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Case Study: GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS (PHYSICAL AND HUMAN) AND THE PROBLEMS THE REGION FACES

 The world as we know it as our mother nature, is a wonderful and mysterious planet. From different species of animals, birds, and fish to unique and beautiful sceneries to the fascinating and wonderful human made architectures, the world is a mystery to be solved yet. Let's take the geographical asset that the world has in various regions and discuss the problems that those region faces.

Africa is a continent which is full of natural and man-made beautiful scenery. The southern part of the Sahara comprise of the following areas

1) central Africa

2)east Africa

3)west Africa and

4) southern Africa

 To the east Africa touches the Indian ocean and the west the Atlantic ocean. Being a tropical region, Africa is mostly sunny throughout the year. This makes it a nice place for tourism as it also coupled with beautiful savannah and diverse wild animals seen no where else in the world but Africa.

 The main geographical asset of the southern part of the Sahara, is the famous THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY. It is a natural feature formed by the earth crust movement that caused a huge depression and high walls around the depression know as the escapements. The rift valley starts from the nouthern part of Ethiopia all the way to Malawi in the south.

 The great rift valley comprises of several lakes, most of them being in Ethiopia and kenya. These lakes include

Lake turkana

Lake bogaria

Lake baringo

Lake naivasha

Lake magadi

Lake Tanganyika and so many of them.

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 Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania being the second deepest lake in the world. There's also lake Victoria which touches Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania which is the second largest freshwater lake in the world. River Nile has its source from lake Victoria which is one of the longest rivers in the world.

 Africa contains a very vast open savannah the home of diverse wild animals including the big five:The "big five" animals found in African wildlife are the lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and rhinoceros. These animals are iconic symbols of Africa's natural beauty and have become famous attractions for tourists visiting the continent. Each animal is unique in its own way, from the majestic power of lions to the sheer size and strength of elephants. Despite ongoing threats posed by habitat destruction and poaching, conservation efforts continue to protect these incredible creatures for future generations to enjoy.

 Mount Kilimanjaro is a majestic mountain located in East Africa. Standing at 19,341 feet tall, it is the highest peak on the continent and a popular destination for climbers from all over the world. The snowy summit of Kilimanjaro provides breathtaking views of the surrounding landscape, including vast expanses of savannah and tropical forests.

 Mountains in East Africa include Mount Kenya, Mount Meru, and the Rwenzori Mountains. These mountain ranges offer beautiful views of the surrounding terrain and are popular destinations for hikers and adventurers looking to experience the natural beauty of this region.

 Southern Africa is home to a wide variety of geographical assets, including iconic landmarks such as Victoria Falls and Table Mountain. The region also boasts vast expanses of desert landscapes(Kalahari desert, Namibian dessert), lush forests, and stunning coastlines along the Indian Ocean. Additionally, South Africa is home to several important wine-producing regions, while Namibia's Skeleton Coast offers a unique opportunity to explore one of the world's most remote and desolate environments. The region has got several mining fields which are a great source of financial and wealth creation.

 Central Africa is known for its vast rainforests, including the Congo Basin, which is one of the largest tropical forests in the world. The region is also home to important rivers like the Congo River and contains several active volcanoes such as Mount Nyiragongo. Additionally, there are diverse wildlife species found in Central African countries such as elephants, gorillas, and chimpanzees.

 West Africa is rich in natural wonders, including the Sahara desert which stretches across several countries such as Mali and Niger. The region also boasts stunning coastlines along the Atlantic Ocean, home to important ports such as Dakar in Senegal and Lagos in Nigeria. Additionally, there are several national parks throughout West Africa that offer opportunities for wildlife conservation and tourism, showcasing species like lions, elephants, and hippos.

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Human geographical asset

There are many human geographical assets in Africa south of the Sahara including diverse cultures, languages, and religions. The region is home to vibrant cities such as Johannesburg, Lagos, and Nairobi with bustling markets, nightlife, and art scenes. Additionally, there are numerous historical sites such as the Great Zimbabwe ruins in Zimbabwe and the Pyramids of Giza in Egypt. Africa south of the Sahara also has a rich musical heritage with genres like Afrobeat originating from countries like Nigeria. Finally, tourism is a major industry with attractions like South Africa's Kruger National Park where visitors can see animals like lions up close on safari tours.

Problems and limitations that faces Africa south of the Sahara

The southern part of the Sahara faces a variety of challenges and limitations. One major issue is poverty which affects many people in the region due to limited access to education, healthcare, and job opportunities. Another challenge is political instability with ongoing conflicts in countries such as Mali and Sudan affecting stability and development. Additionally, climate change has had a significant impact on the region with recurring droughts devastating crops and leading to food insecurity for millions of people. Access to clean water remains a concern with many communities lacking reliable sources for drinking water, while proper sanitation systems are also not widely available leading to health problems like cholera outbreaks.

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 Geographical asset of south Asia

 South Asia is a region located in the southern part of the Asian continent, consisting of countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan. It has diverse landscapes ranging from mountains to coastal regions and contains major river systems such as the Ganges-Brahmaputra Basin. The Himalayas are another important feature of this region which serve as the source for many important rivers like Indus and Brahmaputra. Additionally, South Asia has an incredible biodiversity with various types of flora and fauna found here due to its varied geography.

 South Asia has a diverse range of geographical features such as the Himalayan Mountains in Nepal and Bhutan, which include Mount Everest - the world's highest peak. The region also has vast plains like the Indo-Gangetic Plain that stretches across India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. There are numerous rivers including the Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra and Mekong with fertile deltas where agriculture is practiced extensively. Additionally, South Asia has many scenic coastlines with popular tourist destinations like Goa in India and Maldives with famous beaches and diving spots.. There are also deserts in western India and Pakistan alongside coastal beaches throughout the entire region. The area has a number of rivers running through it including the Ganges and Brahmaputra, which play important roles for irrigation to support farming industries in some areas.

 South Asia is home to a diverse range of wildlife including iconic species like tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses and leopards. India alone has over 89 national parks and reserves that protect these species from poaching and habitat destruction. The region also boasts rich birdlife with some of the world's rarest birds found in Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Additionally, marine life in areas like the Maldives offer opportunities for diving enthusiasts to explore coral reefs and see exotic fish species up close. Conservation efforts have been ongoing in recent years as more people become aware of the importance of preserving South Asia's biodiversity.

Geographical human assets of south Asia

 South Asia is also home to a diverse range of human geographical assets. These include historic and culturally significant sites such as the Taj Mahal in India, the ancient city of Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan, and the Buddhist temples of Sri Lanka. The region has a rich religious diversity with Hinduism being predominant in India while Islam is widely practiced across Pakistan and Bangladesh. South Asia also has a rapidly growing urban population with cities like Mumbai, Karachi, and Dhaka having large populations that contribute to the region's economic growth. Additionally, South Asia boasts many vibrant traditional markets where locals sell handicrafts, spices, clothing and various other goods. Would you like me to provide more information on any specific topic?

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Problems and limitations that faces south Asia

 South Asia faces a number of challenges and limitations including poverty, political instability, environmental degradation and inadequate access to education. The region is home to a large population that struggles with basic needs such as food security and healthcare. Additionally, many areas in South Asia have experienced conflicts related to ethnic tensions or religious differences. Climate change has also had severe impacts on the region with increasing occurrences of natural disasters like floods, droughts and cyclones. Education levels across the region are generally low due to inadequate infrastructure and limited resources for schools. All these factors have contributed to slower economic growth in comparison to other regions around the world.

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Geographical asset of East Asia

 East Asia comprises of a number of countries including China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea and Taiwan.East Asia has a variety of geographical assets that contribute to its uniqueness and diversity. For example, the region includes mountain ranges like the Himalayas and Japan Alps which offer opportunities for hiking and climbing enthusiasts. Coastal areas provide beautiful beaches, fishing villages, and ports for intercontinental trade. Rivers such as The Yangtze River in China play important roles in transportation systems, agriculture, power generation and tourism industries. Another distinctive feature is volcanic activity which shaped islands like Japan into their current form with hot springs providing sought-after relaxation spots. Rich biodiversity can also be found throughout East Asia with unique animal species such as giant pandas in China or the snow monkey in Japan making this an area of high interest for visitors looking to experience nature firsthand.

East Asia is a region with many geographical assets that contribute to its importance and diversity. One of the most notable is its location at the intersection of major oceanic and continental tectonic plates, which has generated a highly varied landscape over millions of years. This has resulted in diverse topographies such as mountains, plains, forests, deserts and coastal areas across each state.

Furthermore, this geography provides various natural resources like metals, fossil fuels (e.g., coal), freshwater for consumption & agriculture needs as well as rich biodiversity including endemic species specific to this region.

East Asia also boasts some of the world's busiest ports and waterways due to their trade relationships both within the area-China being one major exporter—and with other regions globally. Over time they have contributed significantly towards global economic growth.

Overall it’s clear that East Asia’s geopolitical land&sea assets influence its development context where nations are striving continuously based on available comparative advantage from these different geographical features.

Geographical human assets of East Asia

Along with its natural resources, East Asia is also known for its human geographical assets. The region has a rich cultural heritage and history that spans back thousands of years. This includes various art forms like calligraphy, painting, sculpture as well as different festivals such as Chinese New Year, Japanese tea ceremony and Korean Chuseok. The great wall of china is also a remarkable feature that separate East Asia from other parts of the world, keeping in mind that it is the only man made feature that can be seen from space.

East Asians are renowned for their strong work ethic and educational excellence which

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fuels the economic growth in the region. Moreover, they have developed sophisticated technologies from ancient times up to present day innovations including cutting-edge electronics among other things.

Furthermore,the food culture is diverse across these countries offering distinct dishes unique to each country's cuisine drawing upon local produce & microclimates- Sushi,Noodle/ Ramen,dumplings,bento boxes,cut fruits etc , making East Asian culinary easily recognisable worldwide.

All these factors make East Asia standout not just geographically or economically but culturally too that attracts tourists globally yearly.

Problems and limitations of East Asia

While East Asia has many strengths, it also faces several challenges and limitations. One is the issue of pollution and environmental degradation. With rapid economic development comes a rise in greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutants, and deforestation that have contributed to serious health problems.

Another challenge is political instability-border conflicts between North & South Korea/historical tensions with Japan fibres in regions like Taiwan cause uncertainty affecting international business relations.

Also,the aging population reducing workforce supply; increased inequality crisis in some countries including China has given birth to widening income gaps plus inadequate access to healthcare in remote areas.Limited free speech rights or social discrimination are additional issues seen across these countries too

Overall addressing such difficulties while balancing economic growth can make East Asia become even more sustainable & prosperous for its wide diversity of people regardless of backgrounds.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the world has many geographical asset both human assets and physical assets which has contributed a lot to the society. The regions that has the assets has its own problems and limitations that they face also.

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