



**Bc/BC/C8**

**2025**

( FYUGP )

( 4th Semester )

**COMMERCE**

( MAJOR )

Paper : BC/C8

**( Indian Financial System )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Pass Marks : 40%*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Elaborate on the different types of finance. 15

*Or*

- (b) What are some of the recent developments taking place in our financial system? 15

2. (a) Throw light on the different functions of the Reserve Bank of India. 15

Or

- (b) What are development banks? Give examples and highlight the need for these banks in the financial system. 3+12=15

3. (a) What are the main features of money market? Explain the different constituents of money market. 5+10=15

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail the classification of the capital market. 15

4. (a) What are the different services offered by NBFCs? Discuss the major points of differences between a bank and an NBFC. 10+5=15

Or

- (b) Give a brief account on the regulation of NBFCs by the Central Bank (RBI). 15

5. (a) What is a regulatory framework? Give an overview of the regulatory framework of the Indian financial system. 3+12=15

Or

- (b) Discuss the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to securities market. 15

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**Baptist College, Kohima**  
**NU End Term Examination, 2025**  
**B.Com 4<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**Subject: SEC 3**

**Paper: Entrepreneurship & Startup Business**

**Full mark: 37.5**

**Pass mark: 40%**

**Part A : Objective**

**Q1. Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark against the brackets provided.**  
**(1/2 x 15 = 7 ½)**

a) Risk Tolerance is \_\_\_\_\_ factor of Entrepreneurship.

- i) Individual ( )
- ii) Social ( )
- iii) Cultural ( )
- iv) All of the above ( )

b) The art of giving birth to novel ideas

- i) Creativity ( )
- ii) Economics ( )
- iii) Discovery ( )
- iv) None of the above ( )

c) Which of the following is an internal source of finance?

- i) Issue of stock ( )
- ii) Leasing ( )
- iii) Trade Credit ( )
- iv) Overdraft ( )

d) Which of the following is not a part of equity Capital?

- i) Retained earnings ( )
- ii) Long term bond ( )
- iii) Contributed Capital ( )
- iv) Short term bond ( )



- e) A venture Capital fund is usually structured in the form of
- i) Sole proprietorship ( )
  - ii) Partnership ( )
  - iii) Company ( )
  - iv) None of the above ( )
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ feasibility report includes a cost benefit analysis of the project
- i) Planning ( )
  - ii) Financial ( )
  - iii) Leadership ( )
  - iv) None of the above ( )
- g) Which of the following business processes are critically aligned with the fundamental value, objectives and vision of the business?
- i) Support processes ( )
  - ii) Management processes ( )
  - iii) Core processes ( )
  - iv) Planning processes ( )
- h) A high net-worth individual extend capital to emerging ventures in exchange for ownership equity or convertible debt.
- i) Crowd funding ( )
  - ii) Digital funding ( )
  - iii) Angel funding ( )
  - iv) Debentures ( )
- i) Start up India was launched in
- i) 2014 ( )
  - ii) 2015 ( )
  - iii) 2016 ( )
  - iv) 2017 ( )
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ should contain details of complete marketing strategy and operations.
- i) Entrepreneurship ( )
  - ii) Creativity ( )
  - iii) Business plan ( )
  - iv) All of the above ( )

- k) Financial planning is generally carried out for
- i) the short term ( )
  - ii) the medium term ( )
  - iii) the long term ( )
  - iv) None of the above ( )
- l) A \_\_\_\_\_ study is a way to evaluate whether or not a project plan could be successful
- i) Financial ( )
  - ii) Management ( )
  - iii) Quantifiable ( )
  - iv) Feasibility ( )
- m) Which of the following sources of business ideas is an excellent method for initially screening ideas and concepts
- i) Brainstorming Method ( )
  - ii) Notebook Method ( )
  - iii) Heuristics Method ( )
  - iv) Focus Group ( )
- n) Which is relatively informal document to pitch a project to stakeholders?
- i) Feasibility study ( )
  - ii) Business case study ( )
  - iii) Business Plan ( )
  - iv) Project Charter ( )
- o) The startups which aims to provide sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions
- i) Social Impact Startups ( )
  - ii) Technology Startups ( )
  - iii) Consumer goods and Services Startups ( )
  - iv) Clean Energy Startups ( )

**Q2. Write short notes on any five (1X5=5)**

- a) Location and layout
- b) Planning and control
- c) Crowdfunding
- d) Economic factors of Entrepreneurship
- e) Creative Behaviour

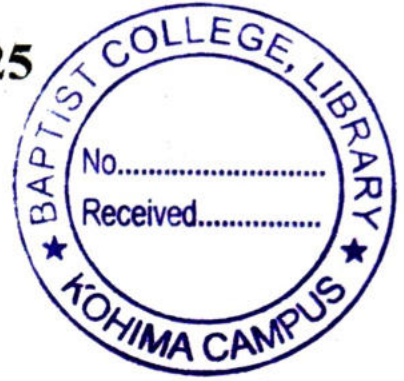
- f) External source of finance
- g) Capital structure
- h) Women Entrepreneur

**Part – B : Descriptive**

Q3. Answer any five questions from the following;-

- a) Who is an entrepreneur? Explain the different types of entrepreneurs. (1+4=5)
- b) Explain the importance of entrepreneurship. (5)
- c) Discuss entrepreneurship and creative response to society problems and at work. (5)
- d) Explain the significance of creating a Business Plan/Project Proposal. (5)
- e) Discuss the steps in designing business Processes. (5)
- f) Explain the different types of business startups. (5)
- g) Elaborate on the different Internal source of finance. (5)
- h) Discuss the notable schemes for startups in India. (5)

**Baptist College, Kohima**  
**NU End Term Examination, 2025**  
**B.A & B.Com 4<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**Subject: VAC**  
**Paper: Leadership**



**Full mark: 37.5**

**Pass mark: 40%**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. (0.5 X 15= 7.5)**
1. Which of the following best defines leadership?
    - A. Managing daily operations
    - B. Controlling a group through rules
    - C. Influencing others to achieve a common goal
    - D. Enforcing discipline in a team
  2. What is the primary difference between a leader and a manager?
    - A. Managers inspire, leaders control
    - B. Leaders focus on processes, managers focus on vision
    - C. Leaders create vision, managers implement it
    - D. There is no difference
  3. Which leadership style involves including team members in decision-making?
    - A. Autocratic
    - B. Laissez-faire
    - C. Transformational
    - D. Democratic
  4. What does transformational leadership focus on?
    - A. Reward and punishment
    - B. Task delegation
    - C. Inspiring and motivating followers
    - D. Strict control of behavior
  5. A leader who gives little to no direction and lets the group make decisions independently is practicing which style?
    - A. Democratic
    - B. Autocratic
    - C. Transformational
    - D. Laissez-faire

6. Emotional intelligence in leadership primarily involves:
  - A. IQ and technical skills
  - B. Physical stamina and appearance
  - C. Self-awareness, empathy, and social skills
  - D. Strict decision-making ability
  
7. What is the most important aspect of effective communication for a leader?
  - A. Using technical language
  - B. Speaking frequently
  - C. Active listening
  - D. Giving orders clearly
  
8. When a conflict arises within a team, a good leader should first:
  - A. Take sides immediately
  - B. Avoid the situation entirely
  - C. Gather facts and listen to all perspectives
  - D. Punish those involved
  
9. Which action best demonstrates team-building leadership?
  - A. Assigning tasks without collaboration
  - B. Encouraging competition over cooperation
  - C. Fostering trust and open communication
  - D. Micromanaging team activities
  
10. A key role of a mentor in leadership is to:
  - A. Criticize mistakes to prevent them
  - B. Focus on personal performance only
  - C. Guide and support the professional growth of others
  - D. Assign routine tasks
  
11. Effective planning in leadership involves:
  - A. Doing everything personally
  - B. Reacting only when problems arise
  - C. Setting goals, defining steps, and allocating resources
  - D. Focusing only on short-term tasks

12. Which quality is essential for a leader to earn trust from the team?
- A. Strictness
  - B. Charisma
  - C. Integrity
  - D. Popularity
13. How can a leader most effectively motivate a team?
- A. By offering frequent promotions
  - B. By setting a clear vision and involving them in the process
  - C. By reducing their responsibilities
  - D. By avoiding criticism
14. The word "Communication" is derived from which Latin word?
- A. Communis
  - B. Comunicare
  - C. Communitas
  - D. Commentare.
15. Which of the following is an example of interpersonal conflict?
- A. A disagreement between two department over budget allocation.
  - B. A person struggling to make difficult decision.
  - C. A clash between two employees over work responsibilities.
  - D. A company facing competition in the market.

II. Write short answer (**Any five**) (1 x 5) =5.

1. Define Leadership.
2. Why is active listening important for a leader when communicating with their team.
3. Why is it important for a leader to adapt their style in different situation?
4. Why is it important for a leader to have good communication skills.
5. **True or false:** Gender has no influence on perception on leadership style.
6. Why do we need leaders?
7. Define Conflict
8. Mention the difference between team and group.

### **III. Descriptive Type Questions. (5 x 5=25)**

**Answer any five from the following**

Q1. Discuss the personal characteristics associated with leadership – leadership trait.

Q2. Discuss the process of communication.

Q3. Explain Conflict Management.

Q4. Explain Team Building.

Q5. Gender and Leadership

Q6. Leader performance.

Q7. Planning and Organizing.

Q8. Training and Mentoring.

Q9. Describe Autocratic and Democratic Leadership Style with example.

Q10. Describe Transactional and Transformational Leaders with example.



**Ba/EC4.M4**

**2025**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 4th Semester )**

**ECONOMICS**

**( MINOR )**

**Paper : EC4.M4**

**( Intermediate Microeconomics—II )**

**Full Marks : 75**

**Pass Marks : 40%**

**Time : 3 hours**

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

**Answer five questions, taking one from each Unit**

**UNIT—I**

- 1. Explain with diagram the modern theory of wage.** 10
- 2. Explain with diagram the Ricardian theory of rent.** 10

**L25/431a**

**( Turn Over )**

( 2 )



UNIT—II

3. Critically explain dynamic theory of profit. 10
4. Critically explain uncertainty theory of profit. 10

UNIT—III

5. Explain the conditions of welfare maximisation. 10
6. What is meant by value judgements? Explain the role of value judgements in welfare economics. 2+8=10

UNIT—IV

7. Explain with diagram the determination of long-run equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition. 10
8. Critically examine Sweezy's kinked demand curve model. 10

UNIT—V

9. Explain externalities in consumption and production. 10
10. Explain briefly the following concept : 5+5=10
  - (a) Principal-agent problem
  - (b) Hidden actions

★★★

Subject Code : Ba/EC4.M4

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To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)  
Subject .....  
Paper .....

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script meant for descriptive type questions and vice versa.
2. This paper should be ANSWERED FIRST and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.
3. While answering the questions of this booklet, any cutting, erasing, overwriting or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done only on the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.

Signature of  
Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of  
Examiner(s)

Booklet No. A 893

Date Stamp .....  
09 MAY 2025

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To be filled in by the  
Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

Roll No. ....  
Regn. No. ....  
Subject .....  
Paper .....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B .....

Signature of  
Invigilator(s)

**2025**  
( FYUGP )  
( 4th Semester )



**ECONOMICS**  
( MINOR )

Paper : EC4.M4

**( Intermediate Microeconomics—II )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

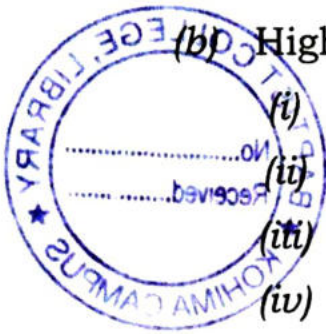
( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark  
against the brackets provided : 1×15=15

(a) Marginal productivity of labour refers to

- (i) total output produced by all workers ( )
- (ii) additional output produced by an extra worker ( )
- (iii) average output per worker ( )
- (iv) wage rate per worker ( )



(b) Higher wages in dangerous jobs are due to

- (i) Government subsidies ( )
- (ii) worker preference ( )
- (iii) compensating wage differentials ( )
- (iv) minimum wage laws ( )

(c) Scarcity rent is primarily associated with

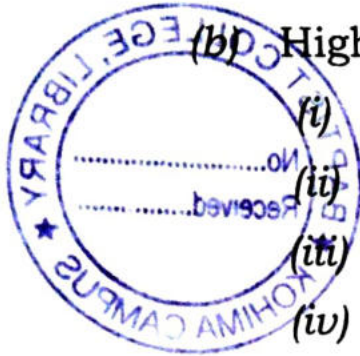
- (i) capital-intensive industries ( )
- (ii) natural resources with fixed supply ( )
- (iii) technological innovation ( )
- (iv) labour market competition ( )

(d) The concept of 'Creative destruction' in Schumpeter's theory means

- (i) destroying competition to earn profits ( )
- (ii) Government intervention ( )
- (iii) entrepreneurs avoiding innovation ( )
- (iv) innovation replacing old technologies and businesses ( )

(e) According to Schumpeter, who plays the most crucial role in innovation?

- (i) Consumer ( )
- (ii) Entrepreneur ( )
- (iii) Government ( )
- (iv) Large corporation ( )



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- (iv) Large corporation ( )

(f) According to the Rent theory of profit, profits arise due to

(i) entrepreneurial skill or monopoly ( )

(ii) innovation in business ( )

(iii) economic fluctuations ( )

(iv) wage rise ( )

(g) Which of the following is not a factor in Clark's dynamic theory?

(i) Population growth ( )

(ii) New technology ( )

(iii) Static demand ( )

(iv) Capital expansion ( )

(h) The paternalist criterion suggests that welfare should be decided by

(i) Government or policymakers ( )

(ii) individual preferences ( )

(iii) market forces ( )

(iv) social consensus ( )

- (i) Which of the following best describes Pareto improvements?
- (i) Gains with no loss ( )
  - (ii) Loss for efficiency ( )
  - (iii) Redistribution of wealth ( )
  - (iv) Reduction in total output ( )
- (j) A Government policy that supports welfare maximisation is
- (i) unrestricted labour market ( )
  - (ii) reduced corporate taxes ( )
  - (iii) free public healthcare ( )
  - (iv) price deregulation ( )
- (k) Monopoly pricing often results in
- (i) full market efficiency ( )
  - (ii) perfect price competition ( )
  - (iii) low profit margins ( )
  - (iv) reduced consumer surplus ( )
- (l) Which of the following is an example of third-degree price discrimination?
- (i) Fixed price tickets ( )
  - (ii) Personalized pricing ( )
  - (iii) Bulk purchase deals ( )
  - (iv) Student discounts ( )

(m) Cournot equilibrium is reached when

- (i) prices are at their lowest level ( )
- (ii) all firms set identical price ( )
- (iii) no firm wants to change its output ( )
- (iv) one firm dominates the market ( )

(n) Public goods are characterised by

- (i) non-rivalry and non-excludability ( )
- (ii) free pricing and private ownership ( )
- (iii) high competition and low demand ( )
- (iv) market driven supply and demand ( )

(o) The main factor leading to moral hazard is

- (i) full transparency in transactions ( )
- (ii) competition between firms ( )
- (iii) risk being shared by another party ( )
- (iv) fixed pricing in the market ( )

( 6 )

2. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Wage differential

( 7 )

(b) Rent

(c) Innovation

(d) Price discrimination

( 10 )

(e) Adverse selection

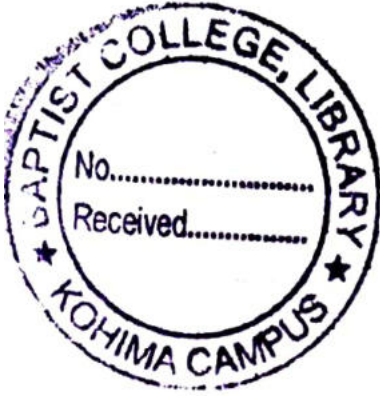
(f) Signaling

(g) Externalities

(h) Product differentiation

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**Bc/BC/C7**



**2025**

( FYUGP )

( 4th Semester )

COMMERCE

( MAJOR )

Paper : BC/C7

( **Cost Accounting** )

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Discuss the advantages and limitations  
of Cost Accounting. 9+6=15

Or

- (b) The following extract of costing  
information relates to commodity for the  
half year ending 31st December, 2024 :

	₹
Purchase of Raw Materials	1,20,000
Works Overhead	48,000
Direct Wages	1,00,000
Carriage on Purchase	1,440
Sales—Finished Products	3,00,000

**L25/426**

( Turn Over )

( 2 )

	01.07.2024	31.12.2024
	₹	₹
Stock of Raw Materials	20,000	22,240
Work-in-Progress	4,800	16,000
Finished Product as on 01.07.2024 (1000 tons)—₹	16,000	
Finished Product as on 31.12.2024 (2000 tons)—₹	32,000	

Selling and Distribution Overhead ₹ 1 per ton sold  
16000 tons of Commodity were produced  
during the period

Prepare Cost Sheet and show the  
following :

15

- (i) Cost of Raw Material used
- (ii) Cost of Output for the period
- (iii) Cost of Sales
- (iv) Net Profit for the period
- (v) Net Profit per ton of the Commodity

2. (a) What do you mean by Straight Piece  
Rate System? Discuss its advantages  
and disadvantages.

2+6+7=15

Or

- (b) From the following information, prepare Store Ledger under FIFO method and LIFO method : 15

March	1	Opening Balance—100 units @ ₹ 5 each
"	6	Received—500 units @ ₹ 6 each
"	20	Issued—300 units
"	25	Issued—200 units
"	26	Received—500 units @ ₹ 5 each
"	28	Issued—300 units
"	29	Shortage discovered—5 units
"	30	Issued—250 units

3. (a) What do you understand by Absorption of Overheads? What is the difference between Allocation and Apportionment of Overhead? Explain the causes of Under- or Over-absorption of Overheads. 3+6+6=15

Or

- (b) A Ltd. has three production departments—A, B and C, and one service department—S. From the under-

( 4 )

mentioned particulars, calculate labour hour rate for each of production departments :

15

	₹
Rent	36,000
Power	8,250
Indirect Wages	5,200
Depreciation on Machinery	22,000
Electricity	5,600
Canteen Expenses	6,500

*Additional Information :*

	A	B	C	S
Light point (Nos.)	7	7	9	5
Floor space (sq mts)	300	250	450	200
HP of machine	65	30	30	40
No. of workers (Nos.)	2	3	6	2
Direct wages (₹)	12,000	14,000	18,000	8,000
Cost of machine (₹)	50,000	60,000	80,000	10,000

Total working hours—1600 hours

Service rendered by service department—S to production departments A, B and C is 30%, 20% and 50% respectively.

15

4. (a) Explain the objectives of 'Job Order Costing'. Write the advantages and disadvantages of 'Job Order Costing'.

5+5+5=15

Or

- (b) Mr. S owns a fleet of taxis and the following information is available from the records maintained by him :

No. of taxis—10

Cost of each taxi—₹ 54,600

Salary of manager—₹ 700 p.m.

Salary of accountant—₹ 500 p.m.

Salary of cleaner—₹ 200 p.m.

Salary of mechanics—₹ 400 p.m.

Garage rent—₹ 600 p.m.

Insurance premium—5% p.a.

Annual tax—₹ 900 per taxi

Driver's salary—₹ 350 p.m. per taxi

Annual repairs—₹ 1,000 per taxi

Total life of a taxi is about 200000 kms.  
A taxi runs, in all 3000 kms in a month  
and 30% of this distance has to be run

without any passenger. Petrol consumption is one litre for every 10 kms @ ₹ 4.41 per litre. Oil and other sundries are ₹ 10.50 per 100 kms.

Calculate the cost of running a taxi per km.

15

5. (a) Following expenses were incurred by a contractor which he started on 1st January, 2022 :

	₹
Materials	80,000
Wages	1,00,000
Other Expenses	30,000
Plant at Cost	1,00,000
Work Certified	2,40,000
Work Uncertified	1,20,000
Material on Hand on 31.12.2022	22,000
Plant Value at close	86,000
Cash Received from Contractee	2,00,000
Material Returned to Stores	4,000
Contract Price	7,00,000

Prepare Contract A/c and Work-in-progress A/c. How will work-in-progress appear in the Balance Sheet of contractor?  
10+2+3=15

( 7 )

Or

(b) What do you mean by Reconciliation Statement? Explain the procedure of preparing reconciliation statement.

3+12=15

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