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**Pakistan Studies SSC-II
(9th Book NBF)**

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FBISE 2026-2027

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UNIT-07

POPULATION STRUCTURE AND GROWTH

➤ **In this unit the students will be able to:**

- Analyze the demographic changes occurring in Pakistan, specifically in terms of population growth, density and structure, (using the demographic transition model and population ' pyramids) to interpret statistical trends, and consider the various social, religious, educational, economic, and political factors that contribute to sustainable population growth.
- Analyze the causative factors of rural-urban and seasonal migrations, their influence on population distribution while considering their consequential geographical and socioeconomic impediments.
- Evaluate the problems of youth and dependent population in Pakistan and the role of the government/ NGOs in addressing the issue while identifying measures for sustainable human resource development.

CHAPTER WISE NOTES

Q1. Define density of population. How density of population is calculated?

Ans: Density of Population:

Density of population is the number of people living per square kilometer unit of an area.

Calculation of population density:

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Total population of the country}}{\text{Total area of the country}}$$

Q2. Mention some of the population indicators census of years 2017 and 2023?

Ans: Population Indicators:

	2017	2023
Population in millions	207.68	241.49
% of Rural Population	64	61.18
% of Urban Population	36	38.82
% of Male Population	51.2	50.4
% of Female Population	48.8	49.6
Population Density / sq.km	260.88	302.08
% of growth rate	2.40	2.55
Life Expectancy	66.82 years	67.79 years

Q3. What are the main reasons for High density of population of Pakistan?

Ans: Reasons for High Density of Population:

- The increase in density is not only because of high birth rate or low death rate but also because of increasing life expectancy of the people.
- This increasing trend is due to better hygiene, better healthcare and awareness of better lifestyle.
- Life expectancy means an expected average age of a person of a country for a particular period of time.
- The life expectancy of Pakistan in year 2017 was 66.82 years which has increased to 67.79 years in 2023.
- Density of a country is directly related to population growth.
- Natural factors play an important role in this issue. For example, lofty mountains in the north, lack of water and rugged terrain of Balochistan and desert areas of Sindh have low density of population due to lack of basic resources.
- People practice subsistence agriculture or nomadic herding prefer to have large families, increasing the density of population of these areas.
- Pakistan is an agricultural country; people mostly ignore the benefits of small families.

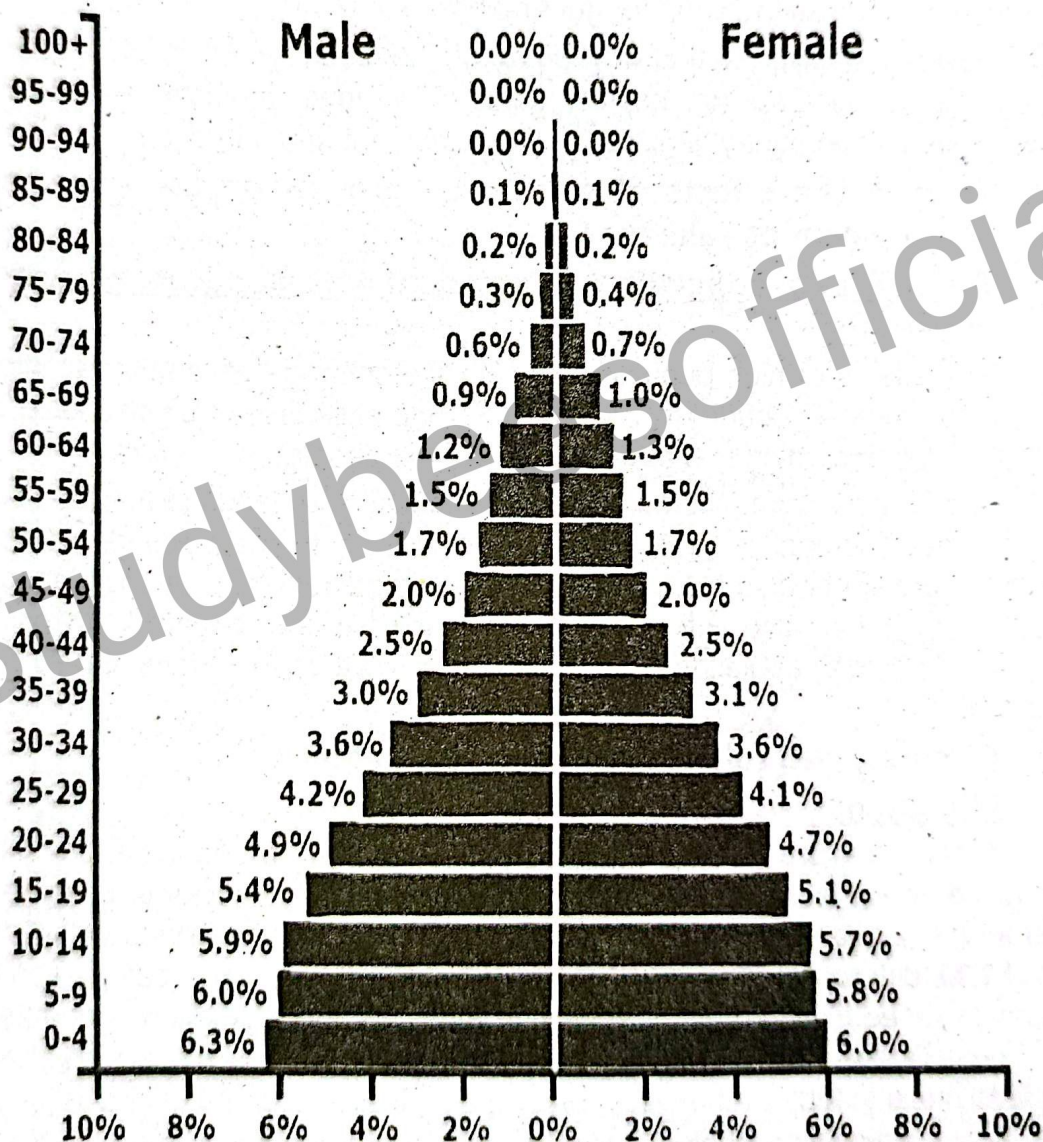
- They follow their traditional way of life increasing the population as well the density of population of the country.

Q4. Elaborate the term population pyramid including population trends shown by population pyramids?

Ans: Population Pyramid:

Population structure is the percentage of male and female and different age groups shown by a population pyramid.

As indicated in the figure, it represents Birth rate, Death rate, different age groups of male and female population and migration. It also represents dependent population from early years to 10 years, Active group from 14 years to 60 years also known as labour force, above 60 years is known as old age and dependent group.



Age Pyramid of Pakistan

Population trends shown by the Population Pyramid:

Below 14 years:

Birth rate of Population of Pakistan has declined from 2.6 % in 1998 to 2.4 % in 2017, indicating less dependency ratio in the early group.

14-60 years is a large group of active labour force; Government can easily plan for its positive work plan for development of the country. Better technical education can be designed to improve ratio between primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

According to year 2017-18, 44 % people were in Primary sector, employed in agriculture, fishing and mining, 25 % in Secondary sector were employed including industry and manufacturing of machine-made quality products for domestic and foreign markets. For example, textiles, cement, sugar and many more. 37 % in tertiary sector including services. Like, banking, insurance, health care and teaching etc.

Above 60 years has been increasing demanding more healthcare better food and healthy lifestyle. Government and NGOs can plan for qualified old people may volunteer and counsel the younger generation.

Political stability is the dire need of the country. As without peace and stability, there can be no development of various projects, decreasing job opportunities in the country, leading to unemployment and migration.

Q5. What is the effects of population growth on the economy and development of Pakistan?

Ans: The effects of population growth on the economy and development of Pakistan:

The effects of high population growth are shortage of food water and basic needs of the people. Country is unable to provide skill-based quality education and health facilities according to the requirement of the people.

The country has to increase its import to fulfill the needs of the people. Many important development projects are delayed leading to slow economic progress. Population growth is also causing increasing unemployment and child labour. The growing population also influences the inflation in the country, as increasing demands of a large population puts pressure on available resources, thereby driving prices higher.

Q6. Discuss urban ruler population in Pakistan?

Ans: Migration:

Migration is the frequent movement of people from one area to another on large scale. In Pakistan Rural - Urban population is on the increase; people usually move from villages to cities. This migration is on the increase since independence because of difference of resources and lifestyle. Cities have better facilities of infrastructure, education, health, sanitation, housing and recreation and better paid jobs. These facilities are known as PULL factors which work like magnet to force the people to move to the cities.

On the other hand the limited resources of rural areas force or PUSH the people to leave their homes. People in rural areas have large families to the point that the land is unable to meet their needs. Overgrazing and drought make the land they depend on for food unproductive, which forces them to urban areas to fulfill their needs. Furthermore, they do not have access to latest technology and are dependent on primitive tools and methods, which contribute to low yield of crops per acre.

Following table shows the change of % ratio of urban population:

Year	Population (millions)	Urban (% share)
1981	84.25	28.30
1998	132.35	32.52
2017	207.69	36.44
2023	241.49	38.82

Q7. Analyze the problem caused by urbanization?

Ans: Problems caused by urbanization:

Urbanisation attracts more people to cities as they provide better quality of life. This is leading to various serious economic, social and political problems. These are as follows:

i. **Lack of accommodation:**

Migrating people are unable to get standard houses. There is a great decline in living conditions. They live in slums or kachi Abadis which have poor standard of living, shortage of safe drinking water, electricity, and natural gas leading to many hazards.

ii. **Environmental issues:**

Sanitation facilities are not enough to meet the unprecedented growing urban population. This leads to untreated domestic and industrial waste, which causes water and land pollution, resulting in health hazards (Malaria, Dengue, Typhoid etc.). Large number of vehicles causes air pollution since they release smoke and increase carbon emissions. Furthermore, this leads to traffic jams and many drivers do not follow the traffic rules resulting in frequent accidents. Industrial estates form around major cities contribute to very dense air pollution, for example there is now heavy smog in Lahore

iii. **Degradation of resources:**

People migrating from rural areas mostly settle in unplanned houses in the outskirts of cities where there is a great shortage of basic facilities of education, health, transport, and electricity which effects the main city life as well, this also leads to unemployment.

iv. **Increase in crime rate:**

Crime rate increase increases due to unemployment as well as inter mixing of people from different areas based on their lifestyle and culture. The great economic difference between the people of the planned city and rural people settled in the outskirts of these cities create a great economic difference leading to crime.

Q8. Suggest some solution to the problems of urbanization?

Ans: Solution to the problems of urbanization:

The transport systems need to be improved by developing better roads, overhead bridges and underpasses to reduce the distances between places. Metro service, Orange and Green line and Rapid bus transport system for urban centres are present to provide public transport. However, these facilities need to be further expanded to meet needs of growing population. This way the transport system will be cheaper and affordable and reduce the chances of a traffic jam occurring.

Awareness should be given to realise the conservation of electricity, gas and water. To maintain the sustainability and the importance of these resources.

Rural-Urban migration should be controlled by providing quality education, electricity, safe drinking water and encourage people to develop more small-scale industries in rural areas.

More Housing schemes may be planned by private and public sector with better facilities for the people of different income groups. Government should also introduce more Housing Schemes at subsidised rates to accommodate more and more people according to their needs.

Q9. Discuss the Population distribution according to climate, topography and agriculture?

Ans: Population distribution according to climate, topography and agriculture:

Pakistan has lofty mountains in the north. In these areas the temperature remains below freezing. Most of the year there is heavy snowfalls and frequent landslides which lead to low population. Examples of such areas are Karakoram, Himalayas and Hindukush mountains along with most of their valleys.

People move to warmer areas due to lack of development and job opportunities. Kohat, Banu, Waziristan in KPK, Balochistan also has low population density due to the rugged terrain, low rainfall, poor transport links and lack of industrial development.

In contrast to this, Punjab and Sind provinces have higher densities of population due to flat and fertile land, moderate rainfall, reliable water from river Indus and its tributaries, lakes and canals.

Human resources have contributed to urbanisation and expansion of cities. Karachi (Sindh) is the biggest city with a population density of 1500 persons / sq.km followed by Lahore, Faisalabad, with 1000-1500 persons/sq.km (Punjab). The cities have better transport, power resources, housing schemes, education, health and recreational facilities. All these natural and human factors have attracted a large number of people to these big cities in search of better paid jobs.

The above maps can easily be compared how the density of population is being affected by the physical features of the country.

Q10. How physical, Economic, social and political factors affect the population distribution?

Ans: Population distribution and Physical, economic, social and political factors:

Physical and Economic factors:

Relief features of the country have a great influence on the population distribution. According to the natural resources of the specific areas, Government and NGOs set up various projects which help them to improve their standard of living through provision of different jobs.

For example, In the Northern Mountains Tourism Industry is mostly developed to encourage foreign and domestic tourists to visit these areas for their scenic beauty and weather attractions.

The **infrastructure** facilities are developed with good quality roads, accommodation facilities and transport by the Government and private sector. Furthermore, local people also get jobs as tourist guides and other services.

The **Tourism** Department of the Government is responsible to organise the needful requirements of the tourists. Handicrafts and small scale industries provide variety of local made crafts which are great in demand and a great source of earning of the people. The increase in basic facilities of the areas is reducing migration from these areas.

Gwadar port in Balochistan has become the third largest international port of Pakistan and is attracting large number of people to the area for variety of jobs. Blochistan plateau is also rich in gold, copper, coal and variety of other minerals. Sandak gold and copper project is also attracting large number of people to the north west of Balochistan. There is a great possibility that population of Balochistan may increase with greater speed in future with better economic standards.

Thar **Coal power** project in Sindh has been developed to increase thermal power in the country. It is a great source of variety of jobs to the local people contributing better facilities of infrastructure and accommodation to the area. Similarly Physical facilities may be used for the development of various projects in the country, according to the needs of the people. This will improve economic progress automatically solving the distribution and density problems of the country. By this, the resources will become more sustainable for better future.

Social factors:

Due to economic progress, the social needs of the of the people will also increase. They will get better education, healthcare, safe drinking water, better housing and recreational opportunities to increase the economic progress and better living standards of the people.

Political factors:

A stable government plays a very important role for the welfare of the people. It implements planning and security to provide the future progress of the country. The various development projects will complete on time improving the problems of the people.



★ EXERCISE ★

➤ **Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.**

1. According to the census of 2017, the density of population of Pakistan was _____.
 A. 287.93 people /sq. km B. 250.5 people /sq.km
 C. 260.88 people /sq.km D. 270.4 people /sq. km
2. According to the census of 2017, the urban population of Pakistan was _____.
 A. 84.69 million B. 75.67 million
 C. 65.4 million D. 90.00 million
3. Karakoram mountains are in the _____ of Pakistan.
 A. West B. east
 C. North D. south
4. Balochistan is a _____ populated province of Pakistan.
 A. scarcely B. densely
 C. Evenly D. unevenly
5. _____ is the capital of Punjab.
 A. Karachi B. Peshawar
 C. Quetta D. Lahore
6. Transhumance is the migration of people _____.
 A. In the northern mountains B. in the desert areas
 C. In Indus plain D. in the coastal areas
7. Most farmers in rural areas practice _____ farming.
 A. commercial B. subsistence
 C. cash crop D. poultry

ANSWERS:

1. A	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. D
6. A	7. B			



SHORT QUESTIONS

➤ **Answer the following questions briefly:**

Q1. Analyse causes of the difference of population density in different areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The difference in population density across different areas of Pakistan can be attributed to several factors:

i. Geography and Topography:

Mountainous regions like the northern areas have lower population densities due to rugged terrain and harsh climatic conditions, while fertile plains such as the Punjab and Sindh provinces attract higher population densities due to agricultural opportunities and accessibility.

ii. Economic Opportunities:

Urban centers and areas with industrial development tend to have higher population densities as people migrate in search of employment and better living standards. Conversely, remote rural areas with limited economic opportunities have lower population densities.

iii. Infrastructure and Accessibility:

Areas with well-developed infrastructure, such as transportation networks and communication facilities, tend to attract higher populations as they offer better connectivity and access to services. Remote and poorly connected areas have lower population densities.

iv. Climate and Natural Resources:

Regions with favorable climates and abundant natural resources often support higher population densities as they provide suitable conditions for agriculture, settlement, and livelihoods.

v. Historical and Cultural Factors:

Historical factors, including colonization, migration patterns, and cultural preferences, can influence population distribution. Some areas may have higher population densities due to historical reasons or cultural preferences for particular regions.

vi. Government Policies and Development Initiatives:

Government policies and development initiatives, such as land reforms, urban planning, and investment in infrastructure, can influence population distribution by shaping economic opportunities and living conditions in different areas.

Q2. How Push and Pull factor effect the rural- urban migration.

Ans: Push and pull factors play a significant role in rural-urban migration:

i. Push Factors:

These are factors that push people away from rural areas. Examples include:

● **Lack of economic opportunities:**

Limited job prospects and low wages in rural areas may push individuals to seek better opportunities in urban centers.

- **Poor infrastructure and services:**

Rural areas may lack adequate infrastructure such as healthcare, education, and transportation, making living conditions less desirable.

- **Agricultural challenges:**

Factors like land degradation, climate change, and low agricultural productivity can push rural populations to seek alternative livelihoods in urban areas.

- **Social factors:**

Issues like limited access to quality education, healthcare, and cultural amenities can also contribute to the desire to migrate to urban areas for better opportunities.

ii. **Pull Factors:**

These are factors that attract people to urban areas. Examples include:

- **Employment opportunities:**

Urban areas offer a wider range of job opportunities in various sectors such as manufacturing, services, and technology, attracting rural migrants in search of better employment prospects.

- **Better infrastructure and services:**

Urban areas generally have better access to healthcare, education, transportation, and other essential services, which can be attractive to rural migrants seeking improved living standards.

- **Higher wages:**

Urban jobs often offer higher wages and better working conditions compared to rural employment, motivating individuals to migrate in pursuit of higher incomes.

- **Social and cultural opportunities:**

Urban areas tend to offer a more diverse and vibrant social and cultural environment, with access to amenities such as entertainment, recreation, and social networks, which can be appealing to migrants seeking a higher quality of life.

OR Second Answer

Push Factors:

Push factors are circumstances in a person's place of origin that encourage them to leave. High unemployment, lack of educational opportunities and inadequate healthcare facilities can be push factors, compelling people to migrate.

Pull Factors:

Pull factors are conditions or opportunities in a destination that attract migrants. Better job opportunities, access to quality education, healthcare facilities and improved living standards in cities can act as pull factors, drawing people from rural areas.

Q3. Analyse why seasonal migration is important.

Ans: Seasonal Migration:

i. **Transhumance:**

Pakistan has lofty mountains in the north, living conditions during winter become too difficult for the people to remain there. They move from these cold areas to surrounding low lying areas with their cattle. This type of seasonal migration is known as Transhumance.

ii. Nomadism:

Nomadic people with their cattle, move from one area to the another in search of food and water. This type of movement is known as Nomadism or subsistence Livestock farming, which is common in Dry areas of Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh such as Thal, Kharan and Cholistan desserts.

They mostly keep sheep, goats, camel, and donkeys. These are their source of food and income. They sell meat and milk and donkeys and camels are used for transport.

iii. Migration of people for harvesting season:

People who have moved from rural areas to urban areas for small and low paid jobs move back to their villages to help out with harvesting, transporting and storing of crops. This way they can also take a share of the crops for their need and make supplementary income. For example, people help in cotton picking and transporting sugarcane to the factories.

OR Second Answer**Seasonal migration plays a crucial role for several reasons:****i. Economic Opportunities:**

Seasonal migration allows individuals to access temporary employment opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, construction, tourism, and fishing.

ii. Labor Flexibility:

Seasonal migration helps meet the fluctuating demand for labor in different sectors and regions.

iii. Remittance Flow:

Seasonal migrants often send remittances back to their families in their places of origin. These remittances contribute significantly to household income, support local economies.

iv. Skills Transfer and Knowledge Exchange:

Seasonal migration facilitates the exchange of skills, knowledge, and experiences between migrant workers and host communities.

v. Social and Cultural Connections:

Seasonal migration fosters social and cultural connections between different regions and communities.

vi. Resilience to Shocks:

Seasonal migration can enhance the resilience of households and communities to economic shocks and natural disasters.

Q4. Describe different causes for the growth of population in Pakistan.**Ans: Causes of population growth:**

Pakistan is an agricultural country following mostly subsistence farming methods.

Large families and early marriages:

People like to have large families to work in the fields rather than to focus on hired labour. They are not aware of the problems of large families. They believe in early marriages due to primitive lifestyles.

Unaware of family planning system:

Some people believe that God promises to meet all human needs and also believe that two hands can easily feed one mouth. They do not believe in the need for the family planning system.

Wish to have more sons:

People wish to have more sons, as they perceive them to be an economic support. Many people do not send their children to school due to poverty.

Failure of Family planning Programs:

Family planning programs have not been convincing enough to encourage people to have small families. These welfare programs have also suffered because of the frequent changes in government policies.

Decrease death rate:

Due to better medical facilities and better hygiene, the death rate is decreasing, leading to increase in growth of population in the country.

Q5. Analyse why rural-Urban migration is harmful for the economy of the country.

Ans: Rural-urban migration can be harmful for the economy of a country due to:

i. Urban Overcrowding:

Strains urban infrastructure and services.

ii. Unemployment:

Increases competition for limited urban jobs.

iii. Wage Suppression:

Depresses wages, especially in low-skilled sectors.

iv. Brain Drain:

Depletes skilled workforce in rural areas.

v. Social Tensions:

Exacerbates inequality and strains social cohesion.

vi. Environmental Degradation:

Contributes to urban pollution and resource depletion.

Q6. Suggest measures to discourage rural-Urban migration.

Ans: **Measures to discourage rural-urban migration:**

i. Rural Development:

Invest in rural infrastructure, education, healthcare, and job creation to improve livelihoods and opportunities in rural areas.

ii. Promote Agriculture:

Support agricultural modernization, provide subsidies, and improve market access to enhance rural incomes and reduce dependency on urban migration.

iii. Create Rural Employment:

Develop rural industries, small businesses, and microfinance initiatives to generate local employment opportunities.

iv. Decentralize Development:

Promote balanced regional development by investing in secondary cities and rural towns to attract investment and job opportunities.

v. **Social Safety Nets:**

Establish social welfare programs, cash transfers, and food security initiatives to support vulnerable rural populations and reduce the need for migration.



Long Question Answers

➤ **Answer the following questions in detail:**

Q1. Explain how population Pyramid is important to understand the growth rate of population in Pakistan.

Ans: **Population Pyramids and growth rate of population in Pakistan:**

Significance of Age Pyramids:

The age pyramid is significant for several reasons:

Population Growth

Age pyramids help demographers understand if a population is growing, stable, or declining. A broad base suggests a growing population, while a narrow base indicates a declining population.

Dependency Ratios

Age pyramids assist in calculating dependency ratios, which are crucial for social and economic planning.

Social and Economic Insights

They provide insights into societal norms, family planning and generational dynamics, shaping policies related to healthcare, education and employment.

Demographic Trends

Age pyramids provide visual representations of the demographic composition of a population, including the distribution of age groups and genders. This information is crucial for understanding population dynamics, such as population growth rates, fertility rates, mortality rates, and overall population structure.

Economic Planning

Age pyramids help policymakers and economists anticipate future social and economic needs. For example, they can predict workforce trends, healthcare requirements, pension demands, and education needs based on the age distribution within a population.

Healthcare Planning

Age pyramids assist healthcare planners in identifying potential health challenges associated with different age groups. They help allocate resources for healthcare services, including preventive measures, treatment facilities, and provide specialized care for different age groups, like children or the elderly.

OR Second Answer

Population pyramids provide a visual representation of the age and sex distribution of a population, which is crucial for understanding the growth rate of population in Pakistan:

i. **Age Structure:**

Population pyramids show the proportion of population in different age groups. A wide base indicates a large population of young people, suggesting high birth rates and potential for future population growth. Conversely, a narrower base suggests a declining birth rate and aging population, which may lead to slower population growth or population decline.

ii. **Dependency Ratio:**

Population pyramids help calculate the dependency ratio, which compares the economically dependent population (children and elderly) to the economically productive population (working-age adults). A high dependency ratio indicates a larger burden on the working-age population to support dependents, potentially affecting economic growth and development.

iii. **Policy Planning:**

Understanding the age structure and demographic trends revealed by population pyramids is essential for policymakers to develop effective strategies for healthcare, education, social welfare, and labor market policies. For example, a youthful population may require investments in education and job creation to harness the demographic dividend, while an aging population may require healthcare and pension reforms to address the needs of the elderly.

iv. **Migration Patterns:**

Population pyramids can also reveal patterns of migration, as shifts in age distribution may indicate migration trends affecting population growth. For instance, a significant outflow of young adults may lead to a declining population in certain regions or age groups.

Q2. Evaluate the importance of Demographic model for different stages of population growth.

Ans: The demographic transition model is a theoretical framework that describes the stages of population change that countries typically go through as they develop. The model has four stages:

Stage 1:

High Birth Rate, High Death Rate:

In Stage 1 of the demographic transition model, fertility rates and mortality rates are both high. This means that there are a large number of births and deaths each year. As a result, the population growth rate is high.

Stage 2:

High Birth Rate, Declining Death Rate:

Stage 2 is characterized by a significant decrease in death rates due to improvements in healthcare, sanitation, and food supply, while birth rates remain high. This results in rapid population growth as the gap between birth and death rates widens.

Stage 3:**Declining Birth Rate, Declining Death Rate:**

In Stage 3, birth rates begin to decline as societies undergo socioeconomic changes associated with industrialization, urbanization, and increased education. Family planning and women's empowerment contribute to the decline in birth rates. Meanwhile, death rates continue to decline or stabilize, albeit at a lower level compared to previous stages.

Stage 4:**Low Birth Rate, Too Low Death Rate:**

In Stage 4 of the demographic transition model, fertility rates and mortality rates are both low, leading to a low population growth rate or even a population decline.

OR Second Answer

Demographic transition theory suggests that population grows along a predictable 5 stage model.

Stage 1:

Pre-industrial society: both birth rate and death rate are high and roughly in balance and population growth remains slow. Farming is the main occupation. High birthrate is due to many children needed in agriculture. High death rate is a consequence of poor medical facilities, sanitation, and food.

Stage 2:

Birth rate is still high but death rate decreases due to better medical facilities, sanitation and food.

Stage 3:

Death rate is low due to improved economic conditions, food, healthcare and sanitation. The birth rate is decreasing due to awareness in family planning, female education, ambitious plan of the government and NGOs to encourage people to have small families and better education, late marriages and desire for high standard of living.

Stage 4:

Both death and birth rate are gradually low, an ideal placement for a country. Examples are Argentina, Australia, China, Brazil, most of Europe and USA.

Stage 5:

Both rates remain relatively low and death rate is now higher than the birth rate but total population is still high and not showing a decline due to higher life expectancy.

Q3. Evaluate the possibilities of sustainable population in Pakistan.

Ans: Sustainable Population Growth:

Sustainable population means the size of population of a country, that can be easily supported by its economic resources at all times. It is achieved when development in resources is proportionate to population growth. Pakistan's population is increasing at a greater rate than its economic growth; many development plans are not meeting the demand of its population. There is an extra burden on food resources, land; energy resources transport system, education and health care facilities.

Encourage farmers for mechanization of agriculture:

Pakistan is an agricultural country with most of its population living in rural areas practicing subsistence farming which is not meeting the needs of the growing population. In order to combat this issue the government should encourage the farmers for mechanization of agriculture or cash crop farming to increase yield per acre crops. Irrigation system should be improved to provide reliable source of water for cultivation of more areas under agriculture.

Increase literacy rate:

Government should also increase literacy ratio by introducing compulsory and free primary education. More technical and skill based institutions according to international standards maybe set up to provide quality education. Country needs more skillfull labour force to increase the ratio of secondary and tertiary activities.

Encourage people to increase exports:

Government should encourage people to increase exports by finding more international markets. Population is increasing all over the world and in order to meet the demand of this growing population many developed countries have started mass production of goods. Pakistan should follow the same to improve its economy and to become self sufficient. Increasing population growth of the country is becoming a serious issue for its progress and development.

Encourage contribution of NGOs:

Government should encourage the NGOs (Non Government Organisations) to contribute more for the economic and social progress of the country. Pakistan is blessed with variety of natural and human resources, if the economic and social issues are planned properly. The nation can easily overcome its difficulties and problems.

Q4. Explain why urbanisation is important for Pakistan.

Ans: Urbanization is a critical factor in the development dynamics of Pakistan, with significant implications for economic growth, social transformation, and infrastructure development. Here's why urbanization is important for Pakistan:

i. Economic Growth:

Urban areas are generally more productive than rural areas due to higher levels of investment, better infrastructure, and more diverse economic activities. Cities are hubs of industrial activity, services, and trade, which contribute significantly to the national GDP. In Pakistan, urbanization can facilitate the transition from an agrarian economy to one dominated by manufacturing and services, which are key drivers of economic development.

ii. Job Creation:

Urban centers in Pakistan offer more diverse employment opportunities compared to rural areas. This includes jobs in manufacturing, retail, information technology, and services. Urbanization can help absorb the growing labor force and reduce unemployment by providing jobs that are not available in rural settings.

Innovation and Productivity:

Cities are often centers of innovation due to the concentration of resources, educational institutions, and businesses. Urbanization promotes competitiveness and productivity through technological advancements and better business practices. For Pakistan, urbanization can enhance overall productivity by pooling talent and fostering innovation in various sectors.

Improved Infrastructure:

Urbanization necessitates the development of infrastructure such as roads, public transport, electricity, water supply, and sanitation. Improving urban infrastructure in Pakistan can lead to better service delivery and quality of life for its urban residents, while also attracting more businesses and investments.

Education and Healthcare Services:

Urban areas typically have better access to quality education and healthcare services. This access is crucial for improving human capital in Pakistan, where urban residents are more likely to benefit from higher education institutions and advanced medical facilities, thus improving the overall human development indices of the country.

Social Mobility:

Urbanization provides opportunities for social mobility not typically available in rural areas. Residents of urban areas in Pakistan can benefit from more diverse social networks, exposure to new ideas and cultures, and better access to services and education, all of which contribute to social progress and individual advancement.

Demographic Transition:

Urban areas have lower fertility rates due to lifestyle changes, better access to family planning, and the higher costs of raising children. This demographic transition can help manage population growth in Pakistan, which is crucial for sustainable development.

Reduction of Rural Poverty:

By providing better economic opportunities, urbanization can help draw people out of subsistence agriculture and rural poverty. Migrants from rural areas can achieve higher incomes and improved living standards in urban centers.



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