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# Arunachal Pradesh

**Arunachal Pradesh** (/ərəˈnɑːtʃəl prəˈdeɪʃ/<sup>[11]</sup> listen<sup>ⓘ</sup>, 'Dawn-Lit Mountain Province')<sup>[12]</sup> is a state in northeast India. It was formed from the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) region, and India declared it as a state on 20 February 1987. Itanagar is its capital and largest town. It borders the Indian states of Assam and Nagaland to the south. It shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Myanmar in the east, and a disputed 1,129 km border with China's Tibet Autonomous Region in the north at the McMahon Line.<sup>[13]</sup> Arunachal Pradesh is claimed in its entirety<sup>[14][15][16]</sup> by China as South Tibet as part of the Tibet Autonomous Region;<sup>[17][18]</sup> China occupied some regions of Arunachal Pradesh in 1962 but later withdrew its forces.<sup>[19]:22[20]</sup>

As of the 2011 Census of India, Arunachal Pradesh has a population of 1,383,727 and an area of 83,743 square kilometres (32,333 sq mi). With only 17 inhabitants per square kilometre, it is the least densely populated state of India. It is an ethnically diverse state, with predominantly Monpa people in the west, Tani people in the centre, Mishmi and Tai people in the east, and Naga people in the southeast of the state. About 23 major tribes and 100 sub-tribes live in the state, including Nocte, Adi, Nyishi, Singpho, Galo, Tagin, Apatani. The Nyishi are the largest ethnic group in the region. The Mishmi tribe has three sub-tribes, namely Idu-Mishmi, Digaru-Mishmi and Miju-Mishmi.

## Names and their etymology

Arunachal Pradesh means *Land of the Dawn-Lit Mountains*, which is the sobriquet for the state in Sanskrit.<sup>[21]</sup> The term was coined during the formation of the state. Prior to the year 1972, it was called North-East Frontier Agency.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) claims the land to be part of Tibet, and calls it South Tibet (Chinese: 藏南 pinyin: Zàngnán).<sup>[19]:22:155[22]</sup> In ancient Tibetan texts, eastern Arunachal Pradesh and some parts of Tibet were called Lhoyü while the residents were called Lhobha people,<sup>[23]</sup> while Tawang district and West Kameng district in western Arunachal Pradesh were called Monyul.<sup>[a]</sup>

## History

## Ancient period

Very little ancient history is known about the region apart from the Northwestern corner, and the areas bordering current Assam. The Northwestern regions came under Monpa and Tibetan control.

Northwestern parts of this area came under the control of the Monpa kingdom of Monyul under Tibet which flourished between 500 BCE and 600 CE. The Monpa and Sherdukpen keep historical records of the existence of local chiefdoms in the northwest as well.<sup>[24]</sup>

According to Tibetan chronicles, Monyul was ruled by Gongkar Gyal, descendent of an exiled Tibetan ruler named Lhase Tsangma, the brother of Tibetan king Ralpacan who arrived in Monyul in 837 A.D or earlier.<sup>[25]</sup>

A descendant of Gongkar Gyal became the ruler of Trashiyangtse region of Bhutan and Gapde Tsan another descendant was the ruler of Khorwong valley in Thembang town (now West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh).<sup>[26]</sup>

Later, the second son of Gongkar Gyal, Wongme Palde who returned to Tibet owing to the poverty in Khorwong valley came back to Monyul to become its ruler.<sup>[26]</sup>

The Rgyal rigs text written in 1668 or 1728 contains a record of taxes collected. Taxes were paid via coins, foodstuffs, or livestock from area around present-day Kameng district and Tawang district.<sup>[27]</sup>

The Monpas (Tibetan: མོན་པ་) known to the Chinese as **Menba**<sup>[28]</sup> were responsible for trade between Assam and Tibet and held the Koriapar Doar at **Sonitpur district** of **Assam**. The Monpa chief were subordinate to the ruler of **Tawang** who in turn were subordinate to the **Government of Tibet** or **Ganden Phodrang** in **Lhasa**.<sup>[29]</sup> The Tibetan government at Lhasa appointed Tibetan officials called **Gellongs** to supervise the local Monpa chief. The Monpa chief who looked after the Duar were called **Tsorgon**, a position created in the 16th century.<sup>[29]</sup>

According to historical Tibetan text the state of Arunachal Pradesh known as Lhoyu came under the control of Tubo Kingdom or Tibetan Empire in the 7th century CE.<sup>[30]</sup>

## Arunachal Pradesh

## State



Golden Pagoda, Namsai



## Tawang Monastery



Tawang Gate,  
Tawang



Vijaynagar,  
Changlang



## Mechuka



Ziro valley



Madhuri Lake



## Sela Pass

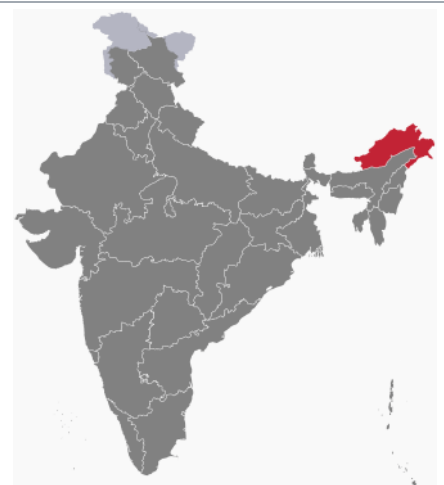


### Emblem of Arunachal Pradesh

**Etymology:** Arunachal ('dawn-lit mountains') and Pradesh ('province or territory')

Nickname: "Land of Rising Sun"

Motto: Satyameva Jayate (Truth Alone Triumphs)



Location of Arunachal Pradesh in India  
Coordinates: 27.06°N 93.37°E

## Medieval period

In the 17th century, the 5th Dalai Lama Ngawang Lobsang Gyatso (1617–1682), who achieved political supremacy over Tibet in 1642, imposed a tax called *Khrey* over Monyul and instructed the construction of fortresses in Monpa area called Dzong which served as centers for administration and tax collection.<sup>[32]</sup>

The fortressess built were Dirang Dzong, Taklung Dzong and Gyangkhar Dzong to collect tax from the Dirang Monpa, Kalaktang Monpa and Tawang Monpa respectively. The officials who collected the taxes were called Dzongpon.<sup>[32]</sup>

The tax was carried to Tawang Monastery and then to Lhasa via Tsona city (present-day China).<sup>[32]</sup>

The 6th Dalai Lama Tsangyang Gyatso (1683–1706) was born in Tawang and died in Amdo (present-day China) on his way to Beijing after being kidnapped by the Mongol forces under Lha-bzang Khan, the last ruler of Khoshut Khanate on the approval of Kangxi Emperor of the Qing dynasty.

Before his death the 6th Dalai Lama instructed the construction of notable buildings like Tromzikhang in Barkhor, Lhasa.

Arunachal Pradesh falls under Kham (Tibetan: ཁམས་) and Ü-Tsang (Tibetan: དབུས་གཙང་) cultural region of Tibet which also includes the Brahmaputra River watershed.

The foothills and the plains, were under the control of the Chutia kings of Assam. Inner parts of the state remained independent and self-governed even though interactions with external parties did exist.<sup>[33]</sup>

The main archaeological sites of the state include:<sup>[34]</sup>

Site	Dated to	Built by
Bhismaknagar Fort, Roing	8th–15th century <sup>[35]</sup>	Chutia kings
Bolung Fort, Bolung	13th century	Chutia kings
Dimachung-Betali, West Kameng	13th century	Chutia kings
Gomsi Fort, <u>East Siang</u>	13th century <sup>[36]</sup>	Chutia kings
Rukmini Fort, Roing	14th–15th century <sup>[35]</sup>	Chutia kings
Tezu Fort, Roing	14th–15th century <sup>[37]</sup>	Chutia kings
Naksha Parbat ruins, <u>East Kameng</u>	14th–15th century <sup>[38]</sup>	Chutia kings
Ita Fort, Itanagar	14th–15th century <sup>[39]</sup>	Chutia kings
Buroi Fort, <u>Papum Pare</u>	13th century <sup>[40]</sup>	Chutia kings
Malinithan Temple, Likabali	13th–14th century <sup>[41]</sup>	Chutia kings
Ita Pukhuri, Ithili	13th–14th century <sup>[42]</sup>	Chutia kings
Padum Pukhuri, Ithili	13th–14th century <sup>[42]</sup>	Chutia kings
Kampona brick tank, Idili	13th–14th century <sup>[42]</sup>	Chutia kings
Kanying brick tank, Idili	13th–14th century <sup>[42]</sup>	Chutia kings
Bolung brick canal, Bolung	13th–14th century <sup>[43]</sup>	Chutia kings
Dirang <u>Dzong</u> , West Kameng	17th century	<u>Monpa</u>
<u>Tawang Monastery</u> , Tawang	17th century (1680–1681)	Merak Lama Lodre Gyatso


## British India

In 1912–13, the British Indian government established the North-East Frontier Tracts. It was divided into three sections, which eventually came to be called the Ballipara Frontier Tract, Lakhimpur Frontier Tract and Sadiya Frontier Tract.<sup>[45]</sup>

## The McMahon line

In 1913–1914, representatives of the *de facto* independent state of Tibet and Britain met in India to define the borders of 'Outer Tibet' (with respect to China). British administrator Sir Henry McMahon drew the 550 miles (890 km) McMahon Line as the border between British India and Tibet, placing Tawang and other areas within British India. The Tibetan and British representatives devised the Simla Accord including the McMahon Line,<sup>[46]</sup> but the Chinese representatives did not concur.<sup>[47]</sup> The Simla Accord denies other benefits to China while it declines to assent to the Accord.<sup>[48]</sup>

The Chinese position was that Tibet was not independent from China and could not sign treaties, so the Accord was invalid, like the Anglo-Chinese (1906) and Anglo-Russian (1907) conventions.<sup>[49]</sup> British records show that the condition for the Tibetan government to accept the new border was that China

<b>Country</b> <b>Region</b>	India Northeast India
<b>Before was</b>	<u>North-East Frontier Agency</u>
<b>As union territory</b> <b>Formation</b>	21 January 1972 20 February 1987 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Capital</b> and largest city	<u>Itanagar</u>
<b>Districts</b>	<u>28</u>
<b>Government</b> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Body</b></li><li><b>Governor</b></li><li><b>Chief minister</b></li><li><b>Deputy chief minister</b></li></ul></div>	<div>Government of Arunachal Pradesh</div> <div>Kaiwalya Trivikram Parnaik</div> <div>Pema Khandu (BJP)</div> <div>Chowna Mein (BJP)</div>
<b>State Legislature</b> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Assembly</b></li></ul></div>	<div><b>Unicameral</b></div> <div><u>Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (60 seats)</u></div>
<b>National Parliament</b> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Rajya Sabha</b></li><li><b>Lok Sabha</b></li></ul></div>	<div><b>Parliament of India</b></div> <div><u>1 seat</u></div> <div><u>2 seats</u></div>
<b>High Court</b>	<u>Gauhati High Court-Itanagar Bench</u>
<b>Area</b> <sup>[2]</sup> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Total</b></li><li><b>Rank</b></li></ul></div>	<div>83,743 km<sup>2</sup> (32,333 sq mi)</div> <div><u>14th</u></div>
<b>Elevation</b> <sup>[3]</sup> <b>Highest elevation</b> (Kangto) <b>Lowest elevation</b>	<div>2,432 m (7,979 ft)</div> <div>7,060 m (23,160 ft)</div> <div>44 m (144 ft)</div>
<b>Population</b> (2011) <sup>[4]</sup> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Total</b></li><li><b>Rank</b></li><li><b>Density</b></li><li><b>Urban</b></li><li><b>Rural</b></li></ul></div>	<div><span>▲</span> 1,383,727</div> <div><u>27th</u></div> <div>17/km<sup>2</sup> (40/sq mi)</div> <div>22.94%</div> <div>77.06%</div>
<b>Demonym</b>	Arunachalis
<b>Language</b> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Official</b></li><li><b>Official script</b></li></ul></div>	<div>English<sup>[5]</sup><sup>[6]</sup><sup>[7]</sup></div> <div><u>Latin script</u></div>
<b>GDP</b> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Total</b> (2023–24)</li><li><b>Rank</b></li><li><b>Per capita</b></li></ul></div>	<div><span>▲</span> ₹0.47823 lakh crore (US\$5.7 billion)</div> <div><u>31st</u></div> <div><span>▲</span> ₹280,380 (US\$3,300) (13th)</div>
<b>Time zone</b>	<u>UTC+05:30 (IST)</u>
<b>ISO 3166 code</b> <b>Vehicle registration</b>	<u>IN-AR</u> AR
<b>HDI</b> (2022) <b>Literacy</b> (2017) <b>Sex ratio</b> (2021)	<div><span>▲</span> 0.683 <span>Medium</span><sup>[8]</sup> (21st)</div> <div><span>▲</span> 66.95% <sup>[9]</sup> (34th)</div> <div>997 <span>♀</span>/1,000 <span>♂</span><sup>[10]</sup> (5th)</div>
<b>Website</b>	<div>arunachalpradesh.gov.in</div> <div>(<u>http://arunachalpradesh.gov.in</u>)</div>
<b>Symbols of Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
<div><div>Emblem of Arunachal Pradesh</div></div>	
<b>Foundation day</b> <b>Bird</b> <b>Fish</b> <b>Flower</b>	<div>Arunachal Pradesh Day</div> <div><u>Hornbill</u></div> <div>Golden Mahseerref</div> <div>Foxtail orchid</div>

must accept the Simla Convention. As Britain was not able to get an acceptance from China, Tibetans considered the McMahon line invalid.<sup>[47]</sup>

In the time that China did not exercise power in Tibet, the line had no serious challenges. In 1935, a Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, Olaf Caroe, "discovered" that the McMahon Line was not drawn on official maps. The Survey of India published a map showing the McMahon Line as the official boundary in 1937.<sup>[50]</sup> In 1938, two decades after the Simla Conference, the British finally published the Simla Accord as a bilateral accord and the Survey of India published a detailed map showing the McMahon Line as a border of India.

In April 1938, a small British force led by Captain G. S. Lightfoot arrived in Tawang and informed the monastery that the district was now Indian territory.<sup>[51]</sup> The Tibetan government at Lhasa protested and its authority was restored after Lightfoot's return.

In 1944, Britain established administrations in the area, from Dirang Dzong in the west to Walong in the east. Administrative control extended over the area of the Tawang tract lying south of the Sela Pass when J.P. Mills set up an Assam Rifles post at Dirang Dzong and sent the Tibetan tax-collectors packing. Tibetan protests were brushed aside. However, no steps were taken to evict Tibet from the area north of the pass which contained Tawang town.<sup>[52]</sup> The Tawang district remained under Tibetan authority until 1951.

Sino-Indian War

Following the conclusion of British rule, India gained independence in 1947, while the People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded in 1949. Despite this, the new Chinese administration maintained its position that the McMahon Line was not valid.<sup>[47]</sup>

In October 1947, independent Tibet wrote a note to the Government of India asking for a "return" of the territories that the British had allegedly occupied from Tibet. Among these were listed Zayul and Walong and in direction of Pemakoe, Lonag, Lopa, Mon, Bhutan, Sikkim, Darjeeling. After few negotiation with the Indian government, Tibet relinquished claims on these territories.<sup>[53][54][55]</sup>

In November 1950, the PRC was poised to take over Tibet by force, and India supported Tibet. Journalist Sudha Ramachandran argued that China claimed Tawang on behalf of Tibetans, though Tibetans did not claim Tawang is in Tibet.<sup>[56]</sup>

In February 1951, India sent Ralengnao Khathing of Manipur with a small escort and several hundred porters to Tawang and took control of the remainder of the Tawang tract from the Tibetans, removing the Tibetan administration.<sup>[57][b]</sup> The Indian efforts were warmly welcomed by the native population as a respite from the oppressive feudal regime.

What is now Arunachal Pradesh was established as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) in 1954 and Sino-Indian relations were cordial until 1960. Resurgence of the border disagreement was a factor leading to the Sino-Indian War in 1962, during which China captured most of Arunachal Pradesh. During the 1962 Sino-Indian War, Tawang tract of Arunachal Pradesh was captured and temporarily controlled by the Chinese People's Liberation Army.<sup>[59][60][61]</sup> However, China soon declared victory, withdrew back to the McMahon Line and returned Indian prisoners of war in 1963.<sup>[59][60][61]</sup>

The war resulted in the termination of barter trade with Tibet, although since 2007 the Indian government has shown signs of wanting to resume barter trade.<sup>[62]</sup>

Renaming and statehood

The Indian government under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, The North-East Frontier Agency was renamed Arunachal Pradesh by Bibhabasu Das Shastri, Daya Krishna Goswami and O. P. Upadhya on 20 January 1972, and it became a union territory. Later on Arunachal Pradesh became a state on 20 February 1987 during Rajiv Gandhi government at the center.<sup>[63]</sup>

NB: K A A Raja, as Chief Commissioner to NEFA, under Assam, whose Capital used to be Shillong, later on went to become the first Lieutenant Governor to the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.<sup>[64]</sup>

Recent claims

The 14th Dalai Lama did not originally recognise India's sovereignty over Arunachal Pradesh. As late as 2003, he said that "Arunachal Pradesh was actually part of Tibet".<sup>[65]</sup> In January 2007, the Dalai Lama said that both Britain and Tibet had recognised the McMahon Line in 1914. In 2008, he said that Arunachal Pradesh was a part of India under the agreement signed by Tibetan and British representatives.<sup>[66]</sup> According to the Dalai Lama, "In 1962 during the India-China war, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) occupied all these areas (Arunachal Pradesh) but they announced a unilateral ceasefire and withdrew, accepting the current international boundary".<sup>[67]</sup>

<b>Mammal</b>	Mithun
<b>Tree</b>	Hollong
<b>State highway mark</b> <div><div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Arunachal Pradesh</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>AR SH</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>1</div></div></div></div></div> <div>State highway of Arunachal Pradesh</div> <div>List of Indian state symbols</div>	



Thembang dzong built during the 12th century, a type of dzong commonly found in Bhutan and Tibet



Arunachal Pradesh under the Tibetan Empire in 7th and 8th century CE



Tawang Monastery built in the 17th century under the instruction of the 5th Dalai Lama, is the largest monastery in India and second-largest in the world after the Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet. It is one of the few monasteries of Tibetan Buddhism that have remained protected from Mao's Cultural Revolution without any damage.<sup>[31]</sup>



Dirang Dzong build under instruction of the 5th Dalai Lama Ngawang Lobsang Gyatso



In recent years, China has occasionally asserted its claims on Tawang. India rebutted these claims and told the Chinese government that Tawang is an integral part of India. India reiterated this to China when the two prime ministers met in Thailand in October 2009. A report that the Chinese Army had briefly invaded Arunachal Pradesh in 2016 was denied by India's Minister of State for Home Affairs, Kiren Rijiju.<sup>[68]</sup> In April 2017, China strongly objected to a visit to Tawang by the Dalai Lama, as it had to an earlier visit by the US ambassador to India.<sup>[69]</sup> China had objected to the Dalai Lama's previous visits to the area.<sup>[70]</sup>

In 2024, *The New York Times* reported that, according to satellite imagery, China had constructed villages along and inside of disputed territory within Arunachal Pradesh.<sup>[71]</sup> Chinese individuals, called "border guardians", received annual subsidies to relocate to newly built villages and paid to conduct border patrols.<sup>[71]</sup>

## Insurgency

Arunachal Pradesh has faced threats from insurgent groups, notably the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), who are believed to have base camps in the districts of Changlang and Tirap.<sup>[72]</sup> These groups seek to decrease the influence of Indian government in the region and merge part of Arunachal Pradesh into Nagaland.

The Indian army is present along the Tibetan border to thwart any Chinese incursion. Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order 1958 (India), Inner Line Permits (ILPs) are required to enter Arunachal Pradesh through any of its checkgates on the border with Assam.

## Geography

Arunachal Pradesh is located between 26.28° N and 29.30° N latitude and 91.20° E and 97.30° E longitude and has an area of 83,743 km<sup>2</sup> (32,333 sq mi).

The highest peak in the state is Kangto, at 7,060 metres (23,160 ft). Nyegi Kangsang, the main Gorichen peak, and the Eastern Gorichen peak are other tall Himalaya peaks. The state's mountain ranges, in the extreme East of India, are described as "the place where the sun rises" in historical Indian texts and named the Aruna Mountains, which inspired the name of the state. The villages of Dong (more accessible by car, and with a lookout favoured by tourists) and Vijaynagar (on the edge of Myanmar) receive the first sunlight in all of India.

Major rivers of Arunachal Pradesh include the Kameng, Subansiri, Siang (Brahmaputra), Dibang, Lohit and Noa Dihing rivers. Subsurface flows and summer snow melt contribute to the volume of water. Mountains until the Siang river are classified as the Eastern Himalayas. Those between the Siang and Noa Dihing are classified as the Mishmi Hills that may be part of the Hengduan Mountains. Mountains south of the Noa Dihing in Tirap and Longding districts are part of the Patkai Range.

## Climate

The climate of Arunachal Pradesh varies with elevation. The low-altitude areas have a humid subtropical climate. High-altitude areas (3,500–5,500 m) have a subtropical highland climate and alpine climate. Arunachal Pradesh receives 2,000 to 5,000 millimetres (79 to 197 in) of rainfall annually,<sup>[73]</sup> 70%–80% obtained between May and October.

## Biodiversity

Arunachal Pradesh has among the highest diversity of mammals and birds in India. There are around 750 species of birds<sup>[74]</sup> and more than 200 species of mammals<sup>[75]</sup> in the state.

Arunachal's forests account for one-third of habitat area within the Himalayan biodiversity hot-spot.<sup>[76]</sup> In 2013, 31,273 km<sup>2</sup> (12,075 sq mi) of Arunachal's forests were identified as part of a vast area of continuous forests (65,730 km<sup>2</sup> or 25,380 sq mi, including forests in Myanmar, China and Bhutan) known as Intact forest landscapes.<sup>[77]</sup> There are three tiger reserves in the state: a reserve in Namdapha National Park, Mouling National Park and Pakke Tiger Reserve.<sup>[78]</sup>

## Flora

In the year 2000, Arunachal Pradesh was covered with 63,093 km<sup>2</sup> (24,360 sq mi) of tree cover<sup>[79]</sup> (77% of its land area). It harbours over 5,000 plants.<sup>[80]</sup> At the lowest elevations, essentially at Arunachal Pradesh's border with Assam, are Brahmaputra Valley semi-evergreen forests. Much of the state, including the Himalayan foothills and the Patkai hills, are home to Eastern Himalayan broadleaf forests. Toward the northern border with Tibet, with increasing elevation, come a mixture of Eastern and Northeastern Himalayan subalpine conifer forests followed by Eastern Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows and ultimately rock and ice on the highest peaks. It supports many medicinal plants and within Ziro valley of Lower Subansiri district 158 medicinal plants are being used by its inhabitants.<sup>[81]</sup> The mountain slopes and hills are covered with alpine, temperate, and subtropical forests of dwarf rhododendron, oak, pine, maple and fir.<sup>[82]</sup> The state has Mouling and Namdapha national parks.



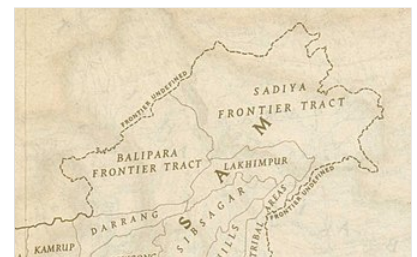
Urgelling Monastery built in 1489 A.D by Urgen Sangpo in Tawang is the birthplace of 6th Dalai Lama, Tsangyang Gyatso



Tromzikhang in Lhasa build under the instruction of the 6th Dalai Lama



Map of the British Indian Empire from the Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1909 showing the Outer Line as the border of Assam



The North-East Frontier Tracts in 1946



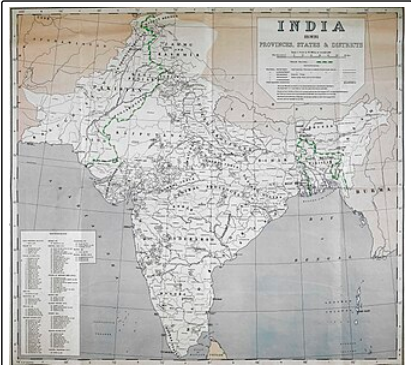
A 1936 map of Tibet by Survey of India, showing the McMahon Line



A kettle lake at Se La in Tawang district.

Fauna

The major animal species are tiger, leopard, snow leopard, Asian elephant, sambar deer, chital deer, barking deer, sloth bear, mithun (*Bos frontalis*), gaur, dhole, giant squirrel, marbled cat, leopard cat.<sup>[83]</sup> A new subspecies of hoolock gibbon has been described from the state which has been named as the Mishmi Hills hoolock gibbon (*H. h. mishmiensis*).<sup>[84]</sup> Three new giant flying squirrels were also described from the state during the last one and half-decade. These were, Mechuka giant flying squirrel,<sup>[85]</sup> Mishmi Hills giant flying squirrel,<sup>[86]</sup> and Mebo giant flying squirrel.<sup>[87]</sup>



The first political map of India (1947)



The North-East Frontier Tracts in 1947

Administration

Districts

Arunachal Pradesh comprises three divisions, namely, Central, East and West, each headed by a divisional commissioner and twenty-five districts, each administered by a deputy commissioner. Arunachal Pradesh has a total of 28 districts, West Siang being the largest district in terms of area and Tawang being the smallest district.<sup>[88]</sup>



Ziro valley



A view from Bhalukpong, a small town by the southern reaches of the Himalayas.



Districts of Arunachal Pradesh since 2018  
Legend : ● Capital ● Year created 2018 ● Year created 2017 ● Year created 2015 ● Created before 2015

Division <sup>[89]</sup>	West	Central	East
Headquarters	<span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Yazali</span>	<span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Basar</span>	<span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Namsai</span>
Districts	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>East Kameng</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Kamle</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Kra Daadi</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Kurung Kumey</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Lower Subansiri</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Pakke-Kessang</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Papum Pare</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Tawang</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>West Kameng</span></li></ul></div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Lepa-Rada</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Lower Siang</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Shi-Yomi</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Upper Subansiri</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>West Siang</span></li></ul></div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Anjaw</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Changlang</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Dibang Valley</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>East Siang</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Lohit</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Longding</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Lower Dibang Valley</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Namsai</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Siang</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Tirap</span></li><li><span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Upper Siang</span></li></ul></div>

Major towns

Below are the major towns in Arunachal Pradesh.

Municipal corporation

- Itanagar Municipal Corporation

Municipal councils

- Pasighat Municipal council

Municipal committees

- Deomali
  - Aalo
  - Seppa
  - Tezu
- Daporijo
  - Namsai
  - Ziro
  - Roing
- Tawang
  - Khonsa
  - Bomdila
  - Pasighat

Towns

- Jairampur
  - Deomali
  - Aalo
  - Yingkiong
  - Changlang
  - Miao
  - Basar
  - Dirang
  - Anini
  - Koloriang
  - Rupa
- Boleng
  - Hawai
  - Sagalee
  - Yupia
  - Doimukh
  - Gumto
  - Longding
  - Pangin
  - Likabali
  - Malinithan
  - Bhalukpong
- Nampong
  - Hayuliang
  - Palin
  - Jamin
  - Bhismaknagar
  - Akshiganga
  - Mechukha
  - Pasighat
  - Ziro
  - Raga

Demographics



Nyishi man in traditional dress

Arunachal Pradesh can be roughly divided into a set of semi-distinct cultural spheres, on the basis of tribal identity, language, religion and material culture: the  Tibetic-speaking Monpa area bordering  Bhutan in the west, the  Tani area in the centre of the state, the  Mishmi area to the east of the  Tani area, the  Tai/Singpho/Tangsa area bordering Myanmar, and the  Naga area to the south, which also borders Myanmar. In between there are transition zones, such as the  Aka/Hruso/Miji/Sherdukpen area, between the Tibetan Buddhist tribes and the animist  Tani hill tribes. In addition, there are isolated peoples scattered throughout the state, such as the  Sulung.

Within each of these cultural spheres, one finds populations of related tribes speaking related languages and sharing similar traditions. In the Tibetic area, one finds large numbers of  Monpa tribespeople, with several subtribes speaking closely related but mutually incomprehensible languages, and also large numbers of Tibetan refugees. Within the  Tani area, major tribes include the  Nyishi.  Apatani also live among the  Nyishi, but are distinct. In the north one find the  Tagin People. In the centre, one finds predominantly  Galo people, with the major sub-groups of  Karka,  Lodu,  Bogum,  Lare and  Pugo among others, extending to the  Ramo and  Pailibo areas (which are close in many ways to  Galo). In the east, one finds the  Adi with many subtribes including

Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±%
1961	336,558	— <span> </span> <span> </span> <span> </span> <span> </span>
1971	467,511	+38.9%
1981	631,839	+35.1%
1991	864,558	+36.8%
2001	1,097,968	+27.0%
2011	1,383,727	+26.0%
Source: <span><span><span></span></span></span> <span>Census of India</span> <sup>[90][91][92]</sup>		



Padam, Pasi, Minyong and Bokar, among others. Milang, while also falling within the general Adi sphere, are in many ways quite distinct. Moving east, the Idu, Miju and Digaru make up the Mishmi cultural-linguistic area.

Moving southeast, the Tai Khamti are linguistically distinct from their neighbours and culturally distinct from the majority of other Arunachalese tribes. They follow the Theravada sect of Buddhism. They also exhibit considerable convergence with the Singpho and Tangsa Naga tribes of the same area, all of which are also found in Burma. They are one of the most recent people group migrated to Arunachal region from Burma. The Nocte Naga and Wancho Naga are another two major ethnic tribes. Both the tribes exhibit very much cultural similarities. Finally, the Deori tribe is also a major community in the state, with their own distinctive identity. They are the descendants of the priestly class of Chutia people who were allowed to continue their livelihood after the defeat of the Chutias. Deoris are one of the only Arunachal tribes in the historical records – which shows they are among the first ethnic groups to inhabit the Himalayas of the districts of Dibang Valley and Lohit, before the arrival of many other tribes in the region between 1600 and 1900.

Literacy has risen in official figures to 66.95% in 2011 from 54.74% in 2001. The literate population is said to number 789,943. The number of literate males is 454,532 (73.69%) and the number of literate females is 335,411 (59.57%).<sup>[93]</sup>

## Religion

The religious landscape of Arunachal Pradesh is diverse with no single religious group representing the majority of the population, although it is one of the few Indian states where Christianity has the most followers. A relatively large percentage of Arunachal's population are nature worshippers (indigenous religions), and follow their own distinct traditional institutions like the Nyedar Namlo by the Nyishi, the Rangfrah by the Tangsa & Nocte, Medar Nelo by the Apatani, the Kargu Gamgi by the Galo and Donyi-Polo Dere by the Adi under the umbrella of the indigenous religion the Donyi-Polo. A small number of Arunachali people have traditionally identified as Hindus,<sup>[96]</sup> although the number may grow as animist traditions are absorbed into Hinduism. Tibetan Buddhism predominates in the districts of Tawang, West Kameng, and isolated regions adjacent to Tibet. Theravada Buddhism is practised by groups living near the Myanmar border. Around 30% of the population are Christians.<sup>[97]</sup>

Buddhism arrived in Arunachal Pradesh in 8th century CE from Tibet.<sup>[98]</sup>

According to the 2011 Indian Census, the religions of Arunachal Pradesh break down as follows:<sup>[99]</sup>

- Christians: 418,732 (30.26%)
- Hindus: 401,876 (29.04%)
- Others: 362,553 (26.20%)
- Buddhists: 162,815 (11.77%)
- Muslims: 27,045 (1.95%)
- Sikhs: 3,287 (0.24%)
- Jains: 771 (0.06%)

In 1971, the percentage of Christians in the state was 0.79%. This increased to 10.3% by 1991 and by 2011 it had crossed 25%.<sup>[100]</sup>

## Languages

The speakers of major languages of the state according to the 2011 census are Nyishi (20.74%), Adi (17.35%), includes Adi and Gallong), Nepali (6.89%), Tagin (4.54%), Bhotia (4.51%), Wancho (4.23%), Assamese (3.9%), Bangla (3.65%), Hindi (3.45%), Chakma (3.40%), Apatani (3.21%), Mishmi (3.04%), Tangsa (2.64%), Nocte (2.19%), Bhojpuri (2.04%) and Sadri (1.03%).

The vast majority of Arunachal Pradesh speaks Tani languages of the Tibeto-Burman language family. Tani people are indigenous to central Arunachal Pradesh, including (moving from west to east) the Nyishi, the Apatani, the Tagin, the Galo, the Bokar, the Adi, the Padam, the Pasi, and the Minyong. The Tani languages are noticeably characterised by an overall relative uniformity, suggesting relatively recent origin and dispersal within their present-day area of concentration. Most of the Tani languages are mutually intelligible with at least one other Tani language, meaning that the area constitutes a dialect chain, as was once found in much of Europe; only Apatani and Milang stand out as relatively unusual in the Tani context. Tani languages are among the better-studied languages of the region.

To the east of the Tani area lie three virtually undescribed and highly endangered languages of the "Mishmi" group of Tibeto-Burman: Idu, Digaru and Mishmi people. A number of speakers of these languages are also found in Tibet. The relationships of these languages, both among one another and to other area languages, are as yet uncertain. Further south, one finds the Singpho (Kachin) language, which is primarily spoken by large populations in Myanmar's Kachin State, and the Nocte and Wancho languages, which show affiliations to certain Naga languages spoken to the south in modern-day Nagaland.

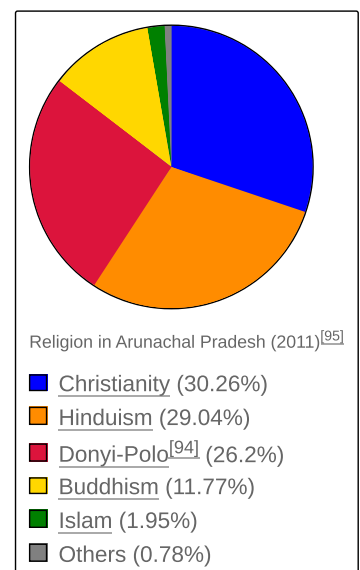
To the west and north of the Tani area are found at least one and possibly as many as four Bodic languages, including Dakpa and Tshangla language; within modern-day India, these languages go by the cognate but, in usage, distinct designations Monpa and Memba. Most speakers of these languages or closely related Bodic languages are found in neighbouring Bhutan and Tibet, and Monpa and Memba populations remain closely adjacent to these border regions.



An Adi gaon-bura (village headman) in G.B. Simong village of the Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh



Buddhism is practised by 12% of the population. Shown here is a statue of the Buddha in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh.



Between the Bodic and Tani areas lie many almost completely undescribed and unclassified languages, which, speculatively considered Tibeto-Burman, exhibit many unique structural and lexical properties that probably reflect both a long history in the region and a complex history of language contact with neighbouring populations. Among them are Sherdukpen, Bugun, Hruso, Koro, Miji, Bangru and Puroik/Sulung. The high linguistic significance these languages is belied by the extreme paucity of documentation and description of them, even in view of their highly endangered status. Puroik, in particular, is perhaps one of the most culturally and linguistically unique and significant populations in all of Asia from proto-historical and anthropological-linguistic perspectives, and yet virtually no information of any real reliability regarding their culture or language can be found in print.

Finally, other than the Bodic and Tani groups, there are also certain migratory languages that are largely spoken by migratory and central government employees serving in the state in different departments and institutions in modern-day Arunachal Pradesh. They are classified as Non-Tribal as per the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Outside of Tibeto-Burman, one finds in Arunachal Pradesh a single representative of the Tai family, spoken by Tai Khamti, which is closely affiliated to the Shan language of Myanmar's Shan State. Seemingly, Khampti is a recent arrival in Arunachal Pradesh whose presence dates to 18th and/or early 19th-century migrations from northern Myanmar.

In addition to English, various Indo-Aryan languages Assamese, Bengali, Nepali and especially Hindi are making strong inroads into Arunachal Pradesh. Primarily as a result of the primary education system—in which classes are generally taught by Hindi-speaking migrant teachers from Bihar and other Hindi-speaking parts of northern India, a large and growing section of the population now speaks a semi-creolised variety of Hindi as a mother tongue. Hindi acts as a lingua franca for most of the people in the state.<sup>[102]</sup> Despite, or perhaps because of, the linguistic diversity of the region, English is the only official language recognised in the state.

Economy

The chart below displays the trend of the gross state domestic product of Arunachal Pradesh at market prices by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation with figures in billions of Indian Rupees.

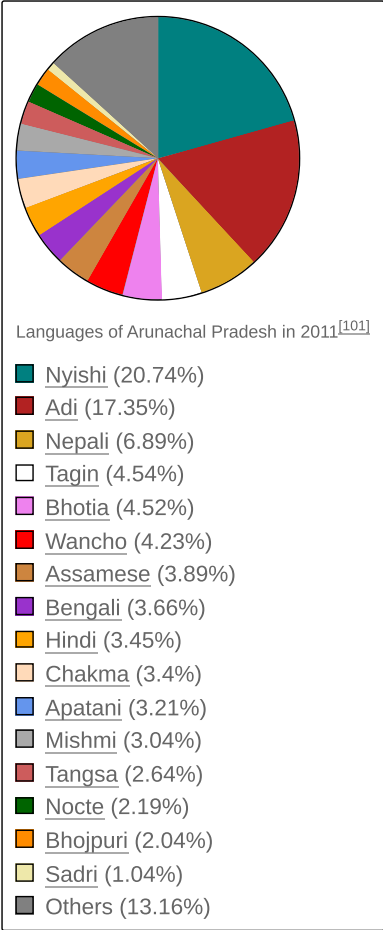
Year	Gross Domestic Product (Billion ₹)
1980	1.070
1985	2.690
1990	5.080
1995	11.840
2000	17.830
2005	31.880
2010	65.210
2015	155.880

Arunachal Pradesh's gross state domestic product was estimated at US\$706 million at current prices in 2004 and US\$1.75 billion at current prices in 2012. Agriculture primarily drives the economy. Jhum, the local term used for shifting cultivation is being widely practised among the tribal groups, though owing to the gradual growth of other sources of income in the recent years, it is not being practised as prominently as it was earlier. Arunachal Pradesh has close to 61,000 km<sup>2</sup> of forests, and forest products are the next most significant sector of the economy. Among the crops grown here are rice, maize, millet, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, ginger, and oilseeds. Arunachal is also ideal for horticulture and fruit orchards. Its major industries are rice mills, fruit preservation and processing units, and handloom handicrafts. Sawmills and plywood trades are prohibited under law.<sup>[103]</sup> There are many saw mills in the state.<sup>[104]</sup> A significant portion of India's unexplored hydroelectric capacity is attributed to Arunachal Pradesh. In 2008, the Arunachal Pradesh government entered into several memoranda of understanding with multiple companies, outlining around 42 hydroelectric projects intended to generate over 27,000 MW of electricity.<sup>[105]</sup> Construction of the Upper Siang Hydroelectric Project, which is expected to generate between 10,000 and 12,000 MW, began in April 2009.<sup>[106]</sup>

Transport

Air

Itanagar Airport, a Greenfield project serving Itanagar was constructed at Holongi at a cost of ₹6.5 billion.<sup>[107]</sup> In 2022, IndiGo began direct flights to Itanagar from Mumbai and Kolkata.<sup>[108]</sup> Alliance Air operates flights to the state flying from Kolkata via Guwahati to Pasighat Airport. This route commenced in May 2018 under the Government's Regional Connectivity Scheme UDAN following the completion of a passenger terminal at Pasighat Airport in 2017.<sup>[109]</sup> State-owned Daporijo Airport, Ziro Airport, Along Airport, and Tezu Airport are small and not in operation, but the government has proposed to develop them.<sup>[110]</sup> Before the state was connected by roads, these airstrips were used to distribute food.





## Roads

The main highway of Arunachal Pradesh is the Trans-Arunachal Highway, National Highway 13 (1,293 km (803 mi); formerly NH-229 and NH-52). It originates in Tawang and spans most of the width of Arunachal Pradesh, then crosses south into Assam and ends at Wakro. The project was announced by then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in 2008 for completion by 2015–16, but only became operational in 2018.

NH-15 through Assam follows the southern border of Arunachal Pradesh. Access to central Arunachal Pradesh has been facilitated by the Bogibeel Bridge, an earthquake-resistant rail and road bridge over the Brahmaputra River in Assam, opened for public use on 25 December 2018 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. A spur highway numbered NH-415 services Itanagar.

State-owned Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Services (APSTS) runs daily bus service from Itanagar to most district headquarters including Tezpur, Guwahati in Assam, Shillong in Meghalaya, and Dimapur in Nagaland.<sup>[111][112][113][114]</sup>

As of 2007, every village is connected by road, thanks to funding provided by the central government. Every small town has its own bus station with daily bus service. Connections to Assam have increased commerce.

In 2014, two additional east–west highways were proposed: an Industrial Corridor Highway in the lower foothills, and a Frontier Highway along the McMahon Line.<sup>[115][116][117][118]</sup> The proposed alignment of the Frontier Highway has been published.<sup>[119]</sup>

## Railway

Arunachal Pradesh got its first railway line in late 2013 with the opening of the new link line from Harmuti on the main Rangpara North–Murkongselak railway line to Naharlagun in Arunachal Pradesh. The construction of the 33-kilometre 5 ft 6 in (1,676 mm) broad-gauge railway line was completed in 2012, and the link became operational after the gauge conversion of the main line from Assam. The state capital Itanagar was added to the Indian railway map on 12 April 2014 via the newly built 20-kilometre Harmuti–Naharlagun railway line, when a train from Dekargaon in Assam reached Naharlagun railway station, 10 kilometres from the centre of Itanagar, a total distance of 181 kilometres.<sup>[120][121]</sup>

On 20 February 2015 the first through train was run from New Delhi to Naharlagun, flagged off from the capital by the Indian prime minister, Narendra Modi. India plans to eventually extend the railway to Tawang, near the border with China.<sup>[122]</sup>

## Education



NERIST academic block

The state government is expanding the relatively underdeveloped education system with the assistance of NGOs like Vivekananda Kendra, leading to a sharp improvement in the state's literacy rate. The main universities are the Rajiv Gandhi University (formerly known as Arunachal University), under which come 36 institutions offering regular undergraduate courses as well as teacher education and health sciences and nursing degrees, both under governmental and private managements, Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University and Himalayan University<sup>[123]</sup> as well. The first college, Jawaharlal Nehru

College, Pasighat, was established in 1964. The First Technical University is Established in 2014 namely North East Frontier Technical University (NEFTU). In Aalo, West Siang District by The Automobile Society India, New Delhi. There is also a deemed university, the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology as well as the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, established on 18 August 2010, is located in Yupia (headquarter of Itanagar).<sup>[124]</sup> NERIST plays an important role in technical and management higher education. The directorate of technical education conducts examinations yearly so that students who qualify can continue on to higher studies in other states.

Of the above institutions, only the following institutions are accredited by NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council), in the order of their grade: Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat (Grade A), St Clare College, Ziro (Grade A), Indira Gandhi Govt. College, Tezu (Grade B++), Rajiv Gandhi University (Grade B), National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh (Grade B), Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar (Grade B), Govt. College, Bomdila (Grade B), Donyi Polo Govt. College, Kamki (Grade B), and Rang Frah Govt. College, Changeling (Grade C).

Wangcha Rajkumar Government College, Deomali<sup>[125]</sup> is the only college in the southeastern part of Arunachal Pradesh. It caters to the students from Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts.

There are also trust institutes, like Pali Vidyapith, run by Buddhists. They teach Pali and Khamti scripts in addition to typical education subjects. Khamti is the only tribe in Arunachal Pradesh that has its own script. Libraries of scriptures are in a number of places in Lohit district, the largest one being in Chowkham.

The state has two polytechnic institutes: Rajiv Gandhi Government Polytechnic in Itanagar established in 2002 and Tomi Polytechnic College in Basar established in 2006. There are two law colleges, namely, the private-owned Arunachal Law Academy at Itanagar and the government-owned Jarbom Gamlin Government Law College at Jote, Itanagar. The College of Horticulture and Forestry is affiliated to the Central Agricultural University, Imphal.



The road from Tinsukia to Parshuram Kund



Hunli Signboard



NIT Arunachal Pradesh temporary campus in Yupia



St Clare College Ziro

Politics

Arunachal Pradesh suffered political crisis between April 2016 and December 2016. The Indian National Congress Chief Minister Nabam Tuki replaced Jarbom Gamlin as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh on 1 November 2011 and continued until January 2016. After a political crisis in 2016, President's rule was imposed ending his tenure as the chief minister. In February 2016, Kalikho Pul became the Chief Minister when 14 disqualified MLAs were reinstated by the Supreme Court. On 13 July 2016, the Supreme Court quashed the Arunachal Pradesh Governor J.P. Rajkhowa's order to advance the Assembly session from 14 January 2016 to 16 December 2015, which resulted in President's rule in Arunachal Pradesh. As a result, Nabam Tuki was reinstated as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh on 13 July 2016. But hours before floor test, he resigned as the chief minister on 16 July 2016. He was succeeded by Pema Khandu as the INC Chief Minister who later joined PPA in September 2016 along with majority of MLAs. Pema Khandu further joined BJP in December 2016 along with majority of MLAs. Arunachal Pradesh becomes second northeast Indian state to achieve ODF status.<sup>[126]</sup> During 2017, 2021, and 2023, China compiled a list of name alterations for multiple locations in Arunachal Pradesh, in both Chinese and Tibetan languages. China asserts these areas as belonging to "Southern Tibet" and being integral parts of China. The proposed changes encompassed 11 alterations, covering geographical landmarks like mountain summits and rivers, as well as residential zones.<sup>[127]</sup> The Indian government has continued to reject Chinese claims of geographical ownership of parts of Arunachal Pradesh. National military forces on both sides have increased over the Indian-Chinese border.<sup>[14]</sup>

On 28 August 2023, China further provoked India when the PRC's Ministry of Natural Resources released its new 'standard map' in which Arunachal Pradesh was depicted as a part of PRC. Other internationally disputed lands and waters were also depicted as PRC territory on their new map.<sup>[127]</sup>

State symbols

<b>Emblem</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span>Emblem of Arunachal Pradesh</span>	<span><span></span></span>
<b>Animal</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span>Mithun (<i>Bos frontalis</i>)</span>	<span><span></span></span>
<b>Bird</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span>Hornbill (<i>Buceros bicornis</i>)</span>	<span><span></span></span>
<b>Flower</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span>Foxtail orchid (<i>Rhynchostylis retusa</i>)</span>	<span><span></span></span>
<b>Tree</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span>Hollong (<i>Dipterocarpus retusus</i>)<sup>[128]</sup></span>	<span><span></span></span>

Geographical indication

Arunachal Pradesh Khaw Tai (Khamti Rice) was awarded the Geographical Indication (GI) status tag from the Geographical Indications Registry, under the Union Government of India, on 3 October 2023 and is valid until 12 December 2031.<sup>[129]</sup>

Namsai Organic Spices and Agricultural Producer Company Limited from Lohit, proposed the GI registration of Arunachal Pradesh Khaw Tai (Khamti Rice). After filing the application in December 2021, the rice was granted the GI tag in 2023 by the Geographical Indication Registry in Chennai, making the name "Arunachal Pradesh Khaw Tai (Khamti Rice)" exclusive to the rice grown in the region. It thus became the first rice variety from Arunachal Pradesh and the 3rd type of goods from Arunachal Pradesh to earn the GI tag. The GI tag protects the rice from illegal selling and marketing, and gives it legal protection and a unique identity.

See also



- Cuisine of Arunachal Pradesh
  - Arunachal Scouts
  - Arunachal Pradesh Police
  - Arunachal Frontier Highway
- List of institutions of higher education in Arunachal Pradesh
  - List of people from Arunachal Pradesh
  - Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region
  - Religion in Arunachal Pradesh
- 2014 Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly election
  - 2009 Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly election
  - Sino-Indian border dispute

Notes

- a. Nanda 2020, p. 30 (https://books.google.com/books?id=8i3rDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA30): "Tawang, Dirang and parts of Western Kameng of Arunachal Pradesh, were historically and territorially (traditionally) part of the 'Monyul'."
- b. The official was Ralengnao Khathing of Manipur, the Assistant Political Officer of the Sela subagency (now West Kameng district). He was accompanied by two platoons of Assam Rifles.<sup>[58]</sup>

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3. "4 Reasons Why Arunachal Pradesh is a Natural Wonderland" (<https://www.outlookindia.com/outlooktraveller/explore/story/68025/4-reasons-arunachal-pradesh-natural-wonderland>). *Outlook India Traveller*. 26 June 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210624205857/https://www.outlookindia.com/outlooktraveller/explore/story/68025/4-reasons-arunachal-pradesh-natural-wonderland>) from the original on 24 June 2021. Retrieved 23 June 2021. "We may as well call Arunachal a flowery paradise. Arunachal is also called Orchid State of India"
4. "Primary Census Abstract Data Tables (India & States/UTs – District Level)" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20220408052329/https://censusindia.gov.in/pca/DDW\\_PCA0000\\_2011\\_Indiastatedist.xlsx](https://web.archive.org/web/20220408052329/https://censusindia.gov.in/pca/DDW_PCA0000_2011_Indiastatedist.xlsx)). Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. Archived from the original ([https://censusindia.gov.in/pca/DDW\\_PCA0000\\_2011\\_Indiastatedist.xlsx](https://censusindia.gov.in/pca/DDW_PCA0000_2011_Indiastatedist.xlsx)) on 8 April 2022. Retrieved 8 April 2022.
5. "Report of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities: 47th report (July 2008 to June 2010)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120513161847/http://nclm.nic.in/shared/linkimages/NCLM47thReport.pdf>) (PDF). Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. pp. 122–126. Archived from the original (<http://nclm.nic.in/shared/linkimages/NCLM47thReport.pdf>) (PDF) on 13 May 2012. Retrieved 16 February 2012.
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## External links

### Government

- Official Site of the government of Arunachal Pradesh (<http://arunachalpradesh.gov.in/>)
- Official Tourism Site of Arunachal Pradesh, India (<http://arunachaltourism.com/#0>)

### General information

- Arunachal Pradesh (<https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/37367>) at the *Encyclopædia Britannica*
-  Geographic data related to Arunachal Pradesh (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/2027346>) at OpenStreetMap

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