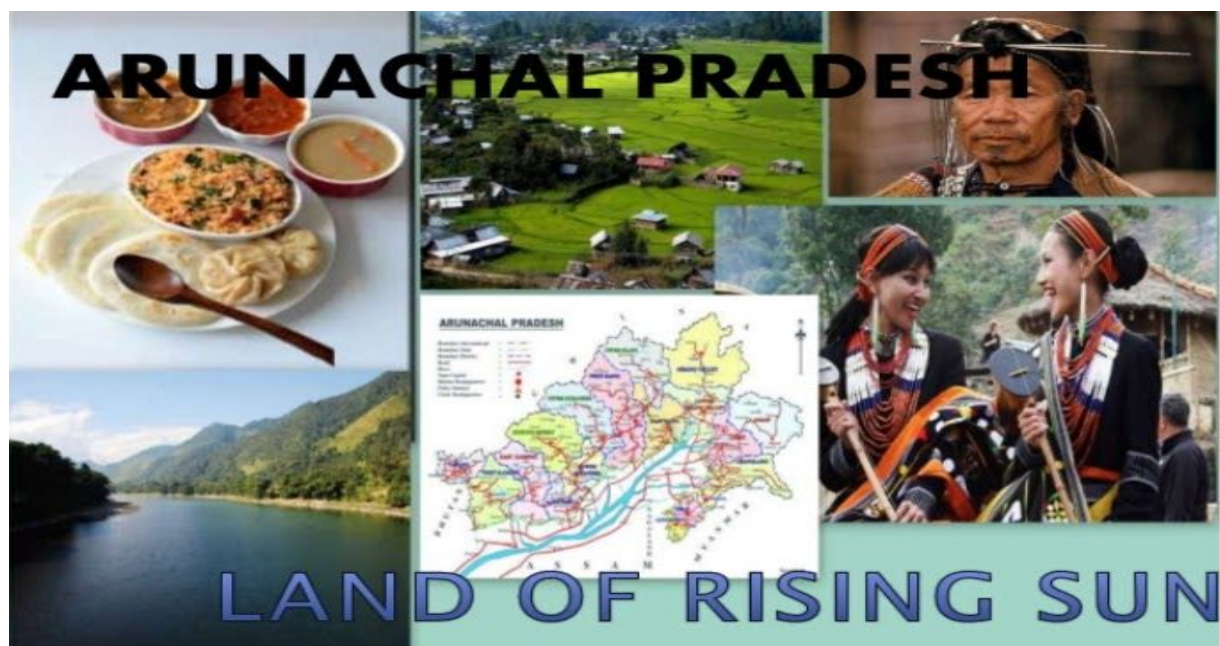


MSMSV QUIZZING SOCIETY





<u>Governor</u>	Brg. (Dr.) B.D. Mishra (Retd.)
<u>Chief Minister</u>	Pema Khandu (BJP)
<u>Legislature</u>	Unicarmel (60 Seats)
<u>Federal Structure</u>	Rajya Sabha 1 Lok Sabha 2
<u>High Court</u>	Guwahati High Court- Itanagar Branch

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

- **Gegong Apang** : A famous politician and one of the most influential leaders of Arunachal Pradesh. He is famous as the second longest serving Chief Minister in the country with a record of 22 years.



- **Dibang** : A senior Indian journalist who is counted among the top rated Hindi anchors of the country. Apart from these, he is also associated with some foreign movies and television series.



- **Prakash Jha** : One of the most reputed directors of Hindi cinema of present times, who has worked with leading actors like Amitabh Bachchan, Nana Patekar, Ajay Devgan etc. He usually makes movie which deals with social issues and political subjects. He has won numerous awards at National awards section as well as popular magazine awards.



STATE SYMBOLS



Images Credit : Wikipedia

Arunachal Pradesh State Flower

Lady Slipper Orchid

Scientific name : Cypripedioideae



Images Credit : Wikipedia

Arunachal Pradesh State Tree

Hollong

**Scientific name : Dipterocarpus
Macrocarpus**



Images Credit : Wikipedia, Photograph by N. A. Naseer

Arunachal Pradesh State Animal

Gayal (Mithun)

Scientific name : *Bos frontalis*



Images Credit : Wikipedia

Arunachal Pradesh State Bird

Great Hornbill

Scientific name : *Buceros bicornis*

HISTORY

The NEFA (North East Frontier Agency) was created in 1955. The issue was quiet for nearly a decade, a period of cordial Sino-Indian relations, but the re-emergence of the issue was Sino-Indian war of 1962.

The North-East Frontier Agency was renamed as Arunachal Pradesh by Sri Bibhabasu Das Shastri, the Director of Research and K.A.A. Raja, the Chief Commissioner of Arunachal Pradesh on 20 January 1972, and it became a union territory. Arunachal Pradesh became a state on 20 February 1987.

More recently Arunachal Pradesh has faced threats from certain insurgent groups, notably the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), who are believed to have base camps in districts of Changlang and Tirap.

McMOHAN LINE

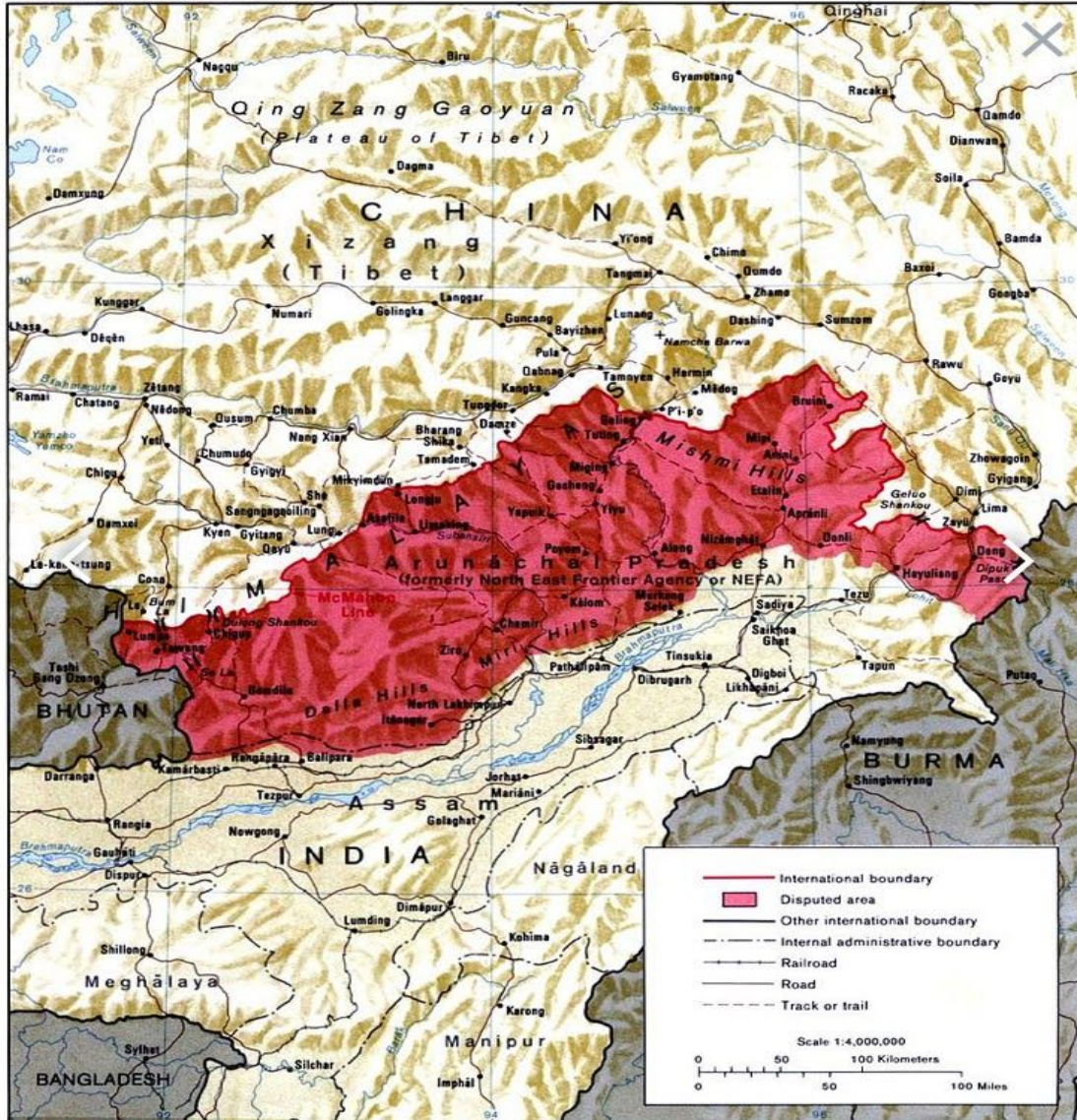
The McMahan Line forms the northern boundary of Arunachal Pradesh (shown in red) in the eastern Himalayas administered by India but claimed by

China. The area was the focus of the 1962
Sino-Indian War.

READ MORE ABOUT IT AT-

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/McMahon_Line

China-India Border: Eastern Sector



GEOGRAPHY

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.



Dong Sunrise



Kangto Peak
2nd highest peak in northeast after Kanchenjunga

Arunachal Pradesh has among the highest diversity of mammals and birds in India. There are around 750 species of birds[36] and more than 200 species of mammals[37] in the state.

Being an Indian state, Arunachal Pradesh population is composed of various indigenous tribes who speak different languages. It is difficult to understand each other as there are more than 26 major and more than 100 sub tribes, therefore, by default Hindi is the medium of communication between each individual. Being an Indian state

without any common major language it's Official language are English and Hindi



Adi Tribe- A major tribe in Arunachal Pradesh

PLACES TO VISIT



Namdapha National Park
UNESCO World Heritage Site
3rd largest national park in India
Home to Red Panda



Sela Pass
Famous for Twin Lakes (Sela Lake)
One of the best tourist spots in Arunachal



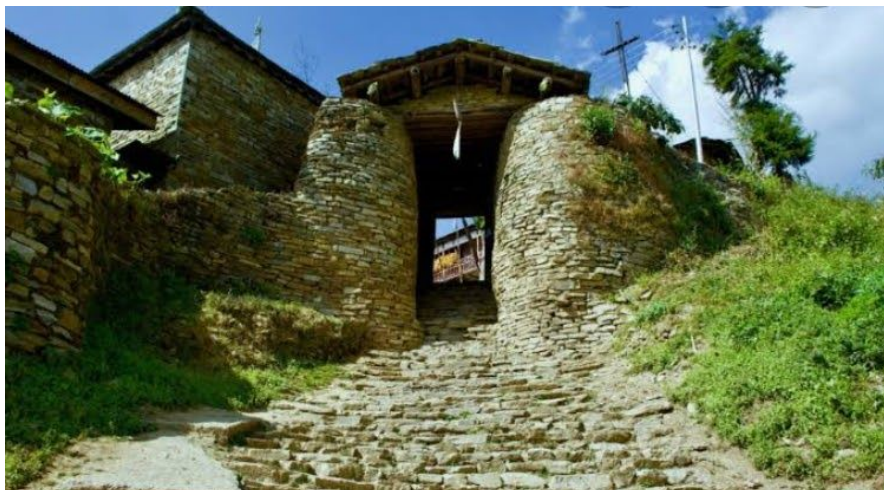
Ziro Valley or Apatani Cultural Landscape
UNESCO World Heritage Site
Famous for Ziro Music Festival
Only one of its kind in India



Nauranang Falls, Tawang
100m long waterfall



Pakui Wildlife Sanctuary
Famous for tiger observatory



Thembang- A Fortified Village

UNESCO World Heritage Site



Tawang Monastery
Largest Monastery in India

FESTIVALS

Siang River Festival



The Yomgo River Festival(Siang River Festival) is held to celebrate the communal harmony in Arunachal Pradesh.

Pangsau Pass Winter Festival



This is a modern day winter festival which started in the year 2007 and since then has been gaining a lot of popularity in the state. This festival is celebrated in Nampong.

Solung



An agriculture festival- Solung is celebrated in the month of monsoon. This 10 days festival is amongst the most famous festivals in North East India, especially celebrated by the Adi community

Nyokum



Nyokum is the festival of the Nyishi tribe and is celebrated for the harmony and prosperity of the people. Nyokum is celebrated on the 28th of February every year.

Losar Festival



It is the festival of the Monpa tribe in Arunachal Pradesh and is celebrated to welcome a new year.

Dree Festival



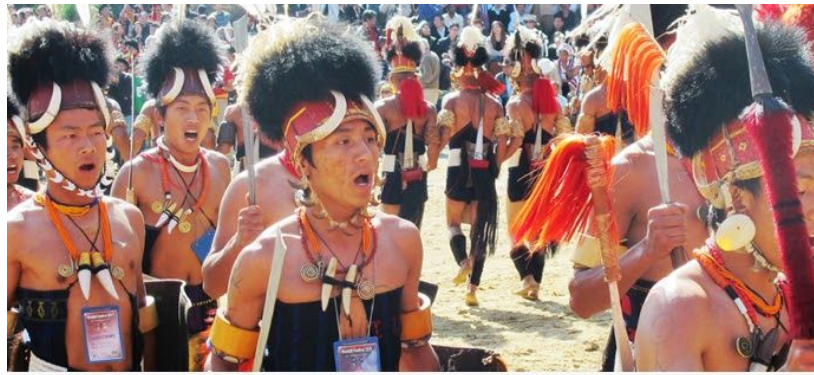
Celebrated with great zeal and enthusiasm, Dree Festival is a crucial part of the Apatani tribe of Lower Subansiri district. Ziro is the ideal place to see the celebration of Dree.

Boori Boot



Boori Boot festival is the way to offer gratitude for successful harvest of the crops. It is a 3 days festival that is celebrated by the Hill-Miris in the Upper Subansiri and Lower Subansiri district in the month of February.

Loku



Loku is the main festival of the Nocte Tribe of Tirap district and is celebrated to bid farewell to the winter.

Sanken



This is one of the most important religious festivals in Arunachal Pradesh and is celebrated on 14th February each year. It is mainly celebrated by the Khampti tribe of Lohit district.

FOOD

The dishes typical of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh vary within the region, including according to tribal influence (with the influence of Apatanis, Chuki, adi and Nishi)

Apong or rice beer made from fermented rice or millet is a popular beverage in Arunachal Pradesh,

as an alcoholic drink.[1] There are different varieties of rice beer with different flavours.

The staple food is rice along with fish, meat and many green vegetables. Different varieties of rice are available. Lettuce is the most common and preferred vegetable of all, prepared by boiling it with ginger, coriander and green chillies and pinch of salt. Boiled rice cakes wrapped in leaves is a famous snack. Dishes in eastern districts like Tirap and Changlang have some different method in their way of food preparation.

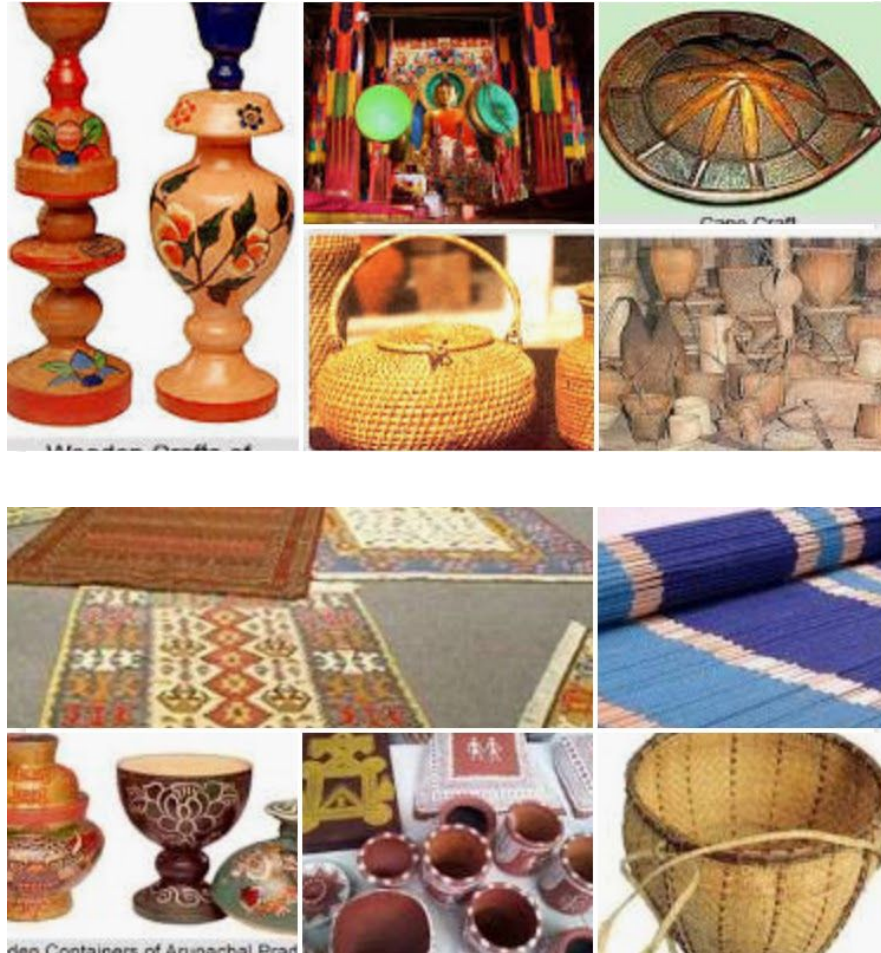


Rice bear or Apung

ART AND CULTURE

Arunachal Pradesh is gifted with traditional craftsmen skills that have been passed on from

generations to generations. Local men are skilled in weaving, carpet making, wood carving, painting, pottery, ornament making, cane and bamboo work, smithy work, basketry and many others. The women are expert in making handicrafts and handlooms.



DANCE

Dance and music are an essential part of the life of Arunachali tribes. They dance and sing on important occasions and during the time of festivities and weddings. Various dance forms are

seen in different parts of Arunachal. From elaborate religious dance dramas of the Buddhists to the martial arts and colourful dance performances of the Noctes and Wanchos, dance forms of Arunachal come in various formats. They can broadly be divided into four categories- Festive Dances, Ritual Dances, Recreational Dances and Dance Dramas.

Some popular folk dances in Arunachal Pradesh are Aji Lamu, Chalo, Hiiirii Khaniing, Popir, Ponung, Pasi Kongki, Rekham Pada, Roppi, Lion and Peacock dance. Most of the dance forms are accompanied by chorus songs.



FIND OUT:-

- Largest monastery in the world
- Largest waterfalls in the world
- Kanchenjunga's mountain range

- Total no. of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India