# 1.DISCUSS THE GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA.

Sub Sahara is that region of Africa that lies South of the Sahara Desert.

Sahara desert is the largest hot desert covering 8.5 million square miles.It makes up 25% of the continent.Most countries South of Sahara are well endowed with many Geographical features like rainforests, mountains, plateaus,rivers,Pans and the Great Rift Valley.We shall discuss about these two Geographical features and their contribution to the economies of these countries.

A)The Great Rift Valley

The Great Rift Valley is a series of Geographical trenches approximately 7000 km in total length that runs from Lebanon in Asia to Mozambique in Southern Africa.Several elongated lakes called ribbon lakes exist on the floor of this rift Valley.Lakes Malawi, Tanganyika,and Turkana are examples of such lakes .The region has a unique ecosystem that contains a number of Wild life Parks such as Lake Nakuru,Longonot National park,Lake Naivasha in Kenya.Murchison Falls National Park in Uganda,Kidepo National Park and Lake Mburo National Park.Lake Manyara in Tanzania and Lake Natron in Tanzania.All these Parks along the rift Valley attract tourists from all over the world every year. It is estimated that over 7 million tourists visit the physical features along the Great Rift Valley from Kenya, Ethiopia, Kenya,Uganda, Tanzania,Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique to Seychelles and Madagascar.It is estimated that the tourism industry earns these countries about 60 billion dollars annually which is around 2% of GDP.The tourism sector has created 21 million jobs for these countries.

B)The Rain forest (The Congo basin)

The Congo basin is home to great rain forests in this region South of the Sahara and these rain forests are famous for Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Elephants and the forest dwellers known as the Pygmies.Apart from being a tourist attraction the Congo basin rainforest is estimated to be worthy 55 billion dollars of carbon. The Congo basin rainforest provides food security to the indigenous people and serves as a habitat for endangered species.

**DISCUSS THE GEOGRAPHICAL HUMAN ASSETS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA.**

This region is endowed with a huge energetic population. With a population of 750 million people. Sub Sahara Africa has huge potential for economic growth.Most of these youths engage in various economic activities like farming,cattle rearing, fishing etc.Some tribes like the Maasai community of Kenya have a unique culture that is a tourist attraction to the country.

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS SUB SAHARA AFRICA FACES.

Despite boasting a huge energetic and youthful population,Sub Sahara Africa faces many problems and limitations as outlined below:

a)Over Population

This region has witnessed a population explosion over time as majority of the people are sexually active. This has led to the depletion of available resources at a very high rate leading to high levels of poverty.

b) Poverty

Poverty is directly related with Over Population as most households cannot afford a decent livelihood. As a result the economies of these countries are unable to sustain this huge populations since they can’t create enough jobs for the youth.

c)Rural- Urban Migration

As the demand for better living standards increase,most youths move to the urban centers to scramble for the few available jobs. This has led to a strain on the social facilities in urban centres and also low agricultural productivity since the aged people who are left behind cannot be able to produce enough food to feed their respective countries.

d) Un wanted Pregnancies and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Due to ignorance and poverty, most youngsters engage in early sex which leads to unwanted pregnancies and also Sexually Transmitted Diseases. This has put a major strain on the few health facilities thus retarding the economic progress of these countries.

e) Effects of Climate change

Sub Sahara Africa continues to bear the brunt of Climatic Changes that continue to be experienced around the world. Flooding and sometimes long periods of droughts have led to food insecurity in these regions hence hampering economic growth of this region.

f) Corruption

High level corruption is rampant in this region which has led to a few enriching themselves at the expense of the larger segment of the population that continue to suffer under poor leadership from their leaders.

2. THE GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS OF SOUTH ASIA.

South Asia consists of countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh,Bhutan,India,Iran, Maldives,Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The major Geographical features of this region are mountains,rivers,deserts,Valleys,Canyons and Gorges.

* Mountains

The major mountain ranges include the Himalayas and Mount Everest which is the tallest mountain in the world. Mount Everest is a major tourist attraction in this region thus an important foreign exchange earner for the concerned countries.

The Himalayas mountains is another important tourist attraction site in South Asia. The mountain is situated in Nepal.

Around 700,000 tourists visit the Himalayas mountains every year which generates approximately 62 billion dollars annually.This contributes about 6.7% of GDP for Nepal.

* Rivers

**Apart** from mountains,there are also notable rivers and Canyons. In this case we shall consider two rivers and 1 Canyon.

 ( a) The Indus river

This river is 3120 km long and originates in the north east of mount Kailash in western Tibet and flows north west through Kashmir.The Indus is a major water source to the Punjab and Sindhi plains and therefore the backbone of agriculture in Pakistan.

 (b) The Ganges river

 The Ganges River is 2525 km and rises in the western Himalayas in India. It flows through India. It flows through India and Bangladesh. The Ganges river is very important to South Asia as it is used for fishing, irrigation, bathing and is worshipped by the Hindu religion as the mother Ganga.The Ganges empties into the Bengal bay thus forming a river Delta, which is the largest in the world.

(c) Canyons

The Grandikota Canyon in Andhra Pradesh is the largest Canyon in South Asia. It is an ideal place for construction of a fort.

3. THE GEOGRAPHICAL HUMAN ASSETS OF SOUTH ASIA

South Asia has a massive population of about 2 billion people making it the most densely populated region in the world.Most countries in this region are categorized under medium human development.The youth constitute only 18-22% of the total population meaning a large part of the population are the aged. The major economic activity in South Asia is oil in Iran, Agriculture,tourism, manufacturing and trade.These economic activities have created jobs for millions of people in this region.One of the reasons why this region is growing economically is because of availability of cheap labour and raw materials thus attracting many investors to this region, creating jobs for the youths in the region.

THE PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS SOUTH ASIA FACES.

(a)Overpopulation

The high Population has slowed down economic growth and increased foreign trade imbalance thus worsening poverty.High population growth has led to food insecurity in the region as the land cannot produce enough to feed the ever increasing population.

(b)Poverty

Due to the rapid population growth and slow economic growth,many people are becoming poorer each passing day since the weak economies cannot create enough jobs to absorb many people.

(c) Illiteracy

Majority of the people in this region are illiterate,this has a direct relation with poverty which is a great challenge to economic growth for the region.

(d)Poor Sanitation

Millions have no access to safe water and practice poor hygiene which is why child mortality is high in this region. Majority defecate any where which leads to diseases like cholera and bilharzia.

(e) Gender Gaps

Majority of the women in South Asia can’t read or write hence they are not able to participate in any form of employment or training.

(f) Early Marriages

Majority of young women in South Asia get married before they reach 18 years. This means they end up getting married into poor families and thus they can’t contribute positively to the economic development of their countries instead they become a burden to their respective governments.

3.DISCUSS THE MANY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS OF EAST ASIA

East Asia is the Eastern most region of Asia.It comprises of countries such as China,Japan,Mongolia,North Korea,South Korea,Taiwan,Hong Kong and Macau.The region boasts of some of the world’s largest economies.It is surrounded by several mountain ranges to the west and Russia to the North.There are several Geographical features in East Asia that are notable and worthy of mentioning.

(a)Mountains

The Himalayas mountains borders Tibet and Nepal.The Karakoram ranges and the Altey mountains borders Russia. Many rivers in East Asia have their sources in the Himalayan mountains and has dense forests which are a source of tourism because of the unique wild animals found there.

(b)Rivers

East Asia has big rivers like the Yellow river and Yangste river which is the largest river in China.The Yangste empties into the East China sea near Shanghai.This river is the backbone of Agriculture in East Asia since it is the major source of water in this region.Apart from being a major agricultural source in this region,there are factories and fisheries along the river thus contributing 40% of the country’s GDP.

(c)Plateaus

The Tibetan Plateau is considered the largest and highest in the world.Its size is about 5000 meters above sea level. This Plateau is an important source of water for East Asia.It is also a tourist attraction site receiving over 30 million visitors every year hence making it a major economic hub for East Asia.East Asia is a densely populated region with an estimated population of 1.6 billion people.This region has a large working population of between 18-60 years. In 2022 China accounted for 19% of the global economy being the second largest economy in the world after the United States of America.Some of the factors that have led to the fast growing economy of East Asia are export and investment in human capital. Of great importance also is technology which has transformed China into a tech giant thus creating millions of jobs for it’s people.Agriculture is also a major economic driver of the East Asian economies. Rice is the most important crop throughout Asia accounting for 90% of the world production. Wheat,maize, Cotton, soybeans and sweet potatoes are also grown in this region.

 THE MANY PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS THAT FACE EAST ASIA

(a)Over Population

Over Population has led to increased pressure on land and water scarcity,water pollution,air pollution and also climate change.

(b)Shortage of Skilled Workers

This is a major problem faced by East Asia and threatens the region ‘s economic growth.

(c)Poverty

This region accounts for 32.10% of people living in poverty.This is a major obstacle to the economic growth as these people cannot contribute positively to economic growth.

(d)Aging Population

Countries like Japan are faced with a rapidly aging Population.It is estimated that over 29% of the Population are over 65 years. This is a major catastrophe as people in this age bracket cannot work hence slowing down the country’s economic growth.