Class- 7

Sub- Civics

Ch- A Shirt in The Market

1. Assertion (A): Weavers under the putting-out system earn very little despite long working hours.
Reason (R): Merchants control raw materials, orders, and prices of the finished cloth.

2. Statement I: Small farmers freely decide where to sell their produce without pressure.
Statement II: Dependence on traders reduces bargaining power of small farmers.

3. Statement I: Weavers purchase yarn on their own and sell cloth directly in open markets.
Statement II: Merchants reduce risks for weavers but gain greater control over production and payment.

4. A market situation where powerful buyers demand low prices and strict quality mainly results in

(a) equal sharing of profits
(b) increased wages for workers
(c) cost-cutting at the worker's level
(d) independence of small producers

5. The chain of markets benefits some participants more because

(a) all participants invest equal effort
(b) power and resources are unevenly distributed
(c) prices remain fixed at every stage
(d) producers control international markets

6. Identify the system being described:
Hint I: Raw material is supplied by a merchant.
Hint II: Finished goods are collected by the same merchant for sale.

(a) Cooperative system
(b) Putting-out system
(c) Open market system
(d) Fair trade system

7. Which one of the following is not the correct reason for low wages in garment factories?

(a) Pressure from foreign buyers to reduce costs
(b) Workers employed on a temporary basis
(c) Workers owning the factories
(d) Competition in export markets

8. A small cotton farmer remains trapped in debt despite hard work and good quality produce. This situation reflects inequality in the market system. Explain the situation.

Answer: Market Inequality in Cotton Trade

(i) Dependence on traders for loans forces distress selling of cotton.

(ii) High interest rates reduce actual earnings of small farmers.

(iii) Lack of storage and transport limits access to bigger markets.

(iv) Traders use their power to fix lower prices.

(v) Hard labour does not guarantee fair income in unequal markets.

9. A group of weavers works long hours on powerlooms but earns very little each month. The arrangement benefits merchants more than weavers. Justify this situation.

Answer: Putting-Out System and Weavers' Exploitation

(i) Merchants supply yarn and control orders.

(ii) Weavers depend on merchants for raw material and market access.

(iii) Low wages are paid despite high investment in looms.

(iv) Long working hours do not increase income proportionately.

(v) Market power remains concentrated with traders.

10. A garment factory increases work pressure on workers to meet foreign buyers' demands. This affects workers' lives and dignity. Analyse this situation.

Answer: Impact of Global Market on Workers

(i) Foreign buyers demand low prices and timely delivery.

(ii) Exporters cut labour costs to maximise profits.

(iii) Workers are employed temporarily without job security.

(iv) Women workers receive the lowest wages.

(v) Economic pressure leads to exploitation and inequality.