

Developing countries, a traditional and new topic in geography lessons for sixth forms*Norbert von der Ruhren*

≡ Since the beginning of the “globalization area” serious geopolitical changes have taken place. The world cannot be divided any longer in two worlds (industrialized countries/developing countries) or three worlds (first, second and third world). This classification is replaced by the idea of “The One World”. Due to globalization the question of “developed” and “underdeveloped” has become a matter of survival for the whole world. We are all appealed to take responsibility for this “One World”. The article outlines aims and central themes to put these ideas into school practice. ≡

GS 185, 32. vol., p. •—•

India – Economic boom with draw backs*Norbert von der Ruhren*

≡ Almost overnight India has become an economic world power. Judged by the purchasing power parity the country has become the fourth biggest economy in the world – with spectacular success above all in information technology. Yet, the boom has its dark sides. Only a minority of the inhabitants take profit from the economic upturn. Three quarters of the people live in poverty and also the regional disparities have become bigger. In this respect India is still an “underdeveloped country”. ≡

GS 185, 32. vol., p. •—•

Malaysia – Success and problems of rapid economic growth*Egbert Brodengeier*

≡ Malaysia made rapid economic progress in the last two decades. The former exporter of raw materials turned into one of the most influential manufacturing nations of electronic goods and software. The resources provided will enable students to study the causes and impacts of this development. The focus is not only on the success, but also on the problems caused by this economic change. ≡

GS 185, 32. vol., p. •—•

ASEAN – More international competitiveness by trade liberalization*Arno Kreuz*

≡ The founding of regional economic alliances, like ASEAN in 1967, was partly carried out before the beginning of the modern process of globalization. Nevertheless, the alliances have become an answer to this global event. One of their outstanding aims is to strengthen their position by liberalizing trade among their members. ASEAN can be understood as such an alliance of NIC and developing countries in Southeastern Asia. ≡

GS 185, 32. vol., p. •—•

China – Advancement to a super power in world trade by socialist market economy*Franz Heckl*

≡ About 30 years after the fundamental economic reforms in 1978 the People’s Republic of China has become one of the leading economies in the world. The above-average economic growth is a result of exceptional success in exports. The introduced socialist market economy with typical Chinese features allowed a juxtaposition of free-market economy and planned economy. The success in foreign trade made China a global player on the world markets of raw materials and capital. However, the latest world financial crisis has left noticeable marks on foreign trade figures. ≡

GS 185, 32. vol., p. •—•