****

**CHAPTER-9**

**A SHIRT IN THE MARKET**

Qs 1. Who is a trader in a village?

OR

Why do farmers depend on the trader in the village?

Ans. The trader is a powerful man in the village and the farmers have to depend on him for loans not only for cultivation, but also to meet other exigencies such as illness, children’s school fees. Also, there are times in the year when there is no work and no income for the farmers, so borrowing money is the only means of survival.

Qs 2. Why did Swapna / farmers have to borrow money for the cultivation of cotton?

Ans. The cultivation of cotton requires high levels of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides and the farmers have to incur heavy expenses on account of these. Most often, the small farmers need to borrow money to meet these expenses.

Qs 3. Describe the cloth market of Erode.

Ans. Erode’s bi-weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest cloth markets in the world. Cloth that is made by weavers in the villages around is also brought here for sale. Around the market are offices of cloth merchants who buy this cloth. Other traders from many south Indian towns also come and purchase cloth in this market.

Qs 4. Who are the merchants?

Ans. Merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country. They purchase the yarn and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made.

Qs 5(Imp). In what ways are weavers dependent on cloth merchants?

Ans. The weavers are dependent on the merchants for the raw materials and markets.

1. The weavers get the yarn from the merchant and supply him the cloth. They do not have to spend their money on the purchase of yarn.

2. Also, the problem of selling the finished cloth is taken care of by the merchants.

Qs 6. What is a putting-out system?

Ans. The arrangement between the merchant and the weavers is an example of putting-out system, whereby the merchant supplies the raw material and receives the finished product.

Qs 7. Who are the buyers of the shirts made by the garment exporting factory?

Ans. The shirts will be exported to foreign buyers. Among the foreign buyers are businesspersons from the US and Europe who run a chain of stores.

Qs 8. What does the Eurode merchant do with the cotton cloth produced by the weavers?

Ans. He supplies it to a garment exporting factory near Delhi. The garment exporting factory will use the cloth to make shirts.

Qs 9. What are the terms on which the large stores do business?

OR

Why do the garment exporters try to meet the conditions set by the foreign buyers?

Ans. They demand the lowest prices from the supplier. In addition, they set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery. Any defects or delay in delivery is dealt with strictly. So, the exporter tries his best to meet the conditions set by these powerful buyers.

Qs 10(Imp). How do the garment exporters meet the conditions set by the foreign buyers?

OR

Why the workers of the garment exporting factories paid less than they deserve?

Ans. Faced with the pressures from the buyers, the garment exporting factories, in turn, try to cut costs. They get the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages. This way they can maximize their own profits and also supply the garments to foreign buyers at a cheap price.

Qs 11. Why do you think more women are employed in the Impex garment factory?

Ans. This is because most of the work in the garment factory includes thread cutting, buttoning, ironing, packaging and tailoring and it is often believed that women are good in this work.

Qs 12(Imp). Who are the people who gain in the market and who are the people who didn’t gain as much in the market?

OR

“Not everyone gains equally in the market.” Discuss.

Ans. People who gain:

1. The foreign businessperson
2. Compared to the weavers, the merchants or traders earn more but it is still less than the exporter.

People who didn’t gain:

1. Compared to the businessperson, the garment exporter made only moderate profits.
2. The workers of the garment export factory earn barely enough to cover their day-to-day needs.
3. The small cotton farmer
4. The weaver at Eurode.

Thus, not everyone gains equally in the market.

Qs 13. “The poor have to depend on the rich and the powerful for various things.” What are these things?

Ans. They have to depend for loans, for raw materials and marketing of their goods, and most often the employment.

Qs 14(Imp). Are the people involved in markets really equal?

OR

Why the poor are exploited in the market?

Ans. On one hand, the market offers people opportunities for work and to be able to sell things that they grow or produce. It could be the farmer selling cotton or the weaver producing cloth. On the other hand, it is usually the rich and the powerful that get the maximum earnings from the market. The poor people have to depend on the rich and the powerful for various things. Because of this dependency, the poor are exploited in the market.

Qs 15. What are the ways to overcome the exploitation of the poor people in the market?

Ans. There are ways such as forming cooperatives of producers and ensuring that laws are followed strictly.