

Civ A Shirt in the Market

<1M>

1. What are the ways to overcome the exploitation of poor?

- (A) By forming cooperatives (B) By ensuring that laws are followed strictly  
(C) Both '1' and '2' (D) None of them

2. Who makes huge profits in the markets?

- (A) Foreign businessmen (B) Exporter (C) Workers (D) Merchants

3. What do you mean by a 'ginning mill'?

- (A) A factory where grinding of wheat takes place.  
(B) A factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls.  
(C) A factory where jute is prepared into final goods.  
(D) None of them

4. What do we get when we deduct costs from earnings?

- (A) Revenue (B) Marginal cost (C) Profit (D) Tax

5. How can exporters maximize their own profits and also supply the garments to foreign buyers at a cheap price?

- (A) By trying to cut the costs  
(B) By getting the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages.  
(C) Both '1' and '2'  
(D) None of them

6. Which job(s) have the lowest wages?

- (A) Thread cutting (B) Buttoning (C) Ironing and packaging (D) All of them

7. The merchant distributes work among the weavers based on the orders he had received for cloth. The weavers get the yarn from the merchant and supply him cloth. What was/were the advantage(s) to the weaver because of such an arrangement?

- (A) The weavers do not have to spend their money on purchase of yarn.  
(B) The problem of selling the finished cloth is taken care of.  
(C) Both '1' and '2'  
(D) None of them

8. What happens when a worker is employed on temporary basis?

- (A) Workers are paid very high wages (B) Workers can be asked to leave once the work is over  
(C) Workers work for long hours (D) None of them

9. Which is the largest cloth market in the world?

- (A) Erode's bi-weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu (B) Palika Bazaar in Delhi  
(C) Linking Road Market in Mumbai (D) None of them

10. What does the dependence of weavers on the merchants, both for raw material and markets imply?

- (A) That the merchants are indispensable for the weavers. (B) That the merchants have a lot of power.  
(C) That the merchants work for their own profits. (D) None of them

11. Which of the following is an example of 'putting-out system'?

- (A) Arrangement between the merchant and the weavers. (B) Arrangement between mother and daughter.  
(C) Arrangement between two enemies. (D) All of them
12. Where do you see the 'putting - out system' most?  
(A) Entertainment industry (B) Weaving industry  
(C) Sports industry (D) None of them
13. What do the big businessmen of US and Europe demand?  
(A) Lowest price (B) High standards of quality of production  
(C) Timely delivery (D) All of them
14. Why does the exporter try his best to meet the conditions set by the powerful buyers of US and Europe?  
(A) Because any defects or delay in delivery is dealt strictly.  
(B) Because exporter wants to enhance his goodwill.  
(C) Because exporter likes to be punctual  
(D) None of them
15. What do you call a person who sells goods abroad?  
(A) Exporter (B) Importer (C) Weaver (D) Dancer
16. The TamilNadu government buys cloth from the handloom weaver's cooperatives and sells it through stores known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Local market. (B) Central market. (C) Co-optex. (D) Cooperative society.
17. In the cotton plant the bolls carry \_\_\_\_\_ in them.  
(A) Piece of cloth. (B) Shirt. (C) Cotton. (D) Grains.
18. The TamilNadu government runs a \_\_\_\_\_ in the state to help the weavers.  
(A) Training programme. (B) Cooperative society.  
(C) Free School Uniform Programme. (D) Weavers cooperative.
19. The cotton exporting factory in Delhi will use the cloth to make \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Cotton. (B) Saris. (C) Shirt. (D) Bolls.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest cloth markets in the world.  
(A) Trichy. (B) Coimbatore. (C) Chennai. (D) Erode
21. How did Swapna pay back her loan to the local trader?  
(A) In monthly installment. (B) Borrows money from her neighbors.  
(C) By selling her cotton to the trader. (D) Getting money from her father.
22. Cultivation of cotton requires high levels of inputs such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Fertilizers and pesticides. (B) Water and minerals.  
(C) Alluvial soil and fertilizers. (D) Pesticides and water.
23. How much money does Swapna gets from her cotton production?  
(A) Rs. 11,000. (B) Rs. 16, 000 (C) Rs. 2000 (D) Rs. 3000
24. What is meant by putting-out-system?  
(A) The arrangements between the merchant and the weavers.

- (B) The agreement between the farmer and the merchant.
- (C) The relation between the local traders and the merchant.
- (D) The contract between the weaver and the farmer.

25. In a \_\_\_\_\_, the weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively.  
(A) market. (B) trade. (C) weaver's cooperative. (D) trade guild.

26. Which machine is used to weave cloth?  
(A) Sewing machine. (B) Weaving machine. (C) Looms. (D) Hand machine.

27. Farmers depend on \_\_\_\_\_ for loans.  
(A) Zamindars (B) Government (C) Bank (D) Traders in the village

28. Why did Swapna borrow money from the local trader?  
(A) To buy household things. (B) To buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.  
(C) To buy a tractor machine. (D) To pay school fees for her children.

<2M>

29. What is Erode famous for?

30. What do cloth merchants do?

31. Why do garment exporters accept the conditions set up by foreign buyers?

<3M>

32. What is the "putting-out" system?

33. Explain the meaning of the following terms:

A) Spinning mill B) Exporter C) Profit

34. What made Swapna sell the cotton to the trader instead of selling at Kurnool cotton market?

<4M>

35. Describe the conditions of the employment as well as wages of workers in the garment exporting factory. Do you think the workers get a fair deal.