

1. marginal	barely adequate or within a lower limit	17. trickle-down effect	the theory that economic growth will ultimately benefit all; according to this theory, investments in industrialisation and economic growth will generate income, the benefits of which will eventually trickle down to the poor
2. monoculture	commercial agriculture in which farms or areas produce a single crop or type of livestock, year after year	18. winnow	the process of separating the chaff (waste) from grain by casting it into the air
3. paddy	an irrigated or flooded field where rice is grown		
4. parent company	the company owning the majority of the voting stock of another corporation		
5. piecework	work paid for according to the quantity produced		
6. pogrom	an organised persecution or extermination of a nation, religious or ethnic minority		
7. poverty	the inability to meet the basic needs for food clothing and shelter; the absence of money, goods or the means of subsistence		
8. qualitative indicator	a quality that can be used as a basis for comparison between places or things, and which is not easily measured or quantified, such as freedom and happiness		
9. quantitative indicator	a numerical measure of something that can be counted or quantified and which can then be used as a basis for comparison between places or things, such as income and life expectancy		
10. rural-urban migration	the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas		
11. sadza	cooked, pulverised grain meal that is the staple food in Zimbabwe		
12. self-sufficient	the situation whereby a community or country can meet all its own needs; it is sometimes referred to as 'economic independence'		
13. squatter settlement	unplanned, slum-like settlement dominated by makeshift dwellings built of scrap timber, iron and even cardboard; they often develop on the outskirts of a city		
14. subsidiary company	a company that is completely controlled by another company		
15. subsistence agriculture	an agricultural system in which products are produced for consumption by the farmer's household rather than for sale		
16. sustainable development	processes of development or change that benefit local peoples but do not interfere with the balance in interrelationships between organisms and their environment, which is essential for the survival of both; they are processes that are able to continue indefinitely		