

# Economics - 9th Class English Medium Economics Chapter 7

#### Q1. Defien Low per capita income in Pakistan?

**Ans 1:** A low per capita income in Pakistan refers to asituation where the average income eraned per person in the country is relaively low compared to other countries or regions. This means that, on average individuals in Pakistan earn a modest amount of money over a given period, typically a year. Low per capita income indicates limited economic persperity and can be indivative of various socia-economic chanlenges, including poverity, limite daccess to education and healthcare, and inadequate infrastructure development.

#### Q2. What is remedial Measures of Illitercy.

- Ans 1: 1- Access to education should be made easy, especially in rural localities.
- 2- Government should provide lucrative incentives to the private education sector topromote investment in deucation.
- 3- Share of education in budget soudl be raised to a least 4% of GNP, according to the UNESCO guidelines.

### Q3. Cause of Poverty in Pakistan

- **Ans 1:** 1- Unemploment: There are limited empolyment opportunities in Pakistan and only a handful number of people goet empolyment.
- **Ans 2:** 2- Low Productivity: Productivity of varios sectors has been quite low in Pakistan. Due to low productivity, GNP Growth are of Pakistan decressed to 5.5 % in 2001-02 during 1980's Pakistan's GNP has gone up to 6.7% according to Pakisnta economic survey of Pakisan 2006-07
- **Ans 3:** 3- Low per capita Income: Per capita income is very low in Pakistan. It main cause include high population growth and low productivity According to Pakistan Economic survey 2003-04

# Q4. Give suggesions to control populatin growth rate?

- **Ans 1:** 1- Comprehensive Family Planning Programs: Implemet and support accessible and comphrehensive family planning programs that provde education, counseling, and a range of contraceptive optins.
- **Ans 2:** 2- Investment in Education: Promote education, especially for women and girls, as it correlates strongly wit lower fertility rates, Educated, women tend to have fewer children and are more likely to make informed reproductie choices, contributing to lower population growth.
- **Ans 3:** 3- Healthcare services: Strnegthen healthcare systems to provide quality meaternal and child health servifes, including prenatal cae, safe delivery facilities, and postnatal care. Improving healthcare access and quality can reduce infant and materanal mortality rates, which in turn can lower fertility rates as families feel more confident about the survival of their children.

**Ans 1:** Per capita income refers to the avarage income earned per person in a specific area, such as a country, region or city. It is calculated by diving the total incme of a particular area by its population. This metric gives an indication of the avreage economic well being of the individuals with that area. per capita income is oftern usd to compare the standard of lving between different countries or to track chagnes in the economic prosperity of a region over time

#### Q6. Write Causes of agriculural backwardness

- **Ans 1:** 1- Low income of Farmers: Due to low income level, farmers could not afford improved seed, quality fertilizers and modern agricultural implements necessary to increase agricultural production.
- 2- Water logging and salinity: According to an estimate, almost 17% of land is affected by water loggingand 33% by salinity. This has rendered about one fifth of our agricultural land useles.
- 3- Primitive Methods of Cultivation: Majority of our farmers are either not conversant ith the modern agriculture technology or not ableto efficiently make use of it due to lake of proper information, eduatin and training. It cause undertilization of production capacity of the land and therefore per care yield remains low.

# Q7. Define Literacy

**Ans 1:** Educaton is a basi elemen for contnuous and sustainble economic development of any country, Unfortunately, education facilities in our country are very littile. Education occupies a lowr priority in our budget and only 2.2 % of our GDP is spent of it.

#### Q8. Write down three reasons of population growth?

- **Ans 1:** 1- Ferility Rates: High fertility raes, espcially in regions with limited access to contraceptation and family planning services, contribute significantly to population growth.
- **Ans 2:** 2- Decline is mortality Rates: Improvements in healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition haveled to a decline in mortality rates worldwide. Reduced mortality rates mean more people survive to reproductive age and beyond, leading to population growth.
- **Ans 3:** 3- Migration: Migration whether internal or international, can contribute to population growth in arease where migrants sette. Migration patterns are influenced by factor such as economic opportunites, political instablility confict, ad environmental conditions and they can significantly impact population demographics in both sending and receiving regions.

# Q9. What are the three problems being faced by agriculture sector in Pakistan?

- Ans 1: 1- Water scarcity and Irrigation Issue: Pakistan hevily relies on irrigation for its agriculture, but water scarcity dut to factors such as erraticrainfall, mismanagement of water resources, and inefficient irrigation practice poses a signicaint challenge.

  2- Lack of Modernization and Technology Adoption: modern farming techniques, technologis and practices, Outdated farmign methods, limited machanization, and low use of fertilizers and pesticides contribute to low agricultrual productivity.
- **Ans 2:** 3- Land Degradation and Soil Erosion: Soil erosion, salinty, and land degratatio are pressing issues affectign agricultral land in Pakistan, Improper land management practices, deforestation overgrzing, and excessive use of agrochemicals contruite to soil erosion and degradation, reducing soil fertility and productivy over time.

#### Q10. Write short note Industrial Backwardness.

**Ans 1:** Insudstrial Backwardness refers to the condition where anindustry or a region lags behind in terms of technological advancements, infractructure, productivity and overall economic development compared to more advanced contrerparts. This sate can arise due to various factors such as inadequate investment i research and development, lakek of skilled labor, outdated infrastructure, inefficent management practies, or unfavorable government policies.
