## Development Dilemmas Revision Checklist

1. How and why do countries develop in different ways?
A. Definitions of development vary as do attempts to measure it

| Specification extract | Explanation | Processes/Models | Case studies/ examples |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exa mine contrasting ways <br> of defining development, <br> using economic criteria <br> and broader social and <br> political measures. |  |  |  |
| Evaluate different ways of <br> mea suring development, <br> including Gross Domestic <br> Product (GDP) per capita, <br> the Human Development <br> Index and measurements <br> of political freedom and <br> comuption. |  |  |  |

B. There remains a large gap between the level of development of the most developed and least developed countries.

| Specification extract | Explanation | Processes/Models | Case studies/examples |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exa mine the extent of the <br> global development gap <br> and how this haschanged <br> over time, using a range of <br> indicators. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| For one developing country <br> in Sub-Saharan Africa, <br> consider recent social, <br> political and economic <br> development and <br> possible ba miers to further <br> progress. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 2. How might the development gap be closed?

A. Development strategies vary in theory.

| Specification extract | Explanation | Processes/Models | Case studies/examples |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Use theories of <br> development to help <br> explain why societies <br> develop overtime, <br> including Rostow's <br> modemisation theory <br> and dependency theory. |  |  |  |
| Levels of development may <br> vary within a country with <br> regional differences <br> evident, especially <br> between an urbancore <br> and a rural periphery. |  |  |  |

B. Types of development vary between top-down and bottom-up strategies.

| Specification extract | Explanation | Processes/Models | Case studies/examples |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Compare the <br> characteristics of top-down <br> and bottom-up strategies in <br> tems of their scale, a ims, <br> funding and technology. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Evaluate the impact of one <br> large topdown <br> project, e.g. a dam, on <br> different groupsof people <br> in a developing country. |  |  |  |
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