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| **Activities**   * Trekking * Why Trek In Arunachal Pradesh * When To Trek * Trekking Permit * Medical Matters & Advice * Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya | **Arunachal Pradesh**  **Insert Assam Map**  Arunachal Pradesh Is Called The Land Of The Rising Sun And Is Situated In The Trans-Himalayan Region Of The Extreme Northeast Of The Indian Subcontinent. Most Of The Terra Firma Constitutes Of The Himalayan Ranges, Of Intense Forested Land. The Altitudinal Variation Is Quite Diverse And Can Reach Till Very High Snow Covered Peaks. The State Shares 1928 Km Of International Boundary With Four Different Countries Namely Bhutan, Tibet, China And Burma.  In The Past, Arunachal Pradesh Was Known As North Eastern Frontier Agency (NEFA), Until 1971, When The Government Carved A Union Territory Out Of It And Named It Arunachal Pradesh, And In 1987, It Was Declared As The 24th State Of India.  The State Is Blessed With The Most Breathtaking Of Natural Beauty, Where More Than Eighty Percent Of The Total 84,000 Sq. Km, Is Covered In Forests. The Panoramic View Of Splendorous Landscapes Is Sure To Heal And Enlighten Any Straying Soul, And The Virginity Of Evergreen Tropical Rainforests Is Another Thing That Should Not Be Missed. More Than 5000 Plant Species, 600 Orchid Species, 500 Species Of Medicinal Plants, 85 Species Of Land Animals, 800 Species Of Birds, 500 Species Of Butterflies, And Countless Species Of Insects And Reptiles; Makes Arunachal One Of The Most Important Bio-Diversity Hotspot Of The World. And Yet, There Are Numerous Species That Await Discovery, From This Hard, Impenetrable, And Unexplored Land.  The Humans Of Arunachal Are In Themselves A Blessing. The State Is A Hotbed Of Indigenous Tribes Who Have Come From Distant Lands Of Asia, Stretching From All Directions Such As Mongolia, China, Tibet, And Thailand Etc. More Than 10 Main Tribes And Numerous Sub-Tribes Live A Remote Existence Here. The Innocence Of These Tribal People, Their Warm Hospitality, Naïve Smiles, Elegant Traditional Folk Dances, The Amazing Cultures And Complex Customs, Colorful Birds, Exotic Butterflies, Rare Untamed Animals, Wild Orchids, Medicinal Plants, Mysterious Bugs And Many Other Eccentric Flora And Fauna Adds New Dimensions To This Land Of Dawn Lit Mountains, Which Words Fail To Describe. Arunachal Pradesh  **Trekking**  Arunachal Pradesh - The Extreme North Eastern State Of India Is One Of The Most Unexplored Areas Of The Himalayas. This Green Patch Of India Is Botanically Rich And Complete With Trekking Opportunities And Hundreds Of Plant Species, Rare To Find Elsewhere In The World. The Tropical And Semi Tropical Climate Of The Area Has Favored In The Growth Of A Spectacular Range Of Plantations.  Plan A Trek To The Area Of Arunachal Pradesh The Real Botanical Treasure Trove Of The Himalayas In India. The Weather Of Arunachal Pradesh India Favors The Growth Of A Much Larger Diversity Of Interesting Plant Species, Many Of Which Are Waiting To Be Discovered.  The Journey To The Extreme North Eastern Part Of India Is Arduous And Extremely Adventurous In Its Nature. Trekking Through The Challenging Terrains Of Arunachal Pradesh With Outstanding Stock Of Varied Botanical Species Is Purely Unique And Breath-Holding. The Route To Each Trek Is A Quite Unique Experience.  **The Major Trekking Zones**   * Take A Breath And Save It When You Embark On The Enchanting Tribal Villages Trek You Would Have The Chance To Trek At The Indo Tibetan Border. And In This Trek You Would Also Get To Meet, Mingle And Learn About The Tribals Way Of Life At Various Villages. Important Villages That Would Be Covered Here Are Monpa, Jiogan And Even Shergoan. The Trek Is For Those Who Are Very Fit And Active Since You Would Be Travelling At High Altitudes. * The Thembang Trek Is Rated As A Moderate Expedition And Runs For Around A Week And A Half. If You Would Like To Embark On This Expedition, The Best Time Would Be Between October And April. * You Could Also Check With The Sela Pass Trek Expedition, Which Runs For A Week And A Half As Well. Rated As A Moderate, The Trekking Expedition Is Best Taken From October To April As Well. * One Can Even Think Of Joining The Ani Gompa Trek, Which Runs For A Week And A Half. The Trek Here Too Has Been Rated As Moderate And The Best Time To Be On It Would Be Early October To End Of April.   Arunachal Pradesh Also Excels In Rappelling As An Adventure Sport. While Trekking In Arunachal Pradesh, Dont Forget To Check On How Best You Could Enjoy Other Adventures As Well, Such As Kayaking In Arunachal.  **For Those Who Have More Than A Fortnight In Hand, Here Are Your Options**   * The Gorichen Base Camp Trek Is An Amazing Experience, Spanning The Highs And Lows Of Arunachal Pradesh. This Expedition Runs For Two And A Half Weeks And The Best Time To Enjoy It Would Be From Early September To April End. Remember, You Need To Be Very Active For This Trekking Expedition, Since It Is Rated As Strenuous. * The Mechuka Trek Is For Those Who Love To Spend More Time Trekking And Exploring, Around Twenty One Days In Hand Would Do. The Trek Is For The Brave And Strong, It Can Be Quite Strenuous To Tough And Hence Physical Fitness Needs To Be A Priority. The Best Time For This Expedition Would Be September To October And Even In February To March.   **Arunachal Pradesh**  **Why Trek In Arunachal Pradesh**  Arunachal Pradesh Is A Botanically Rich Paradise, A Feast To The Trekkers Ambition And Natures Enthusiast. If You Thought The Extreme Part Of North East Had Nothing Much To Offer, Well Be Surprised. Being One Of The Most Beautiful Places In The North East.  There Are Many Species Of Flora And Fauna Found In Arunachal Pradesh, Which You May Not Find Anywhere Else On This Planet. Thanks To The Semi Tropical And Tropical Weather Conditions Hovering Over Arunachal Pradesh, The Plantations Have Spurred In Variety.  If There Is A Garden Of Eden In The Himalayan Kingdom Hidden From The World And To Be Discovered, It Would Be Arunachal Pradesh. The Weather Is Favorable For Trekking In Arunachal Pradesh And Those Of You Who Love Nature In Its Raw Form, Beauty Untouched, And Arunachal Pradesh Welcomes You With An Open Heart.  Adventure And Arduous Features In Arunachal Pradesh Trekking Experiences Lay Ahead Of You. The Terrains Are Challenging And Breath Taking, Especially When The Botanical Flora And Fauna Greet You Face To Face On The Rafting In Arunachal Or The Trekking Trails. It Is In Its Own Way An Experience Rich And Unique When You Embark On Trekking Or Other Adventure Sports Such As Rafting In Arunachal Pradesh. The Best Times To Trek In Arunachal Pradesh Would Be Early October To February End.  **Assam**  **When To Trek**  The Best Season Is From October To February. For The Energetic Leisure Seekers Keen To Undertake A Rare Wilderness Experience, Few Destinations In The World Would Match The Dimensions Of Arunachal Pradesh.  **Assam**  **Trekking Permit**  All Foreign Nationals And Indian Citizens Require Protected Area Permit (PAP) And Inner Line Permit (ILP) Respectively To Enter Arunachal Pradesh. Hence All Foreign Participants Are Advised To Send Photo Copy Or Scanned Copy Of Passport, Visa And Passport Size Photograph For Obtaining PAP. Indian Citizens Should Send Any One Of The Following Documents (Scanned Copy): Pan Card, Voter Card, Passport, Driving License, Institutional ID Etc. With Passport Size Photo To Process The Permit.  **Assam**  **Medical Matters & Advice**  Bring Your Essential Medication, But Be Selective About Taking Other Medicines Along With You. Many Brands Can Be Purchased Without Prescription In India. But Whatever Your Medical Background, Do Not Treat Local People. Except In Extreme Emergencies, You Will Do More Harm Than Good. Supplying Antibiotics May Seem Helpful, But It May Discourage The Patient From Seeking Long-Term Advice From A Local Medical Practitioner.  **Assam**  **Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya** |
| **Outdoor Activities**   * Rafting * Angling * Boating * White Water Rafting * Mountain Biking * Mountaineering * Rock Climbing * Scuba Diving | **Arunachal Pradesh**  **Rafting**  The Remoteness Of Arunachal Pradesh Has Not Been Overtaken By The Urban Ethics. Yet The Harmony Between The Advancement And Traditions Is Nowhere As Clearly Revealed As In This State. Most Of Arunachal Pradesh Has Pristine Jungles, Deep Gorges And Remote Villages.   The Mighty Brahmaputra Cascading Down The Heights Of Elephantine Beauty Across Tibet Into The North-Eastern State Of Arunachal Pradesh Is An Exciting Experience For The River Rafters. Though Inaccessible, Arunachal Pradesh Is The Ultimate Destination A Rafter Can Look Forward To.  **Angling**  For Those Who Are Looking Forward To Fishing Here, Siang, Dibang And Yamne Rivers Are The Ideal Spots For This Leisure Activity. To Your Delight, You Can Find The Famous Indian Fish Mahseer, Golden And Brown Trout, Boka (Katli), Sal, Korang And Gorua In Bhorali River. However, Boleng Is The Most Popular Fishing Spot For Anglers. Fish In The Narrow Gorges, Rocky Riverbeds And High Tides-You Will Not Return Disappointed. You Can Hire Fishing Equipments Like Net, Bait Etc From The Local Shops Nearby Or Even Arrange It From The Guide Who Will Be Taking You Around For The Activity.  **Boating**  For The Travellers Who Are Not Sport Enthusiasts, They Can Take Pleasure In Activities Like Boating. Ganga Lake In Itanagar, Sally Lake And Siom River In Pasighat Are The Ideal Spots To Unwind And Rejuvenate Yourself. Do Not Forget To Carry Your Handy Cam So That You Can Capture Amazing Views Of The Aquatic Life In The Waters, Lush Green Forests, Mountain Terrains And Beautiful Gorges. You Can Hire A Local Guide Who Will Be Ready To Take You Around At Reasonable Charges.  **White Water Rafting**  Go Rafting On The Mighty Brahmaputra River And Its Tributaries- Lohit And Subansari. You Can Enjoy The Thrilling Rapids While Rafting On The Siang Lake Which Is Even Called The Upper Brahmaputra Region. Rafters Can Also Traverse Through The Narrow Valleys Of Ninnguin And Marmong And Enjoy Splendid Views Of Abundant Greens Surrounding Them. For The Travelers Experiencing Rafting For The First Time, It Is Best Advised Not To Step In Waters Without A Trained Guide. The Rafting Camps By The River Will Provide You With The Necessary Equipments And Skilled Guides For Your Rafting Expedition. The Best Time To Go Rafting In Arunachal Pradesh Is In Months Between November And March. However, Monsoons Should Be Best Avoided Because Of The Strong Currents Prevailing In The Rivers. Make Sure You Carry Your Swimsuits, Towel, Extra Pair Of Clothing And Sun Tan Lotion.  **Mountain Biking**  Mountain biking in Arunachal is as educative, invigorating and enjoyable as it gets, even if demanding in stretches on some routes. Biking in Arunachal is all about covering ground in hilly and mountainous areas abounding with jungles of all kinds and hues. Actually Arunachal biking can offer your group many weeks of demanding fun given the way that nature has laid out the geography of this region. In fact it is as much fun as biking in India anywhere else.  **Mountaineering**  While On Your Mountain Expedition On Some Of The Tallest Snow-Peaked Mountains Of Arunachal Pradesh, You Will Be Treated With Some Exceptional Challenge. Region Between Bomdila And Tawang Is A Paradise For Mountaineers, Which Will Refresh Every Tired Soul With Its Beauty.  **Rock Climbing**  If You Want To Exhilarate Yourself In The Freshness Of Nature Then Rock Climbing In Arunachal Pradesh Is Best Option. The Steep And Snowy Ranges Of The Mountains Give A Thrilling Experience To The Rock Climbers.  **Scuba Diving**  Arunachal Pradesh Consists Of Gushing Rivers And Waterfalls. The Tourism Department Is Taking Initiatives In Establishing An Adventure Sport Institute That Will Entertain Tourists With Aero Adventure And Water Adventure Including Scuba Diving And That Too All Under One Roof. |
| **Attraction**   * **Museum** * **Shopping** * **Restaurant** * **Arts & Crafts** * Wildlife Sanctuary * Tribal Jewelries | **Museum**  **Jawaharlal Nehru Museum Itanagar** The Jawaharlal Nehru State Museum Also Referred As Jawaharlal Nehru Museum Is The State Museum Of Arunachal Pradesh, In Itanagar. Established In The 1980s, It Showcases Aspects Of [Tribal Life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Arunachal_Pradesh) Of Arunachal Pradesh, [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). These Include Clothing, Headdress, Weapons, Handicraft, Music Instruments, Jewellery And Other Artifacts Of Daily Use And Culture, Besides Archeological Finds.   **Collection & Activities** The Ground Floor Of The Museum Houses An Extensive [Ethnographic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnographic) Collection, Including Traditional Art, Musical Instruments, Religious Objects, And Handicrafts, Like Wood Carving And Cane Products, While The First Floor Has Archaeological Objects Found In Ita Fort, Noksparbat And Malinithan In [West Siang District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Siang_district). Apart From Its Collection, The Museum Runs A Workshop For Traditional [Cane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cane) Products At Its Handicrafts Centre. The Museum Shop Sells Tribal Handicrafts.  In 2011, Tapi Mra, The First Person From The State To Scale [Mt. Everest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mt._Everest), Donated His Entire Expedition Gear To The Museum.  **Shopping**  While You Are On Your Tour, Shopping Is One Attraction, Which Always Attracts You. You Look For Things, Which Is Famous In Those Particular Places, Which You Are Touring. When You Are On Your Tour To Arunachal Pradesh, And You Go For Shopping, You Will Find Handicrafts Items Dominating The Shopping Areas. Arunachal Pradesh Is Famous For Art & Craft Items. The Handicraft Of Aruncahal Is Unique And Exquisite, Rare To Find Elsewhere. A Wide Spectrum Of Elegant Crafts Such As Weaving, Painting, Pottery, Smithy Work, Basketry, Woodcarving, Cane & Bamboo Work, Carpet Making Etc. Are Found Among The People Of Arunachal Pradesh.  **Things You Can Buy** **Ornaments**  Ornaments Making Is A Craft Widely Practised In Arunachal Pradesh. The Work Of A Silver Smith Is More Intricate And Artistic. Besides Beads Of Various Colours And Sizes Blue Feathered Wings Of Birds And Green Wings Of Beetles Are Also Used In Decoration. The Akas Make Bamboo Bangles And Ear Ornament Which Are Sometimes Decorated With Pocker Work Designs. Most Of The Ornaments Are Made Of Beads As The Tribes Are Very Fond Of It.   **Wood Carvings** Wood Carving Is A Tradition With Some Of The Tribes Of Arunachal Pradesh. The Monpas, Khamtis, Wanchos, Phom, Konyak Tribes Occupy Significant Place In This Art.  The Monpa Wood Carver Make Beautiful Cups, Dishes, Fruit Bowls And Carve Magnificant Masks For Ceremonial Dance And Pantomimes. The Sherdukpen The Khampa And The Monpa Make Masks Which Appear Almost Like Real Faces, While Other Represent Birds And Animals And Some Represent Apes And Men Twisted Mouths, Women With Goire To Drive Away The Evil Spirit. The Masks Are Made Of A Single Block Of Wood Hollowed Inside; Holes Are Usually But Not Always, Made For Eyes And Mouths; Most Masks Are Painted, But The Older Ones Are Generally Found Dark And Discoloured.   **Weaved Items** Weaving Is The Occupation Of The Womenfolk Throughout The Territory. They Have An Excellent Sense Of Colour. Crafting Ornaments Is Another Art Widely Practised By The Arunachalis. The Rich Heritage Of Art And Crafts Of Arunachal Pradesh Is Sure To Add Colour To The Cultural Heritage Of The Country.   A Few Of The Woven Products That Deserves Mention Are Sherdukpen Shawls, Apatani Jackets And Scarves, Adi Skirts, Jackets And Bags, Mishmi Shawls, Blouses And Jackets And Wancho Bags And Loin Cloths.   **Cane And Bamboo Works** Cane And Bamboo Industry Of Arunachal Pradesh Is Of Very High Standard. Most Of The Domestic Requirements Are Made Of Cane And Bamboo. Hats Of Different Sizes And Shapes, Various Kinds Of Baskets, Cane Vessels, A Wide Variety Of Cane Belts, Woven And Plains, Elaborately Woven Brassier Of Cane And Fibre, Bamboo Mugs With Carvings, A Variety Of Ornaments And Necklace Are Some Of The Products That Deserve Special Mention.   **Carpets** Carpet Making Is The Speciality Of The Monpas. They Weave Lovely Colourful Carpets With Dragon, Geometric And Floral Designs. The Choice Of Colour And The Colour Combination Is Unique. Though Originally They Weave Carpet For Domestic Use, It Has Now Become An Item Of Trade And A Major Occupation For Some Ladies.   **Other Craft Items** Paper Makings, Smithy Work, Carpentry, Pottery And Ivory Work Are Other Crafts Practiced By The People.  **Restaurant**   * C3 Lounge And Bar * Aura * Highland Bar Cum Restaurant * Sango Bar Restaurant * Aditya Bar And Restaurant * The Eden Bar And Restaurant * Hotel Anjali Bar And Restaurant * Friends Bar And Restaurant * Sanju Restaurant And Bar * Guras Bar And Restaurant * Bar And Restaurant * Code Orange * Jazz Bar * Flamboyance Bar And Restaurant * Siang Bar   **Art & Craft**  Arunachal Pradesh Is A Land Of Beautiful Handicrafts Comprising Wide Range In Fantastic Variety. All The People Here Have A Tradition Of Artistic Craftsmanship. From The Point Of View Of Art And Culture The Area May Very Conveniently Be Divided Into Three Zones. The First Of These Zones Includes The Buddhist Tribe, The Second Occupies The Central Part (From East Kameng In The West To Lohit In The East); And The Third Zone Is The Eastern Part Of The Territory.  **Arts & Crafts**  From Time Immemorial, The People Of Assam Have Traditionally Been Craftsmen. The Magic Of Art Of Assamese Craftsmen Is A Common Passion Inspiring The Deep Senses With Its’ Age Old Simplicity And Sophistication. Though, Assam Is Renown For Its Exquisite Silks, Bamboo And Cane Products, Several Other Crafts Are Also Made Here. The Colourful Handicraft Items Of Assamese Japi (Headgear), Terracotta Of Gauripur And Various Decorative Items Bear Witness To The Craftsmanship Of This Land. Assam Handloom Is Indeed Noteworthy Offering A Mosaic Of Colours And Contours With Pleasing Motifs And Designs. The Eri, Muga (Assamese Silk Dresses) And Typical Tribal Attires Are A Treat To The Eyes Of The Beholder.   Dance, Music, Woodwork, Pottery, Sitalpati Or The Art Of Mat Making Have Survived Through Centuries With Fewer Changes Since It Remained An Integral Part Of The Locals. The Advent Of Modernity, Indeed, Has Brought A Change In The Everyday Lifestyle Of The Tribals, Yet The Basic Arts And Crafts, And Their Technique Of Production Has Not Changed Much.   The Land Of Ahoms, Assam Has A Rich Cultural Tradition, Which Finds Detail In Several Arts And Crafts Form And Many Handicraft Products Of Assam. The Natural Beauty Of Assam, Is Said To Be Reflected, In Them.  **Wildlife Sanctuary**  ****Kane Wildlife Sanctuary**** Kane Wildlife Sanctuary (KWS) Is One Of The Wildlife Sanctuaries In Arunachal Pradesh And It Is Located In West Siang District Of Arunachal Pradesh. It Is Approximately 143 Km (88.85 Miles) Away From West Siang.  Mehao ****Wildlife Sanctuary**** Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary In India Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary Is One Of The Wildlife Sanctuaries In Arunachal Pradesh And The Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary Is Heaven In Terms Of Greenery It Holds. Daying Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary  Daying Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary (DEWS) Is Located In East Siang District Of Arunachal Pradesh. It Is Approximately 50 Km (31.06 Miles) Away From East Siang. Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary  Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (EWS) Is One Of The Wildlife Sanctuaries In Arunachal Pradesh And It Is Located In West Kameng District Of Arunachal Pradesh. It Is Approximately 100 Km (62.13 Miles) Away From Doimara, The District Headquarters Of West Kameng District. **Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary**  Is One Of The 12 Secured Regions Of Arunachal Pradesh. The Name Is Derived From The Kamlang River. The **Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary** Is Located In The South Eastern Part Of The Of The Lohit Region In Arunachal Pradesh. The Place Is Extremely Popular Viewing Different Assorted Birds, Elephant Rides And Jeep Safari. It Is Situated In Lohit District.  **Papum Reserve Forest** Papum Reserve Forest (Prf) Is Located In The East Kameng District Of Arunachal Pradesh. It Is Approximately 100 Km (62.13 Miles) Away From Seppa, The District Headquarters Of East Kameng District.  Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary  Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary (INWS) Is Located In The Itanagar Town In Arunachal Pradesh. It Is Approximately 10 Km (6.21 Miles) Away From Itanagar, The Capital City Of Arunachal Pradesh State In India.Dihang Dibang Biosphere Reserve  Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve (DDBR) Is Located In The Reserved Forests Spread In West Siang, Upper Siang And Dibang Valley Of The Arunachal Prades State. It Is Also Called As Dehang-Debang Biosphere Reserve In Arunachal Pradesh.Sessa Orchid Sanctuary  Sessa Orchid Sanctuary (SOS) Is One Of The Wildlife Sanctuaries In Arunachal Pradesh And It Is Located Near The Sessa Village In West Kameng District. This Sanctuary Is Approximately 30 Km Away From Sessa And 70 Km Away From Bomdila, Headquarters Of West Kameng District.Namdapha National Park Namdapha National Park (NNP) Is Located In Changlang District Of Arunachal Pradesh In India. NNP Is 186 Km Away From Dibrugarh, 141 Km From Tinsukia And 91 Km Away From Margherita Towns Of Arunachal Pradesh. Namdapha National Park Is Known As The Largest Protected Area In Northeast India. This Park Is Also Called As Namdapha Tiger Reserve.****Mouling National Park**** **Mouling National Park** Was Declared As A National Park In 1986. This Place Is Extremely Popular For Its Varied Range Of Flora And Fauna. The Park Is Submerges With Different Kinds Of Semi-Evergreen Trees And Animals Like Tiger, Puma, Elephant, Pig Dear, Python And Woofing Deer. Different Creatures Like Deer, Wild Ox And Red-Panda And Many More.  **Jewelries**  There Are Around Twenty Major Tribes And Many Sub Tribes In [Arunachal Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arunachal_Pradesh), India, And So It Is No Wonder That There Is A Big Variety Of Tribal Jewelries In This Region. Anyway, You Can Notice Some Similar Elements: Practically In All Tribes Women Wear Numerous Necklaces, Bangles And Belts. Headbands Too Are Rather Common.  Multicolored Strings Of Glass Or Stone Beads Are Most Favouvered But In Southeast Arunachal Pradesh Beads Of Agate Stone, Brass, And Silver Are Also Used. Such Necklaces Adorn The Necks Not Only Of Women But Sometimes Of Men As Well. Every Bead Has Its Own Value According To Its Colour And Luster. Usually They Are Worn In Numerous Quantities. |
| **General Information**   * Geography * History * Religion * Economy * Government * Culture * People * Festivals * Facts & Figures * Climate | **Arunachal Pradesh**  **Geography**  Arunachal Pradesh Has A Fascinating Diversity Of Habitats Within Its Borders, Thanks To A Range Of Elevations From River Valleys And Subtropical Rainforests Lower Down To Verdant Wooded Ridges In The Middle And Higher Reaches, And Alpine Pastures And Snow Topped Peaks In The Uplands. This Remote State Gets Even More Remote The Further West You Go, The Valleys And Hills Ascending To Glaciers And Little Known Peaks Extending To Beyond 20,000Ft. (Approx. 6000m), Only Gori Chen (21286Ft, 6488m) And Nyegi Kangsang (23120Ft, 7047m), Both A Small Distance Away From Bomdila, Have Been Attempted.  **History**  Arunachal Pradesh Is The Only State In India With No Documented History Prior To The 16th Century When The Ahom Dynasty Of Assam Conquered It. The Ahoms And Later The British Imperialists Followed A Policy Of Non-Interference With The Hill Tribes.  After India’s Independence In 1947, Jawahar Lal Nehru, The First Prime Minister Tried To Gradually Bring In Modernisation. Chinese Invasion Of This Area In 1962 Led To Installation Of Military Bases And Facilities. Arunachal Pradesh Became A Union Territory Of India In 1972 And Achieved Statehood Only On 20th February 1987. It Used To Be Called NEFA- North East Frontier Agency For A Long Time.   Today Tourism Is Being Encouraged To Salvage The Economy, Which Has Slumped Since 1997 When Logging Was Banned In The State Forests.  **Religion**  The State Of Arunachal Pradesh Is Home To Different Tribes That Have Different Religious Practices, However The Main Religion In Arunachal Pradesh Are Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity Donyi Polism.   Almost 35 Percent Of The Population Follow Hinduism Including Missionaries And Followers Of Rashtrya Sevak Sangha And The Vishwa Hindu Parishad Along With The Nocte And Miri Tribes. Christianity Is Followed By Almost 19 Percent Of Residents In Arunachal Pradesh. Almost 40 Percent Of The Total Population Follows Buddhism; Some Of Them Have Descended From Tibet. Tribes Living Near The Tibetan Border And In The Western Part Of The State Follow Tibetan Buddhism, Whereas, Theravada Buddhism Is Followed By People Of Thai-Burmese Origin Residing In Lohit And Changlang.   People Who Follow Donyi Polism Regard The Celestial Bodies To Be Holy. People Belonging To This Religion Believe In The Pre-Eminence Of The Sun And The Moon As The Greatest Deities. The Significant Tribe Groups Including Adis, Apatanis And Nishis Believe In One Single Common Ancestor Called Abo Tani.  **Economy**  Arunachal Pradesh Is Predominantly An Agrarian Economy With Forest Products Coming A Close Second. 95% Of Its Population Is Rural. It Has Rich Bio-Reserves And Hydel Power Resources. Among The Crops Grown Here Are Rice, Maize, Millet, Wheat, Pulses, Sugarcane And Oilseeds. Arunachal Is Also Ideal For Horticulture And Fruits Like Pineapple, Orange, Lemon, Plum, Pear, Cherries, And Peaches Are Grown In Orchards. Besides An Abundant Forest Cover, It Has Deposits Of Dolomite, Limestone, Graphite, Quartzite, Kainite, Mica, Iron And Copper. Its Major Industries Are Sawmills, Plywood, Rice Mills, Fruit Preservation Units, And Handloom Handicrafts. However, Most Of The State’s Natural Resources Are Lying Untapped.  **Government**  Arunachal Pradesh Government And Politics Is Avidly Followed By Everyone Interested In The State Of Indian Politics. Arunachal Pradesh Is An Extremely Significant Border Zone And Therefore Arunachal Pradesh Government And Politics Is Of Grave Significance To The Holistic Betterment Of The Indian State. The National Parties Dominate The Arunachal Pradesh Politics, Whereas A Unicameral Legislative Along With A Modest But Highly Effective Council Of Ministers Look After Arunachal Pradesh Government.  Arunachal Pradesh Government Involves The Functions Of A Unicameral Legislative Body. The Legislative Council Is Formed Of 60 Members Of The Legislative Assembly. They Are The Very Center Of The Government And Politics Of Arunachal Pradesh. The Governor Nirbhay Singh Is The Legislative Head Of The State And Nabam Tuki Is The Chief Minister. The Executive Of Arunachal Pradesh Also Includes A Council Of Ministry With 11 Cabinet Ministers. Various Secretariat And Directorate Wings Smoothly Carry Out The Functions Of The Various Government Departments. They Are Also Involved In The Planning And The Execution Of Various Government Projects In The State Of Arunachal Pradesh.  **Culture**  The Tribal People Of Arunachal Have Remained More Or Less Untouched By Modernity And Prefer To Adhere To Their Indigenous Laws And Culture. The Tribes Are Predominantly Casteless And Governed By Chiefs And Adults Of Their Clan. The Tribes Have Grown In Isolation And Have Not Been Influenced By Each Other’s Practices. The Common Denominator Is That The Young Follow The Diktat Of The Older Generation And Implement Their Decisions. Birth, Death And Marriage Are Big Social Occasions And Incomplete Without The Blessings Of The Elders.   The Entire Population Of The State Can Be Divided Into Three Cultural Groups On The Basis Of Their Socio-Politico-Religious Affinities. The First Of These Groups Includes The Buddhist Tribes; The Second Occupies The Central Part (From East Kameng In The West To Lohit In The East); And The Third Group Lives In The Southeastern Part Of The State.  The People Of Arunachal Make Beautiful Masks And Periodically Stage Pantomimes And Masked Dances. They Specialize In Carving Semi-Religious Motifs On Wood And Make Exquisite Carpets, Painted Wooden Vessels And Silver Articles. They Are Expert Workers In Cane And Bamboo And Weave Articles That They Commonly Use In Their Daily Lives Like Shawls, Jackets, Shoulder Bags And Coats.  Specific Tribes Have Crafts Exclusive To Their Area Of Expertise - The Monpas Weave Carpets And Make Wooden Vessels. Apatanis, Adis And Hill Miris Make Bamboo Products And The Wanchos Carve Wooden And Bamboo Figures And Design Intricate Necklaces Of Colourful Beads. The Status Of The Bead-Wearer Is Indicated By The Width Of His/Her Necklace.  **People**  In Arunachal Pradesh There Are Over 80 Mongoloid And Tibeto Burmese Tribes And Sub-Tribes, With Their Own Languages, Clothes, Headgear, Customs And Traditions. This Population Is Spread Over 12 Towns And 3649 Villages. The Major Tribes Are Daflas, Monpas, Adis, Akas, Apatanis, Mishmis, Nishis, Noktey, Wangchu And Sherdukpens. The Apatanis Are Experts In Terrace Farming And Both Sexes Tattoo Their Faces. Sherdukpens Perform Witchcraft To Counter The Actions Of Malevolent Spirits. Akas Paint Their Faces With Resin And Alcohol. Daflas Put The Fear Of God In One With Their Appearance Itself. They Wear A Hornbill’s Beak On Their Headgear And Carry Traditional Knives.   Though These Tribes Share A Common Origin They Have Grown Different On Account Of Isolation From Each Other But, However, Live In Perfect Harmony. Only With Conversions To Christianity Did The Tribes Have Conflicts. Due To Their Peace Loving Nature And A Good Administration, The State Has Kept Insurgency At Bay. The Society Of Arunachal Is Patriarchal And Primogeniture And The Fundamental Laws Of Inheritance Are There But With Variations. They Follow Endogamy And Strictly Abstain From Marrying Outside Their Tribe. Polygamy Is Socially Sanctioned And Practiced By Most Of Them.  **Festivals**  **Arunachal Pradesh,** The Most Fascinating And Sparsely Populated State In Eastern India, Is A Land Of Tribes. The Festivals Here Are Abound With Zest And Life - Based On Aspects Related To Nature And Agriculture. Dance Is The Soul Of All The Festivals Here; Performed With Pride And Belief.  **Losar Festival** Losar" Or The New Year Festival, Is The Most Important Festival Of Tawang District In Arunachal Pradesh. The Monpa Tribe Celebrate This As The Coming Of A New Year. Themonpas Are The Major Portion Of The Population In The Tawang Region Of Arunachal Pradesh.  The Initial Celebrations Start With People Cleaning Their Homes And Discarding All The Old Items To Welcome The Festival. This Festival Mostly Falls In The Last Part Of February Or Early Part Of March. The Festival Generally Lasts For Eight To Fifteen Days And Is Celebrated With Loads Of Fun And Festivity. During The Festival Days, Festivities Prayers Are Offered For Prosperity And Good Health. People Hoist Religious Flags Atop Their Homes And Make Visits To Homes Relatives And Friends. The Holy Scriptures Are Read In Every Home As Part Of Festival Prayer. Lamps With Butter Are Lit In All The Houses.  The Local Tribal’s Are Believer Of Their Tribe’s Customs. The Tribes Perform Rites To Protect Their Land From Any Sort Of Evil Eye And Any Kind Of Supernatural Attack. The Local Deity Is Worshipped For The Welfare Of The Society And The People. The Festival Is A Colorful Event And The People Celebrate This Festival With Their Traditional Music And Dance. People Participate With Much Faith And Fun To Make The Festival A Remarkable One. This Festival Witnesses The Local Tribal Traditions And Customs. Monpas Enjoy This Time With High Festive Spirit And Do A Lot Of Merry Making. Feasting With Local Drinks Drinking Is Organized Together With Friends And Relatives. This Festival Depicts The Social-Cultural And Native Living Of The Monpas.  **Dree Festival** The Dree Festival Involves The Sacrifice Of Fowls, Eggs And Animals To The Gods. The Gods Worshipped During This Festival Are Tamu, Metii , Danyi And Harniang. The Festival Is Celebrated To Appease These Gods So As To Avoid Famine In The Society. This Festival Is A Part Of The Apatanis In Arunachal Pradesh. The Apatanis, Reside In A Valley Called Ziro. Ziro Is Located At The Lower Subansiri District Of Arunachal Pradesh. The Apatanis Are Famous For The Practice Of Wet Rice Cultivation. Theapatanis Had Invented The Wet Rice Cultivation Without Using Any Form Of Scientific Technologies And Methods. Rice Is The Staple Food Of The Apatanis. The Festival Falls During The Month Of July Each Year And This Festival Is Connected With The Cultivation Of Rice.  During The Dree Festival Every Household Prepares The Local Beer “Apong” And Performs Cleaning Of Houses And Its Surroundings. The Head Priest (Nyibu) Acts As A Leader Of These Celebrations And Rituals. The Spot For The Festival Is Decided By The Priest And The Elderly People Of The Village. The People Follow The Existing Belief Of Choosing A Place Of Worship Near To A Paddy Field. The Spot For The Festival Is Decorated With Branded Bamboos. The God Danyi Is Prayed For Protection And Prosperity Of The Mankind. Tamu Is Prayed To Protect The Plants From Harmful Pests And Insects. Metii Is Prayed For Controlling Of Famine And Epidemics. Harniang Is Prayed For Keeping The Soil Stable, And Preventing The Paddy Plants From Getting Dried.  **Solung Festival** The ‘Solung' Is Celebrated By The ‘Adi' Community. Adi’s Belong To The Agricultural Community And Thus This Festival Is Connected With The Agricultural Activities Of The People. Various Myths, Stories, And Beliefs Are Associated With The Origin Of The ‘Solung' Festival.  Solung Is Celebrated In The Mid-Part Of The Year In The Monsoon Month Of July/August. The Date Of Celebration Of This Festival Is On Different Days Of These Months Depending Upon Different Villages. But, The Final Date Of The Festival Is Decided By The Kebang Or The Village Council Keeping The Convenience Of The Village People In Mind. Sometimes, Even The Headman Can Also Fix The Date Of This Festival Along With Village Leader's Consent. Once The Date Is Fixed, Rice-Beer Or ‘Apong'preparation Starts. The People Start Storing Fresh Vegetables For The Occasion.  The Solung Festival Continues For 7 Days And On The First Day, The Indian Bison Along With Pigs Are Slaughtered In The Early Hours Of The Morning. A Family Can Sacrifice Depending Upon Their Financial Capability. Apong Is Prepared In Plenty And Offered On The Day Of Slaughter. Meats Of All The Slaughtered Animals Are Preserved For The Rest Of The Day Of The Festival.  The Second Day Of The Festival Is Known As ‘Yegling'. On This Particular Day 1/3rd Of The Preserved Meat Is Distributed Among The Relatives. A Grand Dinner Feast Is Arranged For Neighbours, Women And Children. Apong, However Is Prepared On All The Days Of The Solung Festival. Any One Of The Inmates Of The Family Goes To The Field On The Fourth Day And Sacrifices A Fowl.  **Facts & Figures**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **GREAT HORNBILL** (State Bird) | **MITHUN (State Animal)** | **LADY SLIPPER ORCHID (State Flower)** |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | Capital | Itanagar | | Area | 83,743 Sq Km | | Latitude | 26.42&Rsquo; N To 29.30&Rsquo; N | | Longitude | 90.36&Rsquo; E To 97.30&Rsquo; E | | Number Of Districts | 16 | | Population | 1,091,117 | | Major Religions | Hinduism , Buddhism, Christianity | | Climate | Summers (March To May): Warm Monsoons (June To September): Humid Winters (October To February): Chilly | | Spoken Languages | Monpa, Aka, Sherdukpen, Apatani, Hill Miri, Nishi, Tagin, Adi, Idu, Digaru, Miji, Khamti, Singpho, Tangsa, Nocti, Wanchoo, Assamese, Hindi, English | | Clothing Required | Heavy Woolens In Winters, Light Woolens Or Cottons In Summers | | Best Time To Visit | October To March | | Major Festivals | Solung, Mopin,Losar, Boori-Boot, Dree, Nechi Dau, Khan, Kshyat-Sowai, Etc. | | Tourist Attractions | Ita Fort, Mallini Than, Parasuram Kund, Brahma Kund, Tawang Monastery, Etc. |   **Climate**  The Climate Of Arunachal Pradesh Varies With Elevation. Areas That Are At A Very High Elevation In The Upper Himalaya Close To The Tibetan Border Have An Alpine Or [Tundra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tundra) Climate. Below The Upper Himalayas Are The Middle Himalayas, Where People Experience A Temperate Climate. Areas At The Sub-Himalayan And Sea-Level Elevation Generally Experience Humid, Sub-Tropical Climate With Hot Summers And Mild Winters.  Arunachal Pradesh Receives Heavy Rainfall Of 2,000 To 4,100 Millimetres (79 To 161 In) Annually, Most Of It Between May And September. The Mountain Slopes And Hills Are Covered With Alpine, Temperate, And Subtropical Forests Of Dwarf Rhododendron, Oak, Pine, Maple, Fir, And Juniper, Sal (Shorea Robusta) And [Teak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teak) Are The Main Economically Valuable Species. |
| **Travel Information**   * Entering & Leaving | **Arunachal Pradesh**  **Entering & Leaving**  Itanagar By Air Lilabari Airport Is The Nearest Airport To The City Which Is Easy To Reach. You Can Take Car, Taxi Or Bus To Reach The Airport Conveniently. This Airport Is About 57 Km Far From The City And Provides Regular Flights To Different Destinations. Nahariagun Airport Is Another Nearby Airport Which Is Located 67 Km Far From The City.  Nearest Airport : [Lilabari Airport, Lilabari](http://www.goibibo.com/airports/lilabari/ixi/) (48.4058) Itanagar By Railways Harrmoty Railway Station Is Situated 23 Km Away From The City. With The Presence Of Various Transport Facilities, You Can Easily Reach The Station And Get Your Train. Itanagar By Road This City Is Facilitated With Various Public Transports Which Take You To Your Desired Destination. Roads Are Well Connected To Various Cities And States Which Make Your Journey Comfortable. Daily Bus Services Are Available From The Bus Stand Of The City. Jorhat (319km), Dibrugarh (197km), Lakhimpur (62km) And Guwahati (324km) Can Be Reached From Itanagar By Road. |
| **What To See**   * Inside Itanagar * Outside Itanagar | **Arunachal Pradesh**  **Inside Itanagar**  Itanagar Is The Capital Of Arunachal Pradesh And Is Located At The Foothills Of The Himalayas.  The City Comes Under The Papum Pare Administrative District And Is Well Connected To The Rest Of The Country By Road And Air. Itanagar Got Its Name From The Historical Ita Fort Which Goes Back To The 15th Century.  Itanagar's Climate Is Warm, Yet Pleasant Most Of The Year. Post-Monsoon And Winter Months Are Cool, Though Summer Months Can Get Hot.  **Ganga Lake** The Ganga Lake, Also Known As The Gyaka Sinyi Is A Beautiful Lake Which Is A Popular Tourist Attraction In Itanagar. The Lake Is Set In The Middle Of A Lot Of Greenery And Is Also Known As The Forest Lake.   **Ita Fort** This Is The Fort From Which Itanagar Got Its Name. The Fort Dates Back To The 14th Or The 15th Century And Was Constructed By The Ahom Rulers. The Fort Was Built Using 8 Million Bricks And Stood Guarding The City. The Reason Why This Fort Is Unique Is Because It Was Not Common For First To Be Constructed In The North East.   **Jawaharlal Nehru Museum** A Museum Full Of Interesting Information Regarding Woodwork, Musical Instruments And Different Kinds Of Textiles And Handicrafts, This Museum Is A Must Visit. There Is A Workshop Located Within The Presence Of This Museum And One Can See Craftsmen Working On Cane Products. There Is Also A Library Within The Museum Complex, Which Is Open To The Public.  **Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary** One Of The Major Tourist Attractions In The City, This Sanctuary Is An Animal Lover's Delight. The Park Is Home To Many Species Of Animals, Birds And Plants, Such As Macaque, Hillock Gibbon, Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Red Panda, Apart From Being Home To Over Four Hundred Species Of Birds.   **Buddha Temple** This Temple Was Consecrated By The Dalai Lama Himself And Sits In A Peaceful Spot Surrounded By Mighty Hills All Around.   **Polo Park** This Is A Beautiful Botanical Garden And Has Evolved As A Popular Tourist Attraction In Itanagar. The Park Also Has A Mini Zoo, Which Houses Reptiles, Rabbits, And Guinea Pigs.  Apart From These Tourist Attractions, Itanagar Is Also Popular For Trekking Options For Adventure Lovers. The Itanagar-Ziro-Daporijo-Pashighat Is A Beautiful Trekking Route Which Begins In Itanagar And Is Gaining Popularity Among Tourists.   **Craft Centre & Emporium** **Craft Centre & Emporium** At Itanagar Is Worth Visiting Where One Can See And Buy Local Artifacts Like Wall Paintings, Traditional Costumes Made Of Natural Vegetable And Herbal Dye Yarns, And Attractive Utility Items Made Of Cane And Bamboo.  **Zoological Park (Zoo)** Zoological Park (Zoo)Is Located At Chimpu. The Park Has A Variety Of Fauna Including Avi-Fauna Species.  **Arunachal Pradesh**  **Outside Itanagar**  **Tawang** Tawang Is A District As Well As A Town In Western Arunachal Pradesh. The Town Is Located At An Altitude Of 11,500Ft. At The Extreme North West Corner Of Arunachal Pradesh Surrounded In Three Sides By Bhutan And China. This Makes Tawang Difficult To Reach. But The Visitors Are Well Rewarded With The Grand Views Of The Alpine Mountains Surrounding Tawang.  Apart From The Grand Mountain And Lakes That Create An Extremely Beautiful Background For The Town, Tawang Is Also Famous For The 17th Century Tawang Monastery Which Is The Second Largest In Asia And Also One Of The Most Beautiful. The Local Tribe “Monpa” Are Well Known For Their Friendly Smile And The Headgear They Wear.  **Tawang Monastery**: The Monastery Can Be Identified From A Distance Due To The Unique Yellow Rooftop Of All The Buildings. The Tawang Monastery Is The Second Largest In Asia And Was Build During The 17th Century. The Monastery Is Located A Couple Of Kilometers Away From The Center Of The Town. The Monastery Is Perched On Top Of A Hill. There Is A Museum Inside The Gompa Which Showcases Large Number Of Articles Of Historical As Well As Religious Significance. The Monastery Follows The Gelugpa Sect Of Mahayana School Of Buddhism. At The Center Of The Monastery Complex Is The Location Of A Large Assembly Hall That Contains A 28 Ft High Golden Buddha. There Are 17 Smaller Monasteries In The Area Which Are Controlled From The Tawang Monastery.  **Bhalukpong**  Bhalukpong Is Widely Popular As Nature’s Paradise. Bhalukpong Is A Situated In [West Kameng](http://www.goibibo.com/travel-guide/india/destination-west-kameng/) District In The State Of [Arunachal Pradesh](http://www.goibibo.com/travel-guide/india/state-arunachal-pradesh/),[India](http://www.goibibo.com/travel-guide/india/" \o "Travel guide India). The Place Is Quite Close To [Assam](http://www.goibibo.com/travel-guide/india/state-assam/)-[Arunachal Pradesh](http://www.goibibo.com/hotels/hotels-in-arunachal-pradesh/) Border. It Is Located At 60 Km North Of Tezpur. Bhalukpong In A. P. Is A Compelling Place For Wildlife Enthusiasts, Nature Lovers, Adventurers, Hikers, Rafters And Anglers.  Bhalukpong Is A Doorway To Admired Destinations Like [Tawang](http://www.goibibo.com/travel-guide/india/destination-tawang/) And[bomdila](http://www.goibibo.com/travel-guide/india/destination-bhalukpong/places-to-visit/bomdila/). The Charm Of The Place Is Amazing That Compels People To Visit And Explore The Beauty Of The Place. Kameng And Other Rivers Of The Place Sets With The Almighty Brahmaputra As It Rage Down The Himalayas. Bhalukpong Is Gifted With Cross-Border That Is A Blend Of The Natural And The Cultural Significance.  Apart From Natural Loveliness The Culture Of The Place Is Quite Interesting. The Diverse Culture Of The City Is Exists Due To The Existence Of Various Tribes. The Residents Of Bhalukpong Celebrate Their Ethnic Culture And Religion Of The Place. Tourists Should Read The Travel Guide To Bhalukpong To Know More About The Place.  [**Bomdila**](http://www.goibibo.com/hotels/hotels-in-bomdila/) [Bomdila](http://www.goibibo.com/hotels/hotels-in-bomdila/) Is Located In The West Of Kameng District Of [Arunachal Pradesh](http://www.goibibo.com/travel-guide/india/state-arunachal-pradesh/). It Is Situated On The Ranges Of The Eastern Himalayas. The Scenic Beauty Of Bomdila Attracts Tourists To Spend Their Holidays In The Lap Of Nature. This Town Is Also Famous For Its Buddhist Monasteries And Apple Orchards. Nature And Adventure Lovers Visit This Place To Explore The Trekking Trails. Bomdila Offers Its Visitors The Mesmerizing View Of Kameng Valley And The Buddhist Monasteries Called As Gompas. Nechipu Pass, Kangto And Gorichan Peaks Are Frequently Visited By The Tourists.  The Brief History Of The City States That It Was A Part Of The Kingdom Of Tibet. In 1873, The British Officials Brought This Area Under The State Of Arunachal Pradesh. After Independence, [China](http://www.goibibo.com/hotels/china/) Invaded The Area Around Bomdila. The City Reflects The Heritage Of Buddhist And Tibetan Culture. Orchid Research And Development Center, Craft Center, Ethnographic Museums Are Some More Attractions Of The City. April To October Is An Ideal Time To Visit Bomdila. Markets Of The City Are Filled With Various Items Such As Tibetan Carpets, Paintings And Tibetan Silk Paintings Known As ‘Thangkas’.  **Dirang Valley** Dirang Is A Small Town In The West Kameng District Of [Arunachal Pradesh](http://www.east-himalaya.com/arunachal/index.htm). It Is Located About 43 Km From [Bomdila](http://www.east-himalaya.com/arunachal/bomdila.htm) On The Way To Tawang. The Town Is Mostly Used By Tourists For Overnight Halt On The Way To [Tawang](http://www.east-himalaya.com/arunachal/tawang.htm). The Distance Between [Jorhat](http://www.east-himalaya.com/assam/jorhat.htm) In Assam And Tawang In Arunachal Pradesh Is More Than 320Kms. And Given The Road Condition In The Area, The Total Travel Time Can Be Anywhere Between 12 To 18 Hrs. Dirang Is Ideally Located Almost Halfway In Between. As A Result It Has Come Up As A Overnight Destination For Tourists Visiting Tawang. Dirang And Bomdila Are Both Overnight Destinations. Most Tourists Stay In One Of These Two Places While Going And In The Other Place While Returning. Dirang Is A Small Town On The Bank Of River Kameng (Known As Jia Bharali In Assam). Since It Is At The River Valley The Altitude Is Relatively Low (4900Ft). The Weather Here Is Also Not Very Cold And Pleasant During Most Of The Year.  **Sela Pass** At An Altitude Of About 13,700Ft. This Is One Of The Highest Pass In The Area (La In Tibetan Language Means Pass). Sela Can Be Reached After A Steep Ascent And The Last Mile To The Pass Is Quite Treacherous. There Is A Very Long Ridge That Separates Tawang Area From The Rest Of Arunachal. Sela Is The Only Pass Through Which A Tourist Can Reach Tawang. There Is A Lake On The Pass Offering Beautiful View. You May Stop Over At The Tea Stall Near The Lake And Take A Break Provided You Are Ready To Brave The Chilly Wind Blowing Through The Pass Almost Through All Hours.  **Jaswang Garh** On Your Way To Tawang, About 14 Km Before Sela Pass And About Couple Of Hours Journey Still Left To Reach Tawang, You Will Reach Jaswantgarh War Memorial. The Place Is A Memorial For The Soldiers Who Fought The 1962 Indo Chinese War. There Are A Number Of Crematories Of The Soldiers And You Can See A Large Number Of Bunkers As Remnants Of The War. This Is A Good Place To Stop Over On Your Way To Tawang And Have A Cup Of "Chai".  **Nurang Water Falls (Jang)** As You Move On From Sela Pass You Will Soon Get To See Tawang On The Mountain In Front. But To Reach Tawang You Have To Go Down To The Valley Below, Cross A Small Stream And Climb The Hill On The Other Side, Spending More Than 2 Hours In The Process. As You Reach The Bottom Of The Hill, You Will Pass By A Small Village Called Jang. From Jang You Take A Right Turn And Drive A Couple Of Kms To Reach The Nuranang Water Fall. It Is A Large Water Fall Amongst Beautiful Surrounding. The Site Has Been Used For Some Hindi Movies As Well. There Is A 6 Megawatt Hydro Electric Plant Adjacent To The Water Fall.  **Bumla Pass** The Bumla Pass Is Located About 37Kms. Away From Tawang In [Arunachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arunachal_Pradesh), At The Indo-China Border Above 16,500Ft.  A Special Permit Is Required To Visit Bumla Pass. The Permits Can Be Requested At The Office Of The Deputy Commissioner In Tawang District, And The Same Has To Be Stamped In The Indian Army Cantonment Of Tawang. It Is Also To Be Noted That Without The Army Stamp, You Will Not Be Allowed Through The Numerous Check Posts On The Way. **Sangetsar Lake (Madhuri Lake)** Nestled Amidst The Pristine Mountains And Picturesque Surrounding, Is The Beautiful Madhuri Lake. The Original Name Of This Lake Is **Sangetsar Lake**. However, Since This Site Was Filmed In Famous Hindi Bollywood Movie Koyla, It Came To Be Renamed After The Beautiful Indian Actress, Madhuri Dixit. This Was The Place That Had Been Chosen For Shooting The Famous And Melodious Song “Tanhai Tanhai Tanhai, Dono Ko Paas Le Aayi”. This Lake Is Learnt To Have Been Formed As An Outcome Of A Major Earthquack In Year 1950. Its Original Name I.E. Sangetsar Has Been Derived From “Jang Nga Tseir”. While “Jang Nga” Stands For Valley, “Tseir” Implies “The Grazing Ground”. Prior To The Earthquake, This Piece Of Land Used To Be Employed As The Grazing Ground For The Cattle. The Evidence Of It Can Be Seen In The Protruding Trunks Of The Dead Trees From The Middle Of The Lake. The Lake Has Been Under Supervision Of Army Men, Who Have Also Arranged For A Cafeteria Nearby. Tourists Can Relish On The Delicious Momos, Maggis Topped With A Cup Of Tasty Coffee Or Tea. Tourists Can Also Take To Trekking Around The Lake While Enjoying The Gentle Lashes Of The Pleasant Breeze Around.  **Ziro** Ziro (167 Km From Itanagar) Is A Beautiful Plateau And The Headquarters Of Lower Subansiri District. It Is One Of The Oldest Towns In Arunachal Pradesh. This Beautiful Hill Station Is Located 1500 Metres Above Sea Level. The Place Has An Imposing Landscape Of Beautiful Lush Green Forest, Rivulets And Elevated Patches. It Is Famous For Paddy-Cum-Pisciculture Cultivation. The Area Is Renowned For The Terrace Paddy Fields Where The Unique System Of Poly-Culture And Water Management Is Practiced By The Local People.  Mainly Inhabited By The Apatani Tribe, The Town Wears A Festive Look During Festivals Celebrated By The Apatani People.  **Talley Valley**  Talley Valley Is A Wildlife Sanctuary As Well As A Bio-Diversity Hotspot Located At A Distance Of 32 Kms From Ziro Towards The North East. Comprising Sub-Tropical And Alpine Forests It Has A Variety Of Flora And Fauna, Many Of Which Are Endangered. The Place Offers Great Trekking Opportunities.  Talley Valley Reserved Forest And Talle Wildlife Sanctuary Is Situated At An Elevated Level With Rivers Like Pange, Sipu, Karing And Subansiri Flowing Through The Reserved Forest And Sanctuary. It Is Home To Highly Endangered Species Like Clouded Leopard. Pleioblastus Simone Is A Bamboo Variety Only Found In Talley Valley.  **Daporijo** It Is 327 Km From Itanagar And 160 Km From Ziro And Is The Headquarters Of Upper Subansiri District Situated By The Side Of The Subansiri River. Daporijo Is A Small Scenic Town Where One Can See Suspension Bridges Over Subansiri River Made From Bamboo And Cane - A Testimony Of Rich Tribal Craftsmanship.   The Sigem-Daporijo Reserve Forest And Kamala Reserve Forest With Its Rich Avi-Fauna Diversity Are Worth Seeing. Subansiri River Is Also Ideal For River Rafting, Angling And Picnic. Museum And Craft Centre Are Other Places Which Could Hold Your Interest.  **Malinithan** A Place Of Relics On Stones With Ruins Of Temples And Valuable Sculptures Is Associated With The Mythological Legend Of Lord Krishna. The Site Has A Temple Ruin Dating Back To 10th & 14th Century AD Of Rich Sculptural And Architectural Value. Beautifully Designed And Decorated Basement Of Temple, Divine Images, Icons And Deities – Animal Motifs And Floral Designs, Carved Columns And Panels Have Been Unearthed. It Is Believed That On The Way To Dwarka From Bhismaknagar, Krishna & Rukmini Rested Here And They Were Offered Choicest Flowers By Goddess Parvati. Malinithan Was A Cultural Centre Of North-East India In The Remote Past.  **Pasighat** Pasighat Is The Headquarters Of East Siang District In The Indian State Of Arunachal Pradesh. Situated At 155m, Pasighat Is The Land Of The Mighty Siang And Indigenous Hanging Bridges. Round Cane Rings, Swinging Strings, Shattered Wooden Pavements Dangling Above The Mighty Siang Makes It A Picture Perfect Moment Of Thrill And Adventure. |