

Arunachal Pradesh Statehood day

February 22, 2021

In news

Recently, the Prime Minister greeted people of Arunachal Pradesh on 35th statehood day

About Arunachal Pradesh

- **Arunachal Pradesh literally “land of dawn-lit mountains” is a state in** situated in the north eastern part of India is 83,743 sq km in area
 - It is the largest state area wise in the north-eastern region, even larger than Assam which is the most populous.
 - The state is also known as the Orchid State of India or the Paradise of the Botanists.
 - Capital: Itanagar
- **Location:** It borders the states of Assam and Nagaland to the south. It shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Myanmar in the east, and a disputed border with China in the north at the McMahon Line.

Evolution of the state:

- It became a full-fledged State on February 20, 1987. Till 1972, it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- It gained Union Territory status on January 20, 1972 and was renamed as Arunachal Pradesh.
- On August 15, 1975 an elected Legislative Assembly was constituted and the first Council of Ministers assumed office. The first general election to the Assembly was

held in February 1978.

Geography:

- The land of the state is mostly mountainous with Himalayan ranges along the northern borders criss-crossed with mountain ranges running north-south.
- These divide the State into five river valleys : the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit and the Tirap.
- All these rivers are fed by snows from the Himalayas and countless rivers and rivulets except Tirap which is fed by Patkai Range.

Demography:

- **Literacy rate:** 66.95%As per 2011 census. 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%)
- **Sex ratio:** As per 2011 census it is 938/1000
- **Total population of Arunachal Pradesh** as per 2011 census is 1,383,727 of which male and female are 713,912 and 669,815 respectively.

Biodiversity:

- **State Animal:** Mithun (Bos Frontalis)
- **State Bird:** Hornbill
- **State Orchid:** Rhynchostylis Retusa
- **National Parks:** Mouling and Namdapha
- **Wildlife Sanctuaries:** Important Wildlife Sanctuaries of the state are; Dibang, Pakhui, Daying Ering, Mehao, Kamlang, Talley Valley and Chilka
- **Orchid Sanctuary:** One
- **Biosphere Reserve:** One(Dehang Dibang Biosphere Reserve)

Division of the state as per the tribals and their language:

There are 26 major tribes and more than 100 sub tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The twelve tribes listed are: Adi (Abor), Aka, Apatani, Nyishi, Tagin, Galo, Khampti, Bugun (Khowa), Mishmi, Momba (Monpa-only nomadic tribe in Northeast India), “any Naga tribes”, Sherdukpen, Singpho.

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.**

Major Festivals:

- **Torgya:** Torgya or Dung-gyur festival is one of the main festivals of the Monpa tribe celebrated in the monastery premises for peace, good health and general wellbeing of the people.
- Solung : Festival of the Adis tribe, a agro-based festival
- Siang River Festival: Promote ecotourism
- Pangsau Pass Winter Festival: Celebration of the ethnicity
- Ziro Festival of Music:
- Nyokum: Celebrating for the prosperity and harmony of the people,
- **Lossar:** It is the New Year festival of people of Mahayana Bhuddist of Geluk and Nyingma Sects of the great

Himalayan belt