**ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**Geography**: It covers all economic activities that are based on the extraction of goods and natural resources. The main activities of the primary sector are agriculture, fishing, logging, mining, energy production and water collection, so that they are fundamentally linked to the rural area. These constitute the basic supply of resources and supplies for the other activities.

**Primary sector – extraction of raw materials – mining, fishing and agriculture.**

**Government**: When it comes to the economy, governments set economic rules known as regulations, collect taxes, and spend money. The idea is that they use public funds to provide services that anyone and everyone should have equal access to, and set the rules of the game for everything else. private services to happen in a fair way. By setting rules and regulations, governments create the framework in which markets operate. Mostly we think of regulations as governments telling us what to pay an employee less than minimum wage, don’t pour toxins in a river, don’t sell spoiled food. But governments can also regulate the economy in more behind-the-scenes ways, like establishing property rights, issuing money, and regulating the stock market.

**Regulating the prices of products to the public,**

**Culture**: Economic research usually treats cultural identity and individual preferences as exogenous fixed factors on which to develop analyses and draw conclusions. In contrast, other social sciences such as anthropology, sociology and psychology operate on the principle that culture and individual preference may evolve and be influenced by their environments.

**Evaluate the results of an investment in an activity.**

**Lack of freedom**: For well over a hundred years, the economic world has been engaged in a great intellectual debate. On one side of this debate have been those philosophers and economists who advocate an economic system based on private property and free markets—or what one might call economic freedom. The key ingredients of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to compete in markets, and protection of person and property. Institutions and policies are consistent with economic freedom when they allow voluntary exchange and protect individuals and their property.

**Countries like Venezuela that are in the worst conditions.**

**Property rights**: The property rights component is an assessment of the ability of individuals to accumulate private property, secured by clear laws that are fully enforced by the state. It measures the degree to which a country’s laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws. It also assesses the likelihood that private property will be expropriated and analyzes the independence of the judiciary, the existence of corruption within the judiciary, and the ability of individuals and businesses to enforce contracts.

**If residents owned a river they control upstream emissions.**

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