

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 7th



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Class : 7th
Subject : Social-Science-Civics
Chapter : 7
Chapter Name : Markets Around Us

Q1 Why do people go to a weekly market? Give three reasons.

Answer. Missing

Page : 84 , Block Name : Weekly market

Q2 Who are the sellers in a weekly market? Why don't we find big business persons in these markets?

Answer. Missing

Page : 84 , Block Name : Weekly market

Q3 Why are things cheap in the weekly market?

Answer. Missing

Page : 84 , Block Name : Weekly market

Q4 Explain with an example how people bargain in the market. Can you think of a situation where the bargain would be unfair?

Answer. Missing

Page : 84 , Block Name : Weekly market

Q1 Why did Sujata carry a notebook? Do you think this system is useful? Can there be problems?

Answer. Missing

Page : 85 , Block Name : Shops in the neighbourhood

Q2 What are the different kinds of shops that you find in your neighbourhood? What do you purchase from them?

Answer. DIY

Page : 85 , Block Name : Shops in the neighbourhood

Q3 Why are goods sold in permanent shops costlier than those sold in the weekly markets or by roadside hawkers?

Answer. Missing

Page : 85 , Block Name : Shops in the neighbourhood

Q4 Why do you think the guard wanted to stop Kavita and Sujata from entering the shop? What would you say if someone stops you from entering a shop in a market?

Answer. Missing

Page : 85 , Block Name : Shops in the neighbourhood

Q1 Why do people not bargain in shops located in malls whereas they bargain in weekly markets?

Answer. Missing

Page : 87 , Block Name : Shopping complexes and malls

Q1 How do you think your neighbourhood shop gets its goods? Find out and explain with some examples.

Answer. Missing

Page : 87 , Block Name : Chain of markets

Q2 Why is a wholesale trader necessary?

Answer. Missing

Page : 87 , Block Name : Chain of markets

Q1 In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?

Answer. A hawker is different from a shop owner because the hawker does not have a permanent shop but moves from place to place, selling his goods on the roadside and in weekly markets.

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Q2 Compare and contrast a weekly market and a shopping complex on the following:

Market	Kind of goods sold	Prices of goods	Sellers	Buyers
Weekly market				
Shopping complex				

Answer.

Market	Kind of goods sold	Prices of goods	Sellers	Buyers
Weekly market	Cheap everyday requirements	Low	Small traders	People from villages and small towns
Shopping complex	Expensive branded goods	High	Big companies	Rich and upper middle class people from big cities

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Q3 Explain how a chain of markets is formed. What purpose does it serve?

Answer. A chain of markets is formed when a number of traders supply goods from the producers to the consumers. We thus have wholesale markets where other dealers buy the goods in bulk. These dealers then sell the goods in weekly markets to consumers and thus a chain of markets is formed. The chain serves the purpose of bringing the goods from the producers, who live in far off areas, to consumers in towns and cities.

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Q4 '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. This is not true of shops with expensive products because people who do not have money cannot shop there. Sometimes people who look poor are not entertained at such shops but are politely or sometimes forcibly made to leave.

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Q5 'Buying and selling can take place without going to a marketplace.' Explain this statement with the help of examples.

Answer. 'Buying and selling can take place without going to the market place.' This is made possible by the use of plastic money. People can shop online and can pay using their credit cards. The goods are then delivered to their doorstep.

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