	A. Deepor beel	B.	Loktak lake
	C. Shiloi lake	D.	Both (A) & (B)
79.	State Fish of Arunachal Pradesh is-		
12.	A. Ompok pabda	B.	Tor putitora
	C. Clarias magur	D.	Chitala chitala
80	Number of fish species reported fro	m No	orth East India is-
.00	A. 800		515
	C 267		126

81.	Fish species cultured in traditional p	paddy-	cum-fish culture in NE India is-
	A. Rohu	B.	Common carp
•	C. Mrigal	D.	Silver carp
82.	Tor species not found in NE India is	s-	
	A. Tor putitora	B.	Tor tor
	C. Tor progenies	D.	Tor khudree
83.	Renowned indigenous game fish is-	and morning	Interior and account of the
	A. Tor putitora	B.	Onchorhynchus mykiss
	C. Salmo trutta fario	D.	Salvelinus fontinalis
84.	Fecundity of Tor putitora is-		
	A. 10,000	B.	4000-5000
	C. 1000-2000	D.	14,000-15,000
85.	One of the following is known as s	now tro	out-
	A. Oncrohynchus mykiss	B.	Raimas bola
	C. Schizothorax richardsonii	D.	Salmo trutta fario
86.	Green eggs are related to-		
	A. Golden mahseer	B.	Rainbow trout
	C. Striped catfish	D.	Pengba
87	. Patlikuhl trout hatchery is located	in-	
	A. Uttarakhand	B.	Sikkim
	C. Kerala	D.	Himachal Pradesh
88	. In India, brown trout spawns duri	ng-	
	A. February-March	B.	July-August
	C. December-January	D.	Throughout the year
89	. Scientific name of Katli fish is-		
	A. Tor tor	B.	Badis badis
	C. Neolissochilus hexagonolepis	D.	
90	. After keeping in 5% glacial acetic	acid fo	r 24 hrs, the fertilized eggs of trou
	become-		
	A. Translucent	В.	Black
	C. Transparent	D.	Green

91	. Male rainbow trout brooder can be	identif	ied by-
	A. Fins	B.	Jaw
	C. Body shape	D.	Colour
92	2. Upper water temperature limit for	success	ful farming of rainbow trout is-
	A. 15°C	B.	20°C
	C. 25°C	D.	30°C
93	3. Yolk-sac absorption in rainbow tro	ut alev	ins takes-
	A. 1 day	B.	2-3 days
	C. 5-7 days	D.	10-12 days
94	. Diameter of water hardened egg of	brown	trout is about-
	A. 2 mm	B.	4 mm
	C. 8 mm	D.	12 mm
95	. Menmoitso brown trout hatchery is	s locate	ed in-
	A. Arunachal Pradesh	B.	Jammu & Kashmir
	C. Sikkim	D.	Assam
96	6. State Fish of Manipur is-		The state of the same
	A. Osteobrama belangeri	B.	Semiplotus manipurensis
	C. Chagunius chagunio	D.	Labeo pangusia
9'	7. Average yield of eggs per kg body	in brov	vn trout is around-
	A. 1200	B.	1500
	C. 3500	D.	10,000
98	8. Breeding in rainbow trout is carrie	ed out l	by-
	A. Hypophysation	B.	Natural way
	C. Dry stripping	D.	Wet stripping
9	9. Incubation period in rainbow trou	it eggs	at 7-11°C water temperature is-
	A. 15-20 days		20-30 days
	C. 40-60 days		60-80 days
1	00. The crude protein level in crumbl	es for	fry and fingerlings of trout should
	be-		20.250/
	A. 35-40%	В.	30-35%
	0 20 200/	D	25-28%

1. Write short notes on any ten of the following:

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (i) Food Conversion Ratio (FCR)
- (ii) Viral diseases of trout
- (iii) Circular carp hatchery
- (iv) Breeding and seed production of trout
- (v) Culture of murrels
- (vi) Primary productivity
- (vii) Polyculture of carps
- (viii) Intensive fish farming
- (ix) Ovaprim
- (x) Larval development of freshwater prawn
- (xi) Mud crab culture
- (xii) Duck-cum-fish culture
- (xiii) Fish seed transportation
- (xiv) Recent techniques of micro-algal culture

2. Describe any five of the following in detail.

 $(5\times10=50)$

- (i) Nutritional requirements of Indian major carps and trout.
- (ii) Raceway culture of trout and its scope in North-East especially Sikkim.
- (iii) Use of synthetic hormones for induced fish breeding and their advantages over the conventional pituitary gland extract.
- (iv) Techniques of seed production of air-breathing Asian catfish Clarias magur.
- (v) Technique of freshwater prawn farming and its scope.
- (vi) Concept of habitat, ecological niche and trophic structure in relation to management of aquatic ecosystems.
- (vii) Analytical techniques used for the study of nutrient cycling in water bodies.
- (viii) Diagnostic, therapeutical and prophylactic measures for finfish and shellfish bacterial and viral diseases.
- (ix) Concepts of integrated fish farming, it's prospects and problems in North-East.
- (x) Different species of mahseer and their breeding biology. Seed production and culture scope of golden mahseer.