

CON 1164

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

2011

[TIME—2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

(MAXIMUM MARKS—100)

PAPER I

ENGLISH

N. B.—(1) All questions are *compulsory*.(2) Figures to the right indicate *full* marks to each question.

(3) Each question should be answered on a new page.

(4) All parts of a question should 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 only in *English*.

- | | Marks |
|---|-------|
| 1. Write an argumentative essay in about 500 words on any <i>one</i> of the following topics :— | 40 |
| (a) Can technology bring about economic growth with social justice ? | |
| (b) Has the RBI succeeded in curbing inflation ? | |
| (c) Can we have a corruption-free society ? | |
| (d) Has the economic balance of power tilted eastwards ? | |
| (e) Is social 'net' working a blessing or a curse ? | |
| 2. (a) Make a precis of the following passage reducing it to about 230 words and give it a suitable title. Write the precis on the special sheet provided for this purpose :— | 24 |

Microfinance is now understood as a financial activity. But, it actually emerged from development considerations. The need for access to capital was specifically articulated by women during the UN Conference on Women and Development in Mexico City in 1975. The focus then was on the micro-person, the person with a micro-status in society.

The term 'microfinance' came much later and its association moved from savings to microcredit to financial services. However, the primary objective of microfinance has always been developmental in nature. All along, it was aimed at removing poverty and hunger. But these two questions cannot be addressed adequately without factoring in the issue of health.

Financial services are not just about money or giving loans to the poor. They are really about building assets to provide security and livelihood to poor people. This would be impossible to achieve without taking into account the health status of poor individuals and their families.

All too frequently, the poor default on paying back their loans because of ill health and inability to earn during that period. This has taught us an important lesson : *The poor work at the cost of their own body.*

[Turn over

A poor woman's health and, therefore, her body is the first and foremost asset of her work and her life. For microfinance to achieve its objective of providing financial services to the poor it has to lay stress on health security as a crucial element of social security. They are indeed, two sides of the same coin.

When I started organizing informal sector labour in the late 1960s and early 1970s, I asked the poor what they wanted most. Invariably, it was work they sought and not charity. Yes, they longed for a better life but not the one without dignity. At the same time, it was clear that their earnings could easily be wiped out without support services most importantly, health and childcare.

Capacity building in numeracy and literacy also required social security. This is necessary for sustained development and higher levels of efficiency. This is where microfinance can play an important role and, for this reason, we need more microfinance co-operatives today.

But addressing this and providing health security is currently difficult since insurance schemes are generally not suited to the poor. We must therefore, develop innovative insurance products that meet the requirements of the poor while satisfying insurance principles. That is why an integrated approach that links microfinance with healthcare is so essential for development.

A product that has worked well is the deposit-linked life and non-life insurance. As the demand for insurance grows, the need for an independent, autonomous body offering health insurance to its members grows as well. This is an important social security measure because, among other things, it can help finance medical expenditure.

The banks can play an important role in this area by providing financial services that cater to the healthcare needs of the poor borrowers. These include flexible savings and loans and particularly emergency loans on demand. Housing loans too can mitigate the hardship of the poor. Improved living conditions lead to better and healthier lifestyle. In this connection one needs to strengthen the participation of women in banking especially in microfinance.

In the final analysis, it is the women of the household who balance the family budget. They can, therefore, play a vital role in nourishing not just kinship ties but health and well-being of the family as well. Thus, when she borrows from a Microfinance Institution (MFI) she sees it not just as access to money but as access to an input that will strengthen her family. To ensure that women continue to play a pivotal role in MFIs, we have to ensure that they are protected through social security and health security.

A Government that fails in its duty to provide basic healthcare services at the local level adds to the indebtedness of the poor workers. That is why, the microfinance sector should collectively take up this policy issue with the Government. We must remember that income security and health security are two sides of the same coin, especially for the poor who are at the heart of MFIs.

Ela Bhatt.

- (b) (i) Answer, briefly and in your own words, any *three* of the following questions based on the passage :— 12
- (1) Trace the origin of the term 'microfinance'. What has been its aim all along?
 - (2) Why do the poor default on repayment of loans? What lesson has the author learnt from this experience?
 - (3) Why does the author say that to truly benefit the needy microfinance sector should focus on the issue of health?
 - (4) What role can insurance companies and banks play in providing social security to poor borrowers?
 - (5) Why does the author say that women can play a vital role in ensuring the success of MFIs?
- (ii) Explain clearly the contextual meaning of any *four* the following expressions :— 04
- (1) development considerations
 - (2) crucial element
 - (3) informal sector
 - (4) support services
 - (5) sustained development
 - (6) integrated approach.
3. Attempt any *one* of the following in about 250 words :— 20
- (a) Indian households have savings of above 30%— one of the highest in the world. A Committee has been constituted to suggest various financial products where these savings can be invested with a view to protecting the principal from inflation and also to give positive and real returns. Draft the Committee Report.
 - (b) Commuting to office during peak hours has become an ordeal particularly in large cities. This is affecting the efficiency of the employees. As the HR Manager draft a proposal to be sent to RBI for introducing flexible working hours in the bank. Highlight the salient features of 'flexi-time' and how it would enhance efficiency at workplace.
 - (c) RBI had issued a Notification directing commercial banks against lending more than 80% of the value of the property for loans above Rs. 20 lakhs. The President of the Association of Real Estate Developers of India has written to RBI stating that this move does not bode well for developers as it may lead to drop in home sales. On behalf of RBI write a suitable reply to be sent to the President of the Association. Impress upon the real estate developers that the notification is aimed at curbing speculation in the market and not at affecting home sales.