



SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How are small farmers in the grip of the local trader? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Small farmers can not do without the help of the local traders. They depend on them for various reasons:

(a) During cropping season they take loan from the local traders.

(b) Whenever, there is an illness in the family they go to the local trader for help.

(c) Farmers also face seasonal unemployment. There are times in the year when they have no work and hence no income. During this time their survival depends on borrowing money from him.

Due to these reasons small farmers easily come in the grip of the powerful local traders.

2. How do weaver's cooperatives reduce the dependence of weavers on the cloth merchants? [V. Imp.]

Answer: In a cooperative people with common interests come together and work for their mutual benefit. In a weaver's cooperative, the weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively. They get yarn from the yarn dealer and distribute it among the weavers. The cooperative also does the marketing. In this way, the role of the merchants is reduced and weavers get a fair price on the cloth that they produce by dint of their hard labour.

3. Write a short note on the Impex garment factory.

Answer: The impex garment factory employs mostly women. The workers work on temporary basis. They can be asked to leave any time. Their wages are fixed according to their skills. The highest paid among the workers are the tailors who get about Rs. 3,000 per month. Women are employed as helpers. They are engaged in thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging. They get the lowest wages.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who are involved in putting-out system? How is this system advantageous and disadvantageous for the weavers? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The persons involved in putting-out system are weavers and merchants.

This system is advantageous for the weavers in two ways:

(a) They do not have to spend their money on the purchase of yarn.

(b) They are also free from the tension of selling the finished cloth.

This system is disadvantageous for the weavers in these ways:

(a) They have to depend on the merchants for raw materials as well as markets.

(b) Under this system the merchants become very powerful. They give orders for what is to be made and they pay a very low price for making the cloth.

(c) The weavers have no way of knowing who they are making the cloth for or at what price it will be sold.

2. How does market work move in favour of the rich and powerful? What are the ways to overcome them? [V. Imp.]

Answer: It is usually the rich and the powerful who earn the

maximum profits in the market. These people have money and they own the factories, the large shops, large land holdings, etc. The poor have to depend on the rich and the powerful for various things. They have to depend for loans, for raw materials and marketing of their goods and most often for employment. This dependence makes the poor miserable. They are easily exploited in the market. They get low wages in spite of their hard labour and the rich earn huge profits at the cost of the workers. There are ways to overcome these such as forming cooperatives of producers and ensuring that laws are following strictly.

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