

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 8: In CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics, Chapter 8 "A Shirt in the Market" talks about how shirts are made and sold. It explains the process from growing cotton on farms to making shirts in factories and selling them in markets.

The chapter also shows how government rules can affect how things are sold and bought. Through this story of a shirt, students understand how the market affects what we can buy and how much things cost.

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 8 A Shirt in the Market Overview

These notes for CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics, Chapter 8 "A Shirt in the Market," have been prepared by experts at Physics Wallah. This chapter tells the story of how a shirt is made and sold. It explains everything from growing cotton to making shirts and selling them.

The notes help students understand how markets work, why prices change, and how government rules affect buying and selling. By learning about the journey of a shirt, students gain a better understanding of how the market affects what we can buy and how much things cost.

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 8 PDF

You can find detailed notes for Chapter 8 "A Shirt in the Market" of CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics by clicking on the PDF link below. These notes are designed to help you understand the chapter better. They explain how shirts are made and sold, and how markets work. You'll learn about things like supply and demand, prices, and government rules that affect buying and selling.

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 8 PDF

CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 8 A Shirt in the Market

Here we have provided CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 8 A Shirt in the Market for the ease of students, so that they can prepare better for their exams.

A Cotton Farmer in Kurnool

Swapna, a small farmer residing in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, cultivates cotton on her modest plot of land. The process of harvesting the cotton is laborious, spanning several days of hard work. After gathering the cotton, rather than opting to sell it at the Kurnool cotton market, Swapna and her husband choose to sell their harvest to a local trader.

However, their decision comes with a significant caveat: Swapna had previously borrowed Rs. 2,500 from this trader at an exorbitant interest rate to purchase seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides for cultivation. As a condition for extending the loan, the trader stipulates that Swapna must sell all her cotton exclusively to him.

Despite the toil and investment involved in cultivating the crop, Swapna finds herself receiving a mere 3,000 rupees in return for her entire cotton harvest.

The Cloth Market of Erode

Erode, situated in Tamil Nadu, hosts a bustling bi-weekly cloth market, renowned as one of the largest of its kind globally. This vibrant market provides a wide array of fabrics, showcasing the rich diversity of textiles available.

Among the offerings are clothes crafted by skilled weavers from nearby villages, each piece bearing the unique touch of traditional craftsmanship. Here, merchants play a pivotal role, acting as intermediaries between weavers and garment manufacturers.

They facilitate the production process by purchasing yarn and providing specific instructions to weavers regarding the desired type of cloth to be woven.

Putting-out system

The putting-out system offers certain advantages for weavers, primarily in terms of financial and logistical convenience. Firstly, weavers benefit from not having to invest their own funds in purchasing yarn, as the merchant provides the necessary raw materials.

They are relieved of the burden of selling the finished cloth, as the merchant takes on this responsibility. However, this arrangement also presents several disadvantages for weavers. Firstly, their dependence on merchants for raw materials and access to markets renders them vulnerable to the merchants' influence and control.

Moreover, despite their significant contribution to the production process, weavers often receive meager compensation for their labor. Consequently, the market dynamics heavily favor the merchants, exacerbating the power imbalance between the two parties.

In this setup, the merchant acts as an intermediary between the weavers and the garment exporting factory. The merchant supplies the cotton cloth woven by the weavers to the factory,

which utilizes the cloth in the production of shirts. These shirts are then exported to foreign buyers, typically businesspersons from the US and Europe who operate chain stores.

These foreign buyers operate with stringent requirements, including demanding the lowest possible prices from suppliers, maintaining high standards for quality and timely delivery, and enforcing strict consequences for any defects or delays in delivery.

This underscores the hierarchical nature of the global supply chain, with powerful buyers dictating terms to suppliers further down the chain.

The Shirt in the United States

In the United States, a variety of shirts are prominently displayed at a large clothing store, each priced at \$26, which equates to approximately 1,800 rupees per shirt.

Examining the economic dynamics at play, it becomes evident that significant profits are being made within the market. The foreign businessperson overseeing the operation stands to gain substantial returns, amassing considerable wealth from the sale of shirts. In contrast, the garment exporter, while still profitable, earns comparatively modest profits in this transaction.

However, the disparity in earnings is most striking when considering the plight of the workers employed at the garment export factory. Their wages are meager, barely sufficient to cover their basic daily necessities. This stark difference in earnings underscores the unequal distribution of wealth within the market.

When comparing the earnings of various stakeholders, it becomes apparent that while merchants and traders may earn more than weavers, their profits still pale in comparison to those of the garment exporter.

This lack of parity in earnings highlights the systemic inequalities prevalent in the market, where the wealthy and powerful individuals reap the lion's share of profits.

Market and Equality

In the market, there's a noticeable inequality in earnings among different players. For instance, foreign businesspersons have made substantial profits, far surpassing the moderate earnings of garment exporters. Meanwhile, workers at garment export factories earn very little, barely enough to cover their daily expenses.

Similarly, when compared to weavers, merchants, or traders, the garment exporter earns significantly more. However, despite earning a decent income, merchants and traders still earn much less than the exporter. This disparity in earnings highlights the unequal distribution of profits in the market.

Overall, powerful individuals tend to benefit the most from the market, enjoying the highest earnings. This perpetuates the cycle of inequality, where those with more influence and resources continue to accumulate wealth, while others struggle to make ends meet.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes

Chapter 8 A Shirt in the Market

- **Easy Understanding:** These notes help you understand how shirts are made and sold. They use a simple story about a shirt to explain how the clothing industry works.
- **Clear Explanations:** You'll find explanations that are easy to understand, even if you're not familiar with economic terms. The notes break down complex ideas so you can understand them better.
- **Learn About Markets:** By learning about the shirt's journey from being made to being sold, you'll also learn about how markets work. This includes how money is made and how some people earn more than others.
- **Get Ready for Exams:** These notes are great for studying before exams. They cover all the important topics you need to know about the clothing industry, so you'll be well-prepared for your tests.