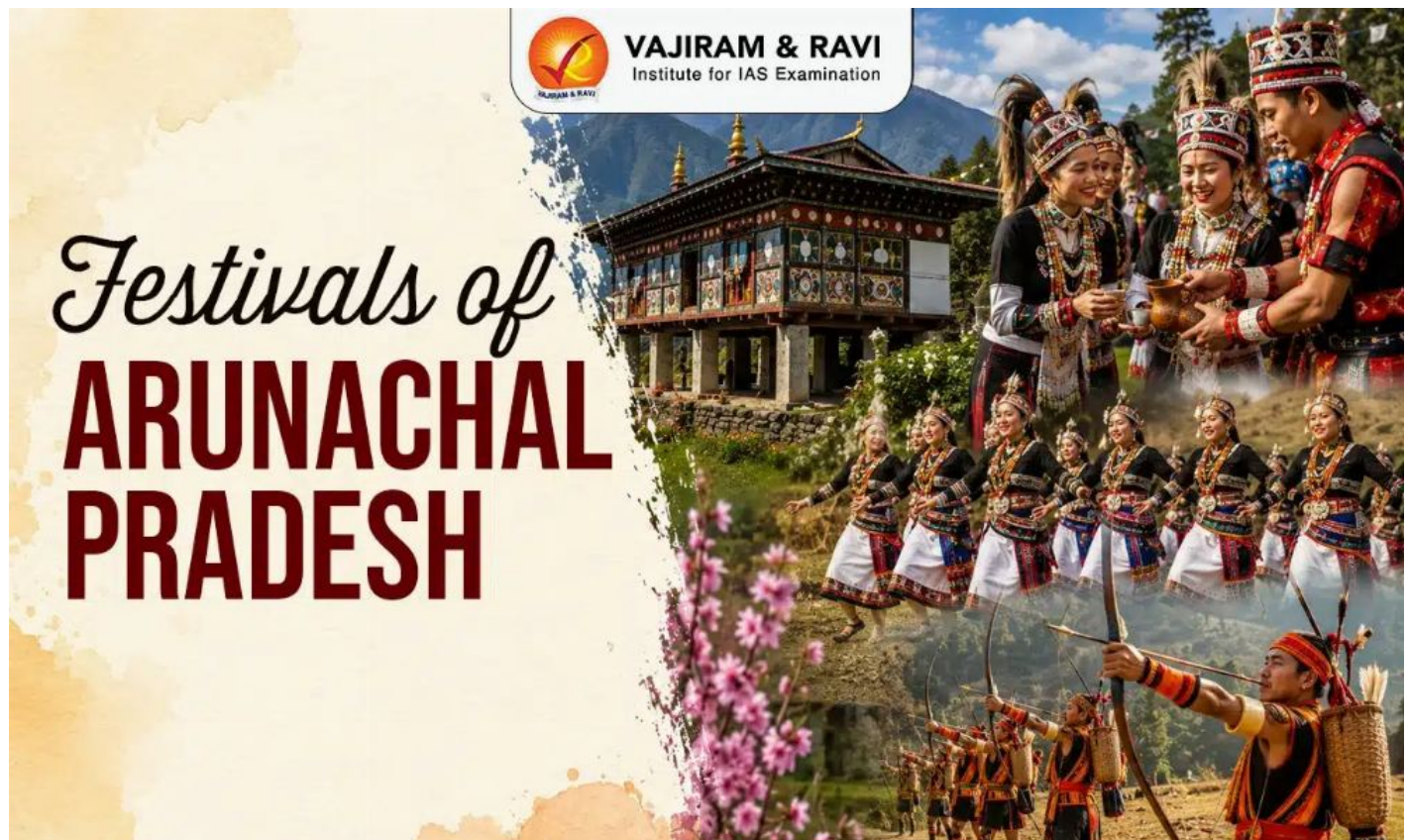


Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh 2026, Famous Fairs and Festivals List

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Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh reflect the state's rich tribal diversity, indigenous belief systems, agricultural traditions and Buddhist cultural heritage. The state's festivals are celebrated by different tribal communities through rituals, prayers, traditional music, dances, feasts and community participation. Many festivals are connected with agriculture and are observed as expressions of thanksgiving for a good harvest and the well-being of the community.

Major Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh

The festivals of Arunachal Pradesh are closely associated with the cultural traditions of its numerous tribal communities. The Donyi-Polo tradition is important among several tribes, while **Buddhism** has a strong influence among communities such as the Monpas, Sherdukpens, Khamptis and Singphos. Agricultural festivals such as Solung, Mopin, Nyokum and Dree are important expressions of indigenous traditions, while Losar and Torgya reflect the Buddhist heritage of the Monpa community.

List of Major Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh

The major festivals of Arunachal Pradesh and their important cultural, religious and geographical features are given below:

Nyokum

- Nyokum is an important festival of the Nyishi community.
- It is associated with the worship of agricultural and nature-related deities.
- The festival is connected with prayers for good harvest, prosperity, peace and social harmony.
- Traditional rituals, prayers, dances and community participation are important features of the festival.

Solung

- Solung is an important agricultural festival of the Adi community.
- It is associated with agricultural prosperity and the well-being of the community.
- The festival includes traditional rituals, community feasts, songs and dances.
- It reflects the close relationship between agriculture, nature and indigenous beliefs.

Mopin

- Mopin is an important festival of the Galo community.
- It is associated with prayers for prosperity, happiness and a good harvest.
- Traditional dances, songs, rituals and community celebrations are important features of the festival.
- It is one of the major cultural festivals of the Galo people.

Dree

- Dree is an important agricultural festival of the Apatani community.
- It is celebrated in the Ziro Valley of Lower Subansiri district.
- The festival is associated with agricultural prosperity, protection of crops and the well-being of the community.
- It reflects the close connection between Apatani cultural traditions and agriculture.

Si-Donyi

- Si-Donyi is an important festival of the Tagin community.
- It is associated with the traditional belief system of the community and the worship of natural forces.
- The festival is celebrated through rituals, prayers and community participation.
- It reflects the continuing importance of indigenous belief systems in Arunachal Pradesh.

Losar

- Losar is the Tibetan Buddhist New Year and an important festival of the Monpa community.
- It is celebrated particularly in the Tawang region.
- The festival marks the beginning of the New Year.

- Traditional Buddhist rituals, prayers and cultural practices form part of the celebrations.

Torgya

- Torgya is an important annual Buddhist festival of the Monpa community.
- It is celebrated at Tawang Monastery.
- The festival includes traditional monastic rituals and masked dances.
- Every third year, the more elaborate Dungyur festival is celebrated in connection with Torgya.

Tawang Festival

- The Tawang Festival is a major cultural and tourism festival held in Tawang.
- It showcases the cultural heritage of the Monpa community and other traditions of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Traditional dances, music, costumes and cultural performances are important features.
- It promotes the state's tribal and cultural heritage through tourism.

Sangken

- Sangken is the traditional New Year and water festival of the Tai Khampti community.
- It is associated with Theravada Buddhist traditions.
- Water-related rituals and community celebrations are important features of the festival.
- It reflects the cultural links of the Tai Khampti community with the wider Buddhist traditions of Southeast Asia.

Chalo Loku

- Chalo Loku is an important festival of the Nocte community.
- It is associated with agricultural and community traditions.
- The festival includes traditional rituals, cultural activities and community participation.
- It reflects the cultural heritage of the tribal communities of eastern Arunachal Pradesh.

Oriah

- Oriah is an important festival of the Wancho community.
- It is associated with traditional community life and indigenous cultural practices.
- The festival includes traditional rituals, dances, songs and community celebrations.
- It forms an important part of the cultural heritage of the Wancho people.

Other Important Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh also celebrates several other important tribal and cultural festivals, including:

- Pongtu – associated with the Tutsa community.
- Moh-Mol – associated with the Tangsa community.
- Boori-Boot Yullo – associated with the Hill Miri community.

- Si-Donyi – associated with the Tagin community.
- Reh – associated with the Idu Mishmi community.
- Podi-Barbi – associated with the Aka/Hrusso community.
- Khikshaba – associated with the Sherdukpen community.
- Poi-Pee Mau – associated with the Tai Khampti community.
- Dree – associated with the Apatani community.
- Mopin – associated with the Galo community.
- Solung – associated with the Adi community.

Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh Significance

The festivals of Arunachal Pradesh are significant because they:

- **Preserve tribal identity:** Each community maintains its own traditions, rituals, songs, dances and cultural practices.
- **Reflect indigenous belief systems:** Festivals such as Nyokum and Si-Donyi reflect the importance of nature and traditional beliefs.
- **Support agricultural traditions:** Solung, Mopin, Dree and Nyokum are closely connected with agriculture, harvest and prayers for prosperity.
- **Showcase religious diversity:** The state reflects the coexistence of indigenous belief systems, Donyi-Polo traditions and Buddhist practices.
- **Promote community participation:** Rituals, feasts, dances and collective celebrations strengthen social bonds.
- **Promote cultural tourism:** Events such as the Tawang Festival showcase the state's tribal traditions, music, dance and cultural heritage to visitors.

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