

CBSE Class – VII Social Science

NCERT Solutions

Political Science Chapter 09

A Shirt in the Market

Question 1. What made Swapna sell the cotton to the trader instead of selling at the Kurnool cotton market?

Solution:

Swapna was a small farmer. Her production of cotton was in small quantity. She did not have capital even to purchase seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers required to start cultivation of cotton. The trader was a powerful man in the village and the farmers depended on him for loans not only for cultivation, but also to meet other exigencies such as illnesses, children's school fees. Also, there are times in the year when there is no work and no income for the farmers, so borrowing money is the only means of survival.

Swapna had to take loan at high interest from the trader under a condition to sell her cotton to him. She had to pay him the principal loan amount and interest thereon as well as sell her cotton to the trader. Due to these reasons, Swapna was bound to sell her cotton to the trader instead of selling it at the Kurnool cotton market.

Question 2. Describe the conditions of employment as well as the wages of workers in the garment exporting factory. Do you think the workers get a fair deal?

Solution:

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

- 1. Conditions of employment** - The conditions of employment at garment exporting factories are deplorable. The factories are unhygienic and congested. The employees are hired on a temporary basis, so they can be fired at anytime. There is an absence of basic facilities for employees.
- 2. Wages** - Faced with pressures from the buyers, the garment exporting factories, in turn, try to cut costs. They get the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages. Overall, the workers do not get a fair deal and their employment conditions need to be improved.

Question 3. Think of something common that we use. It could be sugar, tea, milk, pen, paper, pencil, etc. Discuss through what chain of markets this reaches you. Can you think of the people that help in the production or trade?

Solution:

Let us consider the example of milk consumption. It has a long chain of markets in reaching to the people in the big city. It starts with the small farmers or villagers who have one to five cows or buffaloes in the villages. They sell milk to Ghusi (milkmen). The Ghusi collect milk, from each cow/buffalo owner every night and morning. They give this collection to either dairy farms or traders. The trader collects a huge quantity of milk from rural area, through Ghusis. The trader provides this bulk of milk to dairy farms like Mother Dairy in Delhi or some times small dairy farms. In turn, these big or small dairy farms supply milk either in packets or loose to us (consumers) directly through dairy centres or through shops in the cities.

The people who help in the production or trade of milk are—villagers who domesticate cows/buffaloes in the rural area, Ghusi (milkmen), traders (in between Ghusis and dairy farms), dairy farmers, and shop keepers in the towns or cities.

Question 4. Arrange the statements given alongside in the correct order and then fill in the numbers in the cotton bolls accordingly. The first two have already been done for you.

1. Swapna sells the cotton to the trader.
2. Customers buy these shirts in a super market.
3. Trader sells cotton to the Ginning Mill.
4. Garment exporters buy the cloth from merchants for making shirts.
5. Yarn dealers or merchants give the yarn to the weavers.
6. The exporter sells shirts to the business person from the U.S.A. 7. Spinning mill buys the cotton and sells yarn to the yarn dealers.
8. Weavers return with the cloth.
9. Ginning mill cleans the cotton and makes it into bales.

Solution:

1. Swapna sells the cotton to the trader.
3. Trader sells cotton to the Ginning Mill.
9. Ginning mill cleans the cotton and makes it into bales.
7. Spinning mill buys the cotton and sells yarn to the yarn dealers.
5. Yarn dealers or merchants give the yarn to the weavers.
8. Weavers return with the cloth.
4. Garment exporters buy the cloth from merchants for making shirts.
6. The exporter sells shirts to the business person from the U.S.A.
2. Customers buy these shirts in a super market.