## SHIPKI LA PASS: GEOGRAPHY

**NEWS:** What is the significance of the Shipki La pass?

#### WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

The Shipki La Pass in Himachal Pradesh, a historic Indo-Tibetan trade route, has been reopened to Indian tourists, with hopes of reviving regional tourism, religious travel, and cross-border cultural ties. Its reopening holds strategic, economic, and diplomatic significance amid evolving India—China border dynamics.

# Shipki La Pass – Basic Details

- Location: Shipki La is a motorable high-altitude mountain pass situated in the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh, India.
- Elevation: The pass is located at an altitude of **3,930 metres** above sea level.
- Connectivity: It connects India with the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, serving as a significant geographical link across the Himalayas.
- Old Names: Historically, the pass was also known as **Pema La** or **Shared Gate**, indicating its communal and bilateral historical role.

## Historical Importance of Shipki La

• **Ancient Trade Route:** Shipki La has been in use as a trade corridor since the **15th century**, facilitating Indo-Tibetan commerce.

### Goods Traded:

- o *Imports from Tibet:* wool, yaks, turquoise, gold dust, and sacred items such as thangkas.
- o Exports from India: rice, wheat, barley, spices, copper and iron tools, jaggery, and timber.
- **Economic Role:** This trade **boosted local livelihoods**, particularly for farmers, artisans, and mule-owners of the Kinnaur region.

### Strategic & Geopolitical Significance

- **Border Relevance:** It is one of the few **designated border points** between India and China used for legal trade and movement.
- Security Monitoring: Due to its location, the pass has been used for border surveillance and defence activities by Indian forces.
- Religious Route: Shipki La could offer an alternative shorter route to Kailash Mansarovar, reducing the pilgrimage time from Delhi by around 14 days.

# **Cultural and Spiritual Dimensions**

- **Tibetan Buddhist Influence:** Both sides of the border share **Buddhist traditions**, with monasteries, festivals, and rituals closely linked.
- Folklore-Based Agreements: Historically, trade was conducted based on oral oaths and community trust, not formal treaties.
- **Shared Identity:** Populations on both sides are **pastoralist**, and share similar customs, surnames (e.g., Namgyal), and even dialects.

#### **Tourism and Cultural Revival Potential**

- **Religious Tourism:** Reopening the pass can significantly **boost pilgrimages** to sacred sites like Mount Kailash and Lake Mansarovar.
- Heritage Tourism: It allows visitors to explore local Kinnauri culture, traditional architecture, and folklore, enhancing sustainable tourism.
- Spiritual Circuit Development: Could link Shipki La to pan-Himalayan Buddhist pilgrimage circuits.

# **Soft Diplomacy and Community Engagement**

- People-to-People Diplomacy: Local cross-border interactions could promote trust, peace, and mutual development, independent of high-level politics.
- Non-State Peace Corridors: Encourages diplomacy driven by community ties and cultural memory, rather than state interests alone.

## **Reasons Why Trade Was Stopped**

- 1962 Sino-India War: Marked the first official closure of cross-border movement through Shipki La.
- Subsequent Disruptions:
  - Doklam Standoff (2017) and Galwan Valley Clash (2020) caused further deterioration in India-China relations.
  - These led to a **complete halt of people-to-people contact**, despite the region's dependence on the pass for livelihood and cultural exchange.

#### Conclusion

- Shipki La Pass is not just a geographical feature but a symbol of centuries-old cultural linkage between India and Tibet.
- Its reopening marks a revival of economic, spiritual, and diplomatic potential, and reflects a shift towards inclusive, grassroots-level engagement in foreign relations

 $\textbf{Source:} \ \underline{\text{https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/what-is-the-significance-of-the-shipki-la-pass-explained/article69702350.ece}$