

TRIBAL DISCOVERY TOURS AND TRAVELS

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Cultural tour Ziro Dapriojo /Aloo and pasighat / Bori booth Festival and wild Life Assam Nagaland Tour

Tucked away in the between the borders Arunachal Pradesh is state. Before the in 1986, Arunachal Nagaland and 4 other East Frontier Agency forays by anthropologists nothing much was of the 20th century. Frontier Agency was own government; tourism were passed were not allowed to



far north-east of India, wedged of Bhutan, Burma and Tibet, India's newest and least-known region was elevated to statehood Pradesh, along with Assam, states was known as the North-(NEFA). Except for occasional administrators and during the time of the British, known about this area for most The isolation of the North East legally safeguarded by India's before laws permitting limited in 1995, even Indian citizens visit.

The North East Frontier Agency lands never belonged to ancient India. They were, and still are, peopled by Mongoloid and Mon-Khmer austere stock, far removed from Aryan-Dravidian blood of the mainstream. The people here are animists (except the area of Tawang where they accepted Buddhism); in the Highlands, wild Burmese tribes enthusiastically practiced indiscriminate headhunting until as late as the fifties. To the north, Mongoloid tribals, bare-bodied in breech-clouts, are today still encountering "civilization".

Nagaland is almost entirely inhabited by 16 groups of Tibeto-Burmese tribes. Among them are Angamis, Aos, Konyaks, Kukis, Lothas, Semas and Wanchus.

The Nagas, who were once head hunters, have been known for their fierceness and the regular raids they made on Assam and Burma. The warring tribes believed that since the enemy's animated soul, waha, was to be found at the nape of the neck, it could only be set free once beheaded. However, since the spiritual soul, mio, resided in the head and brought good fortune, enemy heads (and those of dead comrades) were prized as they could add to a community's own store of dead ancestors.

The hilltop villages are protected by stone walls. The morung, a meeting house, acts as a boy's dormitory, and is used for storing weapons and once displayed the prizes of war i.e. the enemy heads. The huge sacred drum, which stands by each morung is hallowed out tree trunk carved to resemble a buffalo head.

Detailed Tour Itinerary:

Day 01: Arrive Guwahati- ECO CAMP (By surface approx. 260 Kms/6 Hrs) you will be welcomed by our accompanying local guide at Guwahati airport and Visit Kamkaya temple and Shulkuch village famous for silk drive back to eco camp Namari On arrival, check-in to the Namari eco camp

Day 02 Eco Camp to Ziro (By surface approx. 36Kms/07-08Hrs)

Enroute visit Buddhist monastery and measum local market Later drive to Ziro. On arrival, check-in to the hotel. One of the most beautiful hill station of Arunachal Pradesh, located at about 1500 metres above mean sea level in the midst of the pine clad mountains. Ziro is the headquarter of Lower Subansiri District inhabited by more than have 50,000 friendly Apatani's people. The land of Apatani's is a valley, uneven and dotted with a number of hillocks beneath the lust paddy field **Overnight in the Hotel Blue Pine /Ziro valley resort**

Day 03

Early morning drive to Raga 60km 2 hrs drive visit Festival and Back to Ziro There is no Accommodation in Raga Village. the have only government guest house difficulties to get Accommodation if client want to stay local house I will arrange or tented Accommodation

VISIT BORI BOOTH FESTIVAL AT RAGA VILLAGE Dated of bori Booth Festival from 3/2/2020 to 5/2/2020 every Year they celebrated

During these 03 days, we will also take a excursion to visit **Hill Miri Tribal villages** and Festival towards Raga. Early morning drive to Raga 60km 2 hrs drive visit Festival and Back to Ziro There is no Accommodation in Raga Village. the have only government guest house difficulties to get Accommodation if client want to stay local house I will arrange or tented Accommodation

Day 6: Ziro



Using Ziro as a base, the entire 02 days are spent visiting the Hong and other Apatani Villages. Everywhere we go we are warmly welcomed. As E.T. Dalton noted in 1845, "The men do not rejoice in much drapery, they wear a girdle of canework painted red which hangs behind in long bushy tail." Just as the tail is the distinctive part of the male dress, so is the nose plug peculiar to the Apatani women. It is the ambition of each woman to wear the largest possible nose plugs, which are made of wood. Both sexes extensively tattoo their faces. Each sect has distinctive features. Their hats, clothes, ornaments, language and even physical features are totally different.

Day 7: Ziro - Doporijo to

Departing early in the morning, we descend from the Ziro plateau and drive along the Kamla River valley through dense jungle country, passing picturesque villages of Nishis and the Hill Miris tribes. We'll visit MuriMugli, a Hill Miris tribe, and if road conditions are good we will continue another eight miles on a mountain dirt road to Noori, a small traditional village of the same people. The Ghansi sect of the Miris that we encounter here are of short stature, scantily dressed with a sleeveless jacket and loin cloths. They will usually carry woven cane knapsacks and a dao (broad sword) along with bow and arrows. The Panibotias, another sect of the Miris that we will meet, are just the opposite: tall, well-built people. Continue driving to Daporijo on the banks of the Subansiri River. Daporijo is the junction of three important tribes; Hill Miris, Tagins and Adi-Gallongs.

Day 8: Doporijo - Along early morning visit Lida village of Adi-Gallong tribes. A short twelve-mile drive brings us to Tajipara, another Adi-Gallong tribal village. Adis are very accomplished weavers of cane goods. They make baskets, hats, breastplates, shield, but the excellence of their cane work shines supreme in the famous cane suspension bridges of Arunachal Pradesh. "Marvels of untutored engineering skills," was how a 19th-century British explorer described the bridges. The Adis also excel at weaving intricate patterns for their clothing, and we may see examples of their pottery today.

Day 9 AL00

Drive to Lower and Upper Bari village. On the way cross the river Yamgo. From here hike for one hour to Mobuk village which sits pretty on a saddle. Also visit Monku village. We will also organize cultural evening in the village here.

Day 9: ALOO - Pasighat

We drive back towards Along before heading east to reach the Brahmaputra River Valley. We continue to drive on a military road downriver to Pasighat. Pasighat is a fairly big town on the banks of the Brahmaputra. Here the mighty river exits the mountains to empty onto the Assam plains. From being a few hundred feet wide, it suddenly grows to six miles across. In the evening visit the local market here.

Day 10

Pasighat after Breakfast Visit Padam Pasi / Buri Boker Village /and back to Hotel

Day 11 Pasighat - Dibrugarh After breakfast Drive to Sibsagar enroute Visit Tea garden and afternoon

After early breakfast drive to Sibsagar. On arrival, check in to the hotel. Afternoon proceed for the sightseeing of Sibsagar.

The Tai-speaking Ahoms came to the area from Yunnan, 13th century AD. Sibsagar was the capital of the Ahom the 18th century, when it was called Rangpur; several temples that period. The town is now a tea-processing town. The remarkable landscape of the town is the 200 year old Sibsagar



China, in the kingdom in remain from most tank.

On its banks are three temples-- the Shivadol, the Vishnudol Devidol-- all three built by Queen Madambika, wife of Siva year 1734. The Shivadol is believed to be the highest Siva

and the Singha, in the Temple in

India, having a height of 104 feet and the perimeter 195 feet. Also visit some more of the Ahom kingdom monuments like Rang Ghar and Kareng Ghar. **Overnight in the Hotel**

Day 12 Sibsagar-Mon (By surface approx. 160 Kms/06 Hrs)

Early morning start your drive to Mon for 06 hours. After going through checking formalities at the border of Nagaland, we enter the state. If time permits Visit first village at Phuktong village. It has two great Morungs (men's dormitories). Also visit Angh's (chief's) residence. **Overnight in the Vinnigoi Resor/and Helsa Cottage**

Day 13 and Day 14 Mon

We have two full days is to witness the colorful tribal village of Konyak tribes who have been head hunters in the recent past. Visit Longwa, Shangnyu and Hongpoi villages and to interact with some of the most awesome tattooed Konyak warriors. A head hunting tribe, display of enemy heads in Morungs was considered a matter of pride in not so distant past and men got tattoos depending upon how many heads they were able to collect. Longwa village has the distinction of being half in India and half in Myanmar! **Overnight in the Vinnigoi Resort/helsa Cottage (B, L)**

Day15 Mon to Majuli Island 190km6 hrs Drive Island of Majuli (1h by boat) After breakfast drive to Majuli Island, En route cross the local tributaries of Brahmaputra River by local made ferry The world's largest River Island is famous for its twenty-two 15th Century "satras". These are Hindu Vaishnev (followers of Lord Vishnu) monasteries functioning as centers of Assamese arts. The worship of Lord Vishnu is through dance, music and poetry. The satras take in young boys and groom them. The daily routine includes working in the fields, tending cattle, prayer, discussion and study. The satras have also nurtured certain art and craft traditions, which can now be found only here. In Natun Samugri satra for instance, one can still find the craft of mask-making; Kamlabari satra still makes the finest boats. On arrival in Majuli, check in to the lodge for overnight stay..

Day 16 Majuli



Full day is to explore the Majuli Island. The world's largest River Island is famous for its twenty-two 15th Century "satras". These are Hindu Vaishnev (followers of Lord Vishnu) monasteries functioning as centers of Assamese arts. The worship of Lord Vishnu is through dance, music and poetry. The satras take in young boys and groom them. The daily routine includes working in the fields, tending cattle, prayer, discussion and study. The satras have also nurtured certain art and craft traditions, which can now be found only here. In Natun Samugri satra for instance, one can still find the craft of mask-making; Kamlabari satra still makes the finest boats.

Day to explore the Majuli Island and its various satras. We will also explore the villages of Miri tribes who live on this island as well as see a Motic and Mask Dance **Overnight in the Prasanti Cottage/Levala Bomboo Guest House**

Day17 Majuli-Kaziranga (02 Hrs Ferry ride + by surface approx. 120 Kms/03 Hrs)

Morning we will take a ferry to Neematighat and drive on to Kaziranga National Park. On arrival, check in to the lodge.

This national park, sprawling over 430 square kilometers in the eastern state of Assam, is one of the last bastions of the endangered great Indian one-horned rhinoceros, whose population was believed to have dropped to just 12 in the 1950s but has since increased to around 1500. Kaziranga's stunningly beautiful landscape comprises savannah grassland, the green and fertile plains of the Brahmaputra River, as well as evergreen, moist deciduous and swamp forests, and is also a haven for over 300 species of birds, as well as wild elephants, Asiatic wild buffalos, tigers, leopards, sloth bears and many deer species. Afternoon enjoy the Jeep safari in to the National Park for wildlife viewing **Overnight in the Hotel**

Day 18 Kaziranga



Early morning start for Elephant safari through Central Range. Return to hotel for breakfast. Then visit the Tea Garden and return to hotel for lunch.

After breakfast encounter the famous one horned Rhino by jeep safari through the eastern range. Kaziranga National Park is a natural habitat for conservation of biologically diverse flora & fauna and It is inhabited by the world's largest population of one-horned rhinoceros. and Afternoon Vist Tea Garden



Day 19 Kaziranga to Guwahati Airport 4 hrs Drive 230km and fly to kolkatta/ delhi