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Unit 2.1.1: Population Distribution & Density A. Administrative Areas & Major Cities	Name the most populous province of Pakistan. What is a megacity? Name one megacity in Pakistan. Identify one administrative area of Pakistan.	State two major cities in Pakistan. State two characteristics of a megacity.	Describe the distribution of population among Pakistan's provinces. Describe the main features of a megacity.	Explain why Karachi is considered a primate city. Explain why megacities are growing in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of megacities in Pakistan's economy.	'Megacities are more beneficial than harmful for Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 2.1.1: Population Distribution & Density B. Population Distribution & Density Patterns	What is population density? What is population distribution? Name one area of high population density.	State two areas of low population density. Give two characteristics of uneven population distribution.	Describe the pattern of population distribution in Pakistan. Describe the main types of population distribution.	Explain why population is concentrated in the Indus Plain. Explain why mountainous areas have low population density.	Assess the factors influencing population distribution in Pakistan.	'Physical factors are more important than human factors in determining population distribution.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.1: Population Distribution & Density C. Types of Population Distribution (Linear, Clustered, Random)	What is linear distribution? What is clustered distribution?	State two examples of linear settlement patterns. State two features of clustered distribution.	Describe linear and clustered population distribution. Describe random settlement patterns.	Explain why settlements develop along rivers and roads. Explain why clustered settlements occur near resources.	Assess the importance of settlement patterns in Pakistan.	'Economic factors are the main reason for clustered settlements.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.

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Unit 2.1.1: Population Distribution & Density D. Population Density Changes Over Time	What is meant by natural increase? State Pakistan's approximate population density (2023).	State two reasons for increasing population density. Give two effects of population growth.	Describe how population density has changed over time in Pakistan. Describe the causes of population growth.	Explain how migration increases population density in cities. Explain how improved healthcare affects population growth.	Assess the impacts of increasing population density in Pakistan.	'Population growth creates more problems than benefits.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.1: Population Distribution & Density E. Physical Factors Affecting Population Distribution	What is relief? Name one physical factor affecting population distribution.	State two physical factors affecting population distribution. Give two effects of climate on settlement.	Describe how relief affects population distribution. Describe how water supply influences settlement.	Explain how fertile soil affects population density. Explain how climate limits settlement in some areas.	Assess the importance of physical factors in determining population distribution.	'Physical factors are the most important influence on where people live in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.1: Population Distribution & Density F. Economic Factors (Transport, Industry, Agriculture)	Name one economic factor affecting population distribution. What is meant by industrialisation?	State two advantages of good transport links. Give two reasons why industries attract population.	Describe how transport affects population distribution. Describe how agriculture influences settlement.	Explain why industrial areas have high population density. Explain how transport networks attract people.	Assess the importance of economic factors in population distribution.	'Economic factors are more important than physical factors in determining population distribution.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.1: Population Distribution & Density G. Social & Political Factors (Education, Healthcare, Security)	Name one social factor affecting population distribution. What is meant by political stability?	State two social factors affecting population distribution. Give two benefits of education and healthcare.	Describe how education and healthcare affect population distribution. Describe how security influences settlement.	Explain how government policies affect population distribution. Explain how political stability attracts population.	Assess the importance of social factors in population distribution.	'Social and political factors have the greatest influence on population distribution in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change A. Components of Population Structure (CBR, CDR, TFR, RNI)	What is crude birth rate (CBR)? What is crude death rate (CDR)? What is natural increase?	State two differences between CBR and GFR. State two reasons why fertility is higher in rural areas.	Describe the components of population structure. Describe how natural increase is calculated.	Explain why Pakistan has a high rate of natural increase. Explain why fertility rates differ between urban and rural areas.	Assess the factors affecting birth and death rates in Pakistan.	'Rapid population growth in Pakistan is mainly caused by high birth rates.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change B. Migration & Population Change	What is migration? What is net migration?	State two types of migration. Give two reasons for migration.	Describe how migration affects population change. Describe differences between immigration and emigration.	Explain why people migrate from rural to urban areas. Explain how migration affects population structure.	Assess the impacts of migration on Pakistan's population.	'Migration has a greater impact than natural increase on population change.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change C. Population Pyramid & Structure	What is a population pyramid? What is meant by population structure?	State two features of a population pyramid. Give two age groups in a population.	Describe the features of Pakistan's population pyramid. Describe what a wide base indicates.	Explain why Pakistan has a youthful population. Explain how population pyramids show growth trends.	Assess the importance of studying population structure.	'Pakistan's youthful population is more of a benefit than a problem.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change D. Dependency Ratio	What is dependency ratio? What is meant by dependents?	State two types of dependents. Give two problems of high dependency ratio.	Describe how dependency ratio is calculated. Describe the pattern of dependency ratio in Pakistan.	Explain why Pakistan has a high dependency ratio. Explain why actual dependency is higher than calculated.	Assess the impacts of a high dependency ratio on Pakistan.	'A high dependency ratio is the main barrier to economic development in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change E. Demographic Transition Model (DTM)	What is the Demographic Transition Model? Name one stage of DTM.	State two characteristics of Stage 2. Give two features of Stage 4.	Describe the stages of the DTM. Describe Pakistan's position in the DTM.	Explain why birth rates fall in Stage 3. Explain why death rates fall in Stage 2.	Assess the usefulness of the DTM.	'The DTM is not useful for explaining population change in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change F. Trends (Fertility, Mortality, Life Expectancy)	What is fertility rate? What is life expectancy?	State two trends in mortality in Pakistan. Give two reasons for falling fertility.	Describe fertility trends in Pakistan. Describe mortality trends over time.	Explain why life expectancy is increasing in Pakistan. Explain reasons for declining death rates.	Assess the causes of population change in Pakistan.	'Improvements in healthcare are the main reason for population growth in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change G. Reasons for Population Change	Name one factor affecting population change. What is meant by family planning?	State two economic factors affecting population change. Give two effects of education on population.	Describe how government policies affect population growth. Describe how education influences population change.	Explain how healthcare improvements affect population growth. Explain how female education reduces fertility.	Assess the importance of social and economic factors in population change.	'Education is the most important factor in reducing population growth.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change H. Impacts of Population Change	What is overpopulation? What is demographic dividend?	State two problems of overpopulation. Give two benefits of demographic dividend.	Describe impacts of population growth in Pakistan. Describe advantages of youthful population.	Explain how overpopulation affects cities. Explain how demographic dividend can benefit Pakistan.	Assess the impacts of population growth on development.	'Population growth creates more problems than benefits in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.2: Population Structure & Change I. Managing Population Growth	What is family planning? What is women empowerment?	State two methods of controlling population growth. Give two benefits of education in reducing population.	Describe methods used to manage population growth. Describe the role of women in population control.	Explain how family planning reduces population growth. Explain how education helps control population.	Assess the effectiveness of strategies to manage population growth.	'Population growth can be controlled effectively in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.3: Migration in Pakistan A. Types of Migration	What is migration? What is internal migration? What is international migration?	State two types of migration. Give two examples of internal migration in Pakistan.	Describe different types of migration in Pakistan. Describe rural–urban migration.	Explain why seasonal migration occurs. Explain the difference between voluntary and forced migration.	Assess the importance of different types of migration in Pakistan.	'Internal migration has a greater impact than international migration in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.3: Migration in Pakistan B. Push and Pull Factors	What is a push factor? What is a pull factor?	State two push factors for migration. State two pull factors attracting migrants to cities.	Describe push and pull factors affecting migration. Describe reasons for rural–urban migration.	Explain why people leave rural areas in Pakistan. Explain why cities attract migrants.	Assess the importance of push and pull factors in migration.	'Pull factors are more important than push factors in causing migration.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.3: Migration in Pakistan C. Migration Patterns in Pakistan	Name one major destination city for migrants. Name one province with high out-migration.	State two migration flows in Pakistan. Give two reasons why Karachi attracts migrants.	Describe migration patterns in Pakistan. Describe inter-provincial migration trends.	Explain why Sindh attracts migrants from Punjab. Explain why Balochistan has low inward migration.	Assess the reasons for migration patterns in Pakistan.	'Economic opportunities are the main reason for migration patterns in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.3: Migration in Pakistan D. Impacts on Migrants	Name one benefit of migration for migrants. Name one problem faced by migrants.	State two positive impacts of migration on migrants. State two negative impacts.	Describe how migration affects migrants. Describe problems faced by migrants in cities.	Explain why migrants may face poor living conditions. Explain how migration improves living standards.	Assess the impacts of migration on migrants.	'Migration improves the quality of life for most migrants.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.3: Migration in Pakistan E. Impacts on Place of Origin	What are remittances? Name one effect of migration on rural areas.	State two benefits of migration for origin areas. State two problems caused by out-migration.	Describe impacts of migration on the place of origin. Describe how remittances affect families.	Explain how migration reduces pressure on rural areas. Explain why brain drain is a problem.	Assess the impacts of migration on rural areas.	'Migration has more positive than negative impacts on rural areas.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.3: Migration in Pakistan F. Impacts on Destination Areas	Name one city affected by migration. What is meant by urbanisation?	State two positive impacts on destination areas. State two negative impacts on cities.	Describe how migration affects cities. Describe problems caused by rapid urbanisation.	Explain how migration leads to urban overcrowding. Explain why migration increases pressure on services.	Assess the impacts of migration on urban areas.	'Migration causes more problems than benefits for cities in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.3: Migration in Pakistan G. Overall Effects of Migration on Population	What is net migration? What is population distribution?	State two ways migration affects population. Give two effects of migration on age structure.	Describe how migration affects population distribution. Describe how migration affects population structure.	Explain how migration contributes to urban growth. Explain how migration affects employment patterns.	Assess the overall impact of migration on Pakistan's population.	'Migration is the main factor changing population distribution in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth A. Family Planning (LHW Programme)	What is family planning? What is birth spacing? Name the organisation responsible for the LHW Programme.	State two aims of the Lady Health Worker Programme. State two services provided by LHWs.	Describe how the LHW Programme works. Describe the aims of family planning programmes in Pakistan.	Explain how the LHW Programme helps reduce population growth. Explain how LHWs improve maternal and child health.	Assess the effectiveness of the LHW Programme in Pakistan.	'Family planning is the most effective way to manage population growth in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth B. LHW Programme – Advantages & Disadvantages	Name one benefit of the LHW Programme. Name one limitation of the programme.	State two advantages of the LHW Programme. State two disadvantages of the programme.	Describe the advantages of the LHW Programme. Describe the limitations of the programme.	Explain why the programme is cost-effective. Explain why cultural resistance limits its success.	Assess the advantages and disadvantages of the LHW Programme.	'The LHW Programme is a sustainable long-term solution to population growth.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth C. Women's Empowerment (BISP)	What is women's empowerment? Name one programme supporting women in Pakistan.	State two aims of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). State two benefits of women's empowerment.	Describe how BISP helps women in Pakistan. Describe how empowerment affects family size.	Explain how BISP reduces population growth indirectly. Explain how financial independence affects fertility.	Assess the importance of women's empowerment in managing population growth.	'Women's empowerment is more effective than family planning in reducing population growth.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth D. BISP – Advantages & Disadvantages	Name one benefit of BISP. Name one limitation of BISP.	State two advantages of BISP. State two disadvantages of BISP.	Describe the advantages of BISP. Describe the limitations of the programme.	Explain why BISP improves women's decision-making. Explain why its impact on fertility is slow.	Assess the effectiveness of BISP in Pakistan.	'BISP is an effective strategy for managing population growth.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth E. Education (PESRP / Girls' Education)	What is literacy? Name one programme promoting education in Pakistan.	State two aims of education programmes in Pakistan. State two benefits of girls' education.	Describe how education affects population growth. Describe the aims of PESRP.	Explain how education reduces fertility rates. Explain how girls' education delays marriage.	Assess the importance of education in managing population growth.	'Education is the most important strategy for managing population growth in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth F. Education – Advantages & Disadvantages	Name one benefit of education programmes. Name one limitation of education programmes.	State two advantages of education programmes. State two limitations of education programmes.	Describe the advantages of education in Pakistan. Describe the challenges faced by education programmes.	Explain why education has long-term impacts on population. Explain why progress is uneven in rural areas.	Assess the advantages and disadvantages of education programmes.	'Education alone is enough to control population growth in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth G. Sustainable Development (All Approaches)	What is sustainable development? Name one way population control supports sustainability.	State two ways these programmes support sustainable development. State two benefits of reducing population growth.	Describe how population management supports development. Describe how these programmes improve quality of life.	Explain how reducing population growth supports economic development. Explain how these strategies reduce pressure on resources.	Assess the importance of sustainable development in population management.	'Sustainable development is the most important goal of population management strategies.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.1.4: Case Study - Managing Population Growth H. Decision- Making / Evaluation	Name one strategy used to manage population growth. Name one factor affecting population growth.	State two strategies used to control population growth. State two reasons for high population growth in Pakistan.	Describe different strategies used to manage population growth. Describe the causes of high population growth.	Explain why Pakistan's population continues to grow rapidly. Explain how different strategies reduce population growth.	Assess which strategy is most effective in Pakistan.	A region has high population growth but limited resources. Should it focus on; (a) family planning, (b) education, or (c) women's empowerment? Give reasons for your choice and one disadvantage.

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Unit 2.2.1: Urban Growth and Land Use A. Urban Growth (Concept & Causes)	What is urbanisation? What is natural increase? What is rural–urban migration?	State two causes of urban growth in Pakistan. Give two effects of natural increase in cities.	Describe the causes of urban growth in Pakistan. Describe rural–urban migration.	Explain how natural increase contributes to urban growth. Explain how migration leads to rapid urbanisation.	Assess the main causes of urban growth in Pakistan.	'Rural–urban migration is the main cause of urban growth in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.1: Urban Growth and Land Use B. Economic, Social, Environmental & Political Factors	Name one economic factor causing urban growth. Name one social factor encouraging migration.	State two economic factors attracting migrants. State two environmental push factors.	Describe economic and social factors causing urban growth. Describe environmental and political factors affecting migration.	Explain why economic opportunities attract people to cities. Explain how environmental problems cause migration.	Assess the importance of different factors causing urban growth.	'Economic factors are more important than environmental factors in causing urban growth.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.1: Urban Growth and Land Use C. Commercial Areas (CBDs)	What is a Central Business District (CBD)? Name one example of a CBD in Pakistan.	State two features of a CBD. Give two functions of commercial areas.	Describe the characteristics of CBDs. Describe changes in commercial land use.	Explain why land values are high in CBDs. Explain why CBDs show vertical growth.	Assess the importance of CBDs in urban areas.	'CBDs are the most important part of a city.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.1: Urban Growth and Land Use D. Residential Areas & Urban Sprawl	What is urban sprawl? Name one type of residential area.	State two features of residential areas. Give two causes of urban sprawl.	Describe residential land use in cities. Describe urban sprawl.	Explain why cities expand outward. Explain how population growth affects housing.	Assess the impacts of urban sprawl in Pakistan.	'Urban sprawl creates more problems than benefits.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.2.1: Urban Growth and Land Use E. Industrial Areas	What is an industrial area? Name one industrial zone in Pakistan.	State two features of industrial areas. Give two advantages of industrial development.	Describe industrial land use in cities. Describe changes in industrial areas.	Explain why industries are located near transport routes. Explain how industrial growth affects the environment.	Assess the importance of industrial areas in urban growth.	'Industrial development is the main driver of urban growth.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.1: Urban Growth and Land Use F. Informal Areas (Katchi Abadis)	What is a katchi abadi? Name one problem of informal settlements.	State two features of informal settlements. Give two reasons why they develop.	Describe informal settlements in Pakistan. Describe problems faced in these areas.	Explain why informal settlements develop in cities. Explain how migration leads to housing shortages.	Assess the impacts of informal settlements.	'Informal settlements are a major problem for cities in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.1: Urban Growth and Land Use G. Open Spaces & Environmental Change	What are open spaces? Name one example of an open space.	State two benefits of open spaces. Give two reasons for their decline.	Describe the role of open spaces in cities. Describe changes in land use affecting open spaces.	Explain how urban growth reduces open spaces. Explain how loss of green areas affects the environment.	Assess the importance of protecting open spaces.	'Open spaces should be prioritised over urban development.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges A. Urbanisation (Concept & Overview)	What is urbanisation? What is meant by urban growth?	State two causes of urbanisation. Give two effects of urbanisation.	Describe urbanisation in Pakistan. Describe how urbanisation changes cities.	Explain why urbanisation is increasing in Pakistan. Explain how migration contributes to urbanisation.	Assess the importance of urbanisation in Pakistan.	'Urbanisation is mainly beneficial for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges B. Opportunities – Culture, Housing, Services	Name one cultural facility in cities. Name one type of urban housing.	State two cultural benefits of urbanisation. State two advantages of urban housing.	Describe cultural opportunities in cities. Describe housing and services in urban areas.	Explain how cities provide better services. Explain how urban housing improves living standards.	Assess the benefits of urbanisation for quality of life.	'Urbanisation improves quality of life for most people.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges C. Opportunities – Employment, Leisure, Consumption	Name one type of urban employment. Name one leisure facility in cities.	State two employment opportunities in cities. Give two leisure opportunities.	Describe employment opportunities in urban areas. Describe leisure and consumption opportunities.	Explain why cities offer better job opportunities. Explain how urban areas support economic growth.	Assess the importance of urban employment opportunities.	'Employment opportunities are the greatest benefit of urbanisation.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges D. Challenges – Urban Sprawl & Service Provision	What is urban sprawl? Name one problem of urban sprawl.	State two effects of urban sprawl. State two problems with service provision.	Describe urban sprawl in Pakistan. Describe problems in providing services in cities.	Explain why urban sprawl occurs. Explain why services are under pressure in cities.	Assess the impacts of urban sprawl in Pakistan.	'Urban sprawl creates more problems than benefits.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges E. Challenges – Infrastructure & Employment	What is infrastructure? Name one type of infrastructure.	State two problems of infrastructure in cities. State two employment challenges.	Describe problems with infrastructure in urban areas. Describe employment issues in cities.	Explain why infrastructure is under pressure. Explain why unemployment is a problem in cities.	Assess the impact of infrastructure problems in cities.	'Lack of infrastructure is the main problem of urbanisation.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges F. Challenges – Overcrowding & Traffic	What is overcrowding? Name one cause of traffic congestion.	State two effects of overcrowding. Give two problems caused by traffic congestion.	Describe overcrowding in Pakistani cities. Describe traffic congestion problems.	Explain why overcrowding occurs. Explain how traffic congestion affects cities.	Assess the impacts of overcrowding in urban areas.	'Traffic congestion is the most serious urban problem.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges G. Challenges – Air Quality & Environment	What is air pollution? Name one cause of poor air quality.	State two causes of air pollution. State two effects of poor air quality.	Describe air pollution in cities. Describe environmental problems caused by urbanisation.	Explain how urbanisation causes air pollution. Explain how pollution affects health.	Assess the environmental impacts of urbanisation.	'Environmental problems are the greatest challenge of urbanisation.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.2: Urbanisation – Opportunities & Challenges H. Challenges – Informal Settlements & Waste Management	What is an informal settlement? Name one example of a slum area in Pakistan.	State two features of informal settlements. State two waste management problems.	Describe informal settlements in Pakistan. Describe waste management problems in cities.	Explain why informal settlements develop. Explain how poor waste management affects cities.	Assess the impacts of informal settlements and waste problems.	'Unplanned settlements are the biggest challenge of urbanisation in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management A. Sustainable Urban Management (Concept)	What is sustainable urban management? What is sustainable development?	State two aims of sustainable urban management. Give two urban problems it addresses.	Describe sustainable urban management. Describe why it is important in Pakistan.	Explain why sustainable urban management is needed. Explain how it improves quality of life.	Assess the importance of sustainable urban management in Pakistan.	'Sustainable urban management is essential for Pakistan's future development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management B. Housing Management – Planned Settlements	What is a planned settlement? Name one feature of planned housing.	State two features of planned settlements. Give two benefits of planned housing.	Describe planned settlements in Pakistan. Describe how planned housing improves living conditions.	Explain how planned settlements reduce overcrowding. Explain how they improve public health.	Assess the effectiveness of planned settlements in Pakistan.	'Planned settlements are the best solution to housing problems.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management C. Housing Management – Self-Help Schemes	What is a self-help scheme? Name one example of a self-help scheme in Pakistan.	State two features of self-help schemes. Give two benefits of upgrading informal settlements.	Describe how self-help schemes improve informal settlements. Describe examples such as Orangi Pilot Project or Khuda Ki Basti.	Explain how self-help schemes improve living conditions. Explain why they are cost-effective.	Assess the advantages of self-help schemes.	'Self-help schemes are more effective than planned settlements.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management D. Self-Help Schemes – Advantages & Limitations	Name one advantage of self-help schemes. Name one limitation.	State two advantages of self-help schemes. State two limitations.	Describe the advantages of self-help schemes. Describe their limitations.	Explain why progress in self-help schemes is slow. Explain why community participation is important.	Assess the advantages and disadvantages of self-help schemes.	'Self-help schemes are a sustainable long-term solution.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management E. Pollution Management – Air Pollution	What is air pollution? Name one cause of air pollution.	State two causes of air pollution. State two ways to reduce air pollution.	Describe air pollution in urban areas. Describe methods to reduce air pollution.	Explain how public transport reduces air pollution. Explain how industrial regulation improves air quality.	Assess the effectiveness of strategies to reduce air pollution.	'Air pollution is the most serious urban environmental problem.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management F. Pollution Management – Water Pollution	What is water pollution? Name one cause of water pollution.	State two causes of water pollution. Give two ways to reduce water pollution.	Describe water pollution in cities. Describe methods to control water pollution.	Explain how sewage treatment reduces water pollution. Explain why industrial waste must be controlled.	Assess the effectiveness of water pollution management.	'Water pollution is the greatest threat to urban areas.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management G. Pollution Management – Land Pollution	What is land pollution? Name one cause of land pollution.	State two causes of land pollution. Give two methods to reduce land pollution.	Describe land pollution in cities. Describe waste management problems.	Explain how recycling reduces land pollution. Explain why waste management is important.	Assess the importance of waste management in cities.	'Improving waste management is the best way to solve urban environmental problems.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.2.3: Sustainable Urban Management H. Sustainable Urban Planning (Advanced Strategies)	What is green infrastructure? What is mixed-use zoning?	State two features of sustainable urban planning. Give two benefits of public transport systems.	Describe sustainable urban planning strategies. Describe how green infrastructure improves cities.	Explain how public transport reduces congestion. Explain how mixed-use zoning improves urban efficiency.	Assess the importance of sustainable planning strategies.	'Sustainable urban planning is the key to solving urban problems.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life A. Meaning of Quality of Life	What is meant by quality of life? Name one factor affecting quality of life.	State two components of quality of life. Give two examples of social indicators.	Describe what is meant by quality of life. Describe factors that influence quality of life.	Explain why quality of life cannot be measured by a single indicator. Explain the importance of measuring quality of life.	Assess the importance of measuring quality of life.	'Quality of life is best measured using a range of indicators.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life B. Social Measures – Calorie Intake	What is calorie intake? State the average daily calorie requirement.	State two reasons why calorie intake is important. Give two causes of low-calorie intake.	Describe calorie intake patterns in Pakistan. Describe the effects of low-calorie intake.	Explain how calorie intake affects quality of life. Explain why malnutrition is a problem in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of calorie intake as an indicator of quality of life.	'Calorie intake is the most important indicator of quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life C. Social Measures – Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	What is infant mortality rate? State Pakistan's approximate IMR.	State two causes of high IMR. Give two reasons why IMR is lower in urban areas.	Describe IMR trends in Pakistan. Describe differences between rural and urban IMR.	Explain why IMR is an important indicator of quality of life. Explain why IMR is higher in rural areas.	Assess the importance of IMR in measuring quality of life.	'Infant mortality rate is the best indicator of quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life D. Social Measures – Literacy Rate	What is literacy rate? State Pakistan's literacy rate.	State two reasons why literacy is important. Give two differences between urban and rural literacy.	Describe literacy patterns in Pakistan. Describe gender differences in literacy.	Explain how literacy improves quality of life. Explain why literacy rates vary between regions.	Assess the importance of literacy as an indicator of development.	'Literacy rate is the most important indicator of quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life E. Social Measures – Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	What is maternal mortality rate? State Pakistan's MMR.	State two causes of high MMR. Give two reasons why MMR is higher in rural areas.	Describe maternal mortality patterns in Pakistan. Describe factors affecting maternal health.	Explain why MMR reflects quality of healthcare. Explain how healthcare improvements reduce MMR.	Assess the importance of MMR as a quality of life indicator.	'Maternal mortality rate is the most important health indicator.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life F. Social Measures – People per Doctor	What is meant by people per doctor? State Pakistan's doctor–patient ratio.	State two problems caused by a high doctor–patient ratio. Give two reasons for uneven distribution of doctors.	Describe healthcare access in Pakistan. Describe differences between urban and rural healthcare.	Explain why doctor shortages occur in rural areas. Explain how improving healthcare access improves quality of life.	Assess the importance of healthcare access as an indicator.	'Access to healthcare is the most important factor affecting quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life G. Economic Measures – GDP per Capita	What is GDP per capita? State Pakistan's approximate GDP per capita.	State two advantages of GDP per capita. Give two limitations of GDP as a measure.	Describe GDP trends in Pakistan. Describe what GDP indicates about living standards.	Explain why GDP does not fully reflect quality of life. Explain how GDP growth affects living standards.	Assess the usefulness of GDP per capita as a measure of development.	'GDP per capita is not a reliable measure of quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life H. Economic Measures – GNI per Capita	What is GNI per capita? Name one source of income included in GNI.	State two differences between GDP and GNI. Give two advantages of GNI.	Describe GNI trends in Pakistan. Describe the role of remittances.	Explain why GNI is often higher than GDP in Pakistan. Explain how remittances improve quality of life.	Assess the usefulness of GNI as a measure of development.	'GNI per capita is a better measure than GDP per capita.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life I. Composite Measure – Human Development Index (HDI)	What is HDI? Name one component of HDI.	State two components of HDI. Give two advantages of using HDI.	Describe how HDI is calculated. Describe Pakistan's HDI position.	Explain why HDI is more reliable than single indicators. Explain how HDI reflects quality of life.	Assess the usefulness of HDI as a measure of development.	'HDI is the most effective measure of quality of life.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.1: Measuring Quality of Life J. Comparing Measures (Evaluation)	Name one economic indicator. Name one social indicator.	State two differences between social and economic indicators. Give two limitations of single indicators.	Describe differences between GDP, GNI and HDI. Describe advantages of composite measures.	Explain why multiple indicators are needed. Explain why income alone is insufficient.	Assess which measure is most useful for Pakistan.	'GNI per capita is a more effective measure of quality of life than HDI.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life A. Meaning & Concept of Variation in QoL	What is meant by quality of life? What is regional disparity?	State two reasons why quality of life varies in Pakistan. Give two examples of variation in quality of life.	Describe how quality of life varies in Pakistan. Describe the concept of uneven development.	Explain why quality of life is uneven in Pakistan. Explain how regional disparities develop.	Assess the causes of variation in quality of life in Pakistan.	'Quality of life in Pakistan varies mainly due to economic factors.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life B. Access to Housing (Urban–Rural Divide)	What is informal housing? Name one feature of planned housing.	State two differences between formal and informal housing. Give two problems of katchi abadis.	Describe housing conditions in urban and rural areas. Describe informal settlements in Pakistan.	Explain how poor housing affects quality of life. Explain why informal settlements develop.	Assess the impact of housing conditions on quality of life.	'Housing quality is the most important factor affecting quality of life.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life C. Healthcare, Education & Technology (Digital Divide)	What is meant by digital divide? Name one healthcare facility.	State two differences in healthcare between urban and rural areas. Give two effects of poor education.	Describe differences in healthcare and education in Pakistan. Describe the digital divide.	Explain why rural areas have limited access to services. Explain how lack of technology affects quality of life.	Assess the importance of access to services in improving quality of life.	'Access to education and healthcare is the main factor affecting quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life D. Employment & Income Differences	What is meant by employment? What is meant by income?	State two differences between rural and urban employment. Give two problems of low income.	Describe employment patterns in urban and rural areas. Describe income differences in Pakistan.	Explain why rural employment is often low-paid and seasonal. Explain how income affects quality of life.	Assess the impact of employment on quality of life.	'Income is the most important factor affecting quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life E. Energy, Food and Water Security	What is meant by energy security? Name one source of water supply.	State two differences in energy access between urban and rural areas. Give two causes of food insecurity.	Describe access to energy, food and water in Pakistan. Describe problems of water supply.	Explain how lack of clean water affects health. Explain how energy shortages affect living standards.	Assess the importance of resource security for quality of life.	'Access to water and energy is more important than income.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life F. Gender Differences in Quality of Life	What is gender inequality? Name one example of gender disparity.	State two differences between male and female literacy. Give two problems faced by women.	Describe gender differences in quality of life in Pakistan. Describe the role of women in society.	Explain why women have lower access to opportunities. Explain how gender inequality affects development.	Assess the impact of gender inequality on quality of life.	'Gender inequality is the main cause of variation in quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life G. Social Group Differences (Income Groups)	What is meant by income group? Name one high-income group.	State two differences between high- and low-income groups. Give two advantages of high income.	Describe differences in quality of life between social groups. Describe how wealth affects access to services.	Explain why low-income groups have lower quality of life. Explain how wealth improves living standards.	Assess the impact of income inequality on quality of life.	'Income inequality is the main reason for variation in quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.2: Variation in Quality of Life H. Impacts of Uneven Quality of Life	Name one impact of uneven quality of life. What is meant by poverty?	State two impacts of uneven development. Give two causes of rural-urban migration.	Describe the impacts of uneven quality of life in Pakistan. Describe rural-urban migration.	Explain how inequality leads to migration. Explain how uneven development affects economic growth.	Assess the impacts of uneven quality of life in Pakistan.	'Uneven quality of life creates more problems than benefits.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life A. Concept of Improving Quality of Life	What is meant by quality of life? What is meant by improving quality of life?	State two ways quality of life can be improved. Give two factors affecting quality of life.	Describe how quality of life can be improved in Pakistan. Describe the role of government in improving quality of life.	Explain why improving quality of life is important for development. Explain how government policies improve quality of life.	Assess the importance of improving quality of life in Pakistan.	'Improving quality of life is essential for Pakistan's development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life B. Healthcare Strategies – Sehat Sahulat Programme (Health Card)	What is the Sehat Sahulat Programme? What is meant by universal health coverage?	State two aims of the Health Card Programme. State two benefits for low-income families.	Describe how the Health Card Programme works. Describe its impact on healthcare access.	Explain how the programme reduces medical costs. Explain how it improves quality of life.	Assess the effectiveness of the Health Card Programme.	'The Health Card Programme is the most effective way to improve quality of life in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life C. Healthcare Strategies – Lady Health Workers (LHW Programme)	What is the LHW Programme? Name one service provided by LHWs.	State two roles of Lady Health Workers. Give two benefits of community healthcare.	Describe how LHWs improve healthcare in rural areas. Describe services provided by LHWs.	Explain how LHWs reduce infant and maternal mortality. Explain why LHWs are important in rural areas.	Assess the effectiveness of the LHW Programme.	'Community-based healthcare is more effective than hospital-based care.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life D. Education Strategies (Taleemi Wazaif, Schools Expansion)	What is literacy? Name one education programme in Pakistan.	State two aims of education strategies. Give two benefits of girls' education.	Describe education strategies used in Pakistan. Describe the role of Taleemi Wazaif.	Explain how education improves quality of life. Explain how education reduces poverty.	Assess the effectiveness of education strategies.	'Education is the most effective way to improve quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life E. Poverty Reduction & Income Improvement	What is poverty? What is meant by income?	State two strategies to reduce poverty. Give two benefits of higher income.	Describe strategies to reduce poverty in Pakistan. Describe employment generation methods.	Explain how higher income improves quality of life. Explain how employment reduces poverty.	Assess the importance of income in improving quality of life.	'Reducing poverty is the most important way to improve quality of life.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life F. Improving Access to Basic Services (Water, Sanitation, Electricity)	What is meant by basic services? Name one basic service.	State two examples of basic services. Give two benefits of clean water supply.	Describe how access to basic services improves quality of life. Describe differences in access to services.	Explain how clean water improves health. Explain how electricity improves living standards.	Assess the importance of access to basic services.	'Access to basic services is more important than income in improving quality of life.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life G. Rural Development & Infrastructure	What is rural development? Name one type of rural infrastructure.	State two benefits of rural roads. Give two examples of rural development projects.	Describe rural development strategies in Pakistan. Describe how infrastructure improves living standards.	Explain how roads improve access to services. Explain how rural development reduces inequality.	Assess the importance of rural development in improving quality of life.	'Rural development is the key to improving quality of life in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 2.3.3: Improving Quality of Life H. Evaluating Effectiveness of Strategies (Strengths & Limitations)	What is meant by effectiveness? Name one limitation of development strategies.	State two strengths of QoL strategies. State two weaknesses of these strategies.	Describe the strengths of quality of life strategies. Describe their limitations.	Explain why funding gaps limit effectiveness. Explain how population growth affects success.	Assess the effectiveness of strategies to improve quality of life.	'Government strategies have been successful in improving quality of life in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?