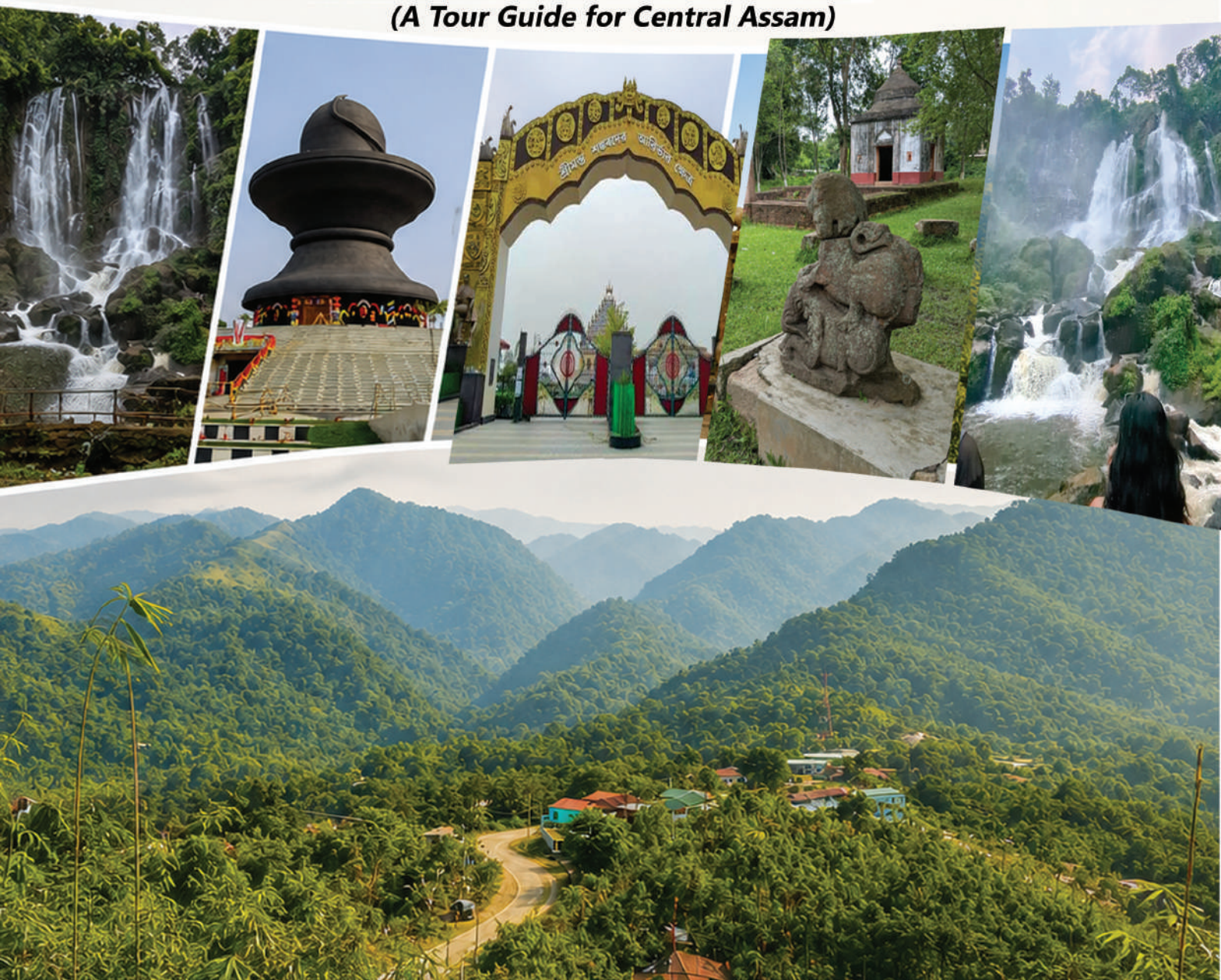


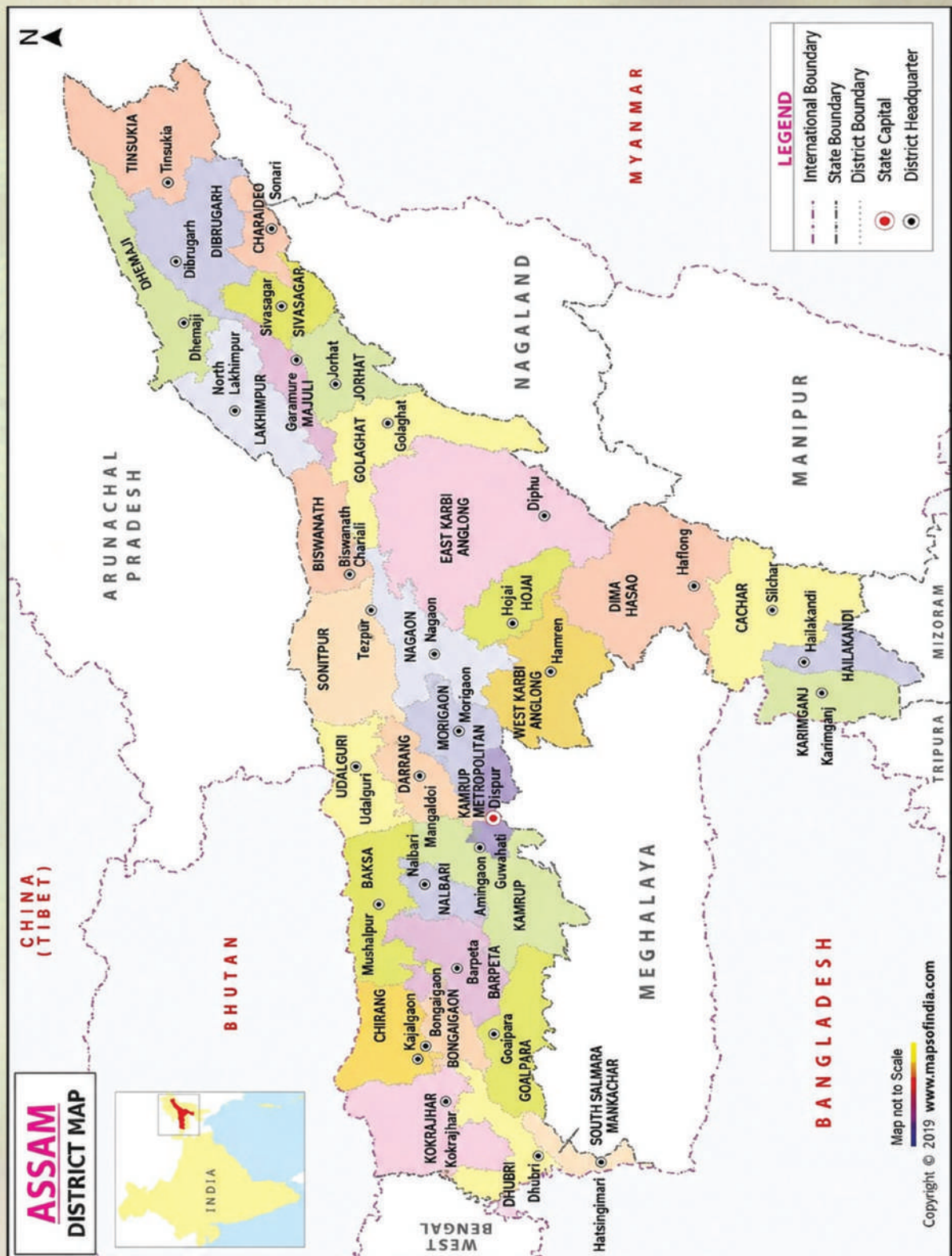


HOJAI

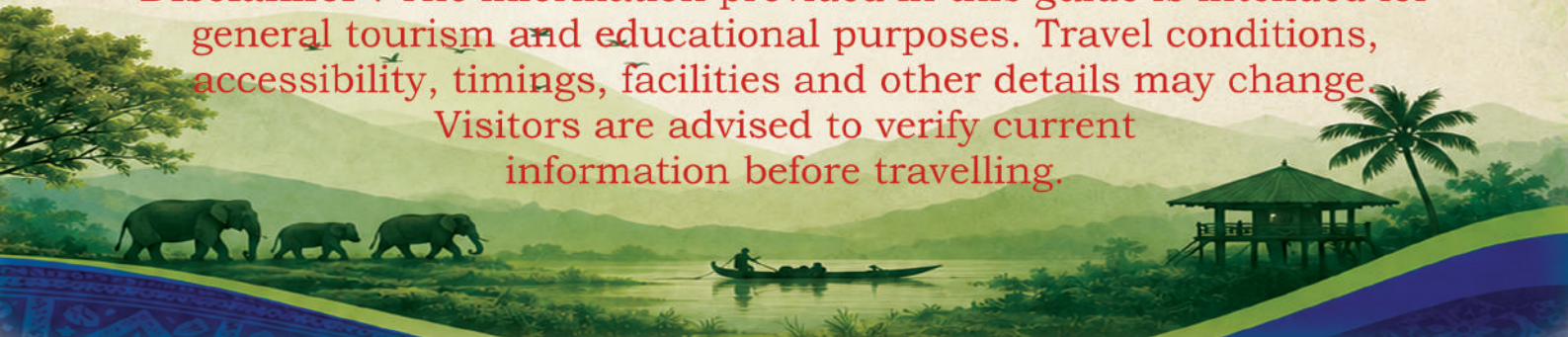
TOURISM CIRCUIT

Where nature and Heritage Unite
(A Tour Guide for Central Assam)





Disclaimer : The information provided in this guide is intended for general tourism and educational purposes. Travel conditions, accessibility, timings, facilities and other details may change. Visitors are advised to verify current information before travelling.





Shri Lakshman Prasad Acharya

**LOK BHAVAN
GUWAHATI**



MESSAGE

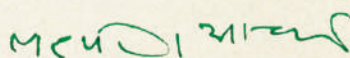
With utmost happiness, I extend my best wishes to Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya, Hojai for taking the initiative in bringing out a booklet: Hojai Tourism Circuit with the objective of promoting rural livelihood through sustainable rural and eco-tourism in Central Assam.

Assam is endowed with unparalleled natural beauty, rich biodiversity, vibrant cultural traditions and a priceless historical and spiritual heritage. The Hojai region, with its unique blend of scenic landscapes, places of historical significance and cultural diversity, holds immense potential to emerge as a vibrant tourism destination. Promoting responsible and sustainable tourism not only helps preserve our natural and cultural heritage but also creates meaningful livelihood opportunities for local communities, encourages entrepreneurship among rural youth and strengthens the rural economy.

I appreciate the initiative of the University in preparing this informative booklet, which will serve as a valuable guide for tourists, researchers and visitors while fostering greater awareness about the untapped tourism potential of Hojai and its peripheral areas. Such efforts reflect the vital role that institutions of higher learning can play in community engagement and sustainable development.

I am confident that Hojai Tourism Circuit will inspire visitors to explore the region responsibly and contribute to the conservation of its unique heritage and environment. I extend my best wishes to Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya for the success of this commendable initiative and hope that it will make a meaningful contribution to the promotion of sustainable tourism and inclusive development in Assam.

Dated: July 30, 2026


(Lakshman Prasad Acharya)

ড° হিমন্ত বিশ্ব শৰ্মা

Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma



মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, অসম

Chief Minister, Assam

CMS.7/2023/ 7866

Dispur, 11 Shaon 1433 Bhaskarabda

July 28, 2026

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya is bringing out a booklet titled Hojai Tourism Circuit as part of its outreach and community engagement initiative to promote sustainable rural and eco-tourism in Central Assam.

Assam is blessed with extraordinary natural beauty, rich civilisational heritage, vibrant indigenous traditions and immense biodiversity. Hojai and its surrounding areas beautifully reflect this confluence of nature, history, spirituality and culture. With its historical sites, sacred places and living cultural traditions, the region holds great potential to emerge as a vibrant tourism destination, offering authentic experiences while preserving its distinctive character.

Tourism, when pursued with responsibility and sensitivity, can become a powerful instrument of inclusive development. It creates livelihood opportunities for local communities, encourages preservation of indigenous culture, protects biodiversity, promotes traditional crafts and cuisines, and supports responsible use of local resources.

I am happy that this publication will document the ecological, historical, cultural and spiritual attractions of the region and help travellers discover the hidden treasures of Hojai. The Government of Assam is committed to transforming the State into one of India's leading tourism destinations through improved infrastructure, heritage conservation, eco-friendly tourism practices and greater opportunities for local entrepreneurs and youth.

I congratulate Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya for this commendable initiative. I am confident that Hojai Tourism Circuit will serve as a valuable companion for visitors, researchers and tourism enthusiasts, while inspiring greater appreciation for the unique heritage and natural splendour of Hojai and Assam.

I convey my best wishes for the success of this publication.

(Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma)

RABINDRANATH THAKUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA

From:

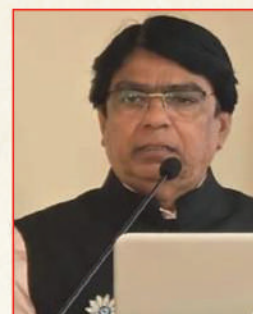
Prof. Manabendra Dutta Choudhury
Vice-Chancellor



Hojai-782436, Assam, India
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Website – www.rtuassam.ac.in
e-mail: drmdc@bioinfoaus.ac.in

Date: 27th July, 2026

MESSAGE



It gives me immense pleasure to present Hojai Tourism Circuit, a modest yet meaningful publication brought out by Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya, Hojai, Assam. This booklet has been conceived as a practical guide for travellers, tourists, researchers, students, and nature enthusiasts who wish to explore the rich natural, cultural, historical, and spiritual heritage of Central Assam, with Hojai as the focal point.

Nestled in the heart of Assam, Hojai occupies a unique geographical location that provides convenient access to a wide range of destinations—from serene hills, forests, waterfalls, and wetlands to ancient temples, monasteries, tea gardens, archaeological sites, and vibrant cultural landscapes. While many of these places possess immense tourism potential, they remain relatively unexplored. This publication seeks to bridge that gap by introducing visitors to the diverse attractions that can be conveniently covered through well-planned tourism circuits centred around Hojai.

Tourism, when developed responsibly, serves as a powerful catalyst for sustainable socio-economic development. It creates opportunities for local entrepreneurship, generates employment, preserves traditional crafts and cultural heritage, encourages environmental conservation, and strengthens community participation. Rural tourism, in particular, has the potential to transform local economies by enabling communities to benefit directly from their unique cultural traditions, indigenous knowledge, local cuisine, festivals, handicrafts, and natural resources. It is our earnest hope that this booklet will contribute towards promoting sustainable rural tourism and creating livelihood opportunities for the people of the region.

As a university committed to education, research, innovation, and community engagement, Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya believes that higher educational institutions have an important role in documenting local heritage and promoting regional development. This publication is one such endeavour to showcase the tourism potential of

Central Assam while fostering greater awareness about the region's rich biodiversity, cultural diversity, and historical significance. I sincerely appreciate the efforts of all those who have contributed to the preparation of this booklet. I am confident that the Hojai Tourism Circuit will serve as a useful companion for visitors and inspire them to discover the hidden treasures of Central Assam. I also hope that this initiative will encourage greater collaboration among local communities, government agencies, tourism stakeholders, and academic institutions in developing Hojai as an important gateway to the tourism destinations of the region. I extend my best wishes to this publication and trust that it will make a meaningful contribution towards promoting sustainable tourism, preserving our invaluable heritage and enhancing the socio-economic well-being of the people of Assam.



(Prof. Manabendra Dutta Choudhury)

Vice Chancellor
Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya
Hojai (Assam)

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Hojai Tourism Circuit : At a Glance



Welcome to Hojai: The Gateway to Central Assam

Welcome to Hojai, a vibrant town in the heart of Central Assam where history, heritage, spirituality and nature come together. Situated between the fertile Kopili-Jamuna Valley and the scenic hills of East Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao, Hojai is the ideal gateway to explore ancient archaeological sites, sacred temples, waterfalls, rivers, caves and Assam's only hill station. Excellent road and railway connectivity make Hojai a convenient base for travellers. The region preserves the glorious legacy of the ancient Kingdom of Davaka through the archaeological remains of Rajbari, Sankhadevi, Na-Nath and Akashiganga. Visitors can also experience the spiritual atmosphere of Bordowa Than, the birthplace of Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva and the magnificent Maha Mrityunjay Temple. Nature lovers will enjoy Panimur, Miyungma Daoga, Umrangso, Kangthilangso, Bhelughat, Maibong, Jatinga, Haflong and the mysterious Stone Jars of Dima Hasao.

This Booklet presents a carefully designed multi-day tourism circuit, enabling visitors to explore the region's heritage, culture, spirituality and natural beauty comfortably from Hojai. We warmly welcome you to discover the timeless charm, warm hospitality and unforgettable experiences that await in Central Assam.

How to Reach Hojai : Hojai is well connected by air, rail and road. The nearest airport is Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati, about 135 km away. Hojai Railway Station (HJI) lies on the Guwahati-Lumding route and is connected with major cities including Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Agartala, Kolkata and New Delhi. Regular buses, taxis and private vehicles also connect Hojai with Guwahati, Nagaon, Lumding, Diphu, Haflong and neighbouring towns, making it an ideal starting point for exploring Central Assam.

Accommodation & Travel Tips : Hojai offers accommodation to suit every budget, including Hotel Star, Hotel JK, Hotel Sunjukti, Hotel Shine, Regal Guest House, APNAGHAR Homestay and the popular Oryza Eco Farm. Located about 7.8 km (approximately 16 minutes' drive) from Hojai Town on Gauranagar Road, Jamuhandal, Oryza Eco Farm is a unique agri-tourism destination surrounded by lush paddy fields. Visitors can experience the charm of rural Assam through eco-friendly cottages, bamboo huts, camping, cycling, organic farms and authentic Assamese cuisine, making it an ideal retreat for nature lovers and those seeking a peaceful countryside experience. Inspired by the tourism initiatives of Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya, several more university-certified homestays are expected to come up shortly in and around Hojai, further strengthening the region's community-based tourism infrastructure. Homestay facilities are also available in Maibong and Diphu, offering visitors opportunities to experience the region's local culture, hospitality and natural surroundings.

Day 01: The Kopili Valley Eco-Tourism Circuit

Umrangso

After breakfast, depart from Hojai between 6:00 - 7:00 a.m. for Umrangso via NH627. The fastest route covers approximately 83.6 km in about 2 hours and 18 minutes, passing through picturesque paddy fields, tea gardens, forests and the beautiful Kopili River. Umrangso is a picturesque hill township developed around the NEEPCO Kopili Hydroelectric Project. Its main attraction, the tranquil **Umrangso Lake (Kopili Reservoir)**, offers paid boating, seasonal water sports, photography and bird-watching. Visitors may also relax at the **Umrangso Golf Course**, enjoy a picnic or have lunch at Umrangso Market, where authentic Assamese and Dimasa cuisine is available. The surrounding forests, rich biodiversity, butterflies, orchids and pleasant climate make

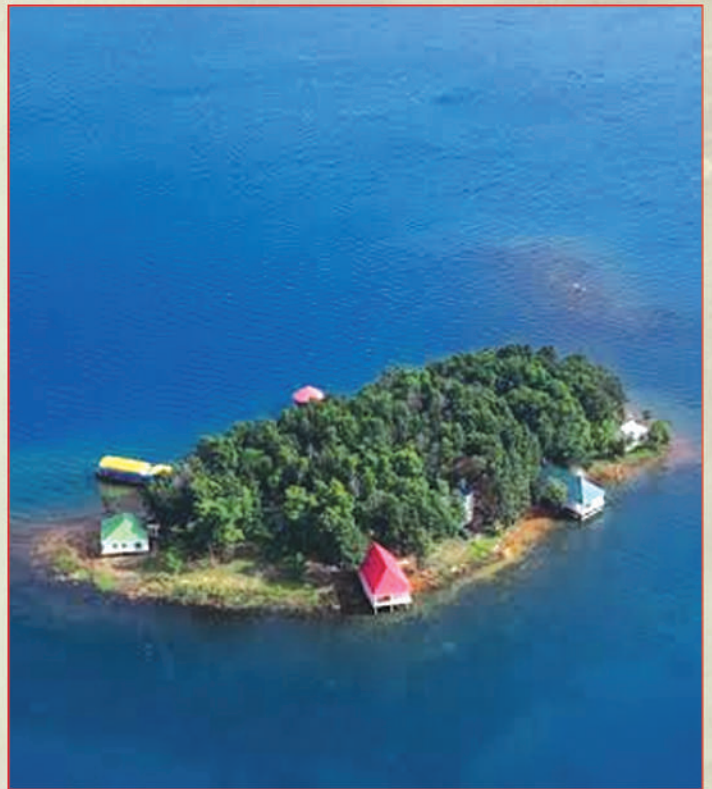


Umrangso lake and Golf field

Umrangso one of Assam's finest eco-tourism destinations. If visiting during the festive season, travellers can also experience the colourful Falcon Festival, which celebrates the rich culture, traditions, music, cuisine and hospitality of the region.



Umrangso Golf Field



Pushringdi Island Resort, Umrangso



Kopili Hydroelectric Area, Umrangso

Panimur Waterfall

After lunch at Umrangso, continue approximately 32 km (about 45 minutes via NH627) to Panimur Waterfall. Widely known as the "Mini Niagara of Northeast India," Panimur is formed where the mighty Kopili River rushes through enormous granite boulders, creating spectacular white-water rapids. Unlike a vertical waterfall, Panimur is a series of powerful cascades that produce a thunderous roar and breathtaking scenery throughout the year. It is among the most popular tourist destinations in Dima Hasao and offers visitors a perfect combination of adventure and natural beauty. Depending on river conditions and local regulations, tourists may enjoy boating, rafting and other river-based recreational activities. The rocky riverbank provides outstanding viewpoints for photography, while the surrounding forests create a peaceful environment for relaxation. During winter, the clear blue water and pleasant weather make Panimur especially attractive for family outings and nature excursions.



Panimur Waterfall

Miyungma Daoga Waterfall

During the return journey towards Hojai, travel about 17.6 km (approximately 25 minutes via NH627) to the beautiful Miyungma Daoga Waterfall, a relatively lesser-known natural attraction nestled amidst the forests of Dima Hasao. Unlike the roaring waters of Panimur, Miyungma Daoga offers a tranquil atmosphere where crystal-clear water gently descends over rocky formations surrounded by dense greenery. Its unspoilt environment makes it a perfect destination for visitors seeking solitude and close contact with nature. One of its unique attractions is the remarkable butterfly diversity. During the post-monsoon and winter months, colourful butterflies can be seen fluttering around flowering plants and moist forest patches. The surrounding evergreen forests are also home to numerous bird species, wild orchids and medicinal plants, making the area attractive to nature photographers, researchers and eco-tourists. Short nature walks through the forest provide opportunities to appreciate the rich biodiversity while enjoying the cool, refreshing climate of the hills before returning to Hojai for the night.



Miyungma Daoga Waterfall

Day 02 : Sacred Heritage, Waterfalls & Karbi Cultural Circuit

Akashiganga Archaeological Site :

After breakfast, begin your second day's journey between 6:00 - 7:00 am from Hojai to Akashiganga, located about 27.4 km away (approximately 45 minutes by road via NH-19 and the Doboka-Diphu Road). Nestled amidst the forested hills of East Karbi Anglong, Akashiganga is one of Central Assam's most important archaeological and sacred sites. The site preserves the remains of a magnificent 10th-12th century CE temple complex, including beautifully carved stone pillars, temple doorframes, amalakas (crowning stones) and sculptures of Lord Shiva and other deities, reflecting the region's rich architectural heritage. According to local tradition, the sacred stream flowing beside the temple is associated with the celestial Ganga, giving the site its name "Akashiganga." Visitors can offer prayers, admire the archaeological remains and enjoy the tranquil forest environment, which is rich in monkeys, colourful birds, butterflies and indigenous plant species. about 30-45 minutes for the visit.



Akashiganga Archeological Site

Kangthilangso Waterfall

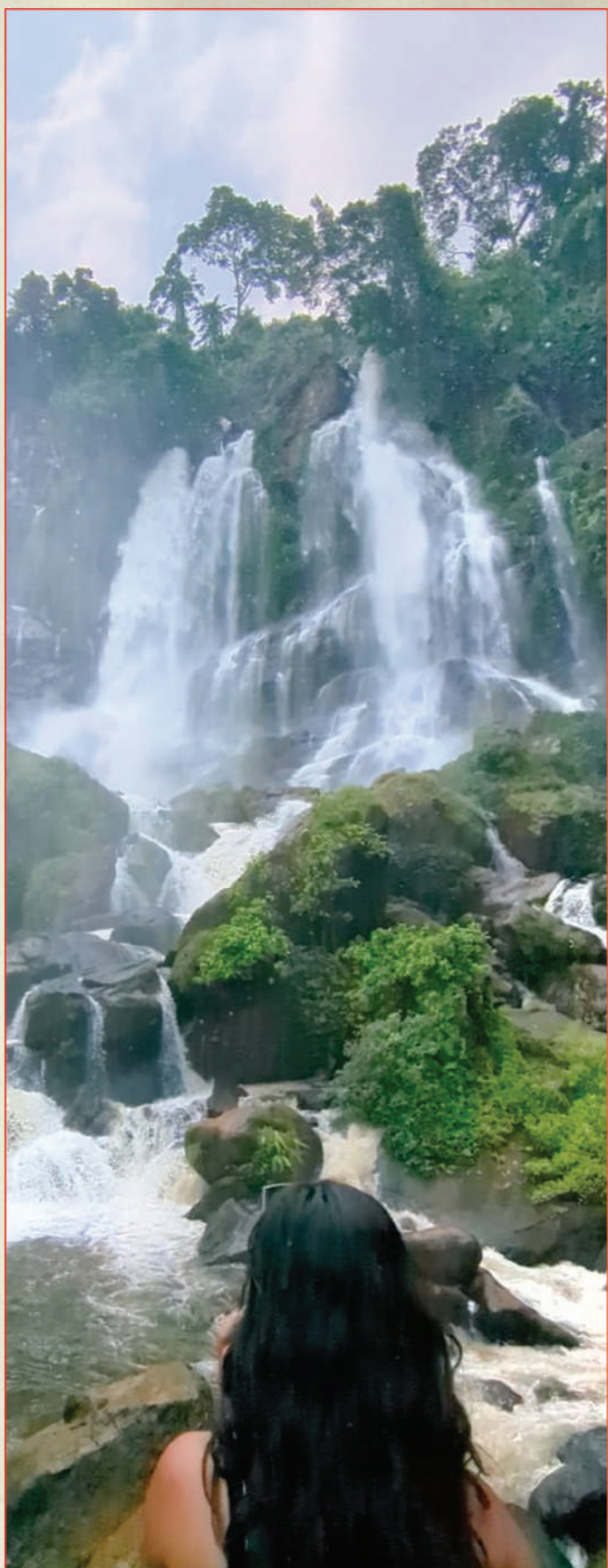
From Akashiganga, continue approximately 17 km to reach Kangthilangso Waterfall, taking about 35–40 minutes by road. The short journey offers beautiful views of the forested landscape of Karbi Anglong. Kangthilangso is one of East Karbi Anglong's most picturesque natural attractions. Hidden within dense evergreen forests, the waterfall cascades gracefully over rocky cliffs into a crystal-clear pool below. The cool breeze, melodious birdsong and lush greenery create an ideal setting for relaxation and photography. Kangthilangso is a scenic waterfall flowing over rocky terrain and surrounded by lush greenery. The natural setting, cool atmosphere and sound of flowing water make it an attractive place for nature lovers, photographers and eco-tourists. relaxation and photography. The forests are also home to rich butterfly diversity, orchids, ferns and medicinal plants, making Kangthilangso a paradise for nature lovers and eco-tourists. Visitors can spend about 45–60 minutes enjoying the waterfall and its surroundings.



Kangthilangso Waterfall

Bhelughat Waterfall (Dikrutpi Waterfall)

From Kangthilangso, continue approximately 45 km to Bhelughat Waterfall, taking almost 1 hour by road. Bhelughat Waterfall is also known as Dikrutpi or Paklongkam Waterfall. One of the largest and most spectacular waterfalls in the region surrounded by hills, forests and rocky formations. Bhelughat is especially impressive during the monsoon and post-monsoon seasons, when huge volumes of water plunge over steep rocky cliffs. Surrounded by forests, mountain streams and scenic viewpoints, it is an excellent destination for photography, bird-watching and family picnics. Visitors are advised to carry packed lunch and follow safety precautions around the slippery rocks while helping to preserve the pristine natural environment. mountain streams and scenic view points, it is an excellent destination for photography, bird-watching and family picnics. Visitors are advised to carry packed lunch and follow safety precautions around the slippery rocks while helping to preserve the pristine natural environment. Allow about 45–60 minutes for sightseeing. Lunch may be taken here if arranged in advance or carried as a packed meal from Hojai. If food is not available at Bhelughat, lunch can instead be taken after reaching Diphu.



**Bhelughat Waterfall
(Dikrutpi Waterfall)**

Diphu – Karbi Culture, Heritage, Nature & Recreation :

After visiting Bhelughat Waterfall, continue approximately 90-94 km to Diphu town, taking about 2 hours by road. Diphu, the headquarters of Karbi Anglong, forms the cultural and recreational part of this day's journey. The visitors can have lunch at a local restaurant in Diphu before beginning sightseeing. Depending on the available time, visitors can explore the **Taralangso Karbi Cultural Complex**, an important centre of Karbi cultural activities; the **District Museum and Nothengpi Karbi Heritage Museum**, which provide an opportunity to learn about the history, traditions and material culture of the Karbi people; and the Diphu View Point for scenic views and photography. Visitors may also choose one nature and recreation site such as the **Botanical Garden, Recreation Park & Medicinal Plants Garden, Arboretum-cum-Craft Centre or Matipung Park**. Other attractions such as **Diphu Aquacentric Park, Talo Park, Karbi Anglong Eco Park, Orchid Zone** and **Singhason Peak** may be considered optional extensions. To keep the day comfortable, it is better to visit two or three main attractions in Diphu rather than trying to cover all the sites. Allow approximately 3-4 hours for the main Diphu sightseeing programme, including local travel and lunch if required.



Nothengpi Karbi Heritage Museum, Diphu

Return Journey to Hojai :

After completing the selected attractions in Diphu, begin the return journey to Hojai. The road distance is approximately 100 km, and the journey may take around 2½-3½ hours, depending on traffic, road conditions and weather. With an early morning departure from Hojai, the entire Hojai-Akashiganga-Kangthilang so-Bhelughat-Diphu-Hojai circuit can be completed in one long day. However, visitors should plan the journey carefully and allow extra time during the rainy season.

Day 03: Ancient Temple Architecture, Sacred Heritage & the Cultural Hills of Hamren

Rajbari Archaeological Site :

Begin the third day's journey from Hojai Town at around 6:00–6:30 AM after breakfast and proceed to **Rajbari Archaeological Site**, approximately 9 km from Hojai Town. Reaching the site at around 7:00–7:15 AM, visitors can spend about 45 minutes exploring this important early-medieval archaeological complex. Rajbari contains the remains of at least nine Shiva temples enclosed within a massive brick-built boundary. Both brick and stone were used in the construction, and excavations have revealed temple foundations and several architectural remains, including stone doorframes, pillar bases and columns.



Rajbari Archeological Site



Rajbari Archeological Site

Believed to have been an important royal or administrative centre of the ancient Kingdom of Davaka, first mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Emperor Samudragupta (4th century CE), the site preserves the remains of ancient rock temples, sculptured stones and architectural fragments that reflect the artistic excellence of early medieval Assam.



Rajbari Archeological Site

Sankhadevi Archaeological Site:

Leaving Rajbari at around 8:00 AM, continue to the nearby Sankhadevi Archaeological Site. Located on the Jugijan, a tributary of the Kapili River, the site contains three mounds representing the remains of three stone temples. Excavations have brought to light carved doorjambs, lintels, pillars, doorsills and other architectural fragments. A particularly notable feature is a massive stone doorframe decorated with an image of Devi Durga. A stone staircase leading towards the river also suggests the importance of the river in the earlier history of the site. A visit of about 30–40 minutes is sufficient to appreciate its archaeological features before continuing to Na-Nath.



Sankhadevi Archaeological Site

Na-Nath Archaeological Site :

From Sankhadevi, proceed by a short drive to Na-Nath Archaeological Site at Kenduguri, reaching around 8:45–9:00 AM. The site preserves the remains of eight brick-built Shiva temples arranged in two rows, while another nearby temple at Kenduguri is traditionally associated with the group of nine temples from which the name Na-Nath is derived. Its most distinctive feature is the collection of terracotta plaques, depicting deities, human and animal figures, floral motifs, nature and scenes associated with religious and everyday life. Stone pillars, doorjambs, doorsills, Shiva Lingas and Yonipithas have also been found. The remains are generally dated to around 800 CE, making Na-Nath an important example of early temple architecture and terracotta art in Assam.



Na-Nath Archeological Site

Dongka Baba / Bhogowan Pahar Shiva Temple, Dongkamukam :

After completing the three archaeological sites, begin the journey towards West Karbi Anglong, with Dongka Baba/Bhogowan Pahar Shiva Temple at Dongkamukam as the first major spiritual attraction on the hill route. The site is situated just 25km from Hojai town. The temple is associated with a naturally formed cave and a naturally formed Shiva Linga, giving the place a distinctive combination of religious and natural significance. Visitors can experience the contrast between the excavated ancient temples of the Hojai plains and a living sacred site within the hill landscape of Karbi Anglong. After visiting the temple, the journey continues towards Hamren town, which is approximately 24 km away from Dongkamukam and takes around 50–55 minutes by road, depending on road and traffic conditions.



Dongka Baba/Bhogowan Pahar Shiva Temple.

Hamren : Hills, Karbi Culture & Megalithic Heritage:

Continue towards Hamren, the headquarters of West Karbi Anglong, through a landscape of forests, hills, streams and Karbi settlements. After reaching the Hamren area around midday, take lunch at a suitable local restaurant or roadside eatery. The afternoon can focus on the most significant attractions rather than attempting to cover the entire region. **Tika Pahar/Rongali** is associated with the area's megalithic heritage and offers an opportunity to experience the hill landscape. **Ronghang Rongbong (King Village)**, approximately 16 km south of Hamren, is particularly important for understanding traditional Karbi political and cultural institutions and the heritage associated with the traditional Karbi king. Short sightseeing stops at the **Hamren View Point and Hanging Bridge** may also be included if time permits. The wider area around Dongkamukam contains Metha-long-e, an important megalithic site with at least 25 monoliths, while destinations such as **Thai Apsir, Umswai Valley, Shikdamakha, Koka** and **Amreng** are better reserved for separate excursions.

Return Journey to Hojai:

After completing the selected Hamren-area attractions, begin the return journey around 4:30-5:00 PM and reach Hojai approximately 7:00-8:00 PM, depending on road conditions and sightseeing time. The onward journey towards East Karbi Anglong via Hojai Town can then begin at approximately 8:30-9:00 PM.



Ronghang Rongbong (King Village)

Day 04 : Spiritual & Cultural Heritage Circuit

Bordowa Than & Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva Avirbhav Kshetra :

On day 04, after an early breakfast, depart from Hojai for Bordowa Than (Batadrava Than) via NH-27, located about 55 km away. The journey generally takes around 1 hour 45-50 minutes by private vehicle. Bordowa is one of Assam's holiest pilgrimage centres as it is the birthplace of Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva (1449-1568), the saint, philosopher, poet, playwright and social reformer who initiated the Ekasarana (Neo-Vaishnavite) Movement over five centuries ago. From this sacred land, Sankardeva transformed Assamese society through devotion, equality, literature, music, dance and drama.



< Main Gate of
Bordowa Than



Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva Avirbhav Kshetra

Visitors can offer prayers at the historic Kirtanghar, witness the sacred Akshay Banti (Eternal Lamp), explore the beautifully maintained Than campus, Namghars, ponds and gardens, and experience the serene spiritual atmosphere. Adjacent to the Than is the Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva Avirbhav Kshetra, a modern cultural and heritage complex showcasing the life, philosophy and enduring legacy of the saint through memorials, exhibition galleries and landscaped gardens. During Sankardev Tithi, Raas Mahotsav and Doul Utsav, the entire complex becomes a vibrant centre of devotion and Assamese cultural heritage.

Maha Mrityunjay Temple :

From Bordowa Than, continue about 32.6 km (approximately 50–55 minutes) to the Maha Mrityunjay Temple at Puranigudam. Dedicated to Lord Shiva, the temple is renowned for its magnificent 126-foot-high Shiva Linga, regarded as one of the tallest Shiva Lingas in the world. Visitors may offer prayers, perform puja and enjoy the peaceful surroundings of the beautifully landscaped temple complex. Spacious pathways, meditation areas and impressive sculptures further enhance its spiritual ambience, making it one of Northeast India's most significant Shaivite pilgrimage centres.



Maha Mrityunjay Temple

Jakhalabandha Heritage Trail :

After visiting the Maha Mrityunjay Temple, drive about 51 km (1 hour 10 minutes) via Kaliabor to Jakhalabandha in Nagaon district. Enjoy lunch at a local restaurant serving authentic Assamese and North Indian cuisine. Continue 4 km to **Hatimura Temple** near Hatimura, a historic hilltop shrine overlooking the Brahmaputra. Dedicated to Goddess Mahishamardini (Durga), the present temple was built in 1745–46 CE during the reign of Ahom King Pramatta Singha over the remains of a



Hatimura Temple

9th–10th century CE shrine. It is renowned for its rock-cut Durga image, ancient inscription and scenic setting. Travel 4.9 km from Hatimura Temple to **Sri Sri Basudev Than** and **Sri Sri Narasimha Dewalaya** is a revered Vaishnavite shrine



Sri Sri Basudev Than and Sri Sri Narasingha Dewalaya

dedicated to Lord Basudev (Vishnu) and Lord Narasimha, the temple is an important centre of devotion and religious heritage in the Jakhalabandha region. Next, visit the nearby **Trishuldhari Temple**, an important Shiva pilgrimage site on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra, followed by the riverside **Kamakhya Dewalaya**, a sacred Shakti shrine dedicated to Goddess



Trishuldhari Temple



Kamakhya Dewalaya

Kamakhya. On the return journey, stop at **Bharali Namghar** in Hatbor village, one of the oldest Vaishnavite prayer halls in the Kaliabor region, known for its unique Tulsi-wood Laikhuta (main pillar) and its association with the spiritual legacy of Srimanta Sankardeva. Conclude the trail with dinner at Borghat Bypass, where several restaurants are available. **Exit Nagaon (Resort)** is highly recommended for its authentic Assamese cuisine, peaceful ambience, and promotion of local culture, handicrafts and sustainable rural tourism before returning to Hojai.



Bharali Namghar

Day 04 : Highland Heritage & Hill Station Circuit

Maibong :

After breakfast, depart from Hojai at around 6:00–6:30 a.m. for Maibong, located approximately 122 km away (about 3½–4 hours by road via Lanka and Lumding). The route through the Borail Hills is one of Assam's most scenic drives, offering magnificent views of forests, deep valleys, mountain streams, railway bridges, tunnels and the picturesque Diyung River. Visitors are encouraged to stop briefly at selected viewpoints to admire the spectacular hill landscapes and the famous mountain railway. Before entering Maibong, visit the **Dimasa Heritage Museum**, which preserves the history and culture of the Dimasa Kingdom through traditional costumes, ornaments, weapons, manuscripts, musical instruments and



Dimasa Heritage Museum, Maibong

musical instruments and historical artefacts. Continue to Maibong, the 16th-century capital of the Dimasa Kingdom, where visitors can explore the famous **Stone House (Longthai Ni Noh)**, the **Ramchandi Monolithic Temple**, the ruins of the ancient **Rajbari (Palace Complex)**, **Historic Tanks**, **Stone Inscriptions** and **Scattered Monoliths**. Nestled amidst the scenic hills and the tranquil Mahur River, Maibong remains one of Assam's most important archaeological and cultural heritage destinations.



Stone House (Longthai Ni Noh), Maibong



Maibong Tunnel

Jatinga :

Leaving Maibong, continue about 36 km (approximately 50–60 minutes) via NH-27 to Jatinga, enjoying one of the most picturesque drives in Northeast India. The road passes through lush forests, rolling hills and charming Dimasa villages, offering breathtaking views throughout the journey. Jatinga is internationally renowned for the mysterious Jatinga Bird Phenomenon, a natural occurrence that has fascinated scientists for decades. Visitors may explore the Jatinga Bird Observatory, Jatinga View Point, nearby waterfalls and the beautiful village landscapes while learning about the scientific interpretation of this unique phenomenon. The surrounding hills also provide excellent opportunities for photography and birdwatching. Lunch may be enjoyed at one of the well-known resorts or restaurants in Jatinga, serving authentic Assamese, Dimasa and North Indian cuisine in a refreshing hill environment.



Jatinga Village entry point and Bird view point

Haflong :

From Jatinga, drive about 6km (approximately 15–20 minutes) to Haflong, the only most beautiful hill station in Assam. Surrounded by the majestic Borail Hills, Haflong is famous for its cool climate, scenic beauty and rich cultural diversity. During the evening, visitors may explore Haflong Lake, the Hanging Bridge, Circuit House View Point, Haflong Hill View Point, Muolhoi Gallery View Point, Fiangpui Garden, the District Museum, Don Bosco Church, the lively Haflong Market and the popular “I Love Haflong” Photo Point. The sunset views over the surrounding hills offer some of the finest panoramas in Northeast India. Haflong provides excellent accommodation, including hotels, resorts and homestays, making it an ideal destination for an overnight stay.



Haflong Lake



Scenic railway view in Haflong



Beautiful New Haflong Station

Stone Jars of Dima Hasao :

Interested visitors with an additional one or two days may explore the Stone Jars of Dima Hasao, one of Northeast India's most remarkable archaeological discoveries. The principal megalithic sites are located at **Dubungling (Derebore)** and **Nuchabunglo (Bolosan)**, approximately 40–45 km from Haflong, while another remote site at Khobak lies about 145 km away. These enormous carved stone jars, scattered across remote hill slopes, remain one of India's greatest archaeological mysteries. Owing to their exceptional heritage value. As the sites are located in remote hilly areas connected by village roads and forest tracks, visitors are advised to hire a local guide and a suitable vehicle. Those who make the journey will be rewarded with an extraordinary combination of archaeology, untouched landscapes and living tribal heritage.



Stone Jars of Dima Hasao

—❖—
Thank You for Visiting Hojai

After completing your exploration of the Hojai Tourism Circuit and spending a memorable night in Haflong, you may begin your return journey on Day 6. Travellers using their own vehicles may depart at their convenience, enjoying one final drive through the magnificent Borail Hills. Those travelling by public transport can board a passenger or express train from Haflong Railway Station to Guwahati or Lumding. The Lumding Junction, one of Northeast India's most important railway hubs. From Lumding, regular train services connect passengers with Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Agartala, Kolkata, New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and many other destinations across India, making the onward journey convenient and comfortable.

Outcome & Suggestion :

By the end of this tourism circuit, visitors will have experienced the rich combination of nature, archaeology, history, spirituality and indigenous culture that makes Hojai and its neighbouring regions unique. Beginning with the Kopili Valley, the journey introduces visitors to the peaceful hills and landscapes of Umrangso, the scenic Panimur Waterfall and Miyungma Daoga Waterfall. The second day combines sacred and natural attractions through the Akashiganga Archaeological & Sacred Site, Kangthilangso Waterfall and Bhelughat (Dikrutpi/Paklongkam) Waterfall, followed by an opportunity to experience the Karbi culture, heritage, nature and recreational attractions of Diphu. The third day takes visitors deeper into the historical and cultural landscape of West Karbi Anglong through the Rajbari, Sankhadevi and Na-Nath archaeological sites, the Dongka Baba/Bhogowan Pahar Shiva Temple at Dongkamukam, and the hills, Karbi traditions and megalithic heritage of Hamren. The fourth day highlights Assam's spiritual and cultural heritage through Bordowa Than and the Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev Avirbhav Kshetra, the Maha Mrityunjay Temple and the Jakhalabandha Heritage Trail. The fifth day introduces visitors to the highland heritage of Dima Hasao, including the Dimasa Heritage Museum, Maibang, Jatinga and Haflong, with the mysterious Stone Jars of Dima Hasao as an optional archaeological extension. The optional Kaziranga National Park and Kaziranga National Orchid and Biodiversity Park further extend the experience into wildlife and biodiversity tourism. Thus, the circuit offers much more than sightseeing; it creates an opportunity to understand the region's archaeological remains, sacred traditions, indigenous communities, forests, waterfalls, hills, wildlife, traditional lifestyles and cultural diversity.

Visitors are encouraged to practise responsible and sustainable tourism throughout the circuit. They should respect local customs, religious practices and indigenous traditions; protect archaeological monuments and historical remains; avoid touching, removing or damaging heritage materials; and maintain cleanliness at temples, archaeological sites, waterfalls, forests and wildlife areas. Special care should be taken at waterfalls, rivers, hill roads and other natural locations by following local safety instructions. Visitors should minimise plastic use, avoid littering, conserve water and natural resources, and avoid disturbing wildlife and their habitats. Supporting local guides, homestays, artisans, traditional food providers, transport services and small businesses can help local communities benefit directly from tourism. Travellers should also check weather, road conditions, accommodation and transport availability before visiting remote destinations. Responsible behaviour will help conserve the natural, archaeological and cultural treasures of Hojai, Nagaon, East and West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao for future generations. It is hoped that this circuit will inspire visitors to explore the lesser-known heritage of Assam with curiosity and respect, while carrying home unforgettable memories of its breathtaking landscapes, living traditions and warm hospitality. Hojai – The Gateway to Central Assam – welcomes every traveller to return and discover its timeless heritage once again.

An Optional Extension to Kaziranga

Kaziranga National Park

Visitors with additional time may include a visit to **Kaziranga National Park**, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the world's most celebrated wildlife destinations. Located approximately 144 km from Hojai town via NH-27, the journey to the Kohora (Central) Range takes about 3–4 hours by road. An early morning departure between 5:00 and 6:00 a.m. is recommended. Visitors may begin their experience with the renowned Elephant Safari or an exciting Jeep Safari through the park's designated tourism ranges. These safaris offer excellent opportunities to observe the Greater One-Horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, Wild Water Buffalo, Eastern Swamp Deer, Hoolock Gibbon and numerous other mammals in their natural habitat. Recognised internationally as an Important Bird Area (IBA), Kaziranga is also home to more than 500 species of resident and migratory birds, making it a paradise for birdwatchers, wildlife photographers and nature enthusiasts.



Jeep & Elephant Safari at Kaziranga

After the safari, visitors may explore the **Kaziranga Orchid Park, Kohora**. Developed by the Horticulture Department across 20 bighas, it features 900+ indigenous and exotic orchid species, including the 'Seujia Kaziranga' hybrid, displayed in seven advanced glasshouses. The park also offers a 500-seat amphitheatre, children's garden, traditional food restaurants and tourist rest spaces, making it an ideal destination for nature lovers, families and visitors seeking to experience Assam's floral diversity and local culture. Visitors also may visit **Kaziranga National Orchid and Biodiversity Park**, located only about 2km (5-10 minutes) from the Kohora Central Safari Range. The park showcases hundreds of indigenous orchid species, medicinal plants, traditional Assamese village models, tribal cultural exhibits and daily folk dance performances, offering an excellent introduction to Assam's rich biodiversity and cultural heritage. This optional extension beautifully complements the Hojai Tourism Circuit, enabling visitors to experience the archaeological heritage of the ancient Kingdom of Davaka, the spectacular waterfalls and hill landscapes of East Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao, the sacred pilgrimage centres of Central Assam and the extraordinary wildlife and ecological richness of Kaziranga National Park within a single memorable journey.



Kaziranga Orchid Park, Kohora

HOJAI TOURISM CIRCUIT : AT A GLANCE



Hojai – The Gateway to Central Assam offers a carefully planned journey connecting the historical, archaeological, spiritual, cultural and natural attractions of Central Assam and its neighbouring hill districts. With Hojai as the base, the circuit extends through Nagaon, East Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao, linking archaeological sites, sacred places, waterfalls, indigenous cultural centres, forests, hills and heritage destinations.

The journey unfolds through five day-wise experiences. Day 01 covers the Kopili Valley Eco-Tourism Circuit, featuring Umrangso, Panimur Waterfall and Miyungma Daoga Waterfall. Day 02 follows the Sacred Landscapes, Waterfalls & Diphu Cultural Circuit, covering Akashiganga Archaeological & Sacred Site, Kangthilangso Waterfall, Bhelughat (Dikrutpi/Paklongkam) Waterfall and Diphu. Day 03 explores the Ancient Archaeology, Sacred Heritage & Cultural Hills of Hamren, including Rajbari, Sankhadevi, Na-Nath, Dongka Baba/Bhogowan Pahar Shiva Temple at Dongkamukam and Hamren. Day 04 forms the Spiritual & Cultural Heritage Circuit, linking Bordowa Than and Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva Avirbhav Kshetra, Maha Mrityunjay Temple and the Jakhalabandha Heritage Trail. Day 05 takes travellers into the highlands through the Dimasa Heritage Museum, Maibong, Jatinga and Haflong, with the Stone Jars of Dima Hasao as an optional extension.

Together, these routes create a connected travel experience from the plains and valleys of Central Assam to the hills of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao. The circuit brings together the archaeological landscapes of ancient Davaka, the historical legacy of the Dimasa Kingdom at Maibang, the cultural centres of Diphu and Hamren, the sacred traditions of Bordowa and Akashiganga, and the scenic destinations of the Kopili Valley and Borail Hills. The route may be further extended to Kaziranga National Park, Kaziranga Orchid Park, Kohora and the Kaziranga National Orchid and Biodiversity Park for visitors seeking additional wildlife and biodiversity experiences.

The Hojai Tourism Circuit is designed as more than a sightseeing route; it provides a convenient framework for discovering the region through a combination of heritage sites, cultural landscapes, natural attractions and hill destinations. With suitable planning, travellers can complete the main circuit from Hojai and conclude their journey at Haflong, from where the last day's return journey towards Lumding and onward destinations can be undertaken. The circuit thus presents Hojai as an important gateway for exploring the diverse landscapes and heritage of Central Assam and its neighbouring highlands.





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