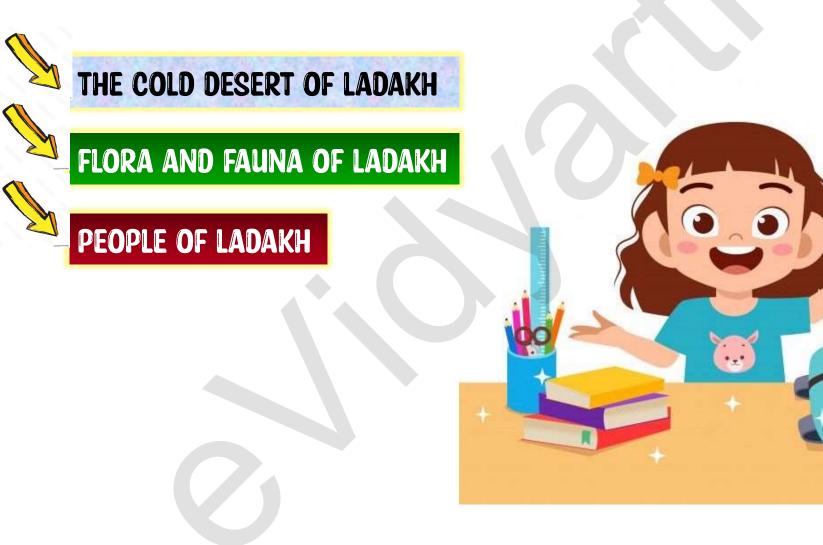


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# INTRODUCTION

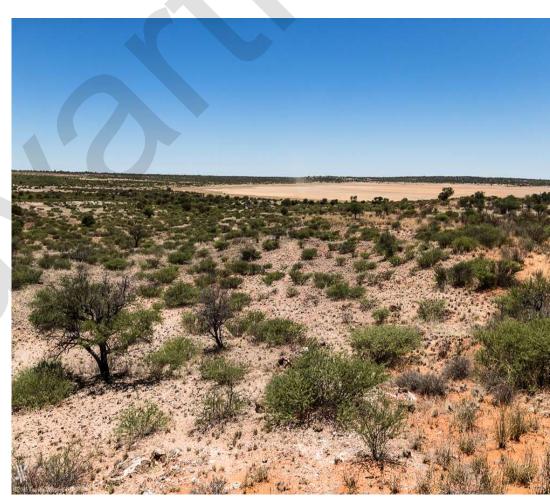
- It is difficult for anyone to live in places where there is NO WATER TO DRINK. where there is NO GRASS for their cattle to feed on and where there is no water to help the crops to grow.
- We will now learn about the places in the world where people have learned to cope with EXTREME HARSH TEMPERATURES.

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#### SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS



- in some places as hot as fire and some as cold as ice. These are the desert areas of the world.
- These are characterized by LOW RAINFALL, SCANTY VEGETATION and EXTREME TEMPERATURES.



#### **THE HOT DESERTS -SAHARA**

- The Sahara desert touches eleven countries. These are ALGERIA, CHAD, EGYPT, LIBYA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGER, SUDAN, TUNISIA AND WESTERN SAHARA.
- When you think of a desert the picture that immediately comes to your mind is that of sand but the Sahara desert is also covered with gravel plains and ELEVATED PLATEAUS with BARE ROCKY SURFACE.

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#### **ELEVATED PLATEAUS**

#### **GRAVEL PLAINS**



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the Sahara desert covers a LARGE PART OF NORTH AFRICA. It is the world's largest desert.



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## CLIMATE OF SAHARA

- The climate of the Sahara desert is SCORCHING HOT and PARCH DRY. It has a short rainy season.
- The sky is cloudless and clear. Here, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates. Days are unbelievably hot.



- The temperatures during the day may soar as high as 50°C. heating up the sand and the bare rocks, which in turn radiates heat making everything around hot.
- The NIGHTS MAY BE FREEZING COLD with temperatures nearing zero degrees.

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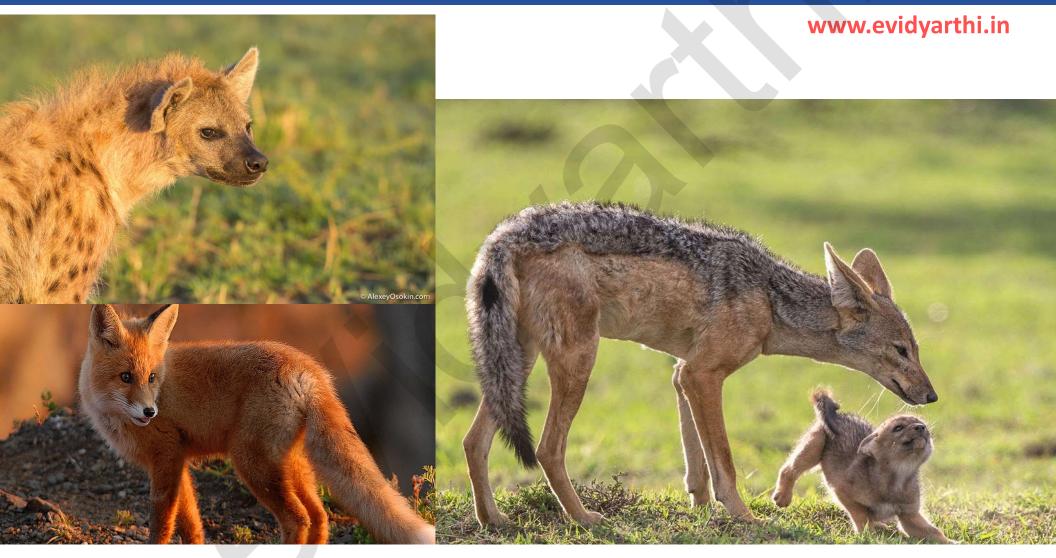


# FLORA AND FAUNA OF SAHARA

- Vegetation in the Sahara desert includes- CACTUS, DATE PALMS AND ACACIA. In some places there are OASIS, GREEN ISLANDS, DATE PALMS surrounding them.
- > ANIMALS CAMELS, HYENAS, JACKALS, FOXES, SCORPIONS, SNAKES AND LIZARDS







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## **PEOPLE OF SAHARA**

- It is inhabited by various groups of people, pursue different activities. i.e.
   BEDOUINS AND TUAREGS. These groups are nomadic tribes rearing livestock.
- GOATS, SHEEP, CAMELS AND HORSES. provide them with milk, hides from which they make LEATHER FOR BELTS, SLIPPERS, WATER BOTTLES; hair is used for MATS, CARPETS, CLOTHES AND BLANKETS.



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TUAREGS

#### BEDOUINS



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- They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. The oasis in the Sahara, NILE VALLEY in Egypt supports settled population.
- Since water is available, people grow DATE PALMS.
- Crops such AS RICE, WHEAT, BARLEY and BEANS are also grown. EGYPTIAN COTTON, famous worldwide is grown in Egypt.

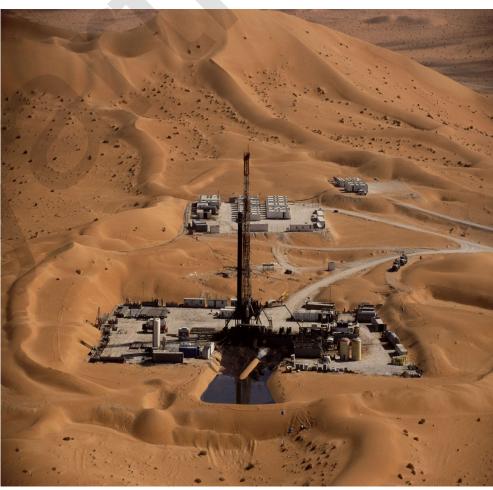




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> RICE
> WHEAT
> BARLEY
> BEANS

- THE DISCOVERY OF OIL a product in great demand throughout the world, in ALGERIA, LIBYA and Egypt is constantly transforming the Sahara desert.
- important minerals are found in the area include IRON, PHOSPHORUS, MANGANESE AND URANIUM.



- GLEAMING GLASS CASED OFFICE, BUILDINGS, TOWER OVER SUPERHIGHWAYS, CRISSCROSS THE ANCIENT CAMEL PATHS.
- Trucks are replacing camels in the salt trade.
- Tuaregs are seen acting as guides to foreign tourists.
- More and more nomadic herdsmen are taking to city life finding jobs in oil and gas operations.

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#### BUILDINGS





# THE COLD DESERT OF LADAKH

- Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the GREAT HIMALAYAS, ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR The Karakoram Range in the north and the Zanskar mountains in the south enclose it.
- Many rivers flow through Ladakh, (INDUS most important)



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- The rivers form deep valleys and gorges. Several glaciers are found in Ladakh.
- **EX-** THE GANGRI GLACIER.
- Due to its high altitude, the climate is EXTREMELY COLD AND DRY.
- The air at this altitude is so thin that the HEAT OF THE SUN can be felt intensely with little rainfall.

#### **GORGES**





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#### **GLACIER GANGRI**

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AREA EXPERIENCES FREEZING WINDS, BURNING HOT SUNLIGHT. IF SIT IN THE SUN YOU MAY SUFFER FROM BOTH SUNSTROKE AND FROST BITE AT THE SAME TIME.



## FLORA AND FAUNA OF LADAKH

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- Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze.
- GROVES OF WILLOWS AND POPLARS are seen in the valleys.
- SUMMERS fruit trees such as APPLES, APRICOTS AND WALNUTS bloom.



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#### POPLARS

#### WILLOWS



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#### **APPLES, APRICOTS AND WALNUTS**



- SPECIES OF BIRDS ROBINS, REDSTARTS, TIBETAN SNOWCOCK, RAVEN AND HOOPOE are common. Some are migratory birds.
- > ANIMALS WILD GOATS, WILD SHEEP, YAK AND SPECIAL KINDS OF DOGS.
- The animals are reared to provide for the milk, meat and hides. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter.
- The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make woolens.

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#### REDSTARTS

#### **TIBETAN SNOWCOCK**

#### RAVEN





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## **PEOPLE OF LADAKH**

- The people here are either MUSLIMS OR BUDDHISTS.
- In fact several Buddhists monasteries dot the Ladakhi landscape with their traditional 'GOMPAS'.
- FAMOUS MONASTERIES Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamayuru



- IN SUMMERS PEOPLE ARE BUSY CULTIVATING – BARLEY, POTATOES, PEAS, BEANS AND TURNIP.
- winter months is so harsh that people keep themselves engaged in FESTIVITIES AND CEREMONIES.
- The women are very hard working - WORK NOT ONLY IN THE HOUSE AND FIELDS, BUT ALSO MANAGE SMALL BUSINESS, SHOPS.



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#### **WOMEN IN BUSINESS**

#### WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE





BARLEY > POTATOES BEANS > TURNIP.

- > LEH, THE CAPITAL OF LADAKH is well connected both by road and air.
- The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the Zoji la Pass.
- Tourism a major activity (tourists streaming within India and abroad.
- Visits to the gompas, treks to see THE MEADOWS AND GLACIERS, CEREMONIES AND FESTIVITIES.



- Life of people is modernizing But the people of Ladakh have over the centuries learned to live in balance and HARMONY WITH NATURE.
- Due to scarcity of resources like WATER AND FUEL, they are used with reverence and care. NOTHING IS DISCARDED OR WASTED.

