

NCERT Class 7 Geography Chapter 10: Life in Deserts Completes Notes Part 2

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Nomadic Tribes

- Bedouins & Tuaregs – Goats, Sheep, Camel, Horse
- Milk, Hides (from leather for belts, slippers, bottles), Hari (Mats, Carpets, Blankets)
- Settled Population
- Water – Date Palms
- Wheat, Rice, Barley, Beans
- Egyptian Cotton
- Act as guides for tourists

Now about the tribes in this region there are two basic tribes which are known as Bedouins & Tuaregs. Now that tribes here have a nomadic life time that means they move from one region to another. They have certain pet animals which are namely Goats, Sheep, Camel, Horse. What is the use from these animals is mainly the milk and from the heights that are the skin of the animal that is the lather they make belt, slippers, and bottles. Then from the hair they make the Mats, Carpets, and Blankets. Nomadic tribes have now started to lead a kind of settled life style. They now act as guide for foreign tourists. They previously used to live only in and around Oasis area. That's the reason with the date palms and the water availability. They now also have kind of vegetation that they grow which is mainly Wheat, Rice, Barley, Beans. Again nomadic tribe is known for their production of cotton and Egyptian cotton is one of the finest cotton's in the world. Now next is cold deserts.

Ladakh (Cold Desert)

- B/W Karakoram in North & Zaskar in South
- Height – 3000 m in Kargil to 8000 m in Karakoram
- Indus River
- Gangri Glacier (Ladakh)
- Cold & Dry Climate

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- Day (0°C) & Night (-30°C)
- Freezing Winds (Frost Bite)
- Hot Sunlight (Sunstroke)
- Called Khapa-Chan (Snow Land)



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Now if you look on to the map of Jammu and Kashmir we have this area which is the Ladakh region and you have the Ladakh range that passes through here. The main rivers are Shyok River and the Siachen glacier that is found here. Another important glacier in the Ladakh region is the Gangri Glacier. You have Indus river tributaries flow here. Now the height of the Ladakh region varies from 3000 meters which is seen in Kargil to up to 8000 m in Karakoram range, this region lies between Karakoram in north and Zaskar range in the south. The day and night temperature are extreme. So since it's a cold desert is that the day temperatures are usually zero degrees. However at night it can go up to minus thirty degrees. The region is affected since it's after elevation and altitude as well. It is affected by both hot sunlight as well

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as the freezing winds. The freezing winds lead to frostbite in this region however the hot sunlight in this area leads to sunstroke. This region in its local name Ladakh the name is derived from Khapa-Chan that means it a kind of snow land.

Ladakh (Cold Desert)

- Sparse Vegetation – Willow & Poplar
- Finest Cricket Bat – Willow Tree
- Apple, Apricot, Walnuts
- Birds – Robin, RedStarts, Tibetan Snowcock, Raven, Hoopoe, Migratory
- Wild Goat, Wild Sheep, Yaks, Dogs – Milk, Meat & Hide
- Yak – Milk – Cheese and Butter
- Sheep & Goat – Hair – Woolens
- Chiru – Tibetan Antelope (Endangered) – Wool Shahtoosh – Light & Warm

Vegetation again is a sparse in this region mainly there are willow and popular tree. Willow trees are known for their use in bats and they have the kind of Finest Cricket Bats that are made for willow tree. Among the vegetation you have mainly apples, Apricot, Walnuts. Yak is one of the animals that is commonly found there and milk from Yak is used to produce Cheese and Butter. Other wildlife are Wild Goat, Wild Sheep, Yaks, Dogs – Milk, Meat & Hide. Some of the common birds here are Robin, RedStarts, Tibetan Snowcock, Raven, Hoopoe, Migratory. Again the sheep and goat's hair are used to production of woolens clothes. Now one of the unique example here is chiru, chiru is an animals, also known as Tibetan Antelope, it is now a kind of endangered animal and the wool from chiru is used to produce woolen clothes which are very light and warm. And this wool is known as Shahtoosh.

- Muslims & Buddhists
- Gompas – Buddhist Monasteries
- Famous Monasteries – Hemis, Thiksey, Shey & Lamayuru
- Summer – Barley, Potato, Beans, Peas & Turnip
- Leh – Capital of Ladakh
- NH 1A – Leh to Zojila Pass (Kashmir Valley)
- Manali- Leh Highway (4 Passes – Rohtang La, Baralacha La, Lungalacha La & Tanglang La) – B/W July & September it is open

Now the population here is mainly Muslims & Buddhists. Since you have numerous Buddhist here you have Gompas which are Buddhist monasteries which are seen here. Some of the famous monasteries of this region are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey & Lamayuru. In the summer you

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also have kind of small production of vegetation which is Barley, Potato, Beans, Peas & Turnip. Now the capital of the Ladakh is Leh. You have national highway 1A that moves from Leh to Zojila that is in the Kashmir valley and this highway known as NH 1A. Again you have another important highway which runs from Leh to Manali and this has 4 passes in between that is Rohtang La, Baralacha La, Lungalacha La & Tanglang La. Whenever you have use the word 'la' that means a pass, that's way between mountains. All of these open between July to September and during the winter month they are mainly close.

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