

Lipulekh Pass

Source: IE

India has rejected Nepal's objections to the resumption of **India-China border trade through the Lipulekh Pass**, asserting that Nepal's claims are not grounded in historical facts.

- **Nepal's Objection:** Nepal claims the Lipulekh as part of its territory according to its constitution.
- India's Position: India reaffirmed that border trade through Lipulekh Pass began in 1954 and had been ongoing for decades before disruptions due to Covid-19.
- Lipulekh Pass: It is a high-altitude mountain pass in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand, near the trijunction of India, Nepal, and China, linking Uttarakhand with Tibet.
 - Strategically located, it serves as a gateway to the higher Himalayas and is historically significant as an ancient trade route connecting the Indian subcontinent with the Tibetan plateau.
 - Lipulekh was the first Indian border post opened for trade with China in 1992, followed by Shipki La in Himachal Pradesh (1994) and Nathu La in Sikkim (2006).
 - The Old Lipulekh Pass, situated in the Vyas Valley of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand holds immense religious importance as part of the <u>Kailash Mansarovar Yatra</u>.





- O Umling La pass located in Eastern Ladakh has recently become the world's highest motorable pass (Project Himank).
- O Lipu Lekh Pass is located close to the tri junction of Uttarakhand (India), China and Nepal.
- Nathu La (Sikkim) is situated on the Indo-Tibetan border. It is one of the three open trading passes between India and China (other two: Shipki La and Lipu Lekh Pass).

 Naku La, located in Sikkim, was recently in news due to the Indo-China face-off along the LAC at the pass.

 Zoji La links Leh with Srinagar and is known as the "Mountain Pass of Blizzards". The Zojila tunnel is Asia's longest tunnel.

- Dungri La (or Mana) Pass connects India and Tibet. It is located in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve of the Zanskar mountain range (Uttarakhand). Even Indian nationals need prior permits from the Army to travel through this pass.
- Rohtang Pass (Himachal Pradesh) is situated in the Pir Panjal Range of the great Himalayas and connects Kullu Valley with Lahaul and Spiti Valleys.
- O The widest gap of Western Ghats is at Palakkad (or Pal Ghat) in Kerala adjoining Tamil Nadu.

Read more: Geostrategic Passes Connecting Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

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