

CLASS 7 Social Science(civics) Chapter 8 Markets Around Us

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1. In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?

Answer: A hawker provides door to door service. He sells his goods by calling out the names of his items. He generally owns a cart which we may call a movable shop and selles different items of our everyday use. He sells his goods at a minimum profit. Whereas A shop owner runs his shop at one fixed place. Whenever we need anything we go there and purchase it. Here, we get things at a somewhat costlier rate.

2. Compare and contrast a Weekly Market and a shopping complex

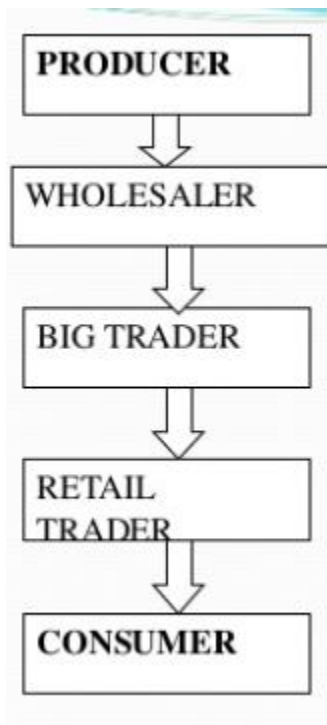
Answer:

Market	Kinds of goods sold	Prices of goods	Sellers	Buyers
Weekly market	Different items of our everyday use such as vegetables, groceries, cloth items, utensils, etc.	Prices of goods are not very high. Common people can easily afford them.	Small traders and hawkers	Local people belonging to low income group.
Shopping complex	Branded items such as readymade clothes, home appliances, footwear, leather items, etc. Here we also get eatables such as pizza, burger etc.	Prices of goods are usually high. Only rich people can afford to buy them.	Big businessmen and traders.	Wealthy city people.

3. Explain how a chain of markets is formed. What purpose does it serve?

Answer:

- Wholesalers buy the products in bulk directly from the producers.
- Every city has areas with wholesale market from where the goods are supplied to other traders.
- Retailers buy goods in smaller quantities from the wholesalers and take them to different parts of the city.
- The road side hawkers further purchase these goods either from a wholesaler or a retailer to sell it in particular localities.
- Wholesale trader bought large quantity of goods from factory or producers and store them in godowns.
- In this way a chain of markets is set up through which the goods finally travel to reach us.
- Certain services are also sold like this e.g., representatives of various companies go to the retailers or sometimes directly to the consumer to sell their products.



4. 'All persons have equal rights to visit any shop in a marketplace.' Do you think this is true of shops with expensive products? Explain with examples.

Answer: It is true that all persons have equal rights to visit any shop in the marketplace. But this is not true of shops with expensive products. It is because of the following:

People with high incomes can buy expensive products. Hence, these people go to the shops with expensive products and not the poor or people with low income.

The low-income group people visit the shops or weekly markets to buy goods as these goods are available at cheaper rates.

Examples: People with high income buy green vegetables from multiplexes or malls while poor people purchase green vegetables from small vegetable sellers or from hawkers.

5. 'Buying and selling can take place without going to a marketplace'. Explain this statement with the help of examples.

Answer:

It is correct that buying and selling can take place without going to a market place. It is done in the following manner.

Examples:

- We can order goods that we need over the telephone and get their delivery.**
- Over the internet, we can visit the concerned website and order the products.**
- We can pay through internet banking or on the delivery of goods.**

Extra Questions

Question 1.

Why do people go to weekly markets? Give three reasons.

Answer: People go to the weekly markets because of the following reasons:

- **To buy things of daily requirements. like vegetables, soap, toothpaste, masala, bread, rice, daal, clothes, notebooks, biscuits etc.**
- **Many things are available at cheaper rates .**
- **Most of the things that people need are available at one place. People have the choice of variety in a weekly Market.**

Question 2.

Why are things cheaper in weekly markets?

Answer:

Things in a weekly market are cheaper because:

- **Shopkeepers do not spend much in terms of rent for shop, electricity, wages to workers or packaging of goods.**
- **The sellers store goods at home and have vehicles to move around.**
- **Their family members help them to produce or sell goods.**
- **There are many sellers of the same product so, there is competition among them.**
- **In weekly markets people bargain to bring the prices down.**

Question 3.

What are the advantages of weekly markets?

Answer:

People go to the weekly market because of the following reasons:

- They get all things of their use at one place.
- The prices are less and bargaining can be done.
- They can buy goods in smaller quantities.
- People prefer weekly market because they get variety and choice of goods.

Question 4.

How are shops in our neighbourhood useful for us?

Answer:

Shops in our neighbourhood are useful for us in many ways.

- They are near our home.
- We can go there on any day of the week and at any time.
- Usually the buyer and seller know each other.
- These shops also provide goods on credit.

Question 5.

Describe shopping complexes and malls.

Answer:

Shopping Complexes and Malls

- There are other markets in urban areas. There are large multi-airconditioned buildings with shops on different floors.
- They have many shops, popularly called shopping complexes or malls.

- We get both branded and non-branded goods.
- They have restaurants and eating places.
- They have multilevel parking and multiplex theatres.

Question 6.

Why are branded goods expensive?

Answer:

Branded goods are expensive because they are advertised and claims better quality. The companies producing these sell them through shops in urban markets or special showrooms. This further add to their cost. Few people can afford to buy branded goods.

Question 7. Discuss the relationship between markets and equality.

Answer: Sellers

(a) There are two types of sellers in the market, one in the weekly market and other in the shopping complex.

(b) Small trader has little money whereas the other has more money to set up their shops. They earn unequal amounts. The weekly market traders earns little as compared of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex.

BUYERS

(a) Even buyers are also differently placed. There are some who can not afford cheapest of goods and some shop in malls.

(b) Therefore these markets depend on money as buyers or sellers.