

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8

- A Shirt in the Market Important Questions & Summary

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NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8: The NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 - "A Shirt in the Market" serve as an excellent resource for gaining a comprehensive understanding of the concepts covered in the chapter.

The solutions presented here are concise yet straightforward, making it easier to clear any doubts you may have. We have provided the NCERT solutions for the exercise questions found at the end of Chapter 8 in the latest NCERT Book for Class 7 Civics. You can choose to either read the answers directly from this article or download them in PDF format for your convenience.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 Overview

Are you a Class 7 student looking for comprehensive NCERT solutions for Social Science Civics? Whether you are struggling with understanding the supply and demand chain or simply need a refresher on market concepts, these NCERT solutions will provide you with the guidance and support necessary for success.

To facilitate seamless learning, Physics Wallah's experts have meticulously crafted the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Civics Chapter 8. These solutions are readily available for download on the Physics Wallah website, offering students the convenience of accessing them in PDF format at their convenience.

With the expertise accumulated over the years, the NCERT Solution for Class 7 Civics Chapter 8 ensures comprehensive understanding and effective study sessions.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 A Shirt in the Market

Key topics covered in NCERT Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 "A Shirt in the Market" are:

- **Introduction to Cotton Farming:** This section introduces students to cotton farming, highlighting its significance in India's agricultural landscape. Students learn about the cultivation process, including sowing, harvesting, and processing of cotton.

- **Cotton Farmer's Story:** The chapter narrates the story of Swapna, a cotton farmer from Kurnool, highlighting her challenges, such as borrowing money from traders, dependence on rainfall, and selling cotton at a low price.
- **Cotton to Cloth Journey:** Students explore the journey of cotton from the farm to the market, including processes such as ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing. They understand the role of various stakeholders, including farmers, traders, textile mills, and garment exporters, in this journey.
- **Garment Exporting Factory:** The chapter provides insights into the operations of a garment exporting factory near Delhi, focusing on employment conditions, wages, and production processes. Students learn about the challenges faced by workers in the garment industry.
- **A Shirt in the United States:** Students gain insights into the global textile and garment trade, focusing on the journey of a shirt from India to the United States. They understand the role of international trade agreements, market demand, and consumer preferences in shaping global supply chains.
- **Market and Equality:** The chapter discusses the concept of market and equality, highlighting issues related to fair wages, working conditions, and access to opportunities in the textile industry. Students reflect on the importance of promoting social justice and inclusive growth in market economies.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 Important Questions With Answers

Here are the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 - "A Shirt in the Market" important questions:

1) What is the putting-out system? How does it function in the production of cloth?

- **Answer:** The putting-out system is a method of manufacturing where tasks are distributed among different individuals or groups in a decentralized manner. In the production of cloth, the putting-out system involves various stages such as spinning yarn, weaving cloth, dyeing, printing, and stitching, each performed by different individuals or groups specializing in that particular task.

2) Describe the role of different stakeholders in the production of a shirt, from cotton farming to the sale of the finished product.

- **Answer:** The production of a shirt involves various stakeholders, including cotton farmers, textile workers, traders, manufacturers, exporters, and consumers. Cotton farmers cultivate cotton, which is then harvested and sold to textile mills. Textile workers process the cotton into yarn and fabric, which is then dyed, printed, and stitched into shirts by manufacturers. The

finished shirts are then sold to traders, exporters, or directly to consumers through retail outlets or online platforms.

3) How does the market facilitate the exchange of goods and services?

- **Answer:** The market acts as a platform where buyers and sellers come together to exchange goods and services. Through the mechanism of supply and demand, prices are determined, and transactions take place. The market provides opportunities for producers to sell their products and for consumers to purchase goods and services that fulfill their needs and wants.

4) Discuss the concept of equality in the market. Do all participants benefit equally from market transactions?

- **Answer:** The concept of equality in the market refers to fair and equitable outcomes for all participants. However, in reality, not all participants benefit equally from market transactions. There may be unequal distribution of gains among different stakeholders, with some benefiting more than others. Factors such as bargaining power, access to resources, and market conditions can influence the distribution of benefits in the market.

5) Explain the global aspect of the market with reference to the example of a shirt sold in the United States.

- **Answer:** The global aspect of the market refers to the interconnectedness of economies through trade and commerce. In the example of a shirt sold in the United States, the shirt may have been manufactured in a different country, using raw materials sourced from various parts of the world. The shirt then enters the global market through trade and is sold to consumers in the United States, highlighting the global nature of economic transactions and the importance of international trade in the modern economy.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 Short, Long Ques, and Ans

here are the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8:

Short Answer Questions:

1) What is the putting-out system?

Answer: The putting-out system is a method of manufacturing where tasks are distributed among different individuals or groups in a decentralized manner.

2) Explain the role of cotton farmers in the production of a shirt.

Answer: Cotton farmers cultivate cotton, which is a key raw material for the production of shirts.

3) How does the market facilitate the exchange of goods and services?

Answer: The market provides a platform where buyers and sellers come together to exchange goods and services through the mechanism of supply and demand.

4) Discuss the concept of equality in the market.

Answer: Equality in the market refers to fair and equitable outcomes for all participants, ensuring that benefits are distributed fairly among stakeholders.

5) What is the global aspect of the market?

Answer: The global aspect of the market refers to the interconnectedness of economies through international trade and commerce.

Long Answer Questions:

1) Describe the production process of a shirt from cotton farming to the sale of the finished product.

Answer: The production of a shirt involves various stages including cotton farming, processing of cotton into yarn and fabric, dyeing, printing, and stitching, followed by distribution and sale of the finished product.

2) Discuss the role of different stakeholders in the market system.

Answer: Different stakeholders including farmers, workers, traders, manufacturers, exporters, and consumers play crucial roles in the market system, contributing to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

3) Explain how market transactions may lead to unequal outcomes for different participants.

Answer: Factors such as bargaining power, access to resources, and market conditions may lead to unequal outcomes for different participants in market transactions, resulting in disparities in benefits and opportunities.

4) Analyze the impact of globalization on the market system.

Answer: Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness of economies, facilitating international trade and commerce and influencing market dynamics, production processes, and consumption patterns on a global scale.

5) What is Globalization and Market Dynamics?

Answer: Globalization has significantly impacted market systems worldwide. With advancements in technology and transportation, goods and services can be traded across

borders more easily. This has led to increased competition, as companies now have access to larger markets. However, globalization has also resulted in outsourcing and offshoring of production, which can have both positive and negative effects on local economies.

6) What is Market Regulation and Government Intervention?

Answer: Governments often intervene in markets to regulate economic activities and ensure fair competition. This may include enforcing consumer protection laws, setting standards for product safety and quality, and implementing policies to address market failures such as monopolies or negative externalities. Additionally, governments may provide support to certain industries through subsidies or tax incentives to promote economic growth and development.

7) What is the Role of Technology in Market Systems?

Answer: Advancements in technology have transformed market systems in numerous ways. E-commerce platforms have revolutionized the way goods are bought and sold, allowing for greater access to markets and reducing transaction costs. Additionally, innovations such as automation and artificial intelligence have led to increased efficiency in production processes, but have also raised concerns about job displacement and inequality.

8) What is Environmental Sustainability and Market Practices?

Answer: As awareness of environmental issues grows, there is increasing pressure on businesses to adopt sustainable practices. This includes reducing carbon emissions, minimizing waste, and conserving natural resources. Consumers are also becoming more conscious of the environmental impact of their purchases, leading to a rise in demand for eco-friendly products and services. Market systems are thus evolving to incorporate sustainability as a key consideration in decision-making processes.

9) What are Ethical Considerations in Market Transactions?

Answer: Ethical considerations play an important role in market transactions, particularly in industries such as fair trade and organic farming. Consumers are increasingly seeking products that align with their values, such as those produced in ethical and socially responsible ways. This has led to the emergence of niche markets and alternative business models that prioritize ethical practices and transparency.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 Exercise Questions With Answers

1) Answer the following questions:

(a) What are the different ways of producing cotton yarn?

(b) What is the importance of the textile industry in India?

Solution:

(a) Cotton yarn can be produced through various methods, including hand spinning, spinning on the charkha or spinning wheel, and industrial methods using spinning machines in textile mills.

(b) The textile industry is crucial for India's economy as it contributes significantly to employment generation, export earnings, and overall economic growth. It is one of the largest sectors in terms of employment, providing jobs to millions of people, especially in rural areas. Additionally, India is a leading exporter of textiles and garments, making the industry an essential source of foreign exchange earnings.

2) Tick the correct answer:

(a) India is the _____ producer of cotton yarn in the world.

- (i) Second
- (ii) Third
- (iii) Fourth

(b) The first successful attempt at industrialisation was made in the _____ industry.

- (i) Cotton
- (ii) Iron and steel
- (iii) Automotive

(c) Which country is the largest exporter of garments in the world?

- (i) China
- (ii) Bangladesh
- (iii) India

Solution:

- (a) (i) Second
- (b) (i) Cotton
- (c) (ii) Bangladesh

3_ Fill in the blanks:

(a) The word charkha comes from the _____ word 'karkha'.

(b) The industry which provides employment to weavers is called the _____ industry.

(c) India exports yarn to Japan and _____.

Solution:

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Handloom
- (c) China

4) Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Third	(a) Weaving
(ii) Sericulture	(b) Rearing of silk worms
(iii) Silk	(c) Japan
(iv) Mulberry leaves	(d) Karnataka

Solution:

- (i) – (c)
- (ii) – (b)
- (iii) – (a)
- (iv) – (d)

5) Imagine that you are a cotton farmer. Discuss the problems you may face.

Solution:

As a cotton farmer, I may face several challenges, including:

- Dependence on rainfall: Cotton cultivation heavily relies on rainfall, and insufficient or erratic rainfall patterns can lead to crop failure and reduced yields.
- Pest attacks: Cotton crops are susceptible to attacks by pests such as bollworms and aphids, which can damage the crops and reduce yields.
- High input costs: The cost of inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and labour can be significant, putting financial strain on small-scale cotton farmers.
- Market fluctuations: Fluctuations in cotton prices and market demand can affect the income of cotton farmers, leading to uncertain returns on their investment.
- Lack of access to credit: Many cotton farmers face challenges in accessing credit facilities to finance their agricultural activities, hindering their ability to invest in improving productivity.
- Labour shortages: During peak seasons such as harvesting, labour shortages can occur, leading to delays in farm operations and increased labour costs.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8

Summary

In Chapter 8 of NCERT Class 7 Social Science Civics, titled "A Shirt in the Market", various aspects of the market process are explored through different perspectives and examples. Here is a detailed summary of the key topics covered in the chapter:

- **A Cotton Farmer in Kurnool:** The chapter begins by focusing on the story of a cotton farmer in Kurnool, highlighting the struggles and challenges faced by farmers in the production of cotton, which is a key raw material for the textile industry.

- **The Cloth Market of Erode:** Next, the chapter delves into the cloth market of Erode, a significant center for textile trade in India. It provides insights into the functioning of the market, including the role of traders, middlemen, and consumers in the buying and selling of cloth.
- **The Garment Exporting Factory near Delhi:** The chapter then shifts its focus to a garment exporting factory near Delhi, showcasing the manufacturing process of shirts and the role of technology and labor in production.
- **A Shirt in the United States:** Through the example of a shirt sold in the United States, the chapter examines the global aspect of the market, highlighting the interconnectedness of economies through trade and commerce.
- **Who are the Gainers in the Market?:** The chapter raises questions about who benefits the most from the market process and discusses the unequal distribution of gains among different stakeholders, including farmers, workers, traders, and consumers.
- **Market and Equality:** Finally, the chapter explores the concept of market and equality, emphasizing the importance of ensuring fair and equitable outcomes for all participants in the market system.

In summary, Chapter 8 provides a comprehensive overview of the market process, from the production of raw materials to the sale of finished products, and examines the complex dynamics of the market economy while emphasizing the need for fairness and equality in economic transactions.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 8 FAQs

1. What is the significance of the textile industry in India?

The textile industry holds immense significance in India's economy. It is one of the largest sectors in terms of employment generation, providing livelihoods to millions of people, especially in rural areas. The industry contributes significantly to India's export earnings, making it a vital source of foreign exchange.

2. What are the different methods of producing cotton yarn?

Cotton yarn can be produced through various methods, including hand spinning, spinning on the charkha or spinning wheel, and industrial methods using spinning machines in textile mills. Hand spinning involves manually spinning cotton fibres into yarn using a spindle and distaff.

3. Which country is the largest exporter of garments in the world?

Bangladesh is the largest exporter of garments in the world. The country has a significant presence in the global textile and garment industry, with its factories producing a wide range of clothing items for export to various countries.

4. What are some of the challenges faced by cotton farmers in India?

Cotton farmers in India face several challenges, including dependence on rainfall, pest attacks, high input costs, market fluctuations, lack of access to credit, and labour shortages. Insufficient or erratic rainfall patterns can lead to crop failure and reduced yields.

5. How does the textile industry contribute to employment generation in India?

The textile industry is a significant source of employment in India, especially in rural areas. It provides livelihoods to millions of people engaged in various activities such as cotton cultivation, spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, and garment manufacturing.