

Final Test Semester 4 Paper 23 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Public Procurement Management [PGDMM , PGDSCM & L (2 years)]

Instructions:

1. Answer all 50 questions. Each question carries 2 marks Total : 100 Marks
2. Duration 1 Hour.

***Required**

1. Email *

2. Name *

3. Roll Number *

4. Q1. Public Procurement comprises of:

Mark only one oval.

- Procurement of Goods
- Procurement of Services
- Procurement of only food items
- Procurement of Goods, Works and Services

5. Q2. Focus of Public Procurement is on:

Mark only one oval.

- Social benefits
- Private profits
- Improving living standards of the people
- Supporting good governance

6. Q3. Pillar IV of Public Procurement Management ensures:

Mark only one oval.

- Anti corruption measures
- Enough controls
- Transparency measures
- System operates with integrity and transparency

7. Q4. Indian Railways (IR) is one of the:

Mark only one oval.

- Largest Private Sector Organization in India
- Largest Public Sector Organization in India
- Largest Public Sector Organization in the World
- Organization based on Public/Private partnership

8. Q5. Stores department of Indian Railways purchases only:

Mark only one oval.

- Stock Items
- Non Stock Items
- Items required for Construction
- Stock, Non Stock and items used by other department

9. Q.6 Controller of Store's (IR) office is in:

Mark only one oval.

- Depots
- Divisions
- Only at New Delhi
- At the Zonal Head Quarters

10. Q7. Research Design & Standards Organization (RDSO) of Indian Railways is located at:

Mark only one oval.

- New Delhi
- Calcutta
- Lucknow
- Chennai

11. Q8. Local Purchases is generally for:

Mark only one oval.

- All items
- Low value items
- Specialised items
- Items required urgently at local level

12. Q9. Most common procurement methods adopted for regular consumable items:

Mark only one oval.

- Maxima-Minima or Reorder point
- Fixed interval procurement methods
- Procure as and when the indent is received
- Spot Purchase

13. Q10. Indian Railways now follow the most common Procurement process:

Mark only one oval.

- Procurement through IREPS
- Only through Limited Tenders
- Only through Advertised Tenders
- Single Tender basis

14. Q11. Procurement activities of Indian Railways (IR) are overseen by an external agency:

Mark only one oval.

- Railways Vigilance Department
- Railways Accounts Department
- Railways Audit Department
- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

15. Q12. Legal framework governing Public Procurement in India

Mark only one oval.

- Indian Contract Act 1872
- Sale of Goods Act 1930
- Indian Railway Financial Code
- Public Procurement Law (2012) still incomplete

16. Q13. The most preferred method of Public Procurement is:

Mark only one oval.

- The Single Tender/Single Source Procurement
- Two stage Tendering
- Restrictive Tendering
- Open Tendering

17. Q14. Single Source procurement in Public Procurement is:

Mark only one oval.

- Preferred mode of tendering
- Prior approval of competent authority is a must
- To maintain continuity of work
- Time constraints

18. Q15. In Public Procurement, Negotiations with Vendors who participated in the tender

Mark only one oval.

- Is a common practise
- It is an exception and that too with the lowest Tenderer.
- This is generally discouraged
- Negotiations with three L1, L2 and L3 Vendors

19. Q16. Basis of contract finalization is:

Mark only one oval.

- Based on internal guidelines
- The procedure to be followed should be incorporated in bid document
- Tender deviations are generally not considered
- Settle the tender within the validity period

20. Q17. Market analysis for drawing the specification helps in:

Mark only one oval.

- Formulating objective requirements and subsequent analysis of the received tender
- Signing of cheaper contracts for Goods, Works and Services
- Comparing the existing specification if available
- Copying of specifications of some/select vendors

21. Q18. Good Procurement practice requires that all suppliers be treated equally by:

Mark only one oval.

- Specifying the minimum requirements to be met in the tender document
- Any add on's required will be preferred
- Weighted method for evaluation
- Order winning criteria by additional offerings

22. Q19. The criteria to award the contract is made after

Mark only one oval.

- Evaluation of offers based on criteria indicated in the bid document
- Value of the lowest offer
- Based on additional features offered by some vendors
- Based on the past performance indicated by Vendors

23. Q20. In Public Procurement, the unsuccessful bidders are to be notified for:

Mark only one oval.

- Reasons for rejection of the Bid
- Non-fulfilling of the eligibility criteria
- Relative benefits of the winning bid as compared to their bid
- The price offered is unworkable.

24. Q21. Signing of the contract with the winning bidder

Mark only one oval.

- After the unsuccessful bidders are notified
- The appeals made are addressed
- There is no appeal by any Vendor
- There is no need to look into appeals made

25. Q22. Most Countries including India are promoting e-procurement to:

Mark only one oval.

- Stem out corruption
- Expediting the process
- Helps giving timely and uniform information to all
- Expediting the process, making it transparent, accessible to all vendors participating, clarifications if any are given to all in a single go.

26. Q23. Processing of the order covers:

Mark only one oval.

- Transportation of materials to the nominated location
- Physical examination & performance evaluation including destructive testing
- Chemical examination wherever required
- Receipt, Inspection as per PO specification, accounting, stock taking and issue.

27. Q24. The Administrative guidelines in Public procurement contained in:

Mark only one oval.

- Article 246, 288, 298 & 299
- Contract Act 1872, Sale of Goods Act 1930, Prevention of corruption Act 1988
- DEPR 1978, GFR-2017, MSE's Order 2012
- CVC, CAG, CCI & CBI

28. Q25. Public Procurement frame work in India covers:

Mark only one oval.

- Constitutional Provisions
- Legislative Provisions
- Administrative guidelines
- Constitutional Provisions, Legislative Provisions and Administrative Guidelines

29. Q26. Public Procurement in Indian Railways is ruled by:

Mark only one oval.

- Indian Railway Finance Code (IRFC) 1998
- Indian Railway Code for Accounts Dept 1997
- Indian Railway Code for Stores Dept 1990
- IRFC, IR Code for Accounts Dept, IR Code for Stores Dept & IR Rolling Stock Code 2008

30. Q27. Public Procurement Policy for MSE Order 2012 mandates every procurement entity to purchase (including 4% from SC/ST owned MSEs) at least ____ of goods and services from MSE's every year.

Mark only one oval.

- 10%
- 15%
- 20%
- 33%

31. Q28. GOI has promoted e-procurement as a tool in Public Procurement for improving the:

Mark only one oval.

- Transparency
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Transparency, efficiency and accountability

32. Q29. Constraints in Green Public Procurement (GPP) in India

Mark only one oval.

- High cost of products
- Lack of environment knowledge
- Lack of tools, information and absence of uniform approach.
- High cost of products, lack of environment knowledge, lack of tools and uniform approach

33. Q30. The Draft Procurement Bill was introduced in Parliament in the Year:

Mark only one oval.

2012

2016

2018

2020

34. Q31. The Draft Procurement Bill aims to regulate Procurement activities valued over:

Mark only one oval.

Rs 20 Lakhs

Rs 30 Lakhs

Rs 50 Lakhs

Rs 100 Lakhs

35. Q32. The Procurement Procedure suits best that provides/gives:

Mark only one oval.

The best value for money

Is transparent

Accountability and good quality materials

Is transparent, provides accountability, good quality and best value for money.

36. Q33. Most commonly used procurement method used in competitive bidding:

Mark only one oval.

Bidders submit best proposal.

Any bidder can participate provided he meets the eligibility criteria.

Bidders openly compete for a tender

It is a one stage procurement process includes exclusion, selection and award criteria

37. Q34. Restrictive bidding procedure is followed by issuing tender to:

Mark only one oval.

- Short Listed Suppliers
- The requirements are of specialised nature
- Where the response likely to be restrictive in open tendering.
- Adopted for complex items with limited resources & time constraints.

38. Q35. Two stage bidding is adopted where buyer has:

Mark only one oval.

- Inadequate knowledge of items or equipment due to rapid changes in technology
- Constraints in procurement time
- This is a flexible approach giving time for discussions
- Technologically advance items, room for discussions, to have best solution even though time consuming

39. Q36. Spot purchase is adopted where:

Mark only one oval.

- Required items are difficult to describe or are simple items with small requirements.
- Time is of utmost importance.
- Not regular purchase items
- Used for relatively simple but urgent requirement of non-repetitive nature

40. Q37. Decentralization of Public Procurement:

Mark only one oval.

- Consolidating requirements and Processing becomes very time consuming
- Not cost effective
- Lack of clear accountability
- Wherever institutional framework exists, accountability enforced, the same can be relatively fast.

41. Q38. Public Procurement deals with:

Mark only one oval.

- Purchasing Goods and Services
- Goods and services are made available when needed
- Need to be cost effective
- Timely supply of Goods and Services, need to be made available in time and in a cost effective manner.

42. Q39. The Authority procuring goods for the public shall have the onus and accountability to:

Mark only one oval.

- Bring Efficiency
- Economy and Transparency
- Unbiased and equitable treatment to Suppliers
- Bring efficacy, economy and transparency.

43. Q40. Public Procurement covers the procurement of:

Mark only one oval.

- Goods
- Works
- Services
- Goods, Works and Services also.

44. Q41. Public Procurement Cycle generally covers the:

Mark only one oval.

- Need Assessment
- Bid Invitation and Evaluation.
- Contract Execution
- Covers the need assessment, bid invitation, evaluation and contract execution also.

45. Q42. Procurement of services covers the following:

Mark only one oval.

- Determination of demand
- Selection of supplier
- Processing of the bids and initiation of the PO
- Covers the processing of demand, supplier selection, raising of PO and the invoices for work done.

46. Q43. The compilation of rules & regulations governing Public Procurement are in GFR) issued in year:

Mark only one oval.

- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018

47. Q44. Contract Management involves continuous reviewing & managing the terms of the contract to:

Mark only one oval.

- Reduce risk of non compliance.
- Increasing the efficiency.
- To ensure that the outcome(s) that were specified in the contract are delivered
- Delivering value for money.

48. Q45. Receipt and Accounting of materials covers

Mark only one oval.

- Clearing of goods and unpacking them
- Physical count of materials
- Inspection of the materials as per required Specification
- Ascertaining the goods received as per quantity ordered, to required specification/performance required.

49. Q46. Payment of supplier bills after certification of qty, quality including recoveries if any by:

Mark only one oval.

- Stores Department
- User Department
- Audit Branch
- Finance Branch

50. Q47. Logistics Management deals with:

Mark only one oval.

- Movement of Goods
- Controlling and directing flow of goods
- Timely receipt of Goods
- The total flow of movement and information till final delivery at the ultimate destination.

51. Q48 Good governance in Public Procurement is necessary because:

Mark only one oval.

- Significant part of national resources are involved
- Efficient use of the scarce resources
- Enhancing share holders value on sustained basis
- Obtaining value for money while ensuring fairness to every stake holder in an ethical manner.

52. Q49. Integrity Pact (IP) is signed in high value contracts by:

Mark only one oval.

- The Contractor
- The Purchaser
- By both Contractor and the Supplier
- By Vigilance branch and the Contractor

53. Q50. Restraining Fraud and Corruption in the Public Procurement is the responsibility of:

Mark only one oval.

- Concerned Vigilance branch of the organization
- Audit department of concerned office
- CTE in CVC's Office
- It is joint responsibility of all concerned in the organisation with the help of external agencies

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