**Discuss the many geographical assets of Africa South of the Sahara (both physical and human), and then discuss some of the problems and limitations this region also faces. Discuss the many geographical assets of South Asia (both physical and human), and then discuss some of the problems and limitations this region also faces. Discuss the many geographical assets of East Asia (both physical and human), and then discuss some of the problems and limitations this region also faces.**

**Introduction**

Geography is defined as the study of the earth as a home of man or the interrelationship of the earth to human beings and how they derive and use the resources found in the earth. The word geography is extracted from two Greek words “Geo” means Earth and “graphy” means write about something.

Learning geography helps to understand the physical features of a place i.e., topography which includes relief, drainage patterns, vegetation, climate and weather patterns, and also man's influence on the environment, i.e., industrialization, agriculture, soil, and other land use patterns.

In our context, we will discuss the many geographical assets both man and physical found in Africa South of the Sahara sometimes referred to as Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and East Asia, and the problems and limitations they face.

1. **Discuss the many geographical assets of Africa South of the Sahara (both physical and human), and then discuss some of the problems and limitations this region also faces.**

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region in the African continent that lies south of the Sahara Desert. This region is categorized into West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa. This region experiences different climatic sections which include equatorial and tropical climatic Sections.

**Physical assets in this Section.**

**Sahel**

This is a transition region between the humid Sudan savannah to its south and the drier Sahara Desert to its North. It stretches 5,900 km from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the East and it is about 700 – 1000 km wide (c. 600) and covers an area of 3, 053, 200 km2..

The area experiences a hot steppe climate and though located in the tropics; it does not have a tropical climate. The topography of this Section is mainly flat which lies between 200 and 400 meters in elevation. In the north of Sahel, the annual rainfall is mainly low and varies from around 100 – 200 mm while in the south it’s moderate which is around 700 – 1,000 mm.

The area has a vast variety of Fauna and Flora which is mostly covered in grassland and Savanna, with some areas being woodland and shrubland. The dominant species of grass that is fairly continuous are *Cenchru*s, *biflorus*, *Schoenefeldia gracilis,* and *Aristida stipoides.* the main tree species found in this area is Accacia while others include Balanites *aegyptiaca, Faidheribia albida, Commiphora Africana,* and *Boscia senegalensis.* During long seasons of drought, most trees shed their leaves and the predominant annual grasses die.

This area was home to grazing animals which include, *Oryx dammah*, *Gazella dama*, *Gazella Dorcas*, *Gazella rufifrons*, the giant prehistoric buffalo, and *Alcelaphus bicephalous buselaphus*, along with big predators such as African wild dogs, African cheetah, Lions. People around this area also kept domestic livestock.

**Ethiopian highlands**

This is a rocky mass of mountains in Ethiopia found in Northeast Africa. It forms the most extensive area of high altitude in Africa, with less of its surface falling below 1,500 m while its top reaches heights of up to 4,550 m above sea level. The elevated surface is split diagonally by the Great East African Rift System which starts from Syria to Mozambique across many East African Lakes.

**Victoria Falls**

Victoria Falls (Mosi-Oa-Tunya, “Thundering Smoke” by the Lozi people) is located along the great Zambezi River which is approximately 2700 km long from its source to the mouth and borders Zambia and Zimbabwe. It is also one of the largest waterfalls in the world with a width of 1,708 m (5,60f ft) and a height of 108 m (354 ft). It is one of the most spectacular physical features in Africa and attracts most tourists throughout the year. Victoria Falls and the area surrounding it were classified as a World Heritage site in the year 1989.

**East African Rift System**

It extends from Syria to Mozambique covering a distance of approximately 6,400 km (4, 000 miles) in length and an average of 48 – 64 km (30 – 40 miles) wide. It is made up of two branches. The main branch is the Eastern Rift Valley (Great Rift Valley) which starts from the Ethiopian Denakil Plain, into Turkana through Naivasha to Lake Magadi in Kenya the continues to Tanzania to Mozambique. Through this system, there are lakes both salty and freshwater lakes which are mostly deep due to faults along this region. Plateaus found in this region generally slope upwards towards the rift floor and the average drop from 2,000 to 3,000 feet to the valley floor.

**Namib desert**

This is a desert found on the coast of Southern Africa. It stretches for more than 2,000 km along the Atlantic coast of Namibia, Northwest of South Africa, and Angola. This region experiences very low rainfall annually which ranges from 2 mm in the most arid region to 200 mm at the escarpment. It is considered one of the oldest deserts in the world and contains some of the driest regions. The aridity in this region is mainly caused by the cold Benguela currents blowing along the coast.

It consists of sand seas at the coast and gravel plain and scattered mountains at the inland. This desert is completely uninhabited by humans apart from small indigenous groups who practice nomadic pastoralism. The plant and animal species found in the area are adapted to the harsh conditions.

**Human assets**

**People**

Sub-Saharan Africa is home to a diverse collection of people. It has like 15 major language groups/families which comprise approximately 1,298 known languages. Apart from these languages, there are also other colonialist languages forming the mother languages of different countries. These languages include Afrikaans, English, French, Portuguese, and Arabic. The ancient Bantu movement/ migration was responsible for forming major tribal distinct people in this region. This region has maintained its tribal identity despite the influence of European colonialism, national warfare, and the recent trials of HIV/AIDS, drought, and Famine.

The region is also a diverse land of religions which include Christianity, Islam and animist beliefs interacting with small and important communities of the Jews mostly found in Ethiopia. Religion provides crucial emotional and spiritual support for many who struggle to live where infant mortality, diseases, and poverty rates are very high.

**Natural Resources and Agriculture**

This region has a lot of mineral deposits, and mining has been a key aspect of most national economies. Almost half of Gold and Diamond supplies originate from this region and nearly a third of the world’s Uranium. There are also other minerals such as copper, iron-ore, platinum, and bauxite, cobalt as well as increasing production of Petroleum.

Poverty and low-income rates account for limited currently used agriculture methods. Large-scale and commercial farming rarely exists in the region, and rural mostly live by small-scale or subsistence farming which hardly feeds the ever-growing urban population. Due to the high population growth rate, modern and efficient agricultural methods must be introduced, also fair and equitable distribution of the region’s wealth is improved.

**Problems and Limitations explained step by step**

**Sahel**

Climate change has caused Lakes and rivers to reduce significantly and also cause increased desertification which has led to a decreased amount of land suitable for settlements and has caused farming communities to move to the humid and favourable climate of West Africa.

Increased drought has led to large-scale famine which has affected crop production and the survival of people and animals in this region.

Desertification which is caused by over-farming, over-grazing, and natural soil erosion is another problem that is faced in this region which limits the number of living organisms surviving in the region.

As a result of the Libyan Crisis, terrorist groups operating in the region which include the Islamic State, Boko Haram, and al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb have greatly increased violence, extremism, and instability in the region.

**Victoria Falls**

Some of the threats affecting this beautiful scenery are extreme weather conditions. The rise in temperature due to Global Warming makes the area Hotter and Drier.

Due to variability in the flow of water, there has been a significant drop in the general flow in September, October, November, and December caused by drought which is now more frequent as compared to past years. Such phenomena have affected the beauty of the waterfall.

**East African Rift System**

The most common problems facing this region are Earthquakes and volcanic activities which pose a threat to the existence of human beings and animals. Landslides and erosion are common in Rift Valley regions which leads to the destruction of crops, buildings, and towns. Pests such as tsetse flies which around found in Labwe Valley and Nagana cause diseases in the Rift Valley.

**Namib Desert**

The consequences of driving off-road vehicles for fun are one of the biggest threats to the Namib desert. On the gravel plains, this impact is greatly felt, where vehicles can make depressions that can stay for 50 years or more because rainfall is terrestrial and limited to carry them away. These impressions are unsuitable and erode the lichen meadow for a long period. These organisms are in danger of instinctive harm due to their slow growth and are not able to quickly repair destroyed Thalli. When mining companies are surveying, their vehicles give rise to the majority of the destruction and damage.

**Ethiopian Highlands**

The major problems facing the Ethiopian Highlands are drought and soil erosion. Global warming and desertification are the main factors causing recurrent droughts which results in reduced precipitation. Soil erosion is extreme in the highlands and is mainly caused by deforestation, over-cultivation on steep slopes, overgrazing, and increased population growth.

**People**

The major problems facing people in the Sub-Saharan region are; Diseases (HIV/AIDS being the major disease and Ebola), drought, ethnical clashes (for example the Hutu and Tutsi of Rwanda), famine, extremism, poverty, and wealth imbalances where the gap between the rich and the poor is extremely big.

**Natural Resource and Agriculture**

Although having vast amounts of Natural Resources, Sub-Saharan regions benefit lowly from the exploitation of its natural resources as most of them are taken to the developed countries for refinement.

Poverty has led to the limited deployment of agricultural methods where most rural people practice small-scale farming to sustain their basic needs and cannot feed the ever-growing urban population.

Increased incidences of deforestation and human-created environmental problems have contributed to the disastrous agricultural situation and this has resulted in widespread famine in the rural settings.

1. **Discuss the many geographical assets of South Asia (both physical and human), and then discuss some of the problems and limitations this region also faces.**

**Introduction**

Of all the continents in the world Asia is the largest. This large continent is divided into 5 large sections that are, South Asia, Central Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, and West Asia. On the Western side where it borders Europe is a historical and established culture. The big Asia is about 44,614,00 km2 (17,226,200 m2) if Russia is included. Asia has a high Altitude and considerable high Relief. The tallest mountain Mt. Everest is located in this region with its peak reaching 8,850 meters (29,035 feet) and the most hallowed sea level at around 430 meters (1,410 feet) below sea level.

South Asia is one of the regions in the big Asia Continent. It is found between The Indian Ocean and Bengal Bay to the south, and in the North the Himalayan mountains. The 8 countries that make up this part of the Asia continent are; Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and Maldives (the two islands). To know the geography of this place we will look at physical and human characteristics.

**Physical assets**

The major physical features in South Asia are; three mountain ranges i.e. the Hindu Kush, the Karakoram range in the northern part, and the Himalayas.

**The Himalayas**

This is a series of mountains arranged in a line connected by high ground separating the plains of India from the Plateau of Tibet. It hosts the highest mountain in the world (Mt. Everest) and other more than 100 peaks that can reach up to a height of 7, 200 m (23,600 ft) above sea level.

This magnificent range cuts across 5 countries; China, Nepal, Bhutan, India, and Pakistan. On the northwest, it borders Hindu Kush and Karakoram, north of the plateau of Tibet, and on the south the plain of Indo-Gangetic. Rivers; Indus, the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra, and the Ganges drains from these ranges and it supports a population of around 600 million people. Most of the peaks found in the Himalayas are sacred prayer grounds for the Hindu and Buddhist communities.

During the movement of plate tectonics, the Himalayas ranges run from east-southeast to west-northwest in an arc 2,400 km (1,500 miles) in length. Its width varies from 350 km (220 miles) west to 150 km (93 miles) east.

In the middle of the Himalayan curve lies Kali Gandaki Gorge which dissects the Eastern and the Western zones, both orographically and ecologically. These ranges are mainly formed from the up-warping of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.

The drainage system of the Himalayas forms two main river systems; the rivers found on the western side form the Indus Basin and those draining to the Ganges-Brahmaputra Basin which consists of the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra, the Ganges, and other tributaries. It has the third-largest deposits of snow and ice in the world after the Arctic and Antarctica. It also has about 15,000 glaciers which can store fresh water up to 12,000km3. It is also dotted by many small lakes. Primarily this area experiences very low temperatures during winter that can reach up to 2.0 degrees C and cools at this rate as altitude increases for every 300 m.

This range prevents the movement of cold continental winds from the northern side into India forcing monsoon-bearing winds to let go of moisture before crossing the range. This makes India’s climate humid and wet while Tibet’s is dry.

**South Asia Rivers**

The main rivers are; the Ganges, the Indus, and the Brahmaputra which contribute immensely to agricultural development of the adjacent areas. Dams and Canals have been built along these rivers to be used in irrigation, controlling floods, and provision of hydroelectric power to the densely populated towns and cities.

**Indus River**

Indus River extends to a length of about 3,219 km (2,100 miles) covering a drainage area of approximately 450,000 km2 making it among the longest rivers in the world. This river is fed by glaciers flowing from the Himalayas, Karakoram, and the Hindu Kush Mountain ranges making the river flow all year round having large volumes of water during spring and low volumes during winter. The region around the Indus River is regarded as a cultural hearth because the floodplains from the river provide water, food, irrigation, and trade channels.

**Ganges River**

This is a transboundary river flowing through Bangladesh and India and is about 2,525 km (1,569 miles) long. Its source is on the western side of the Himalayas and flows east and south through the Gangetic plain and finally empties its water to the Bay of Bengal. Millions of people living in its basin derive their livelihoods from this river. The river is believed to host about 90 species of amphibians, 140 species of fish, a great number of mammals, a significant number of reptiles, and also endangered species such as the Sout Asian river dolphin.

Hindus consider this river as a sacred holy place where they take baths, and pay respect to their forefathers and their gods. They practice this by cupping water in their palms, raising it, and letting it flow back to the river. They believe water from this river is holy.

**Brahmaputra River**

This river flows Bangladesh, Northeastern India, and Tibet acting as a transboundary among these three countries. Its source is in the Manasarovar Lake area on the northern side of the Himalayas in Tibet and flows southern to the Bay of Bengal cutting across many regions. Its length is approximately 3,969 km (2,466 miles) and is significant for transportation and irrigation. It can averagely reach a depth of 30 m (100 feet) and a maximum of 135 m (440 feet). It can discharge a load of 19,800 m3/s on average and can reach 100,000 m3/s when it floods.

**Human assets**

**Human Settlements in South Asia**

It is believed that the present-day man inhabited this area like 75,000 years ago and ancestors around thousands of hundreds before that. Civilization began in the Indus River about 3300 BC. Present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan, and northwestern India depended on the Monsoon precipitation as a source of water to the Indus River. The early occupants designed systems of urban planning, and baked bricks for housing. they depended mostly on monsoon rains as their source of water for their agricultural activities which was later affected by drought at around 1800 BCE thus slowing down their civilization. This brought about arid conditions forcing them to relocate to other areas.

This area is a religious region and the main religions are; Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, and minority Christianism. The largest religion is Islam followed by Hinduism. It is also considered the most populous region in the world and also hosts the world’s largest megacities.

**Population dynamics**

How is population measured? If you do a head count, South Asia will emerge as the most populous region in the world. This region experiences rapid population growth and also due to its rugged nature, population densities are high as many people are concentrated on more productive and ideal areas such as agriculturally productive areas, along river mouths, and peaceful areas. India is the most populated country in the region.

Most of the population pyramids of the countries in the region show a preference for boys or male children, though not all are as extreme disparities in the ratio of male to female as in India.

**Problem and limitations explained step by step**

**Himalayas**

Climate change has caused increased glacial retreat in the Himalayas ranges which if continued will lead to great changes in freshwater flows, with erratic impacts on biodiversity, human being, and their well-being.

Deforestation to make room for agriculture, and settlements, exploit timber, and make wood fuel is another major problem.

Endangered animal species like Tigers, rhinos, and elephants whose products have high economic values are poached at a high rate causing a threat to wildlife.

The creation of many dams without undertaking an environmental impact assessment may result in engulfed productive lands and hotspots for biodiversity.

**South Asia Rivers**

Pollution is one of the major problems facing the three South Asia Rivers. Due to numerous activities in this area by the large population, they end up dumping their waste in the rivers causing them to be polluted. This causes shortages of clean, fresh water and clogging of these rivers. Also, most poor and rural people rely on this water for taking baths and performing their rituals causing accelerated pollution of these rivers.

Flooding is another problem experienced. Due to global warming, most glacier is being melted leading to flooding of these rivers downstream.

Siltation of these rivers also causes the rivers to be impassable leading to reduced river transport.

**Regional conflicts have also led to reduced utilization of these river resources.**

Illegal mining of sand and stones for construction activities especially in Haridwar district, and Uttarakhand is also a big problem experienced in the region.

**Human settlements**

Religious conflict affects the settlements of this region each religion trying to claim supremacy. This has led to frequent wars and misunderstandings.

**Population dynamics**

As indicated by population pyramids, there is a preference for male children over female children in this region. This can be seen in India where preference is given to male children. This creates gender inequality. Sexual violence is another rampant issue affecting these people. The high and rising population creates pressure on available limited resources.

1. **Discuss the many geographical assets of East Asia (both physical and human), and then discuss some of the problems and limitations this region also faces.**

**Introduction**

East Asia is a vast land with many amazing geographical features both physical and human. The region is bordered by a set of mountain and hill ranges in the west, southeast Asia to the south, and Russia and Mongolia to the north. On the Russian side it is bordered by the Altay Mountains, Tibet, and Nepal is bordered by the Himalayas, and the central side is bordered by Pamirs, Karakoram, and the Tian Shan Mountains. The coastal areas of East Asia have moderate temperatures as compared to the continental part because of the surrounding water. The region has a high population concentrated in specific areas where fertile alluvial soil brought by rivers creates a conducive environment for agriculture providing enough food to cater to its ever-growing population.

**Physical assets**

**River Basins of China**

There are two main rivers in China forming these basins. These rivers are; the Yellow River (Huang He River) and the Yangtze River. The two rivers provide fresh water used for agriculture and domestic use in the region.

**The Yellow River (Huang He River)**

It got its name from the yellow light-colored silt that flashes into the river. Its source is in the highland of Tibet and flows through the plains found in North China and finally empties in the Yellow Sea. There are several canals, dams, and irrigation projects constructed along the river providing water for large-scale agricultural operations. The main crops grown in the area include; soybeans, wheat, corn, sorghum, vegetables, tobacco in small portions, and fruits. Because of the large population in this region, food grown only sustains the population hence there is no surplus. Port Tianjin which serves cities like Beijing continues to grow and expand every day developing an economic hub of industrial activities getting its food and raw materials from the basin. Cotton is one of the main raw materials for the industries found in the area.

**The Yangtze River (Chang Jiang River)**

The source of this river is in the Tibetan Plateau and flows through the Sichuan province, the 3 Gorges, and finally empties into the East China Sea. Rice and wheat are extensively grown in this region. Large cities including; Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanjing, and Chongqing are located close to the delta near the coast. This river has the largest dam in the world; The Gorges Dam and produces a significant amount of electricity to be used by the big cities. The river is big in that vessels from the sea can travel upwards to Wuhan. This river is a beneficial and essential transportation passage for the movement of goods between the outskirts and core and between different built-up areas of activity. Sichuan is one of the most populous cities in China and relies on this river to connect it with the rest of China.

**East China Sea**

The East China Sea is part of the Pacific Ocean that borders East Asia landmass and extends north-eastwards from the Southern side of the China Sea. It is connected by the shallow Strait of Taiwan between mainland China and Taiwan. It extends to the series of the Ryukyu Islands to the east, the Kyushu to the north, the Cheju Island to the northwest, and China to the west. It gets fresh water from the Yangtze River which separates it from the Yellow Sea.

The sea has a total area of approximately 750,000 km2 (290,000 square miles) and is mostly shallow with an average depth of 350 m (1,145 feet). The deepest points which can reach a depth of 1,000 m (3,300 feet) are found on the Ryukyu Islands and the Okinawa Trough. The shallowness is mainly caused by the sediments deposited by the Yangtze and other rivers near the northern part of the sea.

It is affected by Monsoonal winds where in summer the landmass is warmer than the sea and in winter the landmass is colder than the sea. During summer, air masses over the landmass are heated building a low pressure creating monsoonal winds that blow from the southeast. This brings warm, moist wind from the Western Pacific hence creating a rainy summer season accompanied by Typhoons. In winter, winds blow from the north bringing dry, cold air from the mainland. In summer the warmed water surface can reach up to 30 degrees Celsius in the south while in the north it can reach 25 degrees Celsius, while in winter it can reach 23 degrees Celsius in the south and 5 degrees Celsius. With the narrow nature of the adjacent Yellow Sea and the vent shape of some of the bays on the continent, tidal ranges are usually high along the China coast.

This area is a good fishing ground for the Chinese, the Koreans, and the Japanese. Fishing is mostly done by small boats though sometimes large vessels are also used. The main species of fish caught are; Tuna, sea breams, sardines, shrimps, mackerel, shellfish, and croakers. Some deposits of Natural gas and Petroleum have also been discovered in the area. The sea also serves as one of the main local shipping ports and routes to China, Korea, Japan, and the rest of the world.

**The Yellow Sea**

The Yellow Sea is a large channel of the western Pacific Ocean which lies between the Korean peninsula on the east and China's mainland on the west and north. It borders the East China Sea on the south where the Yangtze River mouth separates it from the East China Sea. It measures around 960 km (600 miles) from south to north and about 700 km (435 miles) from west to east. Its area is about 380,000 km2 (146,700 miles) and has an average depth of 44 m (144 feet) and a maximum depth of approximately 152 m (500 feet).

This sea forms a gently sloppy, shallow, and partially enclosed marine bay. Most of the sea is oval and can reach a depth of 60 – 80 m (200 to 260 feet). The seafloor has a gentle slope from the Chinese shore and more swiftly from the Korean peninsula to a north-south-drifting seafloor valley, with its center near the Korean peninsula. This center shows some path of the meandering Yellow River when it moved across the uncovered shelf during the time of sunken sea levels and unloaded deposits into the Okinawa Trough. The sediments being deposited in the sea are responsible for the name Yellow Sea.

The climate of this area is generally described by very dry, cold winters and warm, wet summers. Strong northerly monsoon winds usually blow from late November to March and are sometimes accompanied by extreme blizzards. Storms occur during cold seasons while summer is frequented by Typhoons. Atmospheric temperatures range from 10 to 28 degrees Celsius and in the south precipitation can reach up to 1,000 mm while in the north it can reach 500 mm per year. In the upwelling cold waters, the main form of precipitation is the sea fog.

This sea forms a good fishing ground. The main species of fish caught are; croakers, seabream, lizard fish, horse mackerel, flounders, cutlass fish, and prawns. The area is rich in oil and natural gas. It also has a port that connects China, Korea, Japan, and the rest of the world.

**Human assets**

**Agriculture and Natural Resources**

The rich fertile soils and water from the rivers provide a suitable condition for agriculture to thrive. Grain, vegetables, and fruits are farmed within the river basins hence providing sufficient food for the large and ever-growing population of East Asia. The large population also provides sufficient and cheap labor.

Fish farming is also another agricultural activity being undertaken in the East Asia region. Rivers provide freshwater fish like the mudfish while the seas provide marine fish like the; croakers, seabream, lizard fish, horse mackerel, flounders, cutlass fish, and prawns. These not only provide food but also when sold n income to the farmers and foreign exchange to the countries in East Asia. Fish is a good source of proteins thus providing nutritional value to fish farmers and people consuming it.

Petroleum and Natural gas have been discovered and exploited along the Yellow Sea and East China Sea. This is a natural resource that when properly utilized not only provides value to the people using it but also when exported earns a country foreign exchange.

**Large and skilled labor**

East Asia enjoys a large and skilled labor force which contributes significantly to the region’s economic sustainability. The personnel are well known for their rigor, discipline, and top-notch educational achievement. Countries like Korea, China, and Japan have provided capital for education, producing a large number of professionals with skills in different fields including technology, science, mathematics, and engineering. This know-how labor force has been a driving force behind the region’s victory in industries e.g., electronics, manufacturing, and information technology. The work ethic and versatility of East Asia's human resources have played an important role in the region’s economic advancement and global competitiveness.

**Technological advancements**

This region has been pace setters in technological advancements, with states like Japan, South Korea, and China making important steps in various fields. China, for example, has become a world leader in technology, with progress in areas such as telecommunications, e-commerce, and artificial intelligence (AI). China’s telecommunication companies such as Tencent, and Huawei have earned international recognition.

South Korea has become a major key player in the technology sector, performing well in industries like smartphones, semiconductors, and entertainment. Large companies like LG and Samsung have become recognized with cutting-edge technology and consumer electronics.

Japan on the other hand has a robust history of technological inception and innovations, contributing to fields such as automotive, engineering, robotics, and consumer electronics. Big Japanese industries like Nissan and Sony are internationally known for their advanced technology.

All-inclusive, East Asia’s devotion to research and growth, integrated with exceptionally skilled personnel, has driven the region to the spearhead of the global technological topography. The progressive innovation in East Asia has indications both for economic growth and for mending the future of various industries globally.

**Cultural Richness**

This region is rich in culture which is characterized by arts, philosophies, customs that have progressed over time, and a fabric of traditions. It is a home of diverse cultures, traditions, and religious activities. The cultural richness includes;

1. Philosophical Traditions: east Asia has been affected by philosophical traditions for example; Taoism, Confucianism, and Buddhism. These philosophies have impacted their morals, ethics, governance, literature, and arts.
2. Traditional Arts: the region has a robust heritage of traditional Chinese painting, visual and performing arts, Korean hanbok, and Japanese tea ceremonies. These creative imaginations reflect their profound cultural values and ethos.
3. Language and literature: East Asia is home to some of the world’s earliest and most sophisticated writing structures, such as the Japanese kanji, and Chinese characters.
4. Festivals and Traditions: The region commemorates a wide range of celebrations and traditions that are different in each country and region. Celebrations like Japanese cherry blossom festivals, Chinese New Year, and Korean Chuseok mark the significance of cultural festivals.

The cultural lavishness of East Asia is a zestful combination of traditions and recent influence, giving rise to the area’s vibrant and varied identity.

**Educational excellence**

East Asia is recognized for its high academic standards, focus on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics, Work Ethics and Discipline, Quality of Teachers, Investment in Research and Development, Global Recognition, and Parental Involvement. All these are supported by the governments of the respective countries and parents are encouraged to support their children. East Asia’s educational system has gotten praise worldwide.

**Problems and limitations explained**

**River Basins of China**

Some of the problems facing the River Basins of China that limit their maximum use include; water pollution, soil erosion, over-exploitation of water resources, and destruction of habitats. Expeditious urbanization and industrialization give rise to pollution from industrial waste and not treated sewage, affecting the quality of water. Dam constructions and diversion of water projects influence the ecosystems of the rivers and derange the natural flow patterns of these rivers. These issues create significant problems for the communities relying on the rivers for water and survival and also for the environment at large.

**The East China Sea and The Yellow Sea**

Some of the problems faced by these resources include;

1. Marine pollution – the seas are affected by industrial effluents, oil spills, urban pollution, and runoff of nutrients from the farmlands. These can harm the organisms living in the sea and also affect the quality of water.
2. Overfishing. This leads to the decline of fish and fish resources. The competition of the nations within this region brings this about. If not controlled it will negatively impact the livelihoods of the communities depending on fish.
3. Destruction of habitat. Development of infrastructure and urbanization on the coastal strip contributes to habitat loss in these areas. This may affect the feeding and breeding ground of marine organisms such as fish. This also hurts the biodiversity.
4. Disputes over Territory and Resources. This dispute leads to tensions over the rights of fishing and natural gas and oil resources. If issues are not controlled, they may lead to environmental issues.

**Large and skilled labor**

Challenges emanating from skilled labour include; intense competition from the domestic and global labor force and an aging population which may lead to reduced workforce, work and life balance, technological disruption, global economic uncertainties, and education disparities.

Technological advancement

Some of the challenges East Asia is facing in terms of technological advancements include;

Intellectual property concern where protection is difficult and is faced by counterfeiting and property theft hence discouraging investors.

Technology inequality where urban centers gain more access as compared to the rural setups.

Cyber security risks. As technology advances risks of cyber-attacks are always there and this may scare away investors.

Environmental effects. As technology advances, electronic waste also increases and if not properly disposed it may lead to accumulation of it causing pollution.

There can be a shortage of skilled and professional labor in emerging and specialized fields. This may slow down the pace of advancement of technology.

Competition from other nations with advanced technology may also be a limiting factor.

Cultural richness

There are many challenges facing the richness of the culture of East Asia. Some of these challenges include; the loss of traditional practices, modernization that leads to the homogenesis of culture, degradation of the environment which affects the landmasses, and issues that relate to the preservation of heritage amongst civilization. Globalization may bring both threats and opportunities to the diversity of cultures as influence from Western countries may sometimes overlook or weaken local traditions.

**Educational excellence**

Challenges facing educational excellence in East Asia include; overemphasis on automatic memorization instead of critical thinking, pressure to adhere to an inflexible examination system, and vigorous academic competition that leads to excess stress among students. Differences in opportunities and resources of education can also hamper performance thus contributing to inequality in accessing quality education. There is also a challenge in balancing focus on integrated education and promoting creativity.

**Reference**

“Niamey Climate Niamey Temperatures Niamey Weather Averages”, [www.niamey,climatemps.com](http://www.niamey,climatemps.com)

Orioha, M.K (2018). “Managing Climate Reality in Sub-Sahara Africa” (PDF). Morganorioha.com. Retrieved 19 January 2019

“Overview About Ethiopia”. Embassy of Ethiopia in the UK. 2019-01-25. Retrieved 2023-03-11

“January 2005: The Ethiopian Large Igneous Province

Stockdale, Nancy. “Sub-Saharan Africa”. “World Geography: Understanding a Changing World, ABC-CLIO, 2017, worldgeography.abc-clio/Search/Display/1127466. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017.

“Livingstone Tourism Association, Victoria Falls, Zambia”. Livingstonetourism.com. Livingstone, Zambia, Retrieved 7 August 2018.

“World Waterfalls & Waref Filters for Filtration of Clean Water”. Archived from the original on 14 July 2007, Retrieved 11 March 2007.

Philip Briggs; Brian Blatt (15 July 2009). Ethiopia: the Bradt travel guide. Bradt Travel Guides. P. 450. ISBN 978-1-84162-284-2.

G. Yirgu; C.J. (Cindy J.) Ebinger; P.K.H. Maguire (2006). The Afar Volcanic Province Within the East African Rift System: Special Publication No 259. Geological Society. pp. 306-307. ISBN 978-1-8-86239-196-3.

Micheals: “They called themselves *arya* (“Aryans, “literally “the hospitable,” from the Vedic *arya*, “homey, the hospitable”) but even in the Rgveda, *arya* denotes cultural and linguistic boundary and not only a racial one”

“South Asia: Physical Features & Map”, <https://study.com/learn/lesson/south-asia-geography-culture.html>

“World Regional Geography”, <https://pressbooks.pub/worldgeo/chapter/south-asia>

“Brahmaputra River Flowing Down From Himalayas Towards Bay of Bengal”. Archived from the original on 6 November 2011. Retrieved 22 November 2011.

Appollo, M. (2017). “Chapter 9: The population of Himalayan regions-by numbers: Past, present and future”. In Efe, R; Ozturk, M. (eds).

“Ganges River Basin”. National Geographic Society. 1 October 2019. Retrieved 18 May 2020.

Chang, Chun-shu (2007). The Rise of the Chinese Empire: Nation, State, and Imperialism in Early China, ca. 1600 B.C. – A.D. 8. University of Michigan Press. Pp. 263-264. ISBN 978-0-472-11533-4.

Yu, Runze (2012). “China reports to UN outer limits of the continental shelf in E. China Sea”. SINA English. Archived from the original on 14 November 2013.

“Yellow Sea”, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_Sea>.

“Geography & Travel, Yellow Sea”, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Yellow-Sea>

UNDP/GEF. (2007) The Yellow Sea: Analysis of Environmental Status and Trends. p. 408, Ansan, Republic of Korea.