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Economics Revision Map OCR A2 Economics – Module 2886: Economics of Development

This revision map is designed to help you plan your revision of the OCR AS Economics examination (Unit 2886) on the Economics of Development. It maps (as far as our resources allow) the OCR syllabus against a wide range of free revision resources that you can find on Tutor2u. Each resource is hyperlinked - so you open the resource direct from this revision map.

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Online Learning Resource of the Year 2003

HOW TO USE THIS REVISION MAP

This revision map provides links to a selection of free resources on tutor2u for students taking the OCR AS Unit 2886 examination.

The map is not intended to provide a complete list of all the revision you should do before the exam. But hopefully it will provide some useful materials that will help supplement your teacher's resources and other materials you are using for revision.

We recommend highlighting or marking each resource once you have visited the site.

We also recommend trying the interactive quizzes fairly often during your revision – so that you can track your progress. There are over 1,000 AS standard questions for Economics students alone on tutor2u – plenty to keep you tested!

Please note, you will need a recent version of your favourite internet browser (we recommend Internet Explorer) to get full benefit from the interactive quizzes.

Please send feedback about this revision map to Jim Riley at jimriley@tutor2u.net so that we can develop the resource for future students.

Best wishes and GOOD LUCK from everyone at Tutor2u

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THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT

Candidates should be able to:

- Define development in terms of material and non-material progress
- Distinguish between development and growth
- Understand the limitations of national income statistics in measuring development
- Understand the HDI and how it improves on national income statistics

- The meaning and definition of development. Growth and development
- Measurement: the limitations of national income statistics and the use of the Human Development Index
- The range of terms used to identify economies at different stages of development: developing and developed. Sub-division of developing economies to include low and middle income countries
- Transition economies, and newly industrialised countries
- Differentiated development within developed economies

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Introduction to Development Economics		
Economics of Development		
Measuring Development		
Less Developed Countries		
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ECONOMIES AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Candidates should be able to:

- Understand how the sectors in an economy can be identified and classified;
- Apply these classifications to different types of developing country and to different regions within more developed countries;
- Understand the economic, cultural, political and social influences that have determined an economy's level of development;
- Analyse how these influences have had impacts on different economies and regions.

- The characteristics of different types of developing economy. Similarities and differences between them
- The sectors of an economy: primary, secondary, tertiary and guaternary, formal and informal, rural and urban, traditional and modern
- The economic, political and social influences on development and their occurrence in different types of developing economy: culture, system of government, colonial background, economic system

Types of Economic Sector		
Categorising Countries		
Objectives of Economic Development		
Market Approaches to Development		
State Approaches to Development		
Finance, Debt and Terms of Trade		
Social Capital and Cohesion		

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THEORIES AND MODELS LINKED TO DEVELOPMENT

Candidates should be able to:

- Explain the difference between absolute and comparative advantage
- Evaluate how external trade can promote economic development and growth
- Understand the assumptions and predictions of the theories and models of economic development and growth
- Understand the limitations of the theories and models
- Apply the theories and models to actual cases
- Discuss their usefulness in the understanding of the process and problems of development

- The content and limitations of models and theories linked with development
- Absolute and comparative advantage the basis for trade, gains from trade and the role of trade in development
- Rostow's model the stages of growth
- The Harrod-Domar model the role of saving and investment
- Lewis' model the role of structural change
- Dependency theory relationships and links between developed and developing economies and regions
- Balanced and unbalanced growth theory the approach to industrialisation

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	Introduction to Models of Development		
	Balanced Growth Theory		
	Comparative Advantage Theory		
	<u>Dependency Theory</u>		
	Harrod-Domar Model		
	<u>Lewis Model</u>		
	Rostow Model		
	Unbalanced Growth Model		

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PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Candidates should be able to:

- Understand the problems faced by developing economies
- Analyse the causes of the problems faced by developing economies
- Analyse the implications of these problems for future development
- Distinguish between problems arising from within the economy and those relating to external factors
- Discuss the relative importance of the different problems
- Discuss the links between domestic and international problems
- Evaluate the extent to which developing economies have similar underlying problems

- The causes and the implications of the problems faced by developing economies
- Domestic problems: environment and sustainability, factor endowment, population change and migration, poverty and inequality, savings rates and capital accumulation, structural change, unemployment and underemployment, weaknesses of financial markets, price instability, and government failure
- International problems: patterns of trade, balance of payments, dependency, foreign debt, terms of trade, international capital flows, exchange rate fluctuations
- The impact of globalisation and the activities of multi-national companies
- Similarities and differences between different types of developing economy

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	Export and Import Penetration	
	Foreign Aid	
	<u>Globalisation</u>	
	Population and Migration	
	Structural Issues and Unemployment	
	<u>Sustainability</u>	
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POLICIES TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT

Candidates should be able to:

- Understand the role of domestic and international institutions in tackling problems of development
- Discuss their relative importance and success
- Analyse the effectiveness of market and state approaches to promoting development
- Understand the scope of domestic and international policies to promote development
- Explain how such policies seek to address the problems of developing countries
- Assess the effectiveness and limitations of these policies

- The operation and limitations of policies to promote development. The role of governments, non-government organisations, the IMF, World Bank and World Trade Organisation. Their contribution and effectiveness in the promotion of development
- The alternative approaches to economic development through the free market and state planning
- Domestic policies: resource improvement and management, promotion of sectoral change, industrialisation, population control, structural adjustment programmes, macro-economic stabilisation
- International policies including those of the European Union: export promotion and import substitution, foreign debt management, foreign aid, foreign direct investment, trade agreements and trade liberalisation, currency stabilisation

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Government Policy and Development			
International Monetary Fund			
<u>Multinationals</u>			
World Bank			
World Trade Organisation			