

# NCERT Solutions For Class 7 Social Science (Civics)

## CH 8 - A Shirt in the Market

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

**Ans:** Swapna worked as a small-scale farmer. Cotton was produced in modest quantities by her. She didn't have enough money to buy the seeds, insecticides, and fertilisers she'd need to start growing cotton. The trader was a dominant figure in the hamlet, and the farmers relied on him for loans not only for farming but also for other needs such as illness and school tuition for their children. Furthermore, there are times during the year when the farmers have no job and no revenue, thus borrowing money is their only option for survival.

Swapna was forced to take a high-interest loan from the trader in exchange for selling her cotton to him. She had to repay the debt in full, plus interest, as well as sell her cotton to the trader. Swapna was forced to sell her cotton to the trader rather than at the Kurnool cotton market for these reasons.

**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?**

**Ans:** Workers' working conditions and pay in the textile industry can be summarised as follows:-

- 1. Workplace Conditions** - Working conditions at garment exporting factories are appalling. The factories are filthy and overcrowded. Because workers are hired on a temporary basis, they are subject to termination at any time. Employees do not have access to basic amenities.
- 2. Wages** - Faced with buyer pressure, clothing exporting manufacturers aim to minimise costs. They get the most work out of the workforce for the least amount of money. Workers do not receive a fair deal in general, and their working circumstances must be addressed.

**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?**

**Ans:** Consider the consumption of milk as an example. It has a lengthy network of markets that allows it to reach consumers in the big city. It all begins with tiny farmers or villagers with one to five cows or buffaloes in their villages. Ghusi buys milk from them (milkmen). Every night and morning, the Ghusi gather milk from each cow/buffalo owner. This collection is given to either dairy farms or traders. Through Ghusis, the trader gathers a large quantity of milk from rural areas. This quantity of milk is delivered by the dealer to

dairy farms such as Mother Dairy in Delhi, as well as small dairy farms. In turn, these large and small dairy farms sell milk to us (consumers) directly through dairy centres or city shops, either in packets or loose.

Villagers who domesticate cows/buffaloes in the rural region, Ghusi (milkmen), dealers (between Ghusis and dairy farms), dairy farmers, and shopkeepers in towns and cities are among those who assist in the production or trading of milk.

**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.**

**Ans:**

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.
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2. Customers buy these shirts in a super market.