Questions and Answers

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Author Note

Only supporting response to three statements

The world is not flat

Lately, we can observe that the people advocating the flat earth theory are growing in significant numbers. It is getting common these days that these people around us are starting to question the mechanics of the world around us. No doubt that these people are the product of the practice where the lies are repeated so much that they seem true to the people around us.

Several logical outcomes around us show that the world is not flat. For one, we see that the ships on the seas do not have an indefinite line of sight, even if we view it with a telescope. It is the spherical structure of the earth that makes the ships disappear over the horizon. That is also true for climbing a tree, as we would be able to view the entire earth from a tree with the help of a telescope, provided that the earth was truly flat.

But the irrefutable proof is that we have people that have seen the earth in space. There are tons of pictures taken by the International Space Station recently that show that the world that we know is not flat. And if the flat-earthers do not believe that the world is round then simply shoot them in space.

Globalization Hurts Developed Countries

Globalization has truly emerged in the world after the implementation of the Bretton-Woods System in 1945 and intensified after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. Most developed powers of the world have reaped benefits from this phenomenon. But it has also caused some serious damage to these economic and political powerhouses as well.

Firstly, Globalization has made the mobility of labor a lot easier. This means that the local sector of these developed states has either faced vigorous job competition in their cities or the jobs have simply disappeared from their lands due to the practice of outsourcing. This also makes sure that the small companies or "minnows" are unable to survive in the sea of business.

These practices are also hurting the profitability of these businesses is the general rise in wages. This is due to several factors including competitive advantage, large markets and lack of a young workforce in a country. Lastly, there is the disadvantage of dependency on natural resources of the developed world on the underdeveloped one. Some countries, like Iraq and Venezuela, have an abundance of crude oil, and the mishandling of these resources has led these countries in economic ruin and political destabilization.

Globalization Hurts Developing Countries

Developing countries also face some untold risks when it comes to the practices of Globalization. This is since there are certain inequality between the developed and the under-developed world, like weaker economies of the latter. For one, both these countries, which are often given the titles Global North and Global South, have huge technological differences that make it difficult for both countries to engage in fair trade.

Another disparity is the industrial powers of both worlds. The developed world has the power to dump all sorts of goods in a developing country. This defeat the basic notion of prosperity that was the foundation of the practices of free trade, as the weaker industrial powers go under trade deficit as they do not have a variety of goods to offer to the developed countries. An added disadvantage relating to this problem is that developing countries are unable to enhance the quality of their products to compete in the international market. This problem is also related to the lack of technological capabilities of the developing countries in the international trade markets.

# References

**There are no sources in the current document.**