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➤ INTRODUCTION

Desert: It is an arid region characterised by extremely high or low temperatures and has scarce vegetation. These are characterised by low rainfall, scanty vegetation and extreme temperatures. Depending on the temperatures there can be hot deserts or cold deserts.

➤ THE HOT DESERT - SAHARA

1. It is the world's largest desert. It has an area of around 8.54 million sq. km. The Sahara desert touches eleven countries. These are Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara. Besides the vast stretches of sands, that Sahara desert is covered with, there are also gravel plains and elevated plateaus with bare rocky surface. These rocky surfaces may be more than 2500m high at some places.

◆ Climate :

1. The climate of the Sahara desert is scorching hot and parch dry.
2. It has a short rainy season.
3. The sky is cloudless and clear.
4. Here, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates.
5. 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.
6. The nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.

◆ Flora and fauna :

1. Vegetation in the Sahara desert includes cactus, date palms and acacia.
2. In some places there are oases – green islands with date palms surrounding them.
3. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, many varieties of snakes and lizards are the prominent animal species living there.

◆ People :

1. The Sahara desert despite its harsh climate has been inhabited by various groups of people, who pursue different activities.
2. Among them are the Bedouins and Tuaregs.
3. These groups are nomadic tribes rearing livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses.
4. These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles; hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets.
5. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.
6. The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population.
7. Since water is available, the people grow date palms.
8. Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown. Egyptian cotton, famous worldwide is grown in Egypt.
9. The discovery of oil – a product in great demand throughout the world, in Algeria, Libya and Egypt is constantly transforming the Sahara desert.
10. Other minerals of importance that are found in the area include iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium.
11. The cultural landscape of the Sahara is undergoing change. Gleaming glass cased office buildings tower over mosques and 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.

➤ THE COLD DESERT-LADAKH

1. Ladakh is a **cold desert** lying in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. The **Karakoram Range** in the north and the **Zaskar mountains** in the south enclose it.
3. Several rivers flow through Ladakh, **Indus** being the most important among them.
4. The rivers form deep valleys and gorges. Several glaciers are found in Ladakh, for example the **Gangri** glacier.

◆ Climate :

1. The altitude in Ladakh varies from about 3000m in **Kargil** to more than 8,000m in the Karakoram.
2. Due to its high altitude, the climate is extremely cold and dry.
3. The air at this altitude is so thin that the heat of the sun can be felt intensely.
4. The day temperatures in summer are just above zero degree and the night temperatures well below 30°C.
5. It is freezing cold in the winters when the temperatures may remain below 40°C for most of the time.
6. As it lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas, there is little rainfall, as low as 10 cm every year.
7. The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.
8. You will be surprised to know that if you sit in the sun will your feet in the shade, you may suffer from both sunstroke and frost bite at the same time.

◆ Flora and fauna :

1. Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse.

2. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze.
3. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys.
4. During the summers, fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts bloom.
5. Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh.
6. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven and hoopoe are common. Some of these are migratory birds.
7. The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs.
8. The animals are reared to provide for the milk, meat and hides. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter.
9. The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make woollens.

◆ **People**

1. The people here are either Muslims or Buddhists. In fact several Buddhists monasteries dot the Ladakhi landscape with their traditional 'gompas'. Some famous monasteries are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamayuru.
2. In the summer season the people are busy cultivating barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnip.
3. The climate in winter months is so harsh that people keep themselves engaged in festivities and ceremonies.
4. The women are very hard working. They work not only in the house and fields, but also manage small business and shops.
5. Leh, the capital of Ladakh is well connected both by road and air.
6. The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the Zoji la Pass.

◆ **Tourism :**

1. Tourism is a major activity with several tourists streaming in from within India and abroad.
2. Visits to the gompas, treks to see the meadows and glaciers, witnessing ceremonies and festivities are important activities.

◆ **Change in life**

Life of people is undergoing change due to modernisation. 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.