

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What is a ginning mill?

Ans. It is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls. The cotton is pressed into bales to be sent for spinning into thread.

Q.2. Who is an exporter?

Ans. A person who sells goods abroad is an exporter.

Q.3. What is profit?

Ans. The amount that is left or gained from earnings after deducting all the costs. If the cost is more than the earnings, it would lead to a loss.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. “Local traders play an important role in life of small farmers.” Why?

Ans. Local traders are the life line of small farmers because small farmers cannot do without the help of local traders. They depend on them for various reasons.

- Local traders provide loan in cropping seasons.
- They help financially whenever there is an illness in the families of farmers.

Q.2. What do you know about Impax garment factory?

Ans. Impax garment factory is a production house. The workers of the factory work on temporary basis. They can be asked to leave any time. Workers’ remuneration is fixed according to their skills. Women are engaged here in thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Examine the activities involved in garments' export centre in Delhi.

Ans. (i) The Erode merchants send the cloth to garments export centre in Delhi.

(ii) The garments' factory makes shirts to be sold to the chain of businesspersons from US and Europe.

(iii) These stores purchase products at lowest prices from the suppliers.

(iv) They even set high quality standards and timely delivery.

(v) Any deviation would result in losses for the garment export centre.

(vi) Faced with pressure, the garment centre tries to extract maximum work from their workers at the lowest cost.

(v) Most of the workers employed in garments' export centre are temporary workers and are asked to leave when there is no work.

(vi) The highest paid workers get only Rs. 3,000 as salary.

Q.2. Write a note on the cloth market in Erode

Ans. (i) The bi-weekly market of Erode in Tamil Nadu is supposed to be one of the biggest cloth markets in the world.

(ii) A large variety of cloth made by weavers is brought here for sale.

(iii) Cloth merchants and traders come to markets.

(iv) Cloth is also supplied to merchants on order.

(v) The instructions about the type of cloth to be made from the yarn is given.

(vi) It is based on the orders that the merchant gets.

(vii) The weavers get the yarn from the merchant and supply him the cloth.

(viii) Likewise, the problem of selling the finished cloth is also taken care of.

(ix) The weavers do not know the price of the cloth or the price at which it is sold.

(x) Even if the whole family gets engaged in the work, the weavers get only ₹3,500 per month.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. How are shirts exported to USA? How does US make profit in the chain of market?

Ans. (i) The shirts sent from garments' export centre in Delhi are sold in dollars in the US.

(ii) The shirts sold at ₹200 by the garments export centre sell at ₹1200 in the US.

(iii) Thus, the chain store makes the maximum profit and the seller and producer get meagre benefits.

(iv) Thus, a chain of markets links the producer of cotton to the buyer at the supermarket.

(v) The people who toiled hard did not make as much profit as the final sellers in the US.

Q.2. "The relationship between market and equality is intricate". Explain.

Ans. (i) The foreign chain store made huge profits in the market.

(ii) The garment exporter made moderate profits.

(iii) Further speaking, earning of workers at garments factory was enough only for minimum survival.

(iv) The weavers at Erode market and producers at Bhuj did not get enough profit.

(v) While the market offers opportunity to farmers and traders to sell their cloth, it is normally the rich and powerful who extract maximum gains from the market.

(vi) The poor have no option but to depend on the rich for getting loans and selling their produce.