

R. B. I. S. B. (B.DR)

2004

[TIME—3-00 P.M. TO 6-00 P.M.]

(Maximum Marks—100)

PAPER I

ENGLISH

- N.B.*—(1) All questions are *compulsory*.
- (2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
- (3) Each question must be started on a fresh page.
- (4) All parts of a question must be answered together without other answers intervening.
- (5) Marks will be deducted if an answer far exceeds or falls short of the set limit, or is irrelevant, or if the handwriting is illegible.
- (6) Answers must be written in *English*.

Marks

1. Write an argumentative essay of about 500 words on any *one* of the following :— 40

- (a) Media and moral policing
- (b) Share markets : who's the greatest fool ?
- (c) Are foreign degrees worth pursuing ?
- (d) Natural disasters and the politics of aid
- (e) Are Chinese goods a threat to Indian industry ?

2. Make a precis of the following passage in your own words, reducing it to about 200 words, and give it a suitable title. Write your precis on the special sheet provided for the purpose :— 24

The term "patent" implies accessibility. It derives from the Latin *litterae patentes* or "open letters", which were public documents issued by a ruler that conferred certain rights, such as a rank, a title or an official appointment. In the past, there were patents of nobility, of land conveyance and of monopoly ; now there are mainly patents of invention, and they are generally seen as a way of excluding others rather than opening up.

However, the etymology of the term throws light not only on the origins of intellectual property but also, perhaps, on its future. Just as in the beginning patents were as much about public disclosure as about private ownership, they are now starting to be used as a way of spreading technology more widely, albeit in the form of establishing property rights to it. There is a growing belief that sharing can add more value to an innovation than hoarding it might do.

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The intellectual property system that developed in the West is now entering a new phase as other countries, notably India and China, enter the fray. Simultaneously the role of intellectual property is changing from that of an asset used by businesses for their own purposes to that of an input for webs of innovation among clusters of firms. Intellectual property is moving from enabling a transfer of knowledge to creating a market for it. Thus it is providing liquidity for innovation.

"Patents are more a form of currency than they are a brick wall," explains David Kaefer of Microsoft. These days, companies are using intellectual property to provide legal certainty for their development community. Be it through licensing agreements, patent pools or a commons for open-source, innovations are increasingly being shared.

But there is a risk that the industry as a whole might suffer unless even more intellectual property exchanges can take place. "The question is, are we going to create a world where a few big people create peace for their fiefdoms or a market place for ideas, recognizing that the system is not a perfect market?" asks Mr. Kaefer.

To some, the very idea of turning the patent system into a market is repellent. "It is like a market for forged bank-notes.....you can't argue for such a market simply because it trades," says Rishabh Aiyer Ghosh of the University of Maastricht. Software should be protected by copyright, he believes, but patents discourage follow-on innovations.

Questioning the legitimacy of patents is nothing new. In the early days of electricity, for example, there were debates over whether such innovations should be awarded patents at all, because electricity appeared to be a natural phenomenon and new ways of harnessing it seemed to be more of a discovery, not an invention. Similar debates are now in progress about software patents and gene sequences. The contention here is that, unlike physical property, ideas are non-rivalrous goods that can be used by many people at the same time without making them any less useful.

Ideas are to the information age what the physical environment was to the industrial one: the raw material of economic progress. Just as pollution or an irresponsible use of property rights threatens land and climate, so an overly stringent system of intellectual property rights risks holding back technological progress. Certainly innovation must be encouraged, but the need to protect ideas must not be used as an excuse for greed. Finding the right balance will test the industry, policy makers and the public in the years ahead.

(10) Answer any *two* of the following questions on the passage, briefly and in your own words :— 10

- (1) Outline the change in the role of intellectual property
- (2) In what sense can patents be seen as a form of currency?
- (3) Why is the idea of the patent system as a market regarded as a problem?
- (4) Explain why ideas are regarded as non-rivalrous goods.

(6) Explain clearly and briefly the contextual meaning and implication of any *three* of the following expressions in the passage :— 6

- (1) fiefdom
- (2) brick wall
- (3) enter the fray
- (4) follow-on innovations
- (5) commons for open-source.

3. Attempt any *one* of the following in about 250 words :—

- (a) You have been asked to investigate why bank customers in a particular region are reluctant to use ATMs. Write a report on your findings.
- (b) Write a letter to the HRD department, explaining the need for a course in anger management.
- (c) Draft a circular to all employees outlining the energy-saving measures being implemented by your organisation.

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CON 969

R. B. I. S. B. (B.DR)

2004

[TIME—9-30 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M.]

(Maximum Marks—100)

## PAPER II

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

N.B.—(1) Answer any *five* questions.(2) All questions carry *equal* marks.(3) Answers may be written either in *English* or in *Hindi* at the candidate's option. However, all the questions should be answered only in the language so chosen. Answer-books written partly in *English* and partly in *Hindi* will not be evaluated.

(4) Parts of the same question must be answered together without answers to other questions intervening.

(5) Answer to each question must be started on a fresh page.

(6) Marks will be deducted if handwriting is not easily legible.

(7) Answers will be judged on the basis of perspective, analysis and presentation rather than length.

1. Trace the changes in official policy in regard to FDI in India since 1991. Comment on the trend in FDI inflow. What are the major sectors attracting FDI in India? Has there been any perceptible impact on productivity?
2. What do you know about Basel II norms? Have they been adopted in India? Distinguish between credit risk and market risk. What is a financial innovation?
3. Do you think that public sector enterprises have contributed in a positive manner towards rapid economic development in India? What is your idea about disinvestment in central public sector enterprises?
4. What are the constituents of international reserves in India? Comment on the piling up of reserves in recent years. What are the functions of such reserves? Do we need to utilise them in a more efficient way?
5. What is exactly meant by empowerment of women? Does financial independence happen to be the only constituent of such empowerment? To what extent can a micro credit society augment women's empowerment?
6. Does egalitarian development necessitate special treatment to the underprivileged? Give an idea about special benefits being conferred on the underprivileged. Can a general incentive scheme for the economically weak do the job?
7. Explain the concepts of Revenue deficit, Fiscal deficit and Primary deficit in the budget. How does one fight a problem of deficit in the budget? Can the fiscal problem be turned into a monetary problem in India?
8. Point out the main features of employment guarantee scheme. Can it really make a dent in rural poverty? Why does one hear so much about employment guarantee scheme in Maharashtra?
9. Why is it that intra regional trade in South Asia is slow to pick up? Point out the factors that prevented East Asian crisis from spilling over to India. Should India move closer to South Asian nations?
10. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :—
- Anti dumping measures in India
  - India and demographic transition
  - Privatization of health services in India
  - Coalition government and governance in India.

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2004

[TIME—3-00 P.M. TO 6-00 P.M.]

(Maximum Marks—100)

## PAPER III

## FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT

*Instructions.*—(1) Attempt any *three* questions from Section I and any *two* questions from Section II.

(2) All questions carry *equal* marks.

(3) Answers must be *brief* and *to-the-point*.

(4) Answers may be written either in *English* or in *Hindi* at the candidate's option. However, all the questions should be answered only in the language so chosen. Answer-books written partly in *English* and partly in *Hindi* will not be evaluated.

## SECTION I

1. What are the powers vested in SEBI to promote the development of the securities market and to protect the interests of investors?

2. Define "money market". Who are the main players in this market and what are the instruments used?

3. What is meant by NRI? What are the incentives provided to attract investment by NRIs?

4. What is "Fiscal deficit"? How would the reduction of its size in terms of GNP (Gross National Product) benefit the economy?

5. Write short notes on any *two* of the following:—

(a) Venture Capital Fund

(b) Lead Bank Scheme

(c) Non-performing Assets

(d) Book Building.

## SECTION II

6. "Planning is the basis of control; action is its essence; delegation is its key and information its guide." Discuss.

7. What is "policy"? Distinguish between (a) objectives and policies and (b) policies and procedures.

8. What do you mean by "leadership style"? How would you differentiate successful leadership from effective leadership?

9. What is meant by morale? How is it related to productivity? Explain the factors contributing to morale.

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