

**CBSE Class –VII Social Sceince**  
**NCERT Solutions**  
**Chapter 8 Political Science**  
**Markets Around Us**

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

**Ans:**

Hawker	Shop Owner
1. A hawker works in a weekly market and does not have a permanent shop.	1. A shop owner has a permanent shop in established shopping complexes or malls.
2. Hawkers sell non-branded items such as fruits, vegetables, etc.	2. A shop owner sells branded as well as non-branded items.
3. Since the shops are not permanent, they do not pay electricity bills, wages to workers, etc.	3. They incur more expenses for bills and wages.
4. They sell products at cheaper rates.	4. They sell products at costlier rates.
5. They are more widespread and popular among masses.	5. They are less popular among masses.
6. Weekly markets have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is competition among the hawkers.	6. The competition among shop owners is relatively less.

**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				

**Ans:**

Market	Kind of goods sold	Prices of goods	Sellers	Buyers
Weekly market	Vegetables, groceries, cheaper small people	cheaper	small traders	people living nearby, lower income
	Market cloth items, utensils, etc.			
Shopping complex	branded and non-branded goods	expensive	International brands, Big traders	rich people, upper middle class

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

**Ans:**

(i) A chain of markets begins from wholesale markets to retail shop owners who sell directly to the consumers. In between wholesale markets and retailers, there are medium and big traders. For example, a hawker or retailer purchases plastic items from a wholesale-trader in the town. The town wholesaler, in turn, buys from a bigger wholesale trader in the city. The city wholesale trader buys a large quantity of plastic items directly from the factory and stores them in godowns. Thus, a chain of market is formed.

(ii) A chain of market serves the purpose of enabling producers and consumers. Neither can a producer sell a small quantity of goods to an individual consumer nor can an individual consumer buy large quantity of goods from producers. So, wholesale traders, retailers, etc.

are required to link the producers and consumers. Thereby, forming a chain of markets.

A chain of markets also ensures that employment is provided to people who participate in the chain.

**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.**

**Ans:** All persons have equal rights to visit any shop of their choice in a marketplace. It does not matter whether the shop sells expensive items or is an ordinary shop selling cheap items. We are free to visit any shop and see different products and buy if the price suits our pockets. We can explain this point through an example.

Kavita and Sujata went to Anzal Mall. They entered a shop that was selling branded ready-made clothes. They looked at some of the dresses and then looked at the price tags. None of them was less than Rs. 2000, almost five times the weekly market price. The price did not suit their pockets. Hence they went to another shop. In a free economy, we can be buyers or sellers in the marketplace, however our decisions are usually based on the amount of money we can spend.

**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 a marketplace,' This statement is true based on the new trend in marketing and sales.

- Technology has changed the traditional concept of marketing by manual presence to buy and sell anything. Now-a-days, it is not necessary to go to the market to purchase goods. Anyone can place orders for a variety of things through the phone or the Internet and the goods are delivered at the home or place where needed. Examples of several e-commerce sites that facilitate buying and selling on the internet are Amazon, Snapdeal, etc.
- In clinics and nursing homes, we see now-a-days, sales representatives waiting for doctors or taking orders at shops for different goods or medicine.
- The use of electronic wallets, internet banking and swipe machines has helped in ease of payment. This also encourages buying and selling without going to a marketplace.