

Edexcel Geography GCSE

Development Dynamics

Flashcards

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Brandt Line



Brandt Line

A line that divides developed and developing countries on the world map.



Bottom-Up Project



Bottom-Up Project

A small scheme, organised by an NGO or charity, that aims to help the poorest families.



Capitalism



Capitalism

An economic and political system where trade and other sectors of the economy such as manufacturing are run by private companies for profit. They believe that the richer the country, the more developed it can be.



Colonialism



Colonialism

The act of getting control over another country, this involves occupying their land and results in exploitation of people and the country's resources.



Communism



Communism

A system which believes that the population should be classless and equal financially. Goods and the means of production are owned communally (often by the state) instead of being owned by private companies so everyone has access to what they need.



Corruption



Corruption

Governments that are dishonest or steal money to remain in power or for financial gain.



Economic Inequality



Economic Inequality

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



Frank's Dependency Model



Frank's Dependency Model

Describes neo-colonialism and how a country can gain control over a neo-colony through exploitation and economic dependency.



GDP



GDP

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



GDP per capita



GDP per capita

The value of all produce and spending within a country, divided by the population.



Governance



Governance

The management of a place or group of people.



Human Development Index (HDI)



Human Development Index

A measure of several indicators including life expectancy, inequality and education.



Indicator



Indicator

A way of measuring development, which focuses on the social, economic or environmental development.



Infant Mortality Rate



Infant Mortality Rate

The fraction of children under 5 years old that die compared to the total number of births.



Informal Work



Informal Work

Self-employed or temporary work, which provides a small wage and limited health regulations.



Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy

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



Lower Income Country (LIC)



Lower Income Country (LIC)

A country of low wealth and a limited level of development.



Middle Income Country (MIC)



Middle Income Country (MIC)

A country of sufficient wealth and a good level of development.



Non-Government Organisation (NGO)



Non-Government Organisation (NGO)

A company or organisation that operates separate from the government, but doesn't aim to make a profit (e.g. charities, universities).



Pollution Levels



Pollution Levels

The volume of pollution in the air or water.



Poverty Line



Poverty Line

The minimum amount of income a person needs to live adequately.



Quality of Life



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.



Respiratory Conditions



Respiratory Conditions

Illnesses that affect your breathing, for example asthma or lung disease.



Rostow's Modernisation Theory



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.



Social Inequality



Social Inequality

The difference in quality of life between the highest income family and lowest income household.



Squatter Settlements



Squatter Settlements

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



Top-Down Project



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



Topography

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

