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TOURIST DESTINATIONS AROUND DIBRUGARH

Srikshetra Dham, Mahaprabhu Jagannath Temple is a temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath, located in Dibrugarh city in the Dibrugarh district of Assam. The temple was constructed in 2014 as a replica of the Shri Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha, which is one of the four major shrines of Hinduism. This temple stands at a height of 85 feet and is situated near the Mahatma Gandhi Park in Khanikar, along the Dibrugarh-Tinsukia bypass road. In terms of architectural design, the temple replicates the second form of the original Jagannath Temple located at Puri.



The Golden Pagoda of Namsai, also known as Kongmu Kham, in the Tai-Khamti language, is a Burmese-style Buddhist temple that was opened in 2010. It is located on a 20 hectares (49 acres) complex in Namsai District of Arunachal Pradesh, India and at a distance of 68 km (42 mi) from the nearest railway station Tinsukia, Assam. A sum of 3 crores was spent by Arunachal politician Chowna Mein, the local MLA in building the pagoda in a plot provided by the state government. The World Tripitaka Foundation is currently developing Kongmu Kham as the first international Tripitaka center in India.

Parshuram Kund is a Hindu pilgrimage site in the Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh, India.[1] It is situated on the Brahmaputra plateau in the lower reaches of the Lohit River and about 48 km from Tezu in Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. Dedicated to the sage Parashurama, the popular site attracts pilgrims from Nepal, from across India, including the nearby states of Manipur and Assam. Over 70,000 devotees and sadhus take a holy dip in its water each year on the occasion of Makar Sankranti, in the month of January.



Anini is the headquarters of the Dibang Valley district in the state of Arunachal Pradesh in Northeast India. Anini was also the district headquarters of the undivided Dibang Valley district. Most of this location's population consists of the Idu Mishmi tribal people. Due to its remote location, Anini remains a small and underdeveloped town. However, it has basic road and air links to the rest of India. For most commercial needs, the town is fully dependent on the nearest major settlement, Roing, which is in the Lower Dibang Valley District.

Dehing Patkai National Park is a national park in the Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts of Assam covering an area of 231.65 km² (89.44 sq mi) of rainforest.[1] It is located in the Dehing Patkai Landscape, which is a dipterocarp-dominated lowland rainforest. The rainforest stretches for more than 575 km² (222 sq mi) in the Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Charaideo districts. The forest further spreads over in the Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Dehing Patkai National Park harbours the largest stretch of lowland rainforests in India.



Maguri Beel is a significant wetland located near Dibru-Saikhowa National Park in the Tinsukia district of Assam, India, known for its rich biodiversity, especially as a critical habitat for over 110 species of resident and migratory birds, including several threatened species. **Dibru-Saikhowa National Park** is a national park in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts, Assam, India.

Sivasagar is a city and headquarter of the Sivasagar district, Assam. Sivasagar City It is well known for its Ahom palaces and monuments. Sivasagar, formerly known as Rangpur, was the capital of the Ahom Kingdom from 1699 to 1788. The Ahoms ruled Assam for six centuries until their kingdom fell to the Burmese Konbaung dynasty in 1819 and their ruling class was all but wiped out.



Charaideo or Che-Rai-Doi (Literally: the shining city on the hills in Ahom language[2]) is a historic town situated in Charaideo district, Assam, India. Charaideo was established by the first Ahom king Chao Lung Siu-Ka-Pha in the year 1253 CE as the first capital of the Ahom kingdom.[3] Even though the capital was shifted to different cities over the course of 600 years of Ahom rule, Charaideo remained the symbolic centre of Ahom power in Assam. It is now famous for its vast collection of maidams (tumuli) which are the burial mounds of the ruling Ahom kings and members of the Ahom royalty.

Tipam Tea Estate : A tea garden is an outdoor space where tea and light refreshments are served, or any garden with which the drinking of tea is associated. Especially in India, it is also a common term for a tea plantation.[1] The tea garden was a part of early English commercial pleasure gardens; often parties of couples visited these, the men occupying themselves with lawn bowls and beer or wine, while the ladies went to the tea garden. In modern times it often means an outside area at a cafe or tearoom.



Tea Factory Visit. The first tea factories were established in India in the early 1800s by the British East India Company, leveraging the discovery of the indigenous Assam tea plant and its potential for commercial production to break the Chinese tea monopoly. Maniram Dewan and the Singpho people of Assam played key roles in bringing this local variety to the attention of Scotsman Robert Bruce in the 1820s, leading to the Assam Company's founding in 1839 and the rapid expansion of tea cultivation across regions like Darjeeling and the Nilgiris.

The British Heritage Bungalow at the Maijan Tea Estate in Dibrugarh, Assam, is a colonial-era property offering a unique stay experience within the lush tea gardens of the region. This historic bungalow, situated amidst nature, allows guests to immerse themselves in the region's tea culture and enjoy the serene environment, providing a glimpse into the aristocratic legacy of Assam's tea estates.



Mechuka or Menchukha is a town, assembly constituency and subdivision, situated 6,000 feet (1,829 m) above sea level in the Menchukha Valley of Yargyap Chu/ Siyom River in Shi Yomi district of Arunachal Pradesh state of India. Before the 1950s, Mechuka valley was known as Pachakshiri. The Line of Actual Control (McMahon Line) on the India-Tibet border, 29 km north of Menchukha, separates Indian territory and Chinese territory.[3] Mechukha has an ALG airstrip and is also reachable by one of the strategic India-China Border Roads. It is located 47 km northwest of the district head office, Tato, and 187 km north of Aalo.

The "**Pongging Hanging Bridge**" refers to the bridge in the village of Pongging in the Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India, which is a crucial transportation lifeline for the local community to cross the Siang River, but it does not have a personal biography. It is a traditional, swinging, cane and bamboo suspension bridge made of metal and bamboo frames, used by locals for daily travel and carrying goods, and is a destination for adventure and natural beauty.

