

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

DEC-09

Paper No.1

Introduction to Public Procurement (State Policy & Guidelines)

Date: 12 .12.2009

Max Marks: 100

Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm

Duration: 3 Hours

Note:

Part A contains 4 questions, each question carries 10 marks. Attempt all questions.

From Part B, attempt any 4 questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

PART-A

Q1. State True or False:

- 1.1 In most developing countries public procurement does not constitute a significant portion of the national procurement operations.
- 1.2 The three main focuses in contract management are time/schedule, cost and quality.
- 1.3 Corruption in public procurement does not lead to public loss.
- 1.4 Small and medium sized enterprises can play an important role in the growth and development of countries.
- 1.5 Comparing total cost of ownership is a part of bid evaluation process.
- 1.6 Functional specifications are used when technology is changing rapidly in industry.
- 1.7 VA & VE is a structured problem solving approach that is relevant to developing new designs and improving on existing designs.
- 1.8 The word fair and reasonable is used to indicate that the price is right.
- 1.9 Brand or trade names are used for commonly used items.
- 1.10 Embargoes are government mandates that limit or prohibit trade with a country.

Q2. Write the full form of following abbreviations as used in the context of public procurement.

- 2.1 PPTS
- 2.2 ECS
- 2.3 EDI
- 2.4 UNDP
- 2.5 CIGS
- 2.6 EFT
- 2.7 GDP
- 2.8 EPP
- 2.9 RFID
- 2.10 ICRC

Q3. Fill in the blanks.

- 3.1 Common law is based on pastlegal precedent and traditions.
- 3.2 Environmental procurement sustainable developments.
- 3.3 Good public procurements maximum competition.
- 3.4 Negotiations are generally carried out by settingfor each of the negotiation variables.
- 3.5 Antitrust laws encourage competition by eliminating or minimizing the presence of
- 3.6 Appeal rights in public procurement to increased transparency.
- 3.7 World Trade Organization came into being on
- 3.8 Muslim law is based on the interpretation of
- 3.9 Adherence to the code of minimizes corruption.
- 3.10 In a two bid system, the technical bid is opened first and bid is opened later.

Q4. Very briefly explain - Any Four:

- a) Pre determined damages.
- b) Bar-coding.
- c) Time schedule.
- d) Price variation.
- e) Total cost of ownership.
- f) Learning curve.
- g) Electronic commerce.

PART- B

Attempt any four questions. All Questions carry equal marks.

- Q5. Give an overview of public buying. How is public buying different from private buying?
- Q6. What is bid evaluation? What are the different approaches to bid evaluation?
- Q7. What is corruption? What is its importance in public procurement?
- Q8. Write short notes on any three.
 - a) Environment Procurement.
 - b) The importance of ISO 9000 certification.
 - c) Internet as a procurement tool.
 - d) Transparency in procurement.
 - e) Life cycle of a product.
 - f) Electronic Data Interchange.
- Q9. What is negotiation? Why is it an integral part of procurement? What are the different styles?
- Q10. Why is competitive bidding more suited to high value purchases? Explain briefly the essential requirements for undertaking competitive bidding.
- Q11. What is value analysis and value engineering? How do they assist in procurement?

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