

Collegedunia NCERT Solutions

Step-by-step textbook answers for Class 7 Social Science (Part 2)

Chapter 8: Banks and the Magic of Finance

This chapter explains how **financial infrastructure** helps money move safely among households, businesses and the government. It covers banks, deposits, loans, interest, payment systems, UPI, the stock market, and basic digital safety. These NCERT solutions keep every answer close to the 2026-27 textbook and use simple examples for Class 7 students.

Also see for this chapter: [Revision Notes](#) | [Formula Sheet](#) | [Exemplar Solutions](#)

Questions and activities

Q 8.1 What is financial infrastructure? How does it complement physical infrastructure?

SOLUTION

Concept used. Financial infrastructure means the institutions and systems that help money move, stay safe, and get used for saving, borrowing, investing, and making payments. It includes banks, payment systems, post offices, stock markets, and other financial institutions.

Remember the link

Physical infrastructure moves goods and people. Financial infrastructure moves money and credit. Both are needed for daily economic life.

Step 1. Physical infrastructure includes roads, railways, electricity, storage, and communication. These help people produce and transport goods.

Step 2. Financial infrastructure helps pay for these activities. A road project, a shop, a farm, or a factory often needs bank accounts, loans, payments, and records.

Step 3. Banks keep deposits safe and give loans. Payment systems such as UPI or cheques help money move from one person to another.

Step 4. So, financial infrastructure complements physical infrastructure by providing the money flow, credit, and payment support needed to build and use it.

Final Answer: Financial infrastructure is the network of banks, payment systems, stock markets, and other institutions that manage money. It complements physical infrastructure by funding, recording, and enabling the payments behind economic activities.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Aarav Mehta, M.A. Economics, Delhi School of Economics

Strategic angle. Think of a road and a bank account together. The road lets a truck carry goods, while the bank account lets the buyer pay the seller and lets the business borrow for more stock.

Step 1. Physical infrastructure gives the economy its body: roads, bridges, railways, markets, power, and communication.

Step 2. Financial infrastructure gives it circulation: deposits, loans, payments, savings, investment, and records.

Step 3. A business cannot use a new road fully if it cannot receive payments, pay wages, buy raw material, or borrow money.

Step 4. Therefore, both types of infrastructure work together. One carries goods and services, while the other carries money and trust.

Final Answer: It supports physical infrastructure by keeping money moving safely and by providing credit for building, running, and expanding economic activities.

Q 8.2 How does having a bank account help people? Should everyone be required to have a bank account?

SOLUTION

Concept used. A bank account is a formal place where a person can deposit money, withdraw money, receive payments, and use banking services safely.

 Why an account matters

The chapter shows that a bank account changes loose cash into recorded money. That makes saving, transfer, and proof of payment easier.

- Step 1.** A bank account keeps money safer than storing cash at home. It reduces the risk of theft, loss, or damage.
- Step 2.** It helps people save regularly. Savings accounts can earn interest, so money can grow over time.
- Step 3.** It helps people receive wages, scholarships, government benefits, and other transfers directly.
- Step 4.** It allows people to use cheques, debit cards, ATMs, internet banking, and UPI.
- Step 5.** Everyone should be encouraged to have a bank account, but the process should be simple, low-cost, and accessible. People in remote areas may need help with documents, distance, language, or digital literacy.

Final Answer: A bank account helps people save safely, earn interest, receive payments, withdraw money, and use digital payment services. Everyone should be encouraged to have one, but access should be made easy rather than forced without support.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Mira Nair, M.A. Public Policy, TISS Mumbai

Quick reading. The best answer balances benefit with access. Bank accounts are useful, but every person needs a fair chance to open and use one.

- Step 1.** The account gives safety, because money stays with the bank instead of lying as cash at home.
- Step 2.** It gives convenience, because the account holder can withdraw, deposit, transfer, and track money.
- Step 3.** It gives inclusion, because government benefits and wages can reach the person directly.
- Step 4.** It should not become a burden. People without documents, internet access, nearby branches, or financial knowledge need help first.
- Step 5.** This is why schemes such as Jan Dhan matter. They make accounts easier for

people who were outside formal banking.

Step 6. The fair answer is not just “make everyone open an account”. It is “make accounts useful, simple, and reachable for everyone”.

Step 7. Once people trust the account, they can save more safely, receive direct transfers, and avoid risky informal ways of keeping cash.

Final Answer: Yes, bank accounts are very useful. The right approach is universal access with guidance, easy procedures, and support for people who are new to banking.

Q 8.3 What could be the possible advantages and disadvantages of compound interest for savers and borrowers?

SOLUTION

Concept used. Compound interest means earning or paying interest on the original amount as well as on the interest already added. This is why money can grow faster over time.

Textbook link

The chapter's birthday-money example shows Rs. 1,000 becoming Rs. 1,060 after one year and Rs. 1,123.60 after the second year at 6%.

Step 1. For savers, compound interest is an advantage because savings grow faster when interest is added back to the balance.

Step 2. The longer the saving period, the stronger the growth. Small regular savings can become a large amount over time.

Step 3. For borrowers, compound interest can be a disadvantage if they delay repayment. Interest can get added to the amount owed.

Step 4. This makes the loan costly, because the borrower may end up paying interest on earlier unpaid interest.

Step 5. So, compound interest rewards patient savers but can punish careless borrowing.

Final Answer: Compound interest helps savers because their money grows faster over time. It can hurt borrowers because unpaid interest increases the loan amount and makes repayment more expensive.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : *Kabir Sen, B.A. Economics, Ashoka University*

Structural observation. Compound interest has the same rule for both sides, but the effect feels different. For a saver it is income, while for a borrower it is a cost.

Step 1. A saver receives interest. When this interest stays in the account, next year's interest is calculated on a larger amount.

Step 2. This creates a useful snowball effect. Time becomes the saver's friend.

Step 3. A borrower pays interest. If repayment is delayed, the amount due can grow in the same snowball way.

Step 4. Time then becomes the borrower's problem, especially when the rate is high or instalments are missed.

Final Answer: The advantage is faster growth for savings. The disadvantage is faster growth of debt when a borrower does not repay on time.

Q 8.4 How does financial infrastructure enable the flow of money between households and businesses? Can you think of how the government can facilitate this flow?

SOLUTION

Concept used. The flow of money means money moving between households, businesses, banks, and the government through wages, purchases, savings, loans, taxes, and transfers.

Follow the circle

Households save and spend. Businesses borrow and sell. Banks and payment systems connect both sides.

Step 1. Households deposit savings in banks. Banks keep part as reserve and lend part to borrowers.

- Step 2.** Businesses borrow money to buy machines, raw material, transport goods, or expand production.
- Step 3.** Businesses pay wages and salaries to workers. These wages return to households.
- Step 4.** Households spend money on goods and services, so money flows back to businesses.
- Step 5.** Payment systems such as UPI, cheques, cards, and net banking make these transfers faster and easier.
- Step 6.** The government can help by expanding bank access, supporting digital payment systems, regulating banks through the RBI, offering subsidies, and building trust in safe transactions.

Final Answer: Financial infrastructure connects households and businesses through deposits, loans, wages, purchases, and payments. The government can facilitate this by expanding banking, regulating the system, supporting UPI, and helping people access formal finance.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : *Ritika Sharma, M.A. Development Studies, JNU*

Picture-first. Imagine money moving in a loop. Families save in banks, banks lend to firms, firms pay wages, and families buy goods from firms.

- Step 1.** Banks collect household savings as deposits.
- Step 2.** These deposits become a source of credit for businesses.
- Step 3.** Businesses use credit for production, and then pay workers and suppliers.
- Step 4.** Workers and suppliers become household earners, who again save or spend.
- Step 5.** The government keeps the loop trusted by making rules, building payment platforms, giving direct benefit transfers, and encouraging financial inclusion.
- Step 6.** For example, UPI helps a customer pay a shopkeeper instantly. The shopkeeper's bank record then supports future borrowing.
- Step 7.** Direct benefit transfers also put money into household accounts. Households spend some of it, and local businesses receive that money as sales.
- Step 8.** Regulation by the RBI is important because people use the system only when

they trust banks and payment platforms.

Final Answer: It enables a continuous and recorded money cycle between savers, borrowers, buyers, sellers, banks, and the government.

Q 8.5 What could be the reason for the higher interest rate earned on fixed deposits as compared to a savings account?

SOLUTION

Concept used. A fixed deposit keeps money with the bank for a fixed time, while a savings account allows more frequent withdrawals.

Bank's viewpoint

A bank can plan better when it knows the money will stay for a fixed period.

Step 1. In a savings account, the depositor may withdraw money whenever needed, subject to bank rules.

Step 2. Because the money can move out often, the bank cannot use the whole amount confidently for long-term lending.

Step 3. In a fixed deposit, the depositor agrees to keep the money with the bank for a fixed period, such as 3 or 5 years.

Step 4. This gives the bank more certainty. It can use that money for lending and planning.

Step 5. In return for this certainty and lower withdrawal flexibility, the bank usually offers a higher interest rate.

Final Answer: Fixed deposits earn higher interest because the money stays with the bank for a fixed period, giving the bank more certainty and the depositor less withdrawal flexibility.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Devika Rao, MBA Finance, IIM Kozhikode

Strategic angle. The higher rate is a reward for patience. The saver gives up easy access for some time, and the bank pays extra for that stability.

Step 1. Savings accounts are liquid, meaning the account holder can access money easily.

Step 2. Fixed deposits are less liquid, because the money is locked for a chosen period.

Step 3. Banks value stable deposits because they can plan loans and investments more confidently.

Step 4. Therefore, they share part of that benefit with the depositor as a higher interest rate.

Step 5. The depositor is also making a small sacrifice by not using the money freely during the fixed period.

Step 6. Higher interest is the bank's way of compensating the depositor for that waiting time.

Step 7. This is why a longer fixed deposit may often carry a different rate from a normal savings account.

Final Answer: A fixed deposit pays more because it gives the bank a stable pool of money and asks the saver to wait before withdrawing it.

Q 8.6 Sahil received Rs. 10,000 as a prize in a poster-making competition. His father promises to pay him 12 per cent interest per year if he does not spend the amount. After 3 years, how much money would Sahil have?

SOLUTION

Concept used. Interest is extra money paid for keeping or borrowing money. If interest is not added back to the principal, it is simple interest. If interest is added each year and next year's interest is calculated on the new amount, it is compound interest.

 Use the chapter idea

The chapter has just explained compounding, so it is useful to show the annual compound method. Some textbooks may also show the simple-interest case.

Step 1. Principal amount = Rs. 10,000.

Step 2. Rate of interest = 12% per year.

Step 3. Time = 3 years.

Step 4. If simple interest is used, interest for one year is:

$$12\% \text{ of } 10,000 = \frac{12}{100} \times 10,000 = 1,200.$$

Step 5. For 3 years, simple interest is:

$$1,200 \times 3 = 3,600.$$

So the amount is:

$$10,000 + 3,600 = 13,600.$$

Step 6. If interest is compounded annually, after the first year:

$$10,000 + 12\% \text{ of } 10,000 = 10,000 + 1,200 = 11,200.$$

Step 7. After the second year:

$$11,200 + 12\% \text{ of } 11,200 = 11,200 + 1,344 = 12,544.$$

Step 8. After the third year:

$$12,544 + 12\% \text{ of } 12,544 = 12,544 + 1,505.28 = 14,049.28.$$

Final Answer: Sahil would have Rs. 13,600 with simple interest. If the interest is compounded annually, he would have Rs. 14,049.28. Since the chapter explains compounding, Rs. 14,049.28 is the fuller textbook-linked answer.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Nikhil Bansal, B.Sc Mathematics, University of Delhi

Quick calculation. The phrase “per year” tells us the rate applies once every year. The chapter has taught that money can earn interest on previous interest, so we should show annual compounding clearly.

Step 1. Start with Rs. 10,000.

Step 2. Each year, multiply by $1 + 12/100 = 1.12$.

Step 3. After 3 years:

$$10,000 \times 1.12^3 = 10,000 \times 1.404928 = 14,049.28.$$

Step 4. If a teacher asks for simple interest only, the calculation is:

$$SI = \frac{10,000 \times 12 \times 3}{100} = 3,600,$$

so the amount is Rs. 13,600.

Step 5. The difference between the two answers is:

$$14,049.28 - 13,600 = 449.28.$$

This extra Rs. 449.28 appears because the second and third years earn interest on earlier interest too.

Step 6. This is exactly the “magic” part of compounding. The original prize remains the base, but the base becomes larger after each year.

Step 7. In an exam answer, state your assumption. If you use simple interest, write “assuming simple interest”. If you use compounding, write “assuming annual compounding”.

Step 8. Since the chapter explains compounding just before this question, giving both answers is safest and shows the concept clearly.

Final Answer: Annual compounding gives Rs. 14,049.28. Simple interest gives Rs. 13,600. The compounding answer is higher by Rs. 449.28.

Q 8.7 How does the stock market help mobilise the savings of individuals? In

what ways do companies benefit by issuing shares to people?**SOLUTION**

Concept used. A share is a unit of ownership in a company. A stock market is a marketplace where shares are bought and sold.

🔑 Meaning of mobilise

To mobilise savings means to move idle savings into useful economic activity.

Step 1. Many individuals save small amounts. On their own, these savings may remain unused or only stay in bank accounts.

Step 2. The stock market allows people to invest savings by buying shares.

Step 3. When people buy shares, their savings move toward companies that need funds.

Step 4. Companies benefit because they can raise money for machines, factories, new products, research, shops, transport, or expansion.

Step 5. Investors may benefit if the company performs well and the value of shares rises. They may also receive a share of profits, depending on company policy.

Step 6. There is also risk. Share prices can rise or fall due to company performance, policy changes, war, disaster, or other shocks.

Final Answer: The stock market mobilises savings by allowing individuals to buy shares. Companies benefit because issuing shares helps them raise funds for growth without depending only on loans.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Ananya Kulkarni, M.Com Finance, Savitribai Phule Pune University

Structural observation. A stock market connects two needs: people want their savings to grow, and companies need money to grow.

Step 1. Individuals invest savings in shares instead of keeping all savings idle.

Step 2. These investments give companies access to a large pool of funds.

Step 3. Companies can use this money for expansion, new equipment, new branches, or better products.

Step 4. In return, shareholders get part-ownership. They may gain if the company performs well.

Step 5. The arrangement also carries risk because share prices can fall.

Step 6. Issuing shares is different from taking a normal bank loan. The company raises money from owners rather than only from lenders.

Step 7. This can reduce pressure to repay a fixed loan amount immediately, though the company must still work responsibly for shareholders.

Step 8. For individuals, the stock market gives a path to invest in business growth. For companies, it gathers many small savings into one large fund.

Final Answer: It turns individual savings into business investment and helps companies raise capital from many people for expansion and new projects.

Q 8.8 How can we balance the convenience of digital payments with the risk of cyber fraud?

SOLUTION

Concept used. Digital payments are fast electronic transfers of money. Cyber fraud is the misuse of digital tools to steal money or personal information.

Safety first

The chapter says never to share account numbers, passwords, debit card PINs, or OTPs with strangers.

Step 1. Use digital payments for convenience, speed, records, and reduced need to carry cash.

Step 2. Before paying, check the receiver's name, amount, and purpose.

Step 3. Never share OTP, PIN, password, card details, account number, or banking app login with anyone.

Step 4. Avoid unknown links, videos, APK files, or messages that ask for bank details.

Step 5. Keep the phone locked and avoid storing sensitive banking information on devices.

Step 6. If fraud occurs, report quickly through helpline 1930 or the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal.

Final Answer: We can use digital payments safely by verifying every payment, keeping PINs and OTPs private, avoiding suspicious links, using trusted apps, and reporting fraud immediately.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Farhan Ali, B.Tech Computer Science, Jamia Millia Islamia

Risk-control angle. Digital payments are not unsafe by themselves. The risk rises when users trust fake messages or share secret information.

Step 1. Keep the convenience: UPI, cards, and net banking save time and give transaction records.

Step 2. Reduce risk: check QR codes, payee names, and amounts before approving.

Step 3. Protect secrets: PIN, OTP, password, and debit card details should never be shared.

Step 4. Respond fast: if money is lost or a scam is suspected, call 1930 and report on the cybercrime portal.

Final Answer: Use digital payments with careful verification, private credentials, trusted apps, and quick reporting.

Q 8.9 Ask your family members or neighbours about how they save money, whether they use UPI, ATM or cheques, and whether they have faced digital fraud. Summarise your findings in a table or short report. Share one surprising insight with your class.

SOLUTION

Concept used. A survey collects information from people. A good survey answer reports what people said, organises it clearly, and ends with one useful observation.

Activity answer

Your real answer will depend on your family or neighbours. The sample below shows the expected format.

Step 1. Make a simple table with columns such as Person, Saving Method, Payment

Method, Fraud Experience, and Lesson Learned.

Step 2. Ask each person how they save money. Possible answers may include bank account, fixed deposit, post office savings, cash at home, or investment.

Step 3. Ask whether they use UPI, ATM, cheques, or cash. Note what they use each method for.

Step 4. Ask whether they have faced fake calls, messages, unknown links, or OTP fraud attempts.

Step 5. Summarise the main finding in 5 to 6 lines.

Person	How they save	Payment method	Safety lesson
Parent	Savings account and fixed deposit	UPI for shops, ATM for cash	Checks receiver name before paying
Neighbour	Bank account and post office savings	UPI and debit card	Never shares OTP or PIN
Grandparent	Bank account and some cash	Cash and occasional cheque	Prefers help for digital payments

Final Answer: A suitable report can say that most people now use bank accounts and UPI for daily transactions, but they remain careful about OTPs, PINs, and unknown links. A surprising insight may be that even small vegetable or grocery payments are now often made through UPI.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Isha Menon, M.A. Sociology, University of Hyderabad

Fieldwork angle. This is not a fixed-answer question. It checks whether students can connect the chapter to real financial habits around them.

Step 1. Interview 3 to 5 people politely and write their responses in short points.

Step 2. Separate saving habits from payment habits. This makes the report clearer.

Step 3. Add one safety column because the chapter links digital payments with fraud prevention.

- Step 4.** End with one insight, such as “UPI is used more often than cash for small payments” or “older users prefer help while making digital payments.”
- Step 5.** Do not invent dramatic fraud stories. If nobody has faced fraud, write that clearly and mention what precautions people take.
- Step 6.** A strong report compares age groups or occupations. For example, grandparents may prefer cash, while shopkeepers may prefer UPI for quick records.
- Step 7.** The conclusion should connect back to the chapter: formal banking and digital payments are useful only when people also understand safety.

Final Answer: The best answer is a table or short report based on real responses, followed by one clear insight about saving, payment habits, or digital safety.

Q 8.10 Create a Financial Safety Poster. Design a poster with dos and don'ts of digital banking safety. Include emergency numbers or websites like <https://cybercrime.gov.in> or 1930 helpline. Hang the posters in school corridors or the library.

SOLUTION

Concept used. A safety poster gives short, clear warnings that people can read quickly. It should use simple words, visible headings, and action-based advice.

Poster rule

Use fewer words and stronger action lines. A poster is for quick reading, not a long essay.

Step 1. Write a clear title, such as “Safe Digital Banking” or “Think Before You Pay”.

Step 2. Add dos:

- Check the receiver's name before paying.
- Use trusted banking and payment apps.
- Keep phone lock and app PIN active.
- Report fraud quickly on 1930 or <https://cybercrime.gov.in>.

Step 3. Add don'ts:

- Do not share OTP, PIN, password, card details, or account details.
- Do not click unknown links or download unknown files.
- Do not store sensitive banking details on the phone.

Step 4. Use large lettering, warning colours, and small icons such as a lock, phone, or shield.

Final Answer: The poster should clearly show digital banking dos and don'ts, include 1930 and <https://cybercrime.gov.in>, and remind users never to share OTPs, PINs, passwords, or bank details.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : *Tanvi Gupta, B.Des Communication Design, NID Ahmedabad*

Design angle. A good public poster works in 5 seconds. The viewer should understand the warning even while walking past it.

Step 1. Put the title at the top in bold letters.

Step 2. Divide the poster into two blocks: "Do" and "Don't".

Step 3. Keep each line short, such as "Verify before paying" and "Never share OTP".

Step 4. Put 1930 and <https://cybercrime.gov.in> at the bottom as the emergency action.

Step 5. Use contrast. Green or blue can show safe actions, while red can show warnings.

Step 6. Add one simple picture, such as a phone with a lock, so younger students understand the message quickly.

Step 7. Avoid overcrowding the poster. A crowded poster may look attractive, but students may miss the main safety message.

Final Answer: A correct poster is simple, visible, practical, and includes both prevention tips and reporting information in large readable text.

Q8.11 Cheques are often used to pay utility bills. Ask your parents to allow you to fill out the cheques for a few monthly payments.

SOLUTION

Concept used. A cheque is a paper instruction to a bank to pay money from the account holder's account to the person or organisation named on the cheque.

 Cheque details

The chapter's cheque diagram shows that a cheque needs the date, payee name, amount in words, amount in figures, and signature.

Step 1. Write the date in the space provided.

Step 2. Write the payee name correctly, such as the electricity board, water board, school, or service provider.

Step 3. Write the amount in words. For example: "Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred Only".

Step 4. Write the same amount in figures. For example: Rs. 2,500.

Step 5. Sign only if you are the account holder. If it is a practice cheque, fill it under parental guidance and do not sign for another person.

Step 6. Record the cheque number and amount for tracking.

Final Answer: A cheque for a utility bill should be filled with the correct date, payee name, amount in words and figures, and the account holder's signature. Students should practise this only under parental guidance.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Rohan Dutta, B.Com Banking and Insurance, University of Calcutta

Practical angle. Accuracy matters in cheques because the bank follows the written instruction exactly.

Step 1. The payee name must match the bill or organisation name.

Step 2. The amount in words and figures must match. If they differ, the bank may reject the cheque.

Step 3. The signature must be the account holder's registered signature.

Step 4. Keeping a note of the cheque number helps later if the payment has to be tracked.

Final Answer: Fill cheques carefully and practise only with an adult, because a real cheque is a bank payment instruction.

Q 8.12 Suppose you have to withdraw Rs. 10,000 from your bank account, how would you fill out the cash withdrawal slip at your bank? Let us try below!

Fig. 8.24, NCERT Class 7 Social Science (Part 2), Chapter 8 cash withdrawal slip.

SOLUTION

Concept used. A cash withdrawal slip is a bank form used to request cash from one's own bank account. It records the account details, amount, date, and signature.

Match words and figures

The amount in words and the amount in figures must say the same thing. This prevents mistakes or changes.

Step 1. Write the date in the date box.

Step 2. Write the branch name, if the form asks for it.

Step 3. Write your account number clearly.

Step 4. Write the amount in figures as Rs. 10,000.

Step 5. Write the amount in words as "Rupees Ten Thousand Only".

Step 6. Write your name as the account holder.

Step 7. Sign in the account holder's signature space. The signature should match the bank record.

Step 8. Submit the slip with the passbook or required identity proof, if the bank asks for it.

Final Answer: To withdraw Rs. 10,000, fill the slip with date, account number, amount in figures as Rs. 10,000, amount in words as Rupees Ten Thousand Only, account holder name, and signature.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Sonal Verma, M.Com Accounting, Banaras Hindu University

Form-reading angle. A withdrawal slip is checked by matching details. The bank looks for the same account, same amount, and valid signature.

Step 1. Put the amount in the small amount box as Rs. 10,000.

Step 2. Write "Rupees Ten Thousand Only" on the amount-in-words line.

Step 3. Fill the account number boxes carefully, one digit per box if boxes are given.

Step 4. Add the account holder's name and signature in the correct places.

Step 5. Do not fill office-use spaces. Those are for bank staff.

Final Answer: A correctly filled withdrawal slip gives the bank clear written permission to pay Rs. 10,000 from the account.

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Key Takeaways

- Financial infrastructure helps money move safely among people, businesses, and the government.
- Banks accept deposits, give loans, support payments, and keep transaction records.
- Compound interest helps savers over time but can increase debt for borrowers.
- UPI, debit cards, cheques, and net banking make payments easier, but users must protect PINs, OTPs, and passwords.

- Stock markets connect individual savings with companies that need funds for growth.

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