

---

1. <b>formal sector</b>	the area of economic activity that is formally recorded by the state; that is, the area in which it can intervene either directly or indirectly
2. <b>guest worker</b>	a foreign worker who is permitted to enter a country temporarily in order to take a job for which there is a shortage of domestic labour
3. <b>informal sector</b>	economic activities that are not regulated by labour and taxation laws or monitored for inclusion in gross domestic product estimates
4. <b>mega-city</b>	a very large urban agglomeration of at least 8 million inhabitants
5. <b>microcredit</b>	the extension of small loans to entrepreneurs who are too poor to qualify for traditional bank loans; in developing countries especially, microcredit enables very poor people to engage in self-employment projects that generate income
6. <b>new international division of labour</b>	late twentieth century set of global economic relationships characterised by the growing dominance of service industries in the global economic core (that is, the developed countries) and an associated shift of manufacturing to parts of the developing world
7. <b>overruralisation</b>	more rural residents than the economy of a rural area can sustain
8. <b>overurbanisation</b>	more urban residents than the economy of a city can support
9. <b>primate city</b>	a city that dominates the urban system, government, economy and culture of a region or country
10. <b>squatter settlement</b>	a roughly built dwelling that is characteristic of those in many cities in the developing world; generally inhabited by migrants from rural areas seeking employment; also known as a spontaneous settlement

---