

## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XI	Department: Commerce
	Topic: INDEX NUMBER

- 1. An index number is used to measure changes in:
  - a. Quantity only
  - b. Demand only
  - c. A variable over time
  - d. Price only
  - A: c
- 2. Which of the following is also known as cost of living index?
  - a. Consumer price index
  - b. Producer price index
  - c. Wholesale price index
  - d. None of the above
  - A: a
- 3. Which of the following index number, indicates the change in the industrial production?
  - a. Nifty
  - b. GDP
  - c. CPI
  - d. IIP
  - A: d
- 4. Price of top 30 shares of Bombay Stock exchange increased, which of these will increase?
  - a. WPI
  - b. CPI
  - c. Inflation rate
  - d. Sensex
  - A: d
- 5. Whose formula is ideal for construction of Index Number?
  - a. Pasche's formula
  - b. Laspeyer's formula
  - c. Fisher's formula
  - d. None of these
  - **A:** c

- 6. Define the following:
  - i. Consumer Price Index
  - ii. Wholesale Price Index
  - iii. Index numbers
  - iv. Producer index numbers (Refer notes)
  - v. Sensex: it is a useful guide for investors in the stock market. If the Sensex is rising, investors are optimistic of the future performance of the economy.
- 7. What are the two types of price index numbers?
  - i. Simple or Unweighted
  - ii. Weighted index numbers
- 8. Mention two important uses of Index Numbers.
  - a. They are indispensable in economic policy making.
  - b. They measure and permit comparison of the prices of certain goods.
- 9. Mention two important limitations of Index Numbers.
  - a. Index numbers are only estimates---they are true only on an average.
  - b. Index numbers prepared for one purpose cannot be effectively used for other purposes
  - c. Index numbers do not help in international comparison.
  - d. It is difficult to collect retail prices so index numbers based on wholesale prices may be misleading.
- 10. Discuss the main problems which are faced in the construction of Index Numbers.
  - a. Purpose of the index number is to be absolutely clear, in order to avoid confusion.
  - b. Selection of the items to be included is to be done very carefully and suitably, in order to get a meaningful picture of the change involved.
  - c. selection of the source of data.
- 11. Calculate weighted aggregate price index from the following using: i. Laspeyre's method. ii. Paasche's method.

Commodity	Ba	Base Period		Current Period		
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity		
A	10	6	15	8		
В	25	10	40	20		

C	30	15	45	12
D	15	20	30	15
E	20	8	25	6

A: (Laspeyre's: 161.06, Paasche's: 160.31)

12. Calculate weighted average of price relative index from the following data:

Commodity	weight in (%)	Base Yr Price (Rs)	Current Yr Price (Rs)
A	40	2	4
В	30	5	6
C	20	4	5
D	10	2	3
(A: 156)			

13. Calculate cost of living index from the following data:

Commodity	weight in (%)	Base Yr Price (Rs)	Current Yr Price (Rs)
Food	4	30	47
Fuel	1	8	12
Clothes	3	14	18
Rent	2	22	15
Misc.	1	25	30
(A: 129.03)			

14. Calculate the simple Aggregative Price Index on the basis of the following data:

Commodity	Price (2018) (Rs)	Price (2019) (Rs)
Rice	120	180
Wheat	80	100
Oil	300	400
Pulses Sugar	130 150	180 200

(A: 135.89)

15. Find out the price index of the year 2018, assuming 2016 as the base year of the following data by using simple average of price relative method:

Commodity: Wheat	Sugar	Rice	Potato	Salt
P-2016 (Rs): 800	1100	400	500	300
P- 2018 (Rs): 900	1200	600	700	500
(A: 135.65)				