

TRIBAL DISCOVERY TOURS AND TRAVELS

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Welcomes you unexplored lands of NORTH- EAST IND

BIKE EXPEDATION TOUR NAGALAND / AND ARUNACHAL LAST BORDER OF TIBIT



Tucked away
India, wedged
of Bhutan,
Arunachal
newest and

Before the region was elevated to statehood in 1986, Arunachal Pradesh, along with Assam, Nagaland and 4 other states was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). Except for occasional forays by administrators and anthropologists during the time of the British, nothing much was known about this area for most of the 20th century. The isolation of the North East Frontier Agency was legally safeguarded by India's own government; before laws permitting limited tourism were passed in 1995, even Indian citizens were not allowed to 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

in the far north-east of
between the borders
Burma and Tibet,
Pradesh is India's
least-known state.

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.

Day 1 Arrived From kolkatta to Dibrugarh and drive to Mon 6 HRS BY BIKE 260KM over/ night Local House or Govt guest house OR TENTED ACCOMADATION

WELCOME TO GUEST EXPLAIN ABOUT NAGALAND LAST BORDER OF NAGALAND AND ARUNACHAL

BY BIKE Drive to Mon drive to Mon for 6 Hrs After going through checking formalities at the border of Nagaland ASSAM and Nagaland , we enter the state. Visit first village at Phuktong village. It has two great Morungs (men's dormitories). Also visit Angh's (chief's) residence. On arrival, check in to the Typical Naga local resort/ or ten accommodation/ hotel

Day 02 Morning after breakfast BY BIKE Drive to longwa village which is sits right across the two international borders, India and Burma. Take a walk around the village to see the people and their lifestyle & tradition. back to mon by Bike full day to witness the colorful tribal area of Konyak tribes who have been head hunters in the recent past. Visit Longwa Village, One of the



biggest villages in Mon district, it is an interesting sight to see As the village straddles an international boundary line, one half of the Angh's house falls within Indian territory, whereas the other half lies under Myanmarese control. However, the whole village is controlled by the Angh and the village Council Chairman. Another interesting feature of this village is



that the Angh of the village has 60 wives and his jurisdiction extends up to Myanmar and Arunachal Pradesh. by Bike Enroute visit Sangha to see head hunting trophies and houses constructed in the true Konyak tradition with leaves roofing and the main pillars jutting out.

Day 3 Mon to Kaziranga National Park 2280km 6 to 7 hrs by Bike 3 hrs by backup car over/ night Hotel or Resort /

Day 4



Wake up early amidst the chirping of birds and take the Elephant safari through the Central Range. Observe at close quarters the famous Indian One –horned Rhino. After breakfast encounter the famous one horned Rhino after elephant ride BY 270KM 4 TO 5 HRS BY bike TO . BOMDILA / RUPA VALLY /8000/ FIT enroute visit Tapi orchid Centre . The journey is along a very scenic road traversing forested hills. And crossing

over the Nichephu pass to the Tanga valley .traversing the Tanga valley. The road climbs through a series of hairpins to the town of Bomdila, located at 2800m height pass of same name. Here a after the road descend to the pictureRupa valley at 1600m which is our Destination for the day.

Overnight at Hotel

Day 5 By Bike Drive to tawang 300km 5Hrs Drive . our enchanting , journey to tawang



continues over the 4150meters high sela pass which was once the battle ground between the India and Chinese armies enroute visit an alpine lake sela pass temple and marvel at scenery there are photo opportunities at every turn and visit the mind hogging road. Over/ night/ hotel –

Day6 By Bike Tawang 80km



Explore the 400 years old tawang monastery , and have an audience with Rimpoche in afternoon visit Urgelling Monastery dating back to 1489 followed by the seru monpa village craft center and museum Over/ night at hotel

The famous Gelden Namgyal Lhatsa, Popularly Know as Tawang monastery was founded by Mera Lama Lodre Gyamsto in year of 1860 -81.This Monastery is largest in the Country an is the Second largest in Asia . This Monastery is fountain head of the Spiritually life of Gelukpa Sect of Mahayana school of Buddhism . the inner walls of Dukhang the assembly hall are printed with murals of various divinities and saints the silver casket wrapped in silk containing the thankas of Godess of Sri Devi[palden lhamo] the principal deity of monastery ,l is kept here. It was given to Merak lama by Vth Dalai lama . the thankas printed with blood drown from the nose of the Vth Dalai Lama .A colossal richly – gilled statue of Lord Buddha occupies the Middle o f the northern side. It is the largest image of the monastery and is about 20feet high.



The urgelling monastery is the birth place of sixth Dalai lama Dalai Lama was deposed in by the1706.in 1714 the destruction of all Gelukpa Gompa was Carried out by Sokpa Jomkhar, a Mongolian warrior who involved from Bhutan. During the campaign, the Dalai Lama Original monastery at Urgalling was destroyed . all valued possession of urgelling monastery like scriptures, statues and other were taken to tawang monastery. It was during the ka-gyur[scripture] written out in gold and silver

arrival at tawang monastery , where they preserved to this days. Today modest gumpa stands at this.

Day 7 Tawang-Zemithang-Tawang by Bike excursion to Zimethang (By surface 88 Kms/03 Hrs, one way) ZIMETHANG Village is place dalai lama entered to India .

After breakfast full day excursion to Zemithang visit Zemithang Gorsam Chorten. This is the largest Buddhist stupa of the entire area. Believed to be constructed in the early part of 12th



centur, it is founded by a Monpa monk, Lama Pradhar. On the top of the chorten is a semi-circular dome that rests up on a three-terraced plinth. In addition, on the lower most terrace of the plinth, there are four miniature stupas standing erect on the four corners.



We will also visit Pangchenpa tribe, which is migrated from China and back to Tawang

Day 8 By Bike 160 km 5 to 6 hrs to Sangti valley over/ night home stay at village Drive back to Dirang 140 km Over the sela pass to sangti vally . on the way stop at jung to explore another monpa village and visit indo – china War memorial Over/ night/ hotel

Day 9 By Bike 6 to 7 hrs Drive 280 km Dirang to Guwahati via khalakthang village the border of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh over/ Night Hotel

Day 10 Drive to Airport / Train Station