



PUBLIC PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

Date : 23.06.2025
Time : 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m

Max. Marks: 70
Duration : 3 Hrs.

Instructions:

1. Part A, contains 4 main questions (with 5 sub-questions) each question carries 1 mark - Total 20 marks
2. Part B answer any 3 questions out of 5 questions. Each question carries 10 marks - Total 30 marks
3. Part C is a case study. Read the case carefully and answer the questions - Total 20 marks

PART – A

(20X1= 20 Marks)

(Compulsory - Attempt all questions each question carries 1 mark)

Q.1 Select the right answer

[5 marks]

1. Integrity and transparency is one of the _____ of public procurement
(a) Legal requirement (b) Pillars (c) Conditions (d) Contract requirement
2. Request for proposals are generally asked for in the case of
(a) Goods procurement (b) Asset procurement (c) Project contracts (d) Consultant contracts
3. _____ method is the default method followed for all public procurement
(a) Open tender (b) Restricted tender (c) Request for quote (d) Single tender
4. _____ is the procurement method followed in the case of urgent requests of goods
(a) Restricted tender (b) Open tender (c) Spot purchase (d) All of these
5. _____ is a contract between a private party and the government agency
(a) Purchase order (b) Agreement (c) CPP (d) PPP

Q.2 Fill in the blanks

[5 marks]

1. _____ is the agreement between multiple organizations to eliminate competition
2. Poor vendor management is one of the sources of _____ risk
3. Fines and penalties is one of the sources of _____ for the government
4. UNCTAD is an arm of the United Nations that govern _____
5. Acquisition of land is the first step in the management of _____

Q.3 Mention True or False

[5 marks]

1. Overseers are the agencies who supervise the public procurement process
2. Request for quotation is followed in procuring small value goods readily available in the market
3. Biodegradable materials create a negative impact in green purchasing
4. BOOT is a form of contract in which the private company is the owner of the asset that is built by them
5. Integrity pacts are agreement made between the bidding parties and the tendering agencies

Q.4 Match The following**[5 marks]**

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
Sr. No.		Sr. No.	
1	Public procurement principle	A	Non-competitive method
2	Government e-marketplace	B	Integrity
3	Sustainable materials	C	Procurement portal
4	Spot purchasing	D	Green procurement
5	Single source procurement	E	Urgent requirements

PART - B**[Total 30 marks]****Answer any THREE out of the following five questions:**

- Q5.** (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of PPP? **[5 marks]**
 (b) What are the principles of public procurement? **[5 marks]**
- Q6.** (a) Explain the various procurement related risks? **[5 marks]**
 (b) What are some of the specific issues that are related to the procurement of civil works? **[5 marks]**
- Q7.** (a) What is green procurement? What are its benefits? **[5 marks]**
 (b) What is private public partnership (PPP)? Explain the various types of PPP. **[5 marks]**
- Q8.** (a) What are the steps in the e-procurement process? **[5 marks]**
 (b) What are tasks that are part of the e-procurement process? **[5 marks]**
- Q9.** (a) What is the restrictive bidding process? Where is it used? What are the pros & cons? **[5 marks]**
 (b) Explain briefly each of the pillars of public procurement. **[5 marks]**

PART - C**[Total: 20 Marks]****Q.10****CASE STUDY (Compulsory)**

There was this village a few kilometers from an urban centre. All the villagers had to use a small dirt road for commuting. One of the villagers initiated the idea of building the road and the village accepted it because of the advantages in this approach. The village has multiple sources of public revenue but were sure that the revenue will not be adequate to finance the project. During the discussions multiple options were discussed. One of the villagers suggested that they approach the entrepreneur in the village who was executing projects for the government. This gentleman suggested an alternative method of financing the project. This, he explained will not only solve the problem but will also reduce upfront financial burden of the village. He also agreed to take up the project for the welfare of the village. He explained that the government was resorting to this method in many places to avoid difficulty in financing projects and suggested multiple options to the villagers to choose from.

The villagers were completely satisfied as this approach will take care of the risks that are generally seen in public procurement contracts. They were sure that the entrepreneur being one from the village will understand the requirement and ensure completion of the project on time and in the best possible manner

Questions:

1. What are the advantages expected by this method of procurement of the service? (build the road)
2. What are the sources of public finance?
3. What was the alternative suggested by the entrepreneur? What would be best option for the villagers?
4. What are the procurement related risks that would be taken care by the entrepreneur?