

CAPE GEOGRAPHY UNIT II

MODULE 3

Term 1- September-December

1 double session per week

September

1. Development and Under-development

- (i) Definition of development, underdevelopment and sustainable development.
- (iv) Identify Economic and non-economic indicators of development.
- (v) Describe the Strengths & weaknesses of economic and non-economic indicators of development.
- (vi) The representation of the data collected in the form of charts, graphs and maps.
- (vii) Analysis of disparities from the data collected.

October

2. Definition of regions

- i. Describe the different types of regions namely, International, National and Intra-national/local
- ii. Describe the different types of national regions (Homogeneous, Nodal, Planning/Programming region).
- iii. Discuss at least 4 reasons why planning is important at the national or supra/international level

3. Global Disparities in Development

- (i) Definitions of poverty, life expectancy, gender.
- (ii) Global disparities in income, poverty, life expectancy and education, including gender disparities.

November

3. Global Disparities in Development

(iii) Rostow's model, Colonialism, Dependency model and their utility in explaining disparities in development between Britain and the Caribbean.

- ❖ For all models, discuss the characteristics, assumptions, criticisms and applicability of the model.
- ❖ Colonialism- look at the effects on spatial development in the Caribbean (opening effects of plantations, establishment of towns and the growth of mining centres)
-Discuss some post-colonial development strategies (namely industrialization by invitation, Puerto Rico Boot Strap, import Substitution, Education, Transnationals, Trade Policies (CARICOM-look at role to reduce disparity and roles in general), Shelter strategies, infrastructural development)

NB. Students should be able to write essays about Industrialization by invitation, import substitution and Boot strap).

(iv) The concept of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (include, for example, the role of disasters, debt burden, technology and government policy) and its utility in explaining disparities in development between Britain and the Caribbean.

December

3. Global Disparities in Development

(v) The consequences of global disparities (economic, political, environmental and social consequences).

Term 2- January to March

January

4. Regional Disparities in Development

- (i) Myrdal's cumulative causation model.
- (ii) The application of Myrdal's cumulative causation model to an understanding of regional disparities in income, poverty or health in a specific country. (Malaysia and Brazil)
- (iii) Apply Spearman's rank correlation coefficient to measure disparities.

January-February

5. Local Disparities in Development

- (i) Friedman's core-periphery model.
- (ii) The application of Friedman's core-periphery model to an understanding of urban-rural disparities in levels of economic development within a specific country.
- (iii) Apply Spearman's rank correlation coefficient to measure disparities.
- (iv) Discuss 4 reasons, spatial equity as a regional development objective is important.

Assess CARICOM and the role it plays in reducing spatial disparities within and among Caribbean- countries

February-March

5. Measures to overcome Disparities

- (i) Aid-forms or types, global patterns (donors, recipients), impact, effectiveness, conditionality.
- (ii) Debt relief.
- (iii) Appropriate technology.

THIRD TERM-April

Revision