





Major Points about Arunachal Pradesh Know Your State in PDF for SSC, Bank Exams

If you look at the question papers of exams like SSC CHSL, SSC CGL, SSC MTS, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, IBPS SO, IPPB Sc. I, LIC AAO, etc. you will find a lot of questions related to India and its states. Questions based on various states of India form a large part of the **General Awareness** section of many **government** and **bank exams**. In fact, if you are thinking of appearing for **state govt. exams**, it becomes all the more important for you to know your state. Our latest GK Notes series – '**Know your State'**, will help you **learn major facts**, **global importance**, **and culture of every state**. This particular article will help you learn everything about **Arunachal Pradesh in one glance**.

Read the complete article to find out the **history**, **economy**, **geographical significance**, **flora** & **fauna**, **important sites**, **tourist attractions**, etc. about **Arunachal Pradesh**. You can also download this article as PDF to keep it handy.



Important Points about Arunachal Pradesh in PDF











Situated at the most northeastern point of India, Arunachal Pradesh is a state rich in culture, heritage and potential. The state has immense potential for hydropower development, which remains untapped because of land dispute with China. Here's more for you to read about Arunachal Pradesh:



Arunachal Pradesh		
Capital & Imp Cities	- Itanagar - Tawang, Bhismaknagar, Malinithan, Bomdila, Basar, Akshiganga, Ziro	
Date of Formation	- In 1826, the British exercised their control in Assam after the treaty of Yandaboo concluded on 24th February 1826. - Before 1962, the state was known as Northeast Frontier Agency & was constitutionally a part of Assam. - In 1972, Arunachal Pradesh was constituted as a union territory.	











	- In 1987, it became the 24th
	state of the Indian Union.
Districts	20
	- English (Official Language)
	- Nishi, Dafia, Miji, Mishmi, Monpa,
	Memba, Khamba, Galo, Nyishi, Tagin,
	Apatani, Tangsha, Nocte, Wancho, Olo,
Languages	Tutsa, Tai Khamti(Shan) and Singpho,
	Sherdukpen, Adi Gallong, Tagin, etc.
	- More than 30 languages in practice!
	Highest number of regional languages
	in the Indian subcontinent.
	- Land of Sunrise (India)
	- Orchid State of India
	- Paradise of the Botanists
77 /6	- Largest among the Northeast Indian states
Known as/for	- Lowest population density in India
	- 2nd largest decadal population
	growth rate of 25.9%
	(First - Meghalaya)
	- Most of Arunachal Pradesh's terrain
	consists of deep valleys flanked by
Physical	highland plateaus and ridges that
Characteristic	rise to the peaks of the Great Himalayas.
s	- Farthest south is a series of foothills
	- Farther north, along the Tibetan border,
	lie the main ranges of the Great Himalayas







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	- The rivers Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Lohit and Tirap have divided the plains into valleys.
Natural Vegetation	Tropical rainforest (2/3), tropical evergreens, subtropical pines, subtropical mixed broad-leaved and pine forests
Major Rivers	- The Brahmaputra river originates from Mansarovar Lake, Tibet. - The Dibang (Sikang) originates near Keya pass on the Indo-Chinese border in the Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh - The Lohit River (<i>the river of blood</i>) rises in eastern Tibet, in the Zayal Chu range













Major	
Regional	Losar, Mopin, and Solung
festivals	
	Tanghka Painting consisting of a
	picture panel painted or embroidered
	on silk appliquér cotton usually
Major art	depicting a Buddhist scene
forms	or Mandala or deity
	Music - Ja- Jin-Ja, Baryi, Nyioga
	Dance - Idu Mishmi, Wancho, Ponung,
	Khampti, Buiya and Nuiya, Aji Lamu
	Rice and vegetable-oil milling,
	fruit processing, manufacture
Industry	of forest-based products
	and steel fabrication, sericulture
	Petroleum, coal, copper ore,
Minerals	gold & pyrites,
Willerais	limestone and marble,
	dolomite, quartzite, graphite
	Rice, corn (maize), millet, buckwheat,
Agriculture	Oilseeds, potatoes, ginger,
	sugarcane, and vegetables
Geographical	. 1 17.7
Indications	Arunachal Wakro orange
State animal	Gayal (mithun)
State Bird	Great hornbill
State flower	Lay's slipper orchid











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State tree	Hollong
Important	Mallini, Bismaknagar in the Dibang valley,
Historical sites	Malinithan, Thembang Fortified Village,
instorical sites	Golden Pagoda, Bisra Munda
	- <u>Namdapha National Park</u> - This is the
	largest protected area in the
	Eastern Himalaya biodiversity hotspot
World	- <u>Apatani Cultural Landscape</u> - The Apatanis
Heritage	the tribe inhabiting Ziro valley are known
Sites	for their effective traditional village
	council called bulyañwhich supervises,
	guides and have legal oversight over
	the activities of individuals that
	affect the community as a whole.
Ramsar sites	
Biodiversity	
hotspots	Indo-Burma
Bird	_
sanctuaries	
National parks	Namdapha National Park,
	Mouling National Park
Biosphere	Dohang Dibang
reserve	Dehang-Dibang
VA7:1 J1:0-	- D'Ering Memorial (Lali) WLS
Wildlife Sanctuaries	- Dibang WLS
	- Eagle Nest WLS
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	- Itanagar WLS- Kamlang WLS
	- Kane WLS
	- Mehao WLS
	- Pakhui/ Pakke WLS
	- Sessa Orchid WLS
	- Tale Valley WLS
	- Yordi-Rabe Supse WLS
Tiger reserve	Namdapha, Pakke, Kamlang Tiger Reserve
	Kannang riger keserve

We hope this article taught you something new about Arunachal Pradesh. If you know anything that we have missed, then do comment below. You can read about other Indian states here:

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