

Economic Growth

- Means a country makes more goods and services.
- Can create jobs and money, but can also harm the environment.

Benefits of Growth

- **More Jobs** – companies hire more workers.
- **Higher Incomes** – people earn more money.
- **Better Products** – new and improved things.
- **New Technology** – faster internet, better medicine, etc.

Costs of Growth

- **Job Loss** – machines or moving jobs to other countries.
- **Pollution & Deforestation** – hurts nature and climate.
- **Overconsumption** – people buy too much, creating waste.
- **Big Companies Dominate** – small businesses struggle.
- **Multinational Corporations** – may harm local businesses and nature.

Environmental Costs

- **Overfishing** – fewer fish and harm to ocean life.
- **Deforestation** – loss of animal homes, less clean air, climate change.

Balancing Growth

- Growth should help people **and** protect the planet.
- Smart choices mean fair benefits for everyone.

Externalities (Side Effects)

- **Negative (Costs):** pollution, health problems, waste.
- **Positive (Benefits):** cleaner air from renewable energy, healthier communities.

Policy Example

- **Plastic Bag Ban:**
 - Positive → less plastic waste, safer oceans, reusable bags.
 - Negative → more paper bags, which also harm the environment.

Key Idea

- Good policies look at **both costs and benefits**.
- Goal: grow the economy while protecting people and nature for the future.