

# Edexcel A Geography GCSE

## Topic 5: Global Development Glossary of Definitions

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**Bottom-Up Project** - A small scheme that is planned and controlled by NGOs/Charities with local communities themselves in order to help the local area and people in need.

**Corruption** - Corruption in governments means that they are dishonest or steal money (usually from aid or originally for the people) to maintain power and increase financial gain.

**Economic Inequality** - The difference in wealth between the richest 10% of a country's population and the poorest 10%.

**Foreign Policy** - A country's policies and government agreements regarding other countries. This can control tourism, business investment and aid.

**Frank's Dependency Model** - Describes neo-colonialism and how a country can gain control over a neo-colony through exploitation and economic dependency.

**GDP** - The value of all produce and spending within a country. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product.

**GDP per capita** - The value of all produce and spending within a country, divided by the population.

**Governance** - The management of a place or group of people.

**Human Development Index** - A measure of several indicators including life expectancy, inequality and education.

**Indicator** - A way of measuring development, which focuses on social, economic or environmental aspects.

**Infant Mortality Rate** - The fraction of children under 5 years old that die compared to the total number of births.

**Informal Work** - Self-employed or temporary work, which provides a small wage and limited benefits/insurance.

**Life Expectancy** - The average number of years an individual is likely to live, determined at birth.

**Literacy Rate** - The percentage of the population that can read and write.

**Lower Income Country (LIC)** - A country of low wealth and a limited level of development.

**Middle Income Country (MIC)** - A country of sufficient wealth and a good level of development.

**Military Pact** - An agreement between countries to help defend their countries and provide military assistance when needed.

**Non-Government Organisation (NGO)** - A company or organisation that operates separate from the government and does not aim to make a profit (e.g. charities, universities).



**Pollution Levels** - The volume of pollution in the air or water.

**Poverty Line** - The minimum amount of income a person needs to live adequately.

**Primary Industry** - Employment and businesses that produce raw materials, such as farming, mining and fishing.

**Quality of Life** - The standard of living of a person or a community. Many factors can affect this including health, comfort and access to services.

**Quaternary Industry** - Employment and businesses in finance, technology or research.

**Respiratory Conditions** - Illnesses that affect your breathing, for example asthma or lung disease.

**Rostow's Modernisation Theory** - The development of a country takes five stages of growth: Traditional Society, Pre-Conditions for Take Off, Take Off, Drive to Maturity, Mass Consumption.

**Secondary Industry** - Employment and businesses that manufacture or process raw materials into goods, for example weaving cotton into fabric.

**Social Inequality** - The difference in quality of life between groups in society such as incomes, age, gender, ethnicity and disabilities.

**Squatter Settlements** - Clusters of temporary housing which migrants or low income families live in, often built on unfavourable land.

**Territorial Dispute** - Disagreements between countries over who owns and governs an area of land.

**Tertiary Industry** - Employment and businesses that provide services to the public. For example, teaching, nursing, retail.

**Transnational Company (TNC)** - A business that operates in more than one country.

**Top-Down Project** - A large-scale scheme to improve development, organised by the government or a large TNC. The benefits of the scheme should trickle down to poorer families in the community.

**Topography** - The shape and relief of the land ie. mountainous, low-lying, flat, etc.

