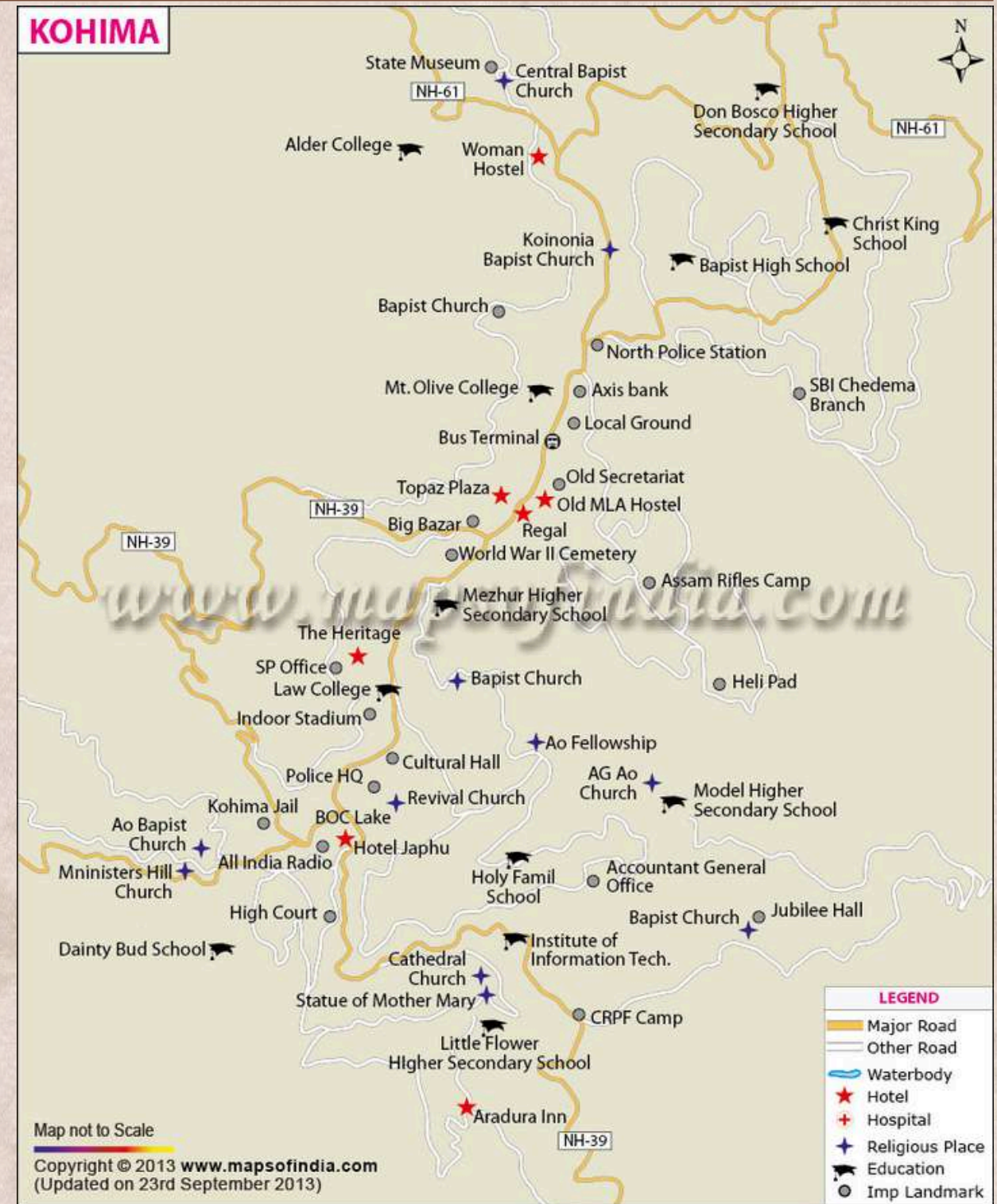
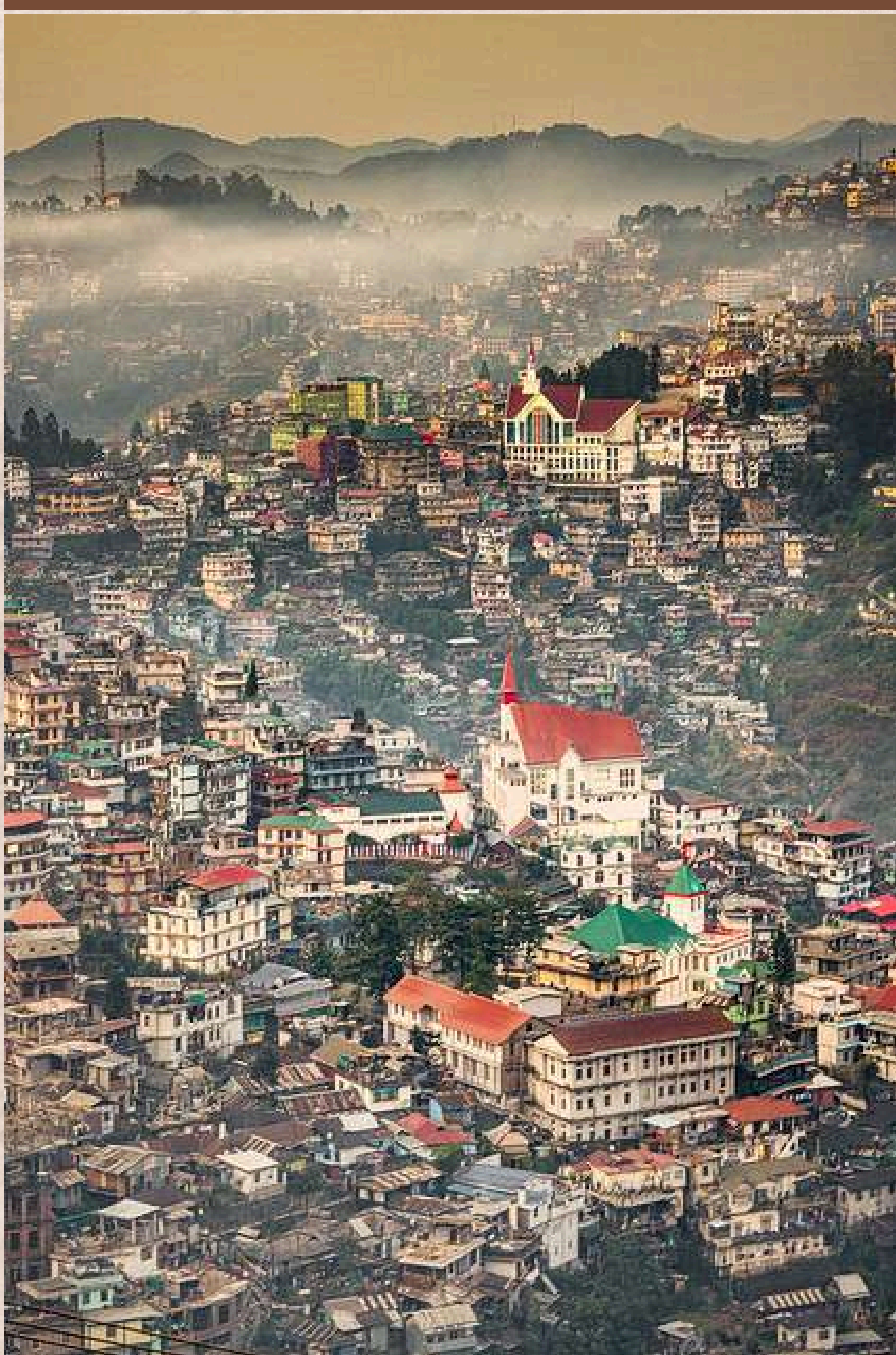




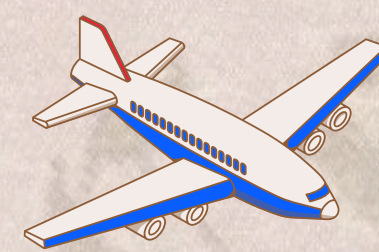
Nagaland Highlights

Where History Meets the Hills



Nagaland has a very pleasant and moderate climate.

HOW TO GET THERE



Dimapur is the nearest airport. Daily Flights are available to and from Delhi, Guwahati and Kolkata



Dimapur is the nearest railway station. It is well connected with all major cities in India

Nagaland is renowned for its pristine beauty and rich tribal heritage. It's breathtaking hills and valleys, stretching towards the India-Myanmar border, offer an ethereal experience, once inhabited by Naga tribes engaged in headhunting and territorial conflicts. However, the landscape has transformed, with Nagas embracing Christianity and relinquishing their former practices. Despite modernization, traditional lifestyles endure where communities reside in traditional thatched longhouses and uphold farming and hunting traditions. The cohesive Naga identity persists among the diverse tribal groups characterized by distinct languages yet shared cultural bonds. Vibrant displays of traditional attires adorn the numerous tribal festivals, with the Hornbill Festival in December near Kohima serving as a pinnacle celebration of Naga heritage and unity.

Gateway to Nagaland's Cultural Tapestry"

On December 1st, 1963, Nagaland officially became the 16th State of the Indian Union, with Kohima as its capital. This state is home to 18 tribes such as Angami, Ao, Chakhesang, Chang, Konyak, Kheimungan, Kachari, Kuki, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Sumi, Sangtam, Tikhir, Yimkhiung, Zeliang and Mao. Each tribe has its own unique customs, language, and attire, setting them apart from one another.



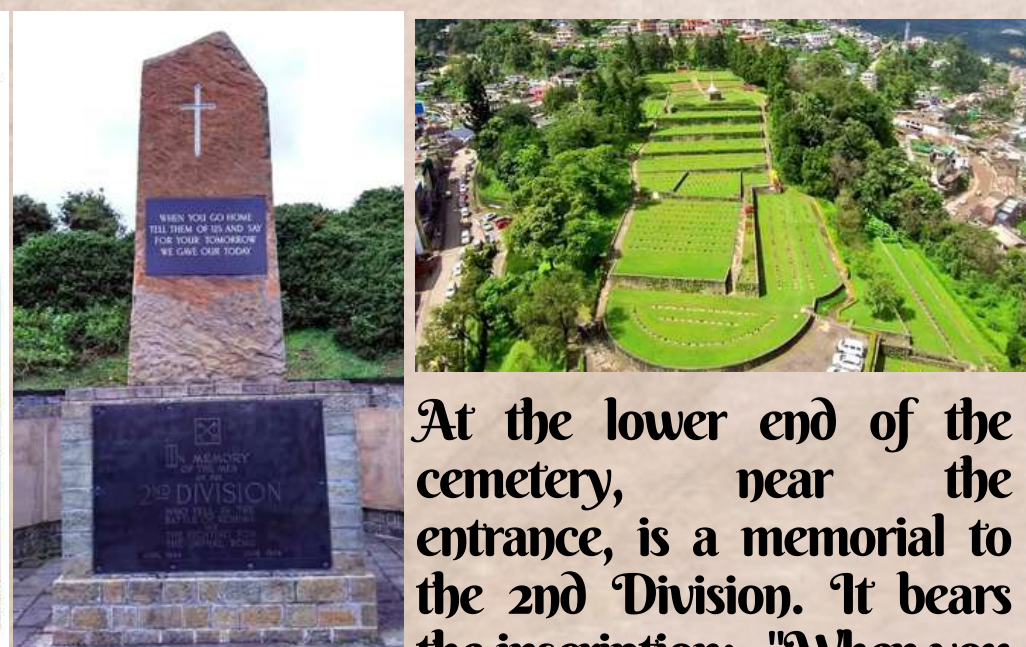
THE CAPITAL-KOHIMA

Originally named Kewhira, Kohima was established in 1878 as the British Empire set up its headquarters in the Naga Hills. It was designated as the capital of Nagaland in 1963.

Kohima holds historical significance as the site of one of World War II's most significant battles, fought in the heart of the city. The battle is often referred to as the 'Stalingrad of the East'. Nestled amidst picturesque mountains, Kohima attracts tourists and trekkers alike with its scenic beauty and rich heritage.



The Kohima War Cemetery lies on the battle ground of Garrison Hill, designed by Colin St. Claire Oakes. It contains 1,420 Commonwealth burials of the Second World War and 1 non-war burial.



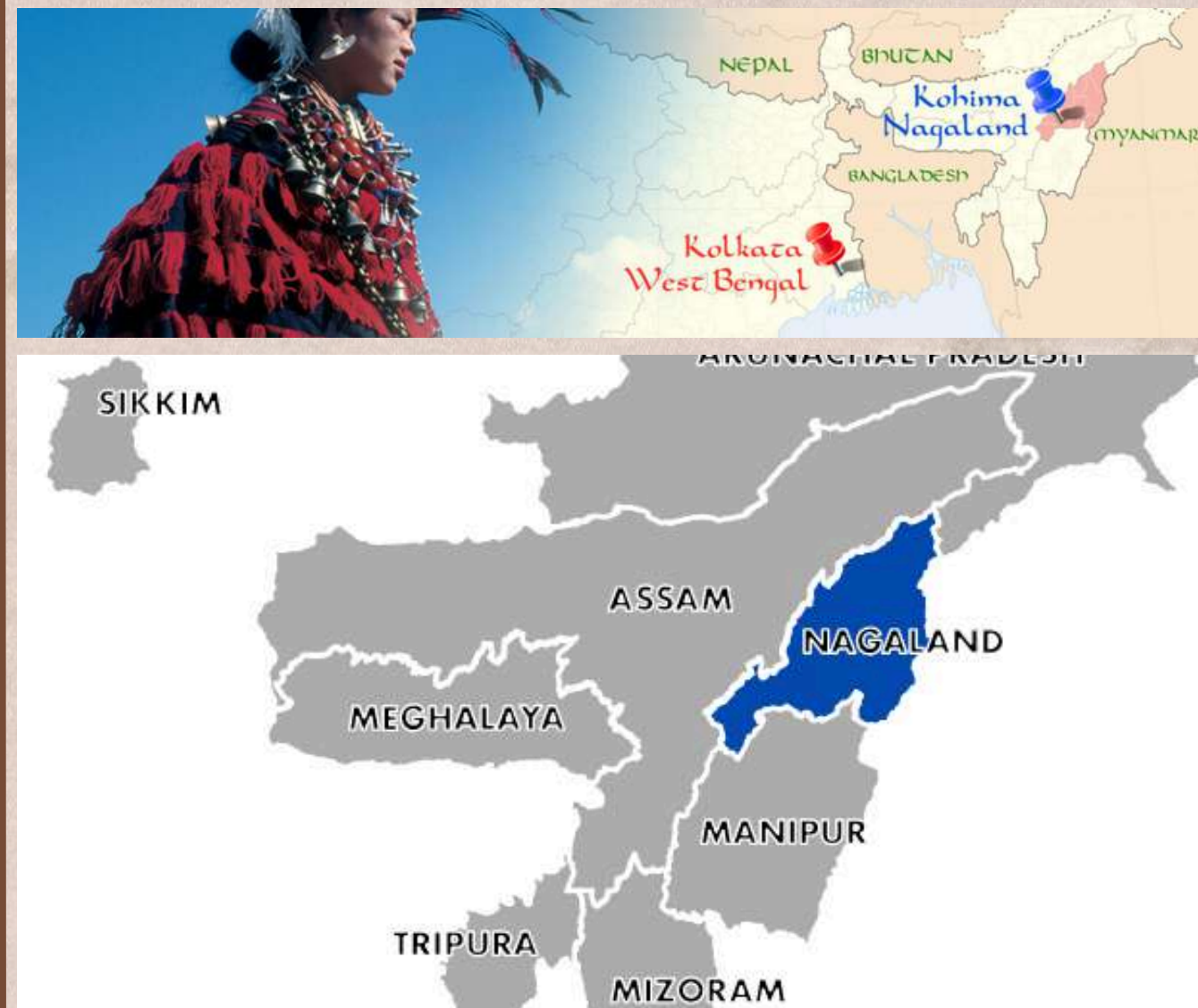
At the lower end of the cemetery, near the entrance, is a memorial to the 2nd Division. It bears the inscription;- "When you go home Tell them of us and say, 'For your tomorrow, We gave our today.'"

DID YOU KNOW?



In 2013, the British National Army Museum voted the Battle of Kohima to be 'Britain's Greatest Battle'

Nagaland and its neighbouring states



WORLD WAR II MUSEUM



Situated in Kisama Heritage Village, approximately 10 kilometers to the south of Kohima, this meticulously maintained museum showcases a collection of war artifacts from the WWII conflicts that took place in and around Kohima from April 4, 1944 to May 1944, between the invading Japanese 31st Division and the defending British 2nd Division and allied forces. The exhibits encompass a wide array of weaponry, scale models depicting battlefields, authentic soldiers' uniforms, and historic photographs.

First Green Village of Asia



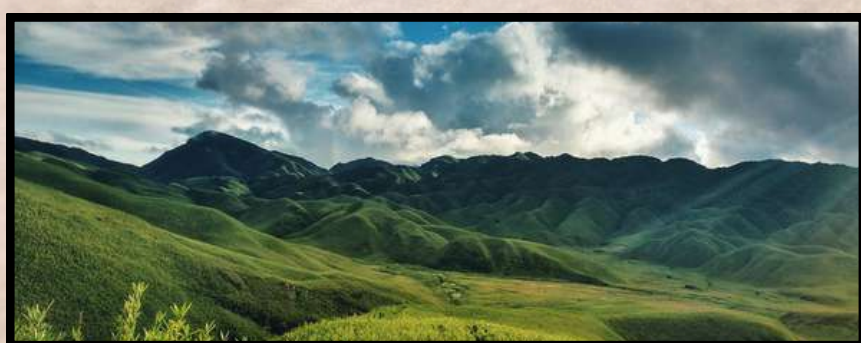
Situated 21 kilometers from Kohima, the capital city of Nagaland, this verdant village is the first green village in India, and was given the title in 1998 after the creation of the Khonoma Nature Conservation and Tragopan Sanctuary (KNCTS). The village is known for its abundant natural resources, rich cultural heritage, and intriguing history. Khonoma is renowned for its memorial stones commemorating feasts of merit and its intricate bamboo pipe water system. Revered by the Nagas, Khonoma village holds historical significance as the site where Naga warriors engaged in their final battle against the British in 1879. Additionally, the village plays a crucial role in environmental conservation efforts.

TREKKER'S PARADISE: WHERE NATURE AND THRILL MEET

Dzukou Valley

The valley is home to several rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, the most famous one is the "Dzukou Lily" (*Lilium chitragadae*). The valley is located at a distance of 30 km from Kohima.

The trek to Dzukou Valley is considered moderately challenging, taking about 5-6 hours from the starting point.



Japfu Peak

The peak is Nagaland's second-highest, standing at an altitude of 3,048 m.

It draws trekkers and adventure lovers for its scenic beauty and thrilling trails. The Japfu peak is also famous for being home to the tallest rhododendron tree in the world.

The trek starts from the quaint village of Kigwema village. The trail is a demanding one and requires you to walk through dense shrubs



Mount Saramati



Mount Saramati, with a height of 12,552 ft (3,826 metres) in the Kiphire district in Nagaland is the tallest mountain in the state. It is one of the pristine forest of Nagaland and houses a variety of flora and fauna. Mount Saramati is also known as the Crown of Nagaland.

It is considered as one of the most difficult and challenging climbs in the region.

Come and explore Nagaland with Adventure Ridge this summer!!

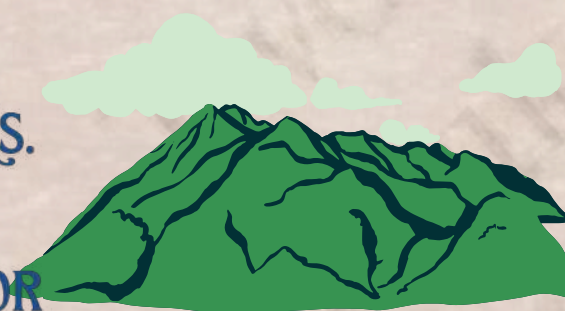
Camp at the valley- Valley Trekk- Meals- Homestay



CAMPING WITH FOOD: RS. 4500/- PER PERSON

CONTACT: 9966332211 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

GROUP BOOKING ALSO AVAILABLE



Did you know?
The rhododendron tree standing 109 ft. high at Mt. Japfu peak, is the tallest rhododendron tree in the world and holds the Guinness record.



Arts & Crafts

Nagaland's rich culture showcases the different tribes excelling in creating diverse handicrafts from local resources like bamboo and wood. Intricate designs in fabrics, wood carvings, beadwork, and jewelry reflect Naga traditions. The Naga people integrate traditional crafts into modern designs, preserving their heritage for future generations.

Weaving has been an intricate part of a Naga life. The Naga shawls are very famous. They are woven into different designs depending on the different tribes who weave them. Apart from the shawls, they also weave bags, jackets and wraparound (worn by women).

Chakesang Shawls gets GI Tag



The so-called “elephant cloth” is woven by the women of the Chakhesang community. The shawl is adorned with multicoloured motifs. Symbolizing the wearer's social and economic status, the motifs differ based on gender: men wear shawls adorned with mithun bulls and elephants, while women wear ones decorated with shells and brass bangles.



A **Tsüingkotepsü** is a warrior shawl created by the **Ao Nagas** of Nagaland. Traditionally it was worn only by warriors who had taken the enemy heads.

Design your own shawl with interesting motifs.

BAMBOO & CANE

Nagaland's abundance of bamboo and cane has led to expertise in basket making, crafting household items, traditional wear like 'phipha', mats, shields, furniture, and decorative pieces.



WOOD CARVINGS

Wood carving is a key part of Naga arts and crafts, reflecting architecture and rituals. It was once a major income source, showcasing intricate designs on village gates and houses, reflecting cultural ties to nature. Simple tools are used to create various decorative items as well.



METAL WORK



Nagas excel in crafting weapons, pots, and ornaments using iron, tin, and brass. The Konyaks are known as skilled blacksmiths, producing various tools and even muzzle-loading guns.

POTTERY

Pottery making in Nagaland is a unique art form practiced mainly by women. It is not widespread and lacks intricate details, with pots crafted solely by hand without a revolving wheel, setting it apart from other regions in India.



The land of festivals

Nagaland Festivals enrich the vibrant cultural heritage of the state, known for its diverse festivities. Each tribe showcases its distinct culture, traditions, customs, and celebrations. The state commemorates a variety of tribal festivals all year round, filled with colorful displays and musical extravaganzas. The majority of these festivals are centered around agriculture.

Some of the major festivals are-

Sikrenye

Steeped in rituals and ceremonies, Sikrenye Festival is celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Angami tribe. It is celebrated on the 25th day of the Angami month of 'Kezei' (which corresponds to the month of February). Feasts are enjoyed during the celebration.



Aoling Festival

Celebrated by the Konyaks tribe of Nagaland, marks the New Year and is related to agriculture. The six-day festival includes preparation on the first day, animal sacrifices on the second and third days, feasting on the fourth day, respecting others on the fifth day, and cleaning on the sixth day.



Moatsu Festival

The Ao tribe observes the Moatsu Festival, lasting three days. Held in Mokokchung during the first week of May, it follows the completion of field work. This festive event includes various cultural activities.

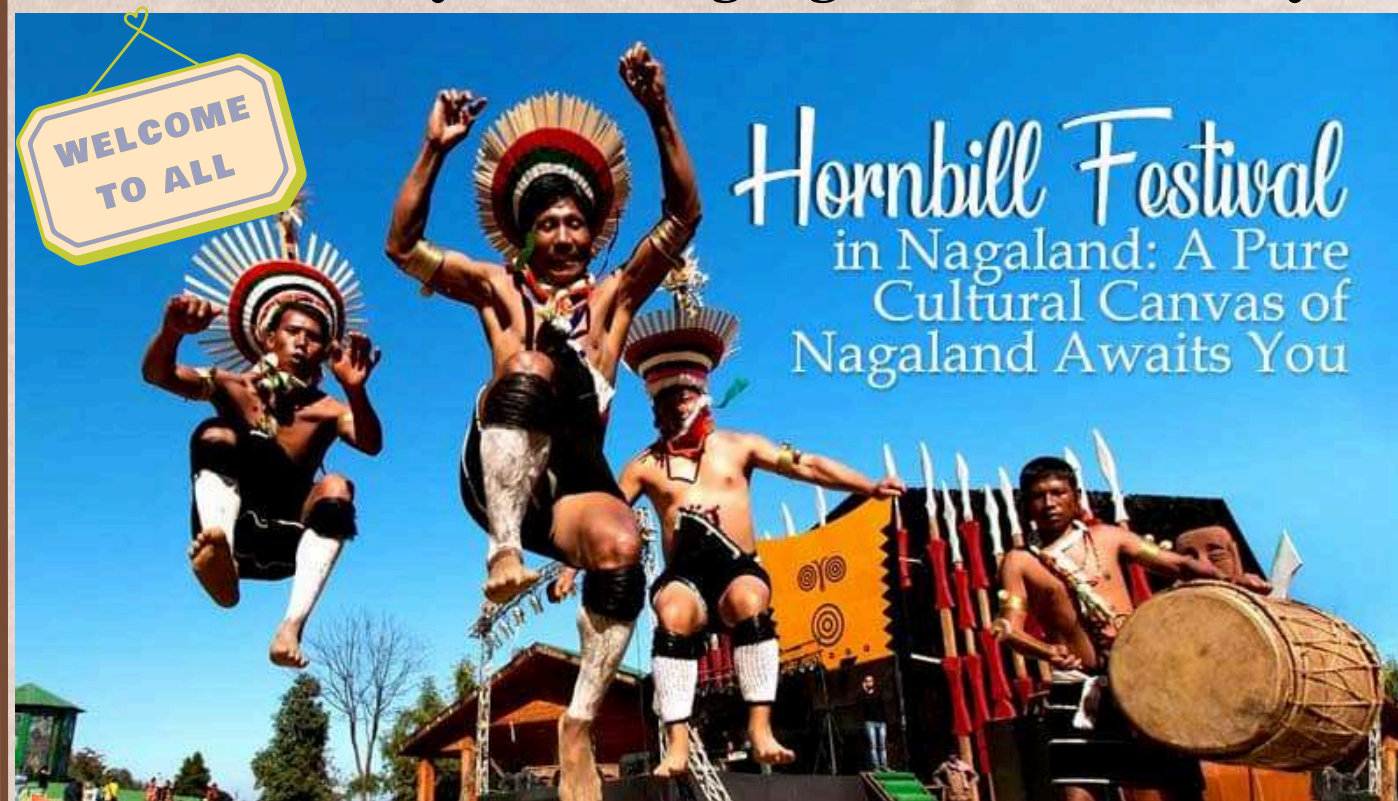


Tuluni Festival

Celebrated by the Sumi Naga tribe, the Tuluni Festival is a significant event. Participants offer prayers and tributes to Litsaba, the deity associated with fertility. This festival takes place in the second week of July.



The **Hornbill Festival** in Nagaland is a tribute to the diverse cultural practices of the region's various tribes. Initiated by the Government of Nagaland, the Hornbill Festival aims to foster inter-tribal connections, bringing together people from different tribes to celebrate at the Naga Heritage Village in Kisma, just 12 km from Kohima, during the first week of December annually. This festival is a platform to safeguard the Naga cultural legacy and is named after the Hornbill bird, symbolizing vigilance and beauty.



WELCOME TO ALL
COME ONE COME ALL
Time: 1st - 10th of December
Place : Kisma, Nagaland
For Tour Guide/ Details, contact:
Mr. Toshi, Phone No. 8899774466



Here is a beautiful Naga traditional costume. Inspired by the image, design your own traditional costume.

INSIGHTS!!



The Trogopan bird is a rare and endangered pheasant that is unique to Nagaland, believed to have migrated from the Himalayas. It is considered one of the most exquisite birds in India, with five species of Trogopan found in the Himalayas.

In Nagaland, only the Trogopan blythii (Jerdon) species is present, serving as the state bird. This colorful bird inhabits various areas in Nagaland, including the Japfu range, Dzuku valley in Kohima district, Pfutsero, Saramati foothills, Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary, Meluri in Phek district, Noklak in Tuensang District, and Satoi range in Zunheboto District. Unfortunately, indiscriminate hunting has driven this bird to the brink of extinction, earning it an endangered status.



Mithun, also known as ‘Cattle of Mountain’ is the state animal of Nagaland.



In the Mon district of northern Nagaland, Longwa village is home to the Konyak Nagas. What makes it stand out is that the house of the Angh (village chief) is divided between India and Myanmar.

FIND THE DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND

I O P K W C J J D E R N S U A Q H O L T
 T B F E T S D L Q C K U P Y O G A S C S
 M U U H H P J O K A L K O N N G M M A E
 A H E P C H R N B A Y R L M N W I Y S M
 V R X N V O M G U J N F R U U Z H K R I
 C L C R S C U L Q B V O H U W Z O F P N
 W Z N A Z A D E J E M C I Y P D K P K Y
 G B W U W N N N E O K S H A M A T O R U
 A I R P A H K G N O S R Z Q A W M I H P
 H R R L R D F V K P Q U H E U L D I Z L
 K Q I V Y L O O D F N S N A H K O W D K
 C U Z B U T M H G H O J O E J N D S F J
 N I C H U M O K E D I M A K R C I S D Q
 Q Z D O V E T B E F E J W J I E N M F A
 B J Z O U G O D Y W O Z N T W P P Y A I
 F U O J I T G S Y N D B U V N F H I Y M
 C U P W O I Z T V M S V F I G K I I I X
 K I K I B Q V S B N R P O H J K Z I R S
 E X B B F O N T P V P T N E I C Z B H E
 R A F H S P Z L Y W A V V Z M W J C W S



Dimapur, known as the location of the ancient Dimasa Kachari kingdom, boasts ancient ruins resembling massive chess pawns carved from stone, found at Rajbari Park in Dimapur.

This city is the commercial center of Nagaland and is the sole city in the state that connects to the rest of the country by rail and air transport.



- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Chumokedima | Longleng | Nuiland | Tseminyu |
| Dimapur | Mokokchung | Peren | Tuensang |
| Kiphire | Mon | Phek | Wokha |
| Kohima | Noklak | Shamator | Zunheboto |

Taste Tradition



Nagaland is renowned for its local cuisine, which is a delightful exploration. The Naga cuisines are known for its simplicity and diversity, showcases seasonal produce in its finest form. Similar to their tribal customs and age-old traditions, Naga cuisine is unique and distinguishes itself from other regional Indian cuisines.

A typical Naga meal features a blend of exotic ingredients, including fermented soybean, bamboo shoots, smoked meat, dried fish, seasonal green vegetables, rice as a staple, and an array of local spices.

Here are some of the exquisite naga cuisines

PORK WITH FERMENTED BAMBOO SHOOT

This dish is a favorite dish in Nagaland, whether it's a humble meal at home with family or for important celebrations like weddings, tribal festivals, or Christmas.



BAMBOO-STEAMED FISH

One of the most delicious and distinctive Naga dishes is fish cooked in bamboo. This dish involves stuffing fish inside bamboo tubes with aromatic spices and smoking it over a fire. The unique flavor of bamboo adds a special touch to the dish.



ROSEP AON

A beloved traditional dish among the Ao Tribe, Rosep Aon is slow-cooked using a mix of local vegetables and bamboo shoot juice, creating a distinctive and tasty meal. Typically served as a side dish, it offers a unique culinary experience.

AXONE

Also referred to as akhuni, axone is a well-liked dish within the Sumi community. Typically served as a side dish, this fermented soybean creation varies in preparation across Nagaland households. Notable Axone dishes enjoyed in households include smoked pork in axone, dried river fish with axone, dried beef with Axone and also in stew and chutney.



KHUVIE (NAGA GARLIC)

Khuvie, also known as Naga garlic, is a type of Chinese onion (*Allium chinense*). The popular 'Khuvie Chutney' is often paired with basic meals like dal or boiled curries.



GALHO

Galho is a traditional dish, created by the Angami Naga tribe. It consists of rice, vegetables, and various meats with a soupy consistency. It is a popular winter staple with flexible ingredients like fermented soya and bamboo.

ZUTHO

A renowned rice beer, crafted extensively across the North East, with Nagaland being particularly well-known for it. It serves as a primary source of delight for the locals.



ANISHI

A cake made from dried taro leaves and stems, is a crucial ingredient used by the Ao tribe. This traditional food item, derived from colocasia stems and leaves (known as Arbi in Hindi), enhances the flavor of stews.

TOP
STORY

Naga chilli-eating competition spices up Hornbill Festival 2019

The event, which has become an annual affair, just got hotter at the 20th edition of the 'festival of festivals' being held in Nagaland till December



Did you know?
The Naga Mircha, also known as Raja chili, is recognized as one of the spiciest chilies globally, scoring 1,000,000 SHUs on the Scoville scale for heat. This agricultural item was granted a GI tag in 2008.



Naga Tree Tomato gets GI Tag!

Known as Sei Bangenuo, resembles a tomato but grows on rapidly growing trees up to five meters tall. Referred to as tamarillo, this fruit has always been a part of traditional Naga cuisine. The fruit is shaped like an egg and comes in various colors, starting from green when unripe and changing to yellow, red, and purple when ripe. It has a spicy scent. The Naga tree tomato thrives in abundance in the districts of Kohima, Longleng, Dimapur, Wokha, Kiphire, Mon, Tuensang, Phek, and Zunheboto.



Naga Cucumber: Tradition and Health in Every Bite

Naga Cucumber recently became the third agricultural products and fourth overall to be granted the GI tag from Nagaland. The sweet cucumber, is grown organically and known for its juicy, soft and sweet taste. Naga cucumbers are low in calories but high in potassium and contain high level of water.

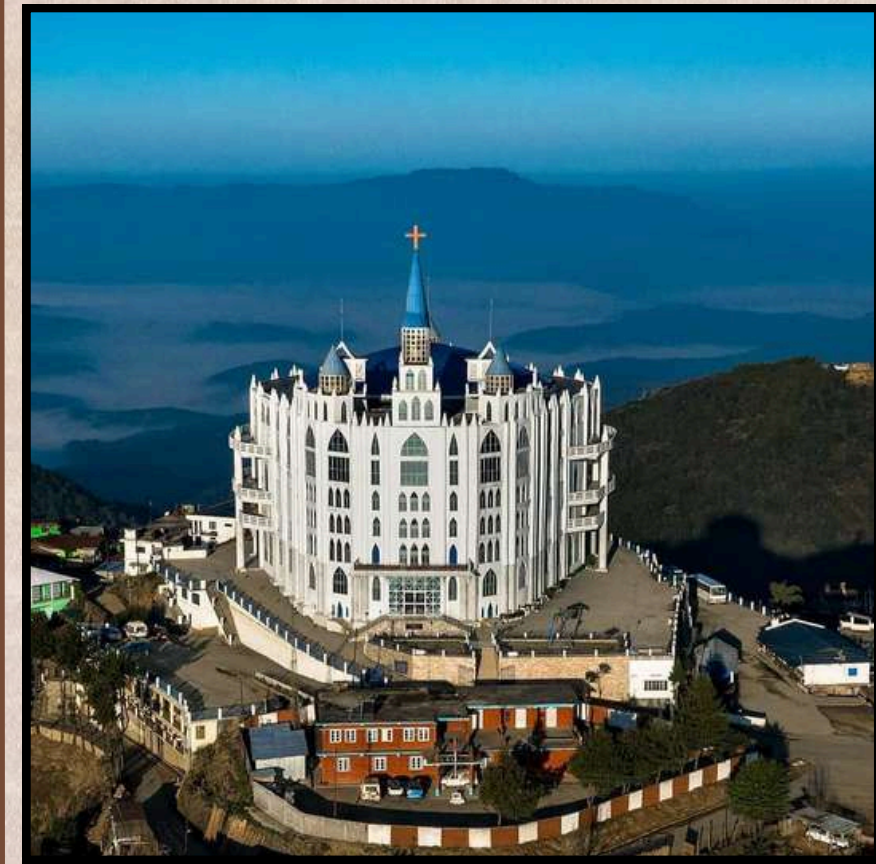
It is said that cucumber is one of the most awaited fruit for Konyak people. It is called Maikoh" which literally means "give (Koh) to beloved (mai)".



Nagaland: Aliba Village Hosts 3rd Edition Of 'Off-Season Cucumber Festival 2024'



Asia's Largest Church



The Sumi Baptist Church is referred to as Asia's biggest church, that proudly towers at a height of 203 feet above the charming town of Zunheboto. With a significant donation of INR 36 Crores from the congregation, the construction of this church, led by the 38-year-old Honoholi K Chishi-Zhimomi and over 2000 workers, spanned a decade. The church can accommodate over 8,500 people. Built in the shape of an egg, Asia's largest church is distinguished by its striking blue turrets, visible from over twenty nearby villages. Additionally, it boasts a 500-kilogram bell imported from Poland.

Write to us about your visit to Nagaland. Share with us about your favourite thing. We would love to hear about it!



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