

absolute poverty

not having access to minimum necessities or essentials for living

agribusiness

the large-scale, organised production of food, farm machinery and supplies as well as the storage, sale and distribution of farm commodities, for profit

apartheid

the racial, political and economic segregation of non-European peoples

assimilation

the social process of absorbing one cultural group into another

bolls

spherical-shaped fruits of cotton and flax

Bt cotton	cotton that has been genetically engineered to control tobacco budworms, bollworms and pink bollworms
cash cropping	the growing of crops that, when harvested, are sold to make quick return in the form of money (this contrasts with crops grown primarily for the use of the growers and their families)
comparative (relative) poverty	poor in comparison with other members of a society
concessional terms	at less than a market return on the money invested or provided
cottage industry	a system of employment in which rural laborers or craftspeople, with the help of their families, work at home to produce goods for sale

development

a process of change that involves an improvement in the quality of life as perceived by the people undergoing change; it is usually focused on reducing poverty; the nature of development will vary, depending on the context in which it is occurring

disparity

inequality or difference in some respect

euphemism

an innocuous or rather bland term substituted for one considered to be offensive or socially unacceptable

export-oriented growth

the expansion of industrial or agricultural activities that aim to produce goods for sale abroad as a means of generating national income

formal sector

the formal economy with its regulated economic and legal institutions

<p>gross national income (GNI) per capita</p>	<p>the total market value of goods and services produced in an economy over a year, divided by the total population of a country</p>
<p>household subsistence work</p>	<p>growing just enough food for your own needs with nothing left over to sell</p>
<p>informal sector</p>	<p>the part of a national economy that is involved in providing productive labour or service without formal systems of control and payment, and which usually operates without official recognition</p>
<p>infrastructure</p>	<p>the installations that provide the framework for an economy and which facilitate industrial, agricultural and urban activities, such as transport, communications and public utilities</p>
<p>labour-intensive</p>	<p>an activity or industry that requires a comparatively large workforce, while usually not needing a large capital investment</p>