

Economics - 9th Class English Medium Economics Chapter 7

Q1. Give suggestions to control population growth rate?

Ans 1: 1- Comprehensive Family Planning Programs: Implement and support accessible and comprehensive family planning programs that provide education, counseling, and a range of contraceptive options.

Ans 2: 2- Investment in Education: Promote education, especially for women and girls, as it correlates strongly with lower fertility rates. Educated women tend to have fewer children and are more likely to make informed reproductive choices, contributing to lower population growth.

Ans 3: 3- Healthcare services: Strengthen healthcare systems to provide quality maternal and child health services, including prenatal care, safe delivery facilities, and postnatal care. Improving healthcare access and quality can reduce infant and maternal mortality rates, which in turn can lower fertility rates as families feel more confident about the survival of their children.

Q2. Define Literacy

Ans 1: Education is a basic element for continuous and sustainable economic development of any country. Unfortunately, education facilities in our country are very little. Education occupies a low priority in our budget and only 2.2 % of our GDP is spent on it.

Q3. What is meant by Per Capita income

Ans 1: Per capita income refers to the average income earned per person in a specific area, such as a country, region or city. It is calculated by dividing the total income of a particular area by its population. This metric gives an indication of the average economic well-being of the individuals within that area. Per capita income is often used to compare the standard of living between different countries or to track changes in the economic prosperity of a region over time.

Q4. What are remedial Measures of Illiteracy.

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 to promote investment in education.
3- Share of education in budget should be raised to at least 4% of GNP, according to the UNESCO guidelines.

Q5. Write down three reasons of population growth?

Ans 1: 1- Fertility Rates: High fertility rates, especially in regions with limited access to contraception and family planning services, contribute significantly to population growth.

Ans 2: 2- Decline in mortality Rates: Improvements in healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition have led 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 areas where migrants settle. Migration patterns are influenced by factors such as economic opportunities, political instability, conflict, and environmental

conditions and they can significantly impact population demographics in both sending and receiving regions.

Q6. Define Low per capita income in Pakistan?

Ans 1: A low per capita income in Pakistan refers to a situation where the average income earned per person in the country is relatively 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 prosperity and can be indicative of various socio-economic challenges, including poverty, limited access to education and healthcare, and inadequate infrastructure development.

Q7. What are the three problems being faced by agriculture sector in Pakistan?

Ans 1: 1- Water scarcity and Irrigation Issue: Pakistan heavily relies on irrigation for its agriculture, but water scarcity due to factors such as erratic rainfall, mismanagement of water resources, and inefficient irrigation practice poses a significant challenge.
2- Lack of Modernization and Technology Adoption: modern farming techniques, technologies and practices, Outdated farming methods, limited mechanization, and low use of fertilizers and pesticides contribute to low agricultural productivity.

Ans 2: 3- Land Degradation and Soil Erosion: Soil erosion, salinity, and land degradation are pressing issues affecting agricultural land in Pakistan. Improper land management practices, deforestation overgrazing, and excessive use of agrochemicals contribute to soil erosion and degradation, reducing soil fertility and productivity over time.

Q8. Cause of Poverty in Pakistan

Ans 1: 1- Unemployment: There are limited employment opportunities in Pakistan and only a handful number of people go to employment.

Ans 2: 2- Low Productivity: Productivity of various sectors has been quite low in Pakistan. Due to low productivity, GNP Growth rate of Pakistan decreased to 5.5 % in 2001-02 during 1980's Pakistan's GNP has gone up to 6.7% according to Pakistan's economic survey of Pakistan 2006-07

Ans 3: 3- Low per capita Income: Per capita income is very low in Pakistan. Its main cause includes high population growth and low productivity according to Pakistan's Economic survey 2003-04

Q9. Write Causes of agricultural 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- Waterlogging and salinity: According to an estimate, almost 17% of land is affected by waterlogging and 33% by salinity. This has rendered about one fifth of our agricultural land useless.
3- Primitive Methods of Cultivation: Majority of our farmers are either not conversant with the modern agriculture technology or not able to efficiently make use of it due to lack of proper information, education and training. It causes underutilization of production capacity of the land and therefore per acre yield remains low.

Q10. Write short note Industrial Backwardness.

Ans 1: Industrial Backwardness refers to the condition where an industry or a region lags behind in terms of technological advancements, infrastructure, productivity and overall economic development compared to more advanced counterparts. This state can arise due to various factors such as inadequate investment in research and development, lack of skilled labor, outdated infrastructure, inefficient management practices, or unfavorable government policies.

