

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(First Semester)**

Branch – **STATISTICS**

TIME SERIES & INDEX NUMBERS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	What assumption involved in least squares method for estimating the trend (a) Nonlinear (b) Linear over time (c) Cyclic (d) Random	K1	CO1
	2	Which component of time series reflects a periodic fluctuations (a) Trend (b) Cyclical (c) Random (d) Seasonal	K2	CO1
2	3	Which method divides the current value of a time series by the corresponding trend value? (a) Simple Average (b) Ratio to Trend (c) Moving Average (d) Variate Difference	K1	CO2
	4	The Variate Difference Method is typically applied to detect (a) Cyclical variations (b) Seasonal patterns (c) Random components (d) Trends in time series	K2	CO2
3	5	The formula for a simple unweighted index number is based on (a) Quantities of base year (b) Prices only (c) A combination of prices and quantities (d) A weighted average of prices	K1	CO3
	6	An index number that measures changes in the quantity of goods produced over time is known as (a) Price index (b) Quantity index (c) Value index (d) Chain base index	K2	CO3
4	7	The Marshall-Edgeworth Index is an extension of (a) Fisher's index (b) Quantity index (c) Chain base index (d) Paasche's index	K1	CO4
	8	_____ is known as the "ideal" index number? (a) Paasche's index (b) Laspeyres index (c) Marshall Edgeworth index (d) Fisher's index	K2	CO4
5	9	The production method of calculating national income is also known as (a) Value-added method (b) Income method (c) Expenditure method (d) Output method	K1	CO5
	10	Which of the following is a challenge in measuring national income in India? (a) Large informal economy (b) Overestimation of public service (c) Perfect data collection (d) High tax rates	K2	CO5

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																											
1	11.a.	Define time series and state its uses.	K3	CO1																											
	(OR)																														
	11.b.	<p>The following figures provides the production information of a certain factory manufacturing air-conditioners:</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>1990</td><td>1991</td><td>1992</td><td>1993</td><td>1994</td><td>1995</td></tr><tr><td>Production ('000units)</td><td>17</td><td>20</td><td>19</td><td>26</td><td>24</td><td>40</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>1996</td><td>1997</td><td>1998</td><td>1999</td><td>2000</td></tr><tr><td>Production ('000units)</td><td>35</td><td>55</td><td>51</td><td>74</td><td>79</td></tr></table> <p>Fit the second-degree parabolic trend curve to the above data and obtain the trend values.</p>			Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Production ('000units)	17	20	19	26	24	40	Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Production ('000units)	35	55	51	74	79	
	Year	1990			1991	1992	1993	1994	1995																						
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Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																										
Production ('000units)	35	55	51	74	79																										
12.a.	Discuss the measurement of cyclical fluctuations in time series.																														
(OR)																															
12.b.	<p>Compute the seasonal indices by the 'Link Relatives' method for the adjoining data relating to the average quarterly prices (Rs. per kg) of a commodity for five years:</p> <table><tr><td>Year Quarter</td><td>1996</td><td>1997</td><td>1998</td><td>1999</td><td>2000</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>31</td><td>31</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>II</td><td>26</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>31</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>III</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>28</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>IV</td><td>36</td><td>36</td><td>32</td><td>35</td><td>33</td></tr></table>	Year Quarter	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	I	30	35	31	31	34	II	26	28	29	31	36	III	22	22	28	25	26	IV	36	36	32	35	33
Year Quarter	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																										
I	30	35	31	31	34																										
II	26	28	29	31	36																										
III	22	22	28	25	26																										
IV	36	36	32	35	33																										
3	13.a.	<p>The price quotations of four different commodities for the year 2000 and 2005 are given in table. Calculate the index number for 2005 with 2000 as base year by using:</p> <p>(i) the simple average of price relatives, and</p> <p>(ii) the weighted average of price relatives</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Commodity</th><th rowspan="2">Unit</th><th rowspan="2">Weight</th><th colspan="2">Price (in Rs.)</th></tr><tr><th>2000</th><th>2005</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Kg.</td><td>5</td><td>20</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Quintal</td><td>7</td><td>25</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Dozen</td><td>6</td><td>30</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>Kg.</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>18</td></tr></table>	Commodity	Unit	Weight	Price (in Rs.)		2000	2005	A	Kg.	5	20	45	B	Quintal	7	25	32	C	Dozen	6	30	45	D	Kg.	2	10	18	K1	CO3
	Commodity	Unit				Weight	Price (in Rs.)																								
			2000	2005																											
A	Kg.	5	20	45																											
B	Quintal	7	25	32																											
C	Dozen	6	30	45																											
D	Kg.	2	10	18																											
(OR)																															
13.b.	<p>Relate the chain base index numbers and obtain the fixed base index numbers:</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>2000</td><td>2001</td><td>2002</td><td>2003</td><td>2004</td><td>2005</td></tr><tr><td>Chain indices</td><td>105</td><td>75</td><td>71</td><td>105</td><td>95</td><td>90</td></tr></table>	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Chain indices	105	75	71	105	95	90																
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005																									
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4	14.a.	Elucidate the construction of cost-of-living index number and list out its uses.	K3	CO4																										
	(OR)																													
	14.b.	<p>From the following data calculate price index numbers for 2005 with 1995 as base year by: (i) Laspeyre's, (ii) Paasche's, (iii) Marshal – Edgeworth Methods.</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Commodities</th><th colspan="2">1995</th><th colspan="2">2005</th></tr><tr><th>Price</th><th>Quantity</th><th>Price</th><th>Quantity</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>20</td><td>8</td><td>40</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>50</td><td>10</td><td>60</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>40</td><td>15</td><td>50</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr></table>			Commodities	1995		2005		Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	A	20	8	40	6	B	50	10	60	5	C	40	15	50	15	D	20
Commodities	1995		2005																											
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity																										
A	20	8	40	6																										
B	50	10	60	5																										
C	40	15	50	15																										
D	20	20	20	25																										
5	15.a.	Define national income and explain its importance in the context of a country's economic growth.	K1	CO5																										
	(OR)																													
	15.b.	Spell out the difficulties in estimating national income in India's agricultural sector.																												

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																															
1	16	Explain how the principle of least squares method is used to estimate trend in a time series data.	K5	CO1																															
2	17	Elucidate the procedure to construct seasonal indices by the 'ratio to moving average method'.	K6	CO2																															
3	18	<div>Construct the wholesale price index number for the year 2004 and 2005 from the data given in below using 2003 as the base year.</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Commodity</th><th colspan="3">Wholesale price (in '00 Rs) per quintal</th></tr><tr><th>2003</th><th>2004</th><th>2005</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>140</td><td>160</td><td>190</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>120</td><td>130</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>100</td><td>105</td><td>108</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>75</td><td>80</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>400</td><td>420</td><td>450</td></tr></table>	Commodity	Wholesale price (in '00 Rs) per quintal			2003	2004	2005	A	140	160	190	B	120	130	140	C	100	105	108	D	75	80	90	E	250	270	300	F	400	420	450	K6	CO3
Commodity	Wholesale price (in '00 Rs) per quintal																																		
	2003	2004	2005																																
A	140	160	190																																
B	120	130	140																																
C	100	105	108																																
D	75	80	90																																
E	250	270	300																																
F	400	420	450																																
4	19	<div>For the following commodity, calculate the cost of living index number for the year 2000 by using geometric mean method.</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Commodity</th><th colspan="2">Price</th><th rowspan="2">Weight</th></tr><tr><th>1990</th><th>2000</th></tr><tr><td>Food</td><td>60</td><td>108</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Clothing</td><td>50</td><td>94</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel & lighting</td><td>40</td><td>65</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>House Rent</td><td>125</td><td>225</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td>120</td><td>240</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Commodity	Price		Weight	1990	2000	Food	60	108	40	Clothing	50	94	17	Fuel & lighting	40	65	13	House Rent	125	225	27	Miscellaneous	120	240	3	K5	CO4					
Commodity	Price			Weight																															
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Miscellaneous	120	240	3																																
5	20	Describe the three primary methods used for estimating national income.	K6	CO5																															

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