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Central School

Home School Package

**Year :12**



**LESSON Plan**

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| teacher-computer-icons-school-test-education-teaching Teacher | Name :Philip T  Subject :Development Studies |
| download  Week | **1-3** |
| title | Topic : Strand 1 : What is development ?  Lesson number :1-3. periods 1- 5 |
| Learning outcomesLearning outcomes | Student are able to demonstrate understanding of the term development” it’s different level and inequalities at local, regional and world scales |
| TopicIntroduction | **\*Write a report on** the survey findings using different tools of data  Presentation different types of graphs, tables, etc.    **\*Analyze** data on various development indicators of a selected area |
| Catch | Catch phrase for the lesson  .  Inequalities in development exist among people within a community or country. |
| Learners notes 1  Learners notes | Summary  \* In writing up their own report on the findings of the survey they  should be able to see that development is not happening equally  amomg people living in a given community  \* Therefore it is proper to say that development is where people live  a life in which their basic needs and want are stisfied before anyone  can live in luxurious |
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|  | \* Student to write up their draft report and get the teacher to check  \* This will be done in class for the teacher to check for competency  before allow them to do the rest of the questions |
| Assignment | \* This is IA task 1.    \* Topic : Quality of life survey  \* Weight 10% |
| Assessment | This is to enable student to be able to analyse date from the table/graghs and be able to intepret or explain the information in words. |
| Reference ClipartReferences | \*Flint D., Progress and Change in Developing Countries  Basil Blackwell,1991  \* Morrish M., Development in the Third World, OUP, 1991  \*<http://blds.ids.ac.uk/blds/guides/index.htmlBritish>Library for  Development Studies, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, UK  (guide to informatioon all aspects of development) |

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| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\download.jpg  Week | 4 |
| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\title.jpg | Topic : Strand 2 : Economic Development  Sub strand 2.4 Secondary,Tertiary and Quatenary Production  Lesson number :4. periods 1-5 |
| Learning outcomesLearning outcomes | Student are able to demonstrate understanding of the present day strategies for industrialization that can be adopt by developing countries |
| TopicIntroduction | What is industrialisation ?  Have you ever heard of the term industrialisation ?  Do you know where and when industrialisation begin  Why industrialisation is important to economic development ? |
| Catch | Catch phrase for the lesson  For better economic development is to  improve and increase our industries |
| Learners notes 1  Learners notes | Summary Some proposed strategies  \*  Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed  from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods.  Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass  production, and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines.  \*Most of the history of industrialisation in the less developed countries (LDCs) of the capitalist world has been examined under two headings: import‐substituting industrialisation (ISI) and export‐orientated industrialisation (EOI).  \*Establishment of transnational companies  \*\*multinational companies that are oerating in Vanuatu,Digicel, Unelco. small-scale enterprises,retail shop,village bakery& micro-finance Vanwod  \* |
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|  | **\*Define** the term industrialisation  \* **Describe** the main features of the industrial revolution in the early 1800s  \* **Give** examples of strategies for industrialisation that are available to  Pacific Island countries, Transnational companies  \* **Identify** multinational companies, small-scale enterprises and micro-  finance that are operating in Vanuatu. eg Digicel,Unelco. Retail shop in  rural area. Vanwod micro finance  \* **Describe** the role of multinational/transnational companies, agribusinesses  and other forms of foreign direct investment  \* **Evaluate** the importance of small-scale enterprises and micro-finance to the  people and economy of Vanuatu  \* **Discuss** the benefits and drawbacks of industrialisation for Vanuatu using specific  examples |
| Assignment | IA task 2  Topic : possible solution to overcome problem of  food security  \*Task . seminiar presentation  Weight : 10% |
| Assessment | Test. Sub strand 2.3 and 2.4 |
| Reference ClipartReferences | \*T Pretty J., The Earthscan Reader in Sustainable Agriculture, Stylus, 2005,ISBN  1-84407-236-3  \* T Barrientos S., Ethical Sourcing in the Global Food System, Stylus,2006,  ISBN 1-84407-199-5  \* T Purvis M., Exploring Sustainable Development, Stylus, 2004,  ISBN 1-85383-472-6 |

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| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\download.jpg  Week | 5 |
| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\title.jpg | Topic : Sub strand 2.5 : Employment issues  Lesson number : 5. periods 1-5 |
| Learning outcomesLearning outcomes | \*  \*Student are able to demonstrate understanding of the different form of employment and its surrounding issues for developing countries |
| TopicIntroduction | Do you think having a job is important ? Y/N why ?  All forms of work,jobs or employment are essential to livelihood of a person.  For without this no one will survive |
| Catch | Catch phrase for the lesson  Having a job is important because it enable one to make end meet |
| Learners notes 1  Learners notes | Summary  \*  Working, whether paid or unpaid, is good for our health and wellbeing. It contributes to our happiness, helps us to build confidence and self-esteem, and rewards us financially. Because of these benefits, it is **important** to return to work as soon as possible after an illness or injury.  \*In Vanuatu it is important for people to work. the unpaid jobs in rural  areas enable people to have food on the table and sells surplus at the local market to earn some cash for basic goods and services. |
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|  | \* **Define** labour migration and cites examples of labour migration from the  World and the Pacific area.  \* **List** the employment issues in developing countries  \* **Explain** why those employment issues exist in Vanuatu  \* **Describe** theinequalities of employment in developing countries  **\* List** examples of informal employment  \* **Differentiate** between formal and informal employment  \* **Evaluate** the importance of informal employment for developing countries  with specific examples.  \* **Discuss** the factors that cause exploitation of workers  \* **Express** opinions on the exploitation of women and children in the workforce using examples from Vanuatu and other countries  \* |
| Assignment | Task 2 : Continue to work on the seminair |
| Assessment |  |
| Reference ClipartReferences | \*Development Education Project, Teaching Development Issues (7 booklets),  Manchester, UK, 1986  \* Daniels P. et al, Human Geography, Pearson Education, UK,  ISBN 0-582-36799-9  \* <http://devnet.anu.ed.au/Development>Studies Network at the Australian  National University (encourages discussion and exchange of information on  global development issues, including official development  \* <http://blds.ids.ac.uk/blds/guides/index.htmlBritish>Library for Development  Studies, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, UK (guide to information  on all aspects of development) |

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| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\download.jpg  week | 6 |
| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\title.jpg | Topic : Strand 3 : Promoting Development  Sub Strand 3.1  Lesson number : 6 periods 1-5 |
| Learning outcomesLearning outcomes | \*Student are able to demonstrate understanding of the factors that contribute to promoting and hindering development process with special reference to rural areas |
| TopicIntroduction | Ask people what they think slows down economic development in vanuatu and who is responsible to  Sort these out ? |
| Catch | Catch phrase for the lesson  Create an enabling environment for improved trade in services |
| Learners notes 1  Learners notes | Summary  \*Rural development should be seen as development or improvement that is happening in the rural that benefits local people. eg small scale enterprise..poultry, bakery farm etc  \* **Rural development** is the process of improving the [quality of life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quality_of_life) and economic [well-being](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-being) of people living in [rural areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_area), often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_development#cite_note-1)  Rural development has traditionally centered on the [exploitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exploitation_of_natural_resources) of land-intensive [natural resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resource) such as [agriculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture) and [forestry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forestry). However, changes in [global production networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_production_networks) and increased [urbanization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urbanization) have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly [tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism), niche manufacturers, and [recreation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recreation) have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers  \*In short, a bottom-up and concerted effort by the LDCs and their trade and development partners will help to create an environment that is better at meeting the goal of development  \* Neo colonialism is a system in which the former colonial masters of a nation continue to dominate their colonial countries such countries despite them being independent mainly in economical aspects of development  \* Unfair trade occur when export is dominated by primary products,unfavourable term of trade, Bop crisis,high import intensity, lack of co-odination,steep depreciation  \* Trade is important- Increased employment in export industries and related  industries which can lead to rising per capita incomes and also stronger  Human **Development** Index score.  \***Investment.** The government may invest in public sector investment. For example, building schools, hospitals, better roads. This investment can give a return on the investment which helps to boost productive capacity and increase economic growth.  **\*Evaluate** the influences of neo- colonialism in Vanuatu, and how it  might be reduced  \* The result of **neo**-**colonialism** is that foreign capital is used for the exploitation rather than for the development of the less developed parts of the world. Investment under **neo**-**colonialism** increases rather than decreases the gap between the rich and the poor countries of the world.  \* Vanuatu must come up with its own development approach that hinges on a free society and on the cultures and beliefs of the its people, Inclusive participation, which is more inclusive and involves the participation and opinion of the grassroots.we should decide what we want to do. |
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|  | \* Define rural development  \* **Define** top-down development and bottom up development  \* **Describe** the key features of top-down development & bottom up development  \* **Discuss** why a rural development project must be in harmony with the  traditional way of life of rural communities.  \* **Explain** the importance of the bottom-up approach to development.  \* **Explain** how factors such as decentralisation, micro-finance and community-based organisations are promoting rural development in Vanuatu  **\*Present** a report on strategies for rural development used in different  countries, e.g. land reform in China, cooperatives in India, etc.  \*Define neo-colonialism  \* **Describe** the concept of unfair trading for developing countries  \* **Discuss** why trade is important and how it benefits countries at  different levels of development using relevant examples.  \* Explain why some countries are forced to take out large loans, e.g. for  Infrastructure project  **Evaluate** the influences of neo- colonialism in Vanuatu, and how it  might be reduced.  \*Express opinions on whether Vanuatu is truely economically independent  \*List exmaple of the work of charitable organisation in Vanuatu.  \* **Discuss** the reasons why aid agencies give support to development in Vanuatu  **\* Discuss** the reasons why aid agencies give support to development in Vanuatu  \* **Explain** how factors such as decentralisation, micro-finance and community-based organisations are promoting rural development in Vanuatu  \* **Define** international debt  \* **Describe** the features of international debt crisis  \* **Describe** the concept of unfair trading for developing countries.  \* **Differentiate** between colonialism and neo-colonialism  \* **Explain** why some countries have large international debts, e.g. imports exceeding exports, raw materials dominating exports, large loans, etc.  \* **Explain** the impacts of international debt on developing countries  \* **Discuss** why trade is important and how it benefits countries at  different levels of development using relevant examples  \* **Explain** how neo-colonialism is related to multinational companies, international trade, aid and debt.  \* Explain why some countries are forced to take out large loans, e.g. for infrastructure projects  \* **Evaluate** the influences of neo- colonialism in Vanuatu, and how it  might be reduced.  \* **Express** opinions on whether Vanuatu is truly economically independent  \* **Identify** the roles of local and national organisations, aid agencies and charities in Vanuatu.  \* **List** examples of the work of charitable organisations in Vanuatu  \* **Explain** the challenges/problems arising from receiving foreign aid in Vanuatu  \* **Evaluate** the work of local and national organisations, aid agencies and charities in the development process of Vanuatu. |
| Assignment | IA task 2 Due |
| Assessment | Revision Test Strand 3 |
| Reference ClipartReferences | \* Flint D., Progress and Change in Developing Countries, Basil  Blackwell,1991  \* T Morrish M., Development in the Third World, OUP, 1991  \*<http://devnet.anu.ed.au/Development>Studies Network at the Australian National University (encourages discussion and exchange of information on global development issues, including official development aid) |

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| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\download.jpg  week | 7 |
| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\title.jpg | Topic : Strand 4 :Development and Environment **DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT**  Lesson number : 6 : periods 1-5 |
| Learning outcomesLearning outcomes | Student are able to demonstrate understanding of the key aspects of the natural environment, harmful effects of development on the environment, and hoe environment security can be attained in the face of current human activities |
| TopicIntroduction | \*The earth’s environment has change and will continue to change, these will be in the name of development.  \* What are some examples of these changes- positive ones and negative ones |
| Catch | Catch phrase for the lesson  Human has greatly impacted the earths environment |
| Learners notes 1  Learners notes | Summary  **\* Environmental degradation** is the **deterioration** of the **environment** through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the **destruction** of ecosystems; habitat **destruction**; the extinction of wildlife; and pollution. ... When natural habitats are destroyed or natural resources are depleted, the **environment** is **degraded**. Environmental degradation are defined as actions taken by people that cause the planet Earth or its systems (air, water, etc.) to become damaged or harmed in some way that cannot be useful to living organism including man.  **5 Major Environmental Problems– Discussed!**   * Ozone Depletion, Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming: All the three physical phenomena are related to one another to a great extent. ... * Desertification: ... * Deforestation: ... * Loss of Biodiversity: ... * Disposal of Wastes:   \* When people don't have enough food, water, shelter, or the natural resources needed to live, that creates unstable situations.  \* Sustainnable development refers to economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources  \* Logging, large scale logging may leads to soil erosion when replanting is no done.. Sand minning leads to fast coastal erosion etc.  \* There should be more awareness program carry out throughout the country to make people aware of the risk of envoronment degradation  \*Some common renewable source of energy available to Pacific people eg solar energy etc  \* These sources are important because of the cost involved and their availability, The  Pacific have small weak economywhich mean we connot meet the cost of continue imports of fuel |
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|  | **\* Define environment degradation, environmental security, and sustainable**  **development.**  **\* Examples of environmental degradation in Vanuatu, logging etc**  **\* Discuss with specific examples some of the impacts of different types of**  **environmental degradation in Vanuatu**  **\* Explain how environmental degradation can result from economic**  **development in one or more Pacific island nations**  **\* Define** sustainable development  **\* Identify** ways in which the environment in Vanuatu is being degraded  **\* List** the environmental issues in Vanuatu  **\* List** the main causes of environmental degradation  **\* Discuss** with specific examples some of the impacts of different types of  environmental degradation in Vanuatu  **\* Explain** the importance of environmental security and sustainable  development  **\* Describe** strategies for reducing pollution in Vanuatu  \* **Explain** how sustainable development can offset the effects of climate  change.  \* **Explain** how sustainable development can offset the effects of climate  Change  \* **Suggest** strategies to address the environmental issues in Vanuatu  \* **Propose** strategies for the management of resources for sustainable  \* List strategies for environment conservation e.g. tree planting, observing  traditional taboos, etc.  development  \* **Propose** strategies for the management of resources for sustainable  development  **\* Define** energy and **identify** the main sources of energy available in the  Pacific  \*. **Explain** why energy security is important in the Pacific and Vanuatu  \* **Describe** the factors which affect energy security in the Pacific and  Vanuatu  \* **Discuss** the major challenges for sustainable use of energy in the Pacific  \* **Explain** why it is essential to move towards the use of renewable sources  of energy  \* **Describe** the land ownership system in Vanuatu  \* Propose possible solutions to the problems of land issues in Vanuatu  \* **Discuss** the importance of land resources in Vanuatu using specific  examples. |
| Assignment |  |
| Assessment | Revision test Strand 4 |
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| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\download.jpg  week | 8 |
| G:\Home Learning Packages\Documents for SHEFA Schools Principal\title.jpg | Topic : Strand 5 : Social,Cultural,Spiritual and  Political Development.**AND ENVI: SOCIAL, CULTURAL, SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT RONMENT**  Lesson number : 8 : periods 1-5 |
| Learning outcomesLearning outcomes | \* Students are able to demonstrate understanding of the principal features of human social life, and how “development” and “development planning” should enable everyone to have full access to health and educational facilities, employment opportunities, security and other basic human rights. |
| TopicIntroduction | Human life is not entirely based on economic improvement. There is a whole range of other things that makes a life of a person meaningful  And enjoyable. |
| Catch | Catch phrase for the lesson  What are the three things that will make you happy? |
| Learners notes 1  Learners notes | \* the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.  \* The **impact** of so many humans on the environment takes two major forms: consumption of **resources** such as land, food, water, air, fossil fuels and minerals. waste products as a result of consumption such as air and water pollutants, toxic materials and greenhouse gases.  \* **Maintaining** a proper **balance between** population and utilization of **resources** is called sustainable development. your answer is here ! Explanation: There is a **need to maintain** a proper **balance between** population and utilization of **resources**  **\*** Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death. They apply regardless of where you are from, what you believe or how you choose to live your life. They can never be taken away, although they can sometimes be restricted – for example if a person breaks the law, or in the interests of national security.  These basic rights are based on shared values like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and independence.  These values are defined and protected by law.  **\*** Run a public campaign **to** drive change across the industry and enable the public **to** choose slavery-free hotels; Influence legislation at a parliamentary level **to** bring about standards **to prevent human trafficking** and modern slavery in the hotel industry.  Various **human rights** violations occur at different stages of the **trafficking** cycle, including unassailable **rights** such as: the **right** to life, liberty, and security; the **right** to freedom of movement; and the **right** not to be subjected to torture and/or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment.  **\* Some of the five more common political systems around the world include:**   * Democracy. * Republic. * Monarchy. * Communism. * Dictatorship.   **Monarchy is a form of government in which a single family rules from generation to generation. The power, or sovereignty, is personified in a single individual.**  **There are two main types of monarchy that differ based on the level of power held by the individual or family currently in power. Absolute monarchy exists when the monarch has no or few legal limitations in political matters. Constitutional monarchies, which are more common, exist when the monarch retains a distinctive legal and ceremonial role but exercises limited or no political power.**  **\***  A republic is a government form that is ruled by the people.  **\* Democracy** is a **form of government** in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. **Democracy** allows people to participate equally—either directly or through elected representatives—in the proposal, development, and creation of laws.  **\*** In politics, **transparency** is used as a means of holding public officials accountable and fighting corruption. When a **government**'s meetings are open to the press and the public, its budgets may be reviewed by anyone, and its laws and decisions are open to discussion, it is seen as **transparent**.  **\*Good governance** is participatory. Provide an opportunity for anyone affected by or interested in a decision to take part in the process of making that decision.  **\*T**he importance of good governance will indeed eradicate the means of corruption. Both the goods and services will be distributed evenly to its constituent. It also promotes community confidence and encourages local governments to remember that they are acting on behalf of their community and helps them to understand the importance of having open and ethical processes which adhere to the law and stand up to scrutiny.  \*  \*  \* |
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|  | \* **Define** demographic terms relating to population change.  \* **Outline** the main reasons for population change (e.g. Better health care,  education, government policies, drought, war, disease).  \* **Describe** the impacts of population growth on the different aspects of  development, people and resources.  \* **Discuss** population policies followed in different countries (Government  policies restricting family size, voluntary family planning, increased  economic development, education of women, better health care, etc.).  \* **Explain** the need to keep a balance between population and resources.  \* **Assess** issues in the planning process – vision, goals, setting priorities,  human resources, savings and capital formation, role of external assistance,  etc.  \* **Express** opinions on the best options for the future development of local  communities  \* **Promote** effective measures that can be taken to minimize the problems of  population growth  \* **Suggest** ways to maintain a balance between population and resources  \* **State** a person’s basic human rights according to the UN declaration of  human rights and the constitution of Vanuatu.  \* **Identify** some of the ways that a lack of human security delays  development, e.g. lack of food in times of war, effect of drugs and human  trafficking on the development of human resources.  \* **Describe** the different forms of human insecurity, e.g. human trafficking, child  labour, war and conflict, disputes due to islandism or land issues, etc  \* **Advocate** specific examples of ways in which human insecurity can be  overcome, including the role of individuals, governments, international  organizations and NGOs.  \* **Evaluate** the effectiveness of the different forms of attempts to minimizing  the problems of human insecurity.  \* **Give** examples of political systems with freedom (e.g. democratic states)  and those with limited freedom and planned development (e.g. communist  states, Islamic republics).  \* **Outline** the Impact of different political systems on individual freedom  and socioeconomic development.  \* **Describe** the importance of honesty and transparency in good governance  which is a reflection of our values at all levels of society.  \* **Explain** how poverty and environmental degradation in the 21st century  can be alleviated by government interventions at a local, national and  international level.  \* **Assess** practical aspects of good governance in Vanuatu – efficient  service delivery, transparency, accountability, lack of corruption, etc.  \* **Suggest** different ways with which political systems and governments can  control the production, consumption and distribution of resources, in  reducing poverty and environmental degradation.  \* **Give** examples of conflict resolution at personal and community level in  Vanuatu society.  \* **Explain** how each of the following spiritual principles can foster  development: unity in diversity; equity and justice; equality of the sexes;  trustworthiness and moral leadership; and independent investigation of  truth.  \* **Explain** why for some people, spiritual aspects of life are more than  materials one,whereas for others ,they are unimportan.  \* **Express** opinion on the importance of using spiritual principles as a basis  for development.  \* **Evaluate** the effectiveness of spiritual principles such as love, honesty,  prayer, humility, sacrifice, patience, tolerance, detachment, etc. in  development. |
| Assignment |  |
| Assessment | Revision test Strand 5 |
| Reference ClipartReferences |  |