Passes of the Western Himalayas				
Jammu and Kashmir				
NAME	SIGNIFICANCE (CONNECTS)	NOTES		
Mintaka Pass	Kashmir and China	Trijunction of India-China and Afghanistan border		
Parpik Pass	Kashmir and China	• East of Mintaka pass on the Indo-China border		
Khunjerab Pass	Kashmir and China	Indo-China border		
Aghil Pass	Ladakh region of India with the Xinjiang (Sinkiang) Province of China	 5000 m above sea level. north of K2 Peak (the highest peak in India and the second highest peak in the world) 		
Banihal Pass	Jammu and Srinigar	 2832 m across the Pir-Panjal Range remains snow covered during winter season 		
	when Jawahar Tunn	nu to Srinagar transversed Banihal Pass until 1956 Tel was constructed under the pass. The road now sunnel and the Banihal Pass is no longer used for		

	 Another 11 km long tunnel provides railway link between Banihal and Kazigund. It was thrown open to railway transport in July, 2013 	
Chang-La	Ladakh with Tibet	 altitude of 5360 m This has a temple dedicated to Chang-La Baba after whom the temple has been named
Khardung La	near Leh in the Ladakh range	 5602 m The world's highest motorable road passes through this pass remains closed in winter due to heavy snowfall
Lanak La	India and China (Akasai-Chin area of Jammu and Kashmir)	 this pass provides passage between Ladak and Lhasa. A road to connect Xinjiang Province with Tibet has been constructed by the Chinese
Pir-Panjal pass	across the Pir Panjal range	provides the shortest and the easiest metal road between Jammu and Kashmir Valley. But this route had to be closed down as a result of partition of the subcontinent
Qara Tag La	Indo-China borer across the Karakoram Range	 located at an elevation of over six thousand metres
lmis La	Ladakh region of India and Tibet in China	
Pensi La	vital link between the Kashmir Valley and Kargil	 remains closed to <u>traffic</u> from November to mid-May due to heavy snowfall

important road link between Srinagar on one side and Kargil a Leh on the other side	nd cleaning it off snow during winter. In spite of
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Himachal Pradesh		
Bara Lacha La	Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	 Elevation: 4,890 m National highway connecting Mandi in Himachal Pradesh with Leh in Jammu and Kashmir passes through this pass. Being situated at high altitude, it remains snow covered in winter and is not used as a transport route.
Debsa Pass	link between Kullu and Spiti districts	 elevation of 5270 m above sea level It offers a much easier and shorter alternative route to traditional Pin-Parbati Pass route between Kullu and Spiti
Rohtang Pass	road link between Kullu, Lahul and Spiti Valleys	 Elevation: 3979 m Border Road Organisation (BRO) is responsible for constructing and maintaining roads in this area. Rohtang pass is a great tourist attraction and traffic jams are very common because this route is widely used by military, public and private vehicles.

Shipki La	Himachal Pradesh and Tibet	 Elevation: 6000 m Remains closed in winter season (Nov – Apr) 		
Uttarakhand				
Lipu Lekh	trijunction of Uttarakhand (India), Tibet (China) and Nepal borders	This pass is used by pilgrims to Kailash- Mansarowar.		
Mana Pass	Uttarakhand with Tibet	 elevation of 5610 Situated a little north of the holy place of Badhrinath Remains closed in winter season (Nov – Apr) 		
Mangsha Dhura	Uttarakhand with Tibet	It is used by pilgrims going to Kailash- Mansarowar		
Niti Pass	Uttarakhand with Tibet	• Remains closed in winter season (Nov – Apr)		
Muling La	Uttarakhand and Tibet	 situated in the north of Gangotri at an elevation of 5669 m in the Great Himalayas 		