**REVISION SHEET FOR 2.3 DIFFERENCES IN DEVELOPMENT**

Define **DEVELOPMENT**:

The case studies used include:

**Less developed**:

**More developed:**

Facts (names, dates and statistics) on my case studies:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF A LACK OF DEVELOPMENT (what does it look like?)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SOCIAL  | ECONOMIC  | POLITICAL  |
|  |  |  |

ENVIRONMENTAL

CASE STUDY REGION 2 – Annotated map to show characteristics of development

CASE STUDY REGION 1 – Annotated map to show characteristics of development

**HOW DEVELOPMENT CAN BE MEASURED**

1. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SOCIAL INDICATORS | ECONOMIC INDICATORS | POLITICAL INDICATORS |
|  |  |  |

Advantages of quantitative:

Problems of quantitative:

1. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Advantages of qualitative:

Problems of qualitative

1. THE BEST INDICATORS ARE:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator | Reason it is best |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |

**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DIFFERENCES IN DEVELOPMENT IN CASE STUDY REGIONS**

Identify at least one example of each in both regions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FACTOR | LED TO BEINGMORE DEVELOPED | LED TO BEING LESS DEVELOPED |
| Natural / Environmental |  |  |
| Socio-cultural |  |  |
| Political |  |  |
| Economic |  |  |

HOW THESE FACTORS ARE CONNECTED:

**STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING THE DIFFERENCES IN DEVELOPMENT:**

Different theories of how development happens:

|  |
| --- |
|  |

What has been attempted:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| INSTIGATORS | WHAT DONE /COULD DO | OUTCOMES |
| Governments |  |  |
| Non-government Organisations (individuals, communities, charities) |  |  |

Geographic Terminology that applies to this standard includes:

How the concepts apply to this standard. Name an example of:

ENVIRONMENT

PROCESS

PATTERN

INTERACTION

PERCEPTION

CHANGE

SUSTAINABILITY