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. **Q.7. Research Design & Standards Organization (RDSO) of Indian Railways is located at:**

    *Mark only one oval.*

    - [ ] New Delhi
    - [ ] Calcutta
    - [ ] Lucknow
    - [ ] Chennai

11. **Q.8. Local Purchases is generally for:**

    *Mark only one oval.*

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

12. **Q.9. 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
- 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

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. 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 shareholders 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