

# CIVICS

## Chapter 8: A SHIRT IN THE MARKET



## Important Questions

### ➤ Multiple Choice Questions :

Question 1. The Impex garment factory employs mostly:

- (a) Women
- (b) Men
- (c) Children

Question 2. The workers in the garment factory work atleast:

- (a) 1 to 3 hours
- (b) 10 to 12 hours
- (c) 6 hours

Question 3. Who links the producer of cotton to the buyer at the supermarket?

- (a) A chain of market
- (b) Only wholesalers
- (c) None

Question 4. Small farmers are exploited by:

- (a) Consumers
- (b) Producers
- (c) Big traders

Question 5. The one of the world's biggest bi-weekly market of Erode is located in:

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu

Question 6. How a merchant distributes work among the weavers?

- (a) Based on orders received
- (b) Based on wages
- (c) Based on ages
- (d) None of these

Question 7. What do you think large farmers would sell their cotton?

- (a) Weekly market
- (b) Market



(c) Export

(d) Import

Question 8. Who sends the manufactured garments to other countries of the world?

(a) Exporter

(b) Importer

(c) Manufacturer

(d) Worker

Question 9. Who buys the bales of cotton to convert them into yarn?

(a) Ginning mill

(b) Spinning mill

(c) Cleaning mill

(d) Weaving mill

Question 10. What is linked in the chain of market?

(a) Producer and buyer

(b) Producer and retailer

(c) Producer and worker

(d) None of these

Question 11. Why do you think more women are employed in the Impex garment factory?

(a) They don't take leave

(b) They agree to work at lowest wages

(c) They do finishing work

(d) None of these

Question 12. Why women are employed in garment factories?

(a) Buttoning

(b) Ironing

(c) Packaging

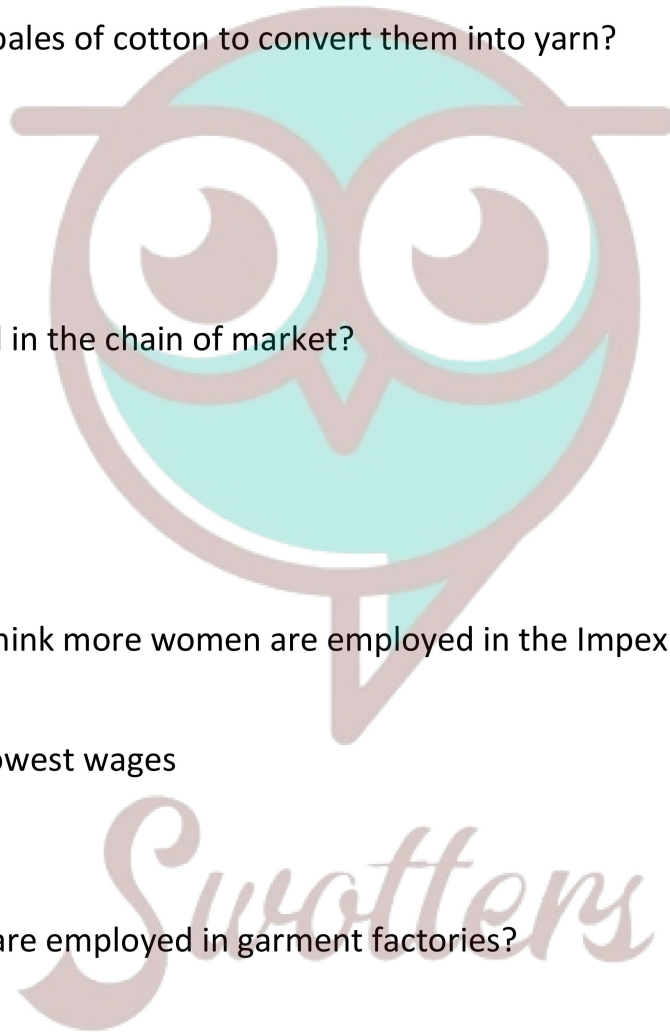
(d) All of the above

Question 13. How a merchant distributes work among the weavers?

(a) Based on orders received

(b) Based on wages

(c) Based on ages



(d) None of these

Question 14. Where can one buy branded product from

- (a) Wholesale market
- (b) Neighbour shops
- (c) Shopping complex
- (d) Weekly market

Question 15. Which is the largest cloth market in the world?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Agra

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Spinning is done by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Small farmers are exploited by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton balls.
4. The arrangement between the merchant and the weavers is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount that is left or gained from earnings after deducting all the costs.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. The trader keeps an account of the yarn given and pays them money for weaving this into cloth.
2. Most often, the big farmers need to borrow money to meet their expenses.
3. The weavers and their families spend long hours working on the looms.
4. Cultivation of cotton requires high levels of inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Why is a weekly market called so?
2. Why is there a competition among the shops in the weekly market?
3. Who is Scuneer? What does he do?
4. Give some examples of roadside stalls.
5. How are shops in the neighbourhood useful?
6. Where are goods produced?

7. Why do we not buy directly from the producer?
8. Who is a retailer?
9. Who is Aftab?
10. How are buyers different people?

➤ **Short Questions :**

1. Explain the conditions of employment as well as the wages of workers in the garment exporting factory.
2. Differentiate between a large farmer and a small farmer.
3. How garment exporting factories maximise their own profit?
4. Merchants hold lot of power. Explain how
5. In what way weavers dependent upon cloth merchants?

➤ **Long Questions :**

1. Where do you think the large farmers would sell their cotton? How is their situation different from small and poor farmers?
2. Write in brief about shopping complexes and malls.
3. What is the job of a wholesale trader?
4. How are shop owners in a weekly market and those in a shopping complex very different people?
5. Write a brief note on 'Aftab—the wholesaler in the city'.

**ANSWER KEY –**

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer :**

1. (a) Women
2. (b) 10 to 12 hours
3. (a) A chain of market
4. (c) Big traders
5. (c) Tamil Nadu
6. (a) Based on orders received
7. (b) Market
8. (a) Exporter
9. (b) Spinning mill
10. (a) Producer and buyer

11. (b) They agree to work at lowest wages
12. (d) All of the above
13. (a) Based on orders received
14. (c) Shopping complex
15. (a) Tamil Nadu

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. cotton mill
2. big traders
3. Ginning mill
4. putting-out system
5. Profit

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. A weekly market is called so because it is held in a specific day of the week.
2. In the weekly market there are many shops that sell the same goods. This creates competition among them.
3. Sameer is a small trader in the weekly market. He buys clothes from a large trader and sells them in six different markets in a week.
4. Vegetable hawker, fruit vendor, mechanic.
5. These types of shops are close to our home and we can go there any time. As the buyer and seller know each other these shops also provide goods on credit.
6. Goods are produced in factories, on farms and in homes.
7. It is because the producer is not interested in selling goods in small quantities.
8. A retailer is a small trader who buy goods from the wholesale trader and sells this to the consumer.
9. Aftab is a wholesaler in the city. He purchases vegetables in bulk and sells them to hawkers and shopkeepers.

10. There are many buyers who cannot afford even the cheapest of goods. While others frequently visit malls and buy different items.

### ➤ Short Answer :

1. The conditions of employment and wages of workers in the garment factory can be described as mentioned below:

Conditions of employment – unhygienic conditions, no regular service, highly congested place, no job security, no proper arrangement of urinals / bathrooms / drinking water etc.

Wages – very low and unfair wages, no regular job, contract job, unfair deal.

2. A Large farmers sell their crop to the crop market at higher prices. Their situation is quite different from poor and small farmer because a small poor farmer needs to borrow money for cultivation and at the other time of exigencies. They have to sell their crops to the traders as they took loan from them and had no bargaining power. Large farmers don't depend on others for money to start cultivation.
3. They maximise their own profits by getting maximum work from workers at lowest price and supply the foreign buyers at cheap rates.
4. Weaver weaves clothes that have been made on order from the merchant. Merchant also provide them yarn to weave clothes.
5. Weaver weaves clothes that have been made on order from the merchant. Merchant also provide them yarn to weave clothes.

### ➤ Long Answer :

1. Large farmers would sell their cotton to the cotton market at higher prices. Their situation is quite different from poor and small farmer because unlike them, A small poor farmer needs to borrow money for cultivation and at the other time of exigencies. They have to sell cotton to the traders as they took loan from them and had no bargaining power. Large farmers don't depend on others for money to start cultivation.
2. Shopping complexes and malls are usually found in urban areas. These are large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors. These shops sell both branded and non-branded goods. Fewer people visit malls because they sell costly items. Only well-to-do people can afford to buy these items.
3. A wholesale trader buys goods from the producer in large quantities. He then sells them to other traders, say small traders. These small trader sell different items to the final consumer. Thus, the wholesale trader establishes link between the producer and the consumer. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places.
4. **Both are undoubtedly different people:**
- The shop owners in a weekly market are small traders who run their shop with

little money. On the other hand the shop owners of a shopping complex are big parties. They have a lot of money to spend on their shops.

- ii. What these two types of shop owners earn is also not equal. The weekly market trader earns little compared to the profit of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex.
5. Aftab is a wholesaler of vegetables. His work usually starts around 2 o'clock in the early morning. This is the time when vegetables reach the market or mandi and with them start the activities. The vegetables come in trucks, matadors, etc. and soon the process of auctions begins. Aftab participates in this auction and decides what he will buy. He buys vegetables in bulk. After that he sells them to hawkers and shopkeepers who usually come to him around six in the morning.

