

WORKSHEET (MODULE 1)

Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words

1. What is a weekly market? Why do people go to the weekly market?
2. What are malls? What kind of goods are found there?
3. What are different kinds of shops that you find in your neighbourhood? What do you purchase from them?
4. Why are goods sold in permanent shops costlier than those sold in the weekly markets or by roadside hawkers?
5. Why don't people bargain in malls but do so in weekly markets?

Answer the following questions in about 40 – 50 words

1. Explain with an example how people bargain in the market. Can you think of a situation where the bargain would be unfair?
2. 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 or a market?
3. Why did Sujata carry a notebook? Do you think this system is useful? Can there be problems?
4. In what ways are a hawker different from a shopkeeper?
5. In what ways are a weekly market and shopping complex different?

ANSWERS

1. A weekly market is held on a specific day of the week. It does not have a permanent set up anywhere. India has thousands of such markets which people often visit for their varieties of daily requirements available at cheaper rates and at one place.

2. Malls are multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors. They mostly cater to the needs and demands of urban dwellers. Only branded and expensive goods are found here.

3. The different kinds of shops in my neighbourhood are departmental stores, bakery, stationery, dairy, medicine and so on. We buy goods like milk, butter, ghee, groceries, soap, toothpaste, food items like biscuits, cakes and so on.

4. People do not bargain in malls as all kinds of branded and expensive items are sold here with definite price tags on them. No bargain or exchange of any kind is allowed. Weekly markets don't sell branded products. Bargain is allowed as there are no fixed prices.

ANSWERS

1. People bargain in the market as the products are sold at very high prices by the sellers. Consumers tend to buy products at low prices and therefore they try to lower down the prices. Therefore, bargain of various products is carried out and the products are sold/bought at mutually agreed prices. Bargain would definitely be unfair in a case where the seller or shopkeeper has not charged high prices for his products.

2. The guard wanted to stop Kavita and Sujata from entering the shop because he might have thought that they belong to a poor family and could not afford to buy the items sold in the shop. If anyone tries to stop me from entering a shop in a market, I would definitely speak up for my right to visit anywhere, have a look at the various items and come out of the shop without buying a product. I would not allow anyone to hurt my self-respect and dignity without thinking twice.

3. Sujata carried a notebook to get the amount noted by the shopkeeper from whom she bought things on credit. Yes, I think this system is useful for those people who cannot afford to pay every time for their various purchases. They have low income and therefore have to use some way to meet their needs. Generally, there is no problem. The only thing required is an honest dealing with a shopkeeper.

4. A hawker sells his or her goods and products by going from one place to another, shouting simultaneously to attract people's attention. They don't have permanent setups and generally, the buyers and sellers don't know each other. Goods are generally purchased in cash. On the other, a shopkeeper is a trader who has a permanent shop in a market. The buyer and the seller generally know each other. Therefore, goods are given on credit also.

5. A weekly market sells non-branded products of daily use. These are cheap and not even packaged. The prices are not fixed and therefore bargain can be done. The sellers seen here are generally small traders or hawkers who sell their goods to common people having low income. These people cannot afford to buy things from the malls or complexes. Shopping Complexes mostly sell branded, expensive and packaged products having fixed prices. Bargain is not allowed by these big shopkeepers who sell their goods to people having high income.