Chinese bridge at Pangong Tso

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<u>In news-</u> Recently, Satellite images showed an underconstruction bridge connecting the north and south banks of the Pangong Tso lake right near India's claim line that has remained under Chinese control for decades. The underconstruction bridge is approximately 315 meters long.

About Pangong Tso lake-

- Formed from Tethys geosyncline, Pangong Tso is a long narrow, deep, endorheic (landlocked) lake situated at a height of more than 14,000 ft in the Ladakh Himalayas.
- In the Ladakhi language, Pangong means extensive concavity and Tso is a lake in Tibetan.
- The lake's water, while crystal clear, is brackish, making it undrinkable.
- During winter the lake freezes completely, despite being saline water and it is not a part of the Indus river basin area.
- It is a nearly 135-km long, narrow lake 6 km at its widest point and shaped like a boomerang.
- The Karakoram Mountain range with heights of over 6,000 metres including K2, the world's second highest peak, ends at the north bank of Pangong Tso.





- Its southern bank too has high broken mountains sloping towards Spangur Lake in the south.
- In the 1990s, when the Indian side laid claims over the area, the Chinese army built a metal-top road contending that it was part of the Aksai Chin.
- One-third of the water body, its 45 km stretch is in Indian control while the rest of the 90 km is under Chinese control.
- The LAC, running north-south, cuts the western part of the lake, aligned east-west.
- An Inner Line Permit is required to visit the lake as it lies on the Sino-Indian Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- The barren mountains on the lake's northern bank, called the Chang Chenmo, jut forward in major spurs, which the Army calls "fingers".
- •At the lake's north bank, according to India, the international boundary is close to Khurnak Fort, a 19thcentury ruin.
- India says the LAC passes through Finger 8 but China claims it is farther west.