

MAJULI

মাজুলী



Visit Majuli



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Introduction



One of the most exciting thing you could do on a trip to Assam would be visiting the only island district of India is Majuli, located in the mighty Brahmaputra river. Covering an area of 475 sq km makes it the largest river island in Asia. The *Satra* monasteries of Majuli are a treasure trove of *Vaishnavite* culture based on the great saint, poet, litterateur and social reformer *Srimanta Shankardeva* and *Madhavdeva's* ideologies. The island is about 350 kms east of Guwahati and was formed due to change in course by the river Brahmaputra.



Places of interest

What to see ?



The satras

Satras in Majuli are unique **Vaishnavite monasteries** that serve as the religious, social, and cultural heart of the river island in Assam. Established in the 15th and 16th centuries by the great Assamese saint and social reformer, **Srimanta Sankardev**, and his disciples like Madhavdev, these institutions propagated the **Eka Sarana Nama Dharma** (monotheistic devotion to Krishna). Each Satra houses a '**Namghar**' (prayer hall) and a '**Manikut**' (sanctum sanctorum) and is dedicated to the preservation of traditional art forms. The Satras are renowned for their distinct cultural practices, particularly the **Sattriya dance** (a classical Indian dance form) and the **Bhaona** (traditional Assamese drama), which often depict stories from Hindu scriptures, thus playing a crucial role in the socio-cultural fabric of Assam.





AUNIATI SATRA

Established by Ahom King Jayadhwaj Singha in 1653, **Auniati Satra** is one of the most prominent 'Raj Satras' (Royal Monasteries) on Majuli, and historically held the highest position among the Satras of Assam. It adheres to the Brahma Sanghati sect and is revered for its significant contributions to Vaishnavite music, dance, and literature. The Satra is particularly famous for the ritual known as '**Paalnaam**' and maintains a valuable museum collection of ancient Assamese artifacts, jewelry, and utensils, offering a deep glimpse into the region's royal and cultural history.



DAKHINPAT SATRA

Situated in the southern part of Majuli, **Dakhinpat Satra** was established by Banamali Dev Goswami in 1654 and is another of the four 'Raj Satras' generously patronized by Ahom rulers. The monastery is a significant proponent of classical Assamese performing arts and is most famous for its elaborate and colorful observance of the **Raas Leela** festival every autumn, which draws thousands of devotees and tourists. Dakhinpat focuses on the worship of the idol **Lord Jadhav Rai** and is considered a rich storehouse of valuable illustrated manuscripts and artifacts from the Ahom era.



GARAMUR SATRA

Garamur Satra, whose name is derived from 'Garh' (embankment) and 'Mur' (head), was founded in 1656 by Ahom King Jayadhwaj Singha and is a celebrated 'Raj Satra' of the island. It once held a position of considerable power and regal dignity, with the *Satradhikar* possessing attributes akin to royalty, earning it the moniker "**Rajaghariya Satra.**" Like Dakhinpat, it is a major center for showcasing the **Raas Leela** festival and also preserves several unique historical items, including ancient weapons, thereby blending its spiritual significance with a rich political past.



KAMALABARI SATRA

Kamalabari Satra is renowned for its immense contribution to the preservation and global propagation of **Sattriya Nritya**, one of the eight classical dance forms of India. Along with its offshoot, the Uttar Kamalabari Satra, it functions as a vibrant academy for music, literature, and classical studies. Monks here dedicate themselves to mastering and performing the intricate dance and music forms (*Gayan-Bayan*), and the Satra has played a pivotal role in taking the *Sattriya* tradition to stages and universities across the world, making it a crucial hub for the performing arts in Majuli.



SAMOGURI SATRA

Samoguri Satra is internationally recognized for preserving the rare and ancient art of **traditional mask-making** (*Mukha Shilpa*). Founded to make the *Bhaona* (traditional Assamese drama) more engaging, the monks here—most notably Dr. Hemchandra Goswami—craft expressive masks from bamboo, clay, and cow dung, depicting characters from the Hindu epics. This unique craft serves a religious function, bringing mythological characters to life during theatrical performances, and has made Samoguri a major cultural and artistic center on the island, attracting researchers and tourists worldwide.



BENGENA-ATI SATRA

It is a storehouse of antiques of cultural importance and an advanced centre of performing art. Muraridev, the grandson of Sankardeva's step mother founded this satra. The royal robes belonging to the Ahom King Swargadeo Gadadhar Singha, golden umbrella uses by the king, a king's royal seat used during meal times are preserved here.





Birds & Butterfly TOUR IN MAJULI

Unlock the untouched





Beyond the renowned Satras and ethnic cultures, Majuli offers a captivating experience for nature enthusiasts: bird and butterfly watching. This enchanting river island is a haven for avian and lepidopteran diversity, boasting a wide range of both resident and migratory species. Discover the breathtaking beauty of Majuli's wildlife as you witness majestic storks soaring high above, colourful kingfishers darting through the water, and delicate butterflies fluttering gracefully through the air. Join a guided tour to explore Majuli's bird and butterfly hotspots, learn about the various species, and capture stunning photographs of these magnificent creatures in their natural habitat.



Pottery in Majuli



Pottery is a traditional type of cottage industry in Majuli. It is concentrated mainly in Salmara, Chinatoli and Dakshinpat, i.e. Mostly in the south-eastern area of Majuli, where nearly 5000 people depend on this traditional style of pot to make their livelihood. With the development of Salmara as pottery village, this region of the island district has now become a tourist destination.



Mising & Deori Tribal Villages

Famous for exquisite weaving techniques, rich cultural components, supreme hospitality and simple life style, Majuli is home to major section of Mising & deori tribe's population. Their villages offer a unique blend of simplicity and multi-versed cultural dimensions which is a treat to tourists who are fond of having a first hand experience of lifestyle and ethnic heritage of the original inhabitants of the island.







Majuli's rural life offers a unique tourist experience. here's a glimpse

- Serene Escape:** Immerse yourself in the tranquility of village life. Breathe in fresh air, devoid of the city's chaos.
- Cultural Tapestry:** Witness the vibrant culture of the Mishing tribe, the island's largest. Be captivated by their traditional ways.
- Artisanal Delights:** Watch local women weave on looms, creating beautiful fabrics. You might even get a chance to try your hand at it!
- Simple Joys:** Experience the warmth of Assamese hospitality. Stay in a homestay, enjoying local cuisine and learning about their way of life.
- Nature's Embrace:** Explore the island's lush greenery on bicycle or foot. Spot exotic birds and unique flora.

It's a chance to disconnect from the modern world and reconnect with nature and a simpler way of life.





FAIRS & FESTIVALS

Entertainment





RAAS MAHOTSAV

Raas Mahotsav or festival is the story of the life of Lord Krishna presented in the performing art form. It begins with the birth of Krishna, his upbringing at the house of Nanda, his tending the cows at Gokula along with his fellow cowherds, his childhood activities, his killing of the demons like Bakasur, Oghasur, Pralambasur, Dhenukasur, Chakrabar, Putana, Kaliya and Kamsha- his maternal uncle- at various times of his youth and on various other occasions and finally his amorous play with the Gopis.

Raas Mahotsav is an annual festival performed on the full moon day in the month of November during the Autumn season. *Raas Leela* was initially performed at Dakshinpat Satra in 1840 AD and it has sustained its rituals and traditions.



History of Raas Festival

Assam's first Raas Festival and act began at Sri Sri Dakhinpat Satra. With complete vedic rituals, traditions and acts, this Raas Festival is one of the oldest in Assam. According to folklore, Dakhinpat satra's 10th Satradhikar Basudev Goswami got a devine order in his dreams to hold Shri Krishna Raas Leela in the Satra in order to save the Satra from erosion. Following that order Basudev Goswami wrote a play on Shri Krishna's life till the killing of Aristasur and began holding acts based on that play.

The most striking characteristic of Raas festivities of Dakhinpat Satra is that during the performance, as each of the character enters the stage, there is a facility to worship the idols of each of the characters. And as Balram-Krishna and their fellow cowherds enter the stage, all the musical instruments are played together and Satradhikar and the audience members atand up and pray the Gods.

On the third day is Indrabhishek Puja and Indrabhishek dance programme. By the evening, the idol of "Brindavan Chandra" is broght down from the stage and after taking around the Satra, it is placed back in the Monikut.

Raas Leela was introduced as a stage performance by Pitambar Dev Goswami, ex-Satradhikar and social reformer of Garamur Satra in the year 1934. in 1950, he permitted the girls of the Satra to take roles in the Raas Leela and dance. Today, in most of the centers, women participation in Raas Leela performance is quite normal.

This festival has a great impact on the life and culture of the people of Majuli. Though it is a part of the culture of the Satras, it is performed in many of the villages. During the festival, every man, woman and child remains busy receiving visitors and performing different duties related to the festival. It is reported that during the festival that lasts for three to four days at a stretch, thousands of outsiders visit the island, and almost every family of Majuli treats them as their guest and provide them accommodation at their homes.

NAME OF THE RAAS CELEBRATION VENUES

Sl. No	Name of Raas Committee	Address
1	Sri Sri Dakhinpat Satra	Dakhinpat Satra
2	Ratanpur Ranghar	Ratanpur
3	Sri Ram Anchalik Kristy Sangha	Sri Ram Banamali, Phulani
4	Madhya Majuli Milan Sangha	Phuloni
5	Ujani Chupuha Kristy Bikash Kendra	Salmora
6	Salmora Yubak-Bijoy Milon Sangha	Salmora
7	Jyoti Samaj Kalyan Sangha	1 No. Karhal Gaon
8	Mudoi beel Milonjyoti Ranga Moncha	Mudoi beel
9	Gayan gaon Nabajyoti Kristy Kendra	Gayan gaon
10	Bon Gaon Ranghar	Bon Gaon
11	Ujani Majuli Nabajyoti Kristy Kendra	Panikhati
12	Bhakatiduar Anchalik Jyoti Ronghar	Bhakatiduar
13	Ujani Majuli Milan Sangha	Nayabazar
14	Jengrai Kumarbari Ranga Moncha	Jengraimukh
15	Ratanpur Lahon Srimonta Kristy Kendra	Ratanpur
16	Baghor Gaon Sati Radhika Yubak Sangha	Baghor Gaon
17	Sri Sri Alengi Nara Singha Satra Abhayapuriya Sankar Kristy Bikash Kendra(New)	Nara Singha
18	Lachit Yuba Sangha (New)	2 No. Karhal Gaon
19	Luhit Paria Anchalik Ranga Moncha(New)	Phutchang Gaon
20	Ujani Majuli Sanmilita Sanskritik Moncha(New)	Kuhiarbari Jonaki High school Field

21	Milita Krishti Sangha Balichapori	Balichapori
22	Natun Chamoguri Raas Parichalana Samitee	Natun Chamoguri
23	Kamar Gaon Rupali Jubak Sangha	Kamar Gaon
24	Kamar Gaon Sankari Kala Kristi Bikash Kendra	Kamar Gaon
25	Majuli Milan Kristi Mandir	Kamalabari
26	Sanmilita Shilpi Samaj	Kamalabari
27	Samannay Kristi Sangha	Borguri
28	Poram Anchalik Kristi Sangha	Dhuwachula
29	Sri Sri Madhabdev Sanskritik Samaj Raas Udjapan Samiti	Kakatibari
30	Monikanchan Anchalik Krishti Sangha	Natun Khalihamari
31	Garamur Bangshi Gopal Natya Mandir	Garamur
32	Nalduwar Janajati Yuvak Krishti Sangha	Nalduwar
33	Nabajyoti Yubak Sangha Aideu Handique Natghar	Potia Gaon
34	Majuli Kalpataru Kristi Sangha	Buha Kalita
35	Kharjan Par Milito Kristi Sangha Raas Udjapan Samiti	Kakarikata
36	Karatipar Milan Natya Sommitee	Karatipar
37	Sri Sri Bhogpur Satra Rash udjapan Somitee	Bhogpur Satra
38	Sri Sri Bengenaati Satra Raas Udjapan Samiti	Bengenaati
39	Yuva Samannay Kristi Sangha (Dotia)	Kamalabari
40	Senchuwa Anchalik Rakh ujjapon Somittee	Senchowa
42	Lohitporia Milita Kristi Sangha, Chilakala	Chilakala
43	Dony Pol Kristi Kendra, Chumalmari	chumalmari

44	Anchalik Janata Kristi Sangha Auniati, Satra	Jugunidhari Gaon
45	Trun Natya Samas	Goalgaon
46	Luhitkhabolu Kristi Bikash Kendra	Dambukiyal
47	Madhya Majuli Sankardev Kristi Sangha	Pakajora
48	Majuli Milan Sangha	Kamalabari
49	Uttar Kamalabari Satra Sankardev Kristi Sangha	Kamalabari
50	Shri Shri Krishna Raas Purnima Utzapon Somiti	Kamalabari Hari Mandir
51	Srimanta Sankardev Kristi Sangha	Garamur saru satra
52	Sri Sri Madhabdev Krishti Kendra	Khonachuk Garamur
53	Sonariati Navajyoti Kristi Sangha	Sonariati
54	Lohitparia Sanmilita Sanskritik Sangha	Puranibari
55	Sri Sri Ahotguri Bar Satra Raas Udjapan Sammity	Ahotguri
56	Surjyodoi Anchalik Sanskritik Bikash Kendra	Pohumora Nath Gaon
57	Chitadar chuk Yuva Sangha Rash Udayapon samiti	Chitadarchuk
58	Sri Sri Bihimpur Satra Raas Udjyapan samiti	Bihimpur
59	Sankari Kala Kristi Bikash Samiti Natun Kamalabari Satra	Natun Kamalabari Satra
60	Rangachahi Progoti Ranga Mancha	Rangachahi
61	Sri Sri Auni Ati Satra Sewa Samiti	Auniati
62	Namkatani Nabajyoti Kristi Sangha	Namkatani
63	Khersuti Janajati Krishti Sangha	Ejarguri Mili Gaon
64	Jagatguru Srimanta Sankardev Kala Krishti Sangha	Natun Kamalabari Satra
65	Sudhakantha Samnol Kristi Sangha	Lohit Ghat

Ali-Aye-Ligang

The Ali Aye Ligang festival, a cornerstone of mishing culture, heralds the start of their agricultural year. This vibrant celebration, held on the first wednesday of *phagun* (mid February) involves a ceremonial sowing of seeds to invoke blessings for a bountiful harvest. The festival is a kaleidoscope of cultural expressions, featuring captivating performances of traditional dances like the gumrag and soulful songs. Community feasts strengthen social bonds, while the underlying spiritual significance reflects the mishing people's deep-rooted connection to nature and their reliance on agriculture. Ali aye ligang is more than just a festival; it's a celebration of life, culture, and community, cherished by the mishing people.



Bishu

Bishu, or Ebaku Bishu, is a significant spring festival celebrated by the deori community of assam, marking the auspicious beginning of the assamese calendar year. This vibrant festival, which often coincides with the widely celebrated Rongali Bihu, shares a similar festive spirit and agricultural significance. However, ebaku Bishu possesses its own distinct traditions and rituals that set it apart.



How to reach here

Nearest airports to reach Majuli are Rowrah (Jorhat), Lilabari (Lakhimpur), and Mohanbari (Dibrugarh). Majuli can be reached from Lakhimpur via Dhakuakhana and from Dibrugarh via Bogibeel Bridge. Bus services are also available from Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, and Dibrugarh, with night bus services available from Guwahati to Majuli.

As travelers embark on a journey from Jorhat, they must traverse the majestic River Brahmaputra via ferry at Nimatighat. Their destination awaits on the other side, at Kamalabarighat and Afalamukh ghat in Majuli. To ensure a smooth and timely passage, it is highly recommended to make a prior booking for both passengers and vehicles through the inland water transport department's website <https://asiwt.in>

During the festival season, ferries operate every half hour between Nimatighat in Jorhat and Kamalabarighat and Afalamukh Ghat in Majuli, and vice versa from 7.30 am to 3.30 pm.



Scan this QR Code for online booking →





Where to stay

Accommodation in Majuli



Prashaanti Log Hut Complex

ACCOMMODATION IN MAJULI

Name	Contact No.	Name	Contact No.	Name	Contact No.
Prashaanti Log Huts	9864792446	Atithi Boha Garamur	9954967382	Maheswar Land	9101256136
Ygdrashil Bamboo Cottage	8876707326	Sugandhalok Homestay	9435614417	Jyoti Home	8473042477
Rupali Taatghar Homestay	9101829796	Dulce Hoger Homestay	9101482880	Island View Majuli	9365153707
Dekachang	9854715435	Seuj Bilas	9435734138	Risong Family Guest House	9957186356
Subanshiri Homestay	9101420376	Dutta Guest House	9435292582	Sunrise Resort	8811987272
Srimanta Sankardev Hotel	7399145895	Uttar Kamalabari Satra Guest House	9954984797	Mahabahu Bamboo Cottage	7578057332
Nirbili Homestay	9864165280	Auniati Satra Guest House	9864649964	Riverwind Bamboo Cottage	8638785661
Ayang Okum	9435546455	La Maison De Ananda	9508790587	Kusum Bilash	9435646676
Okegiga Homes	8822390306	Puspa Bilash	7576080881	Garamur Satra Guest House	8099352252
Enchanting Majuli	9957186356	Ratul Homestay	9365153707	Dakhinpat Satra Guest House	8136072100
Adi Bihimpur Satra Guest House		Jonki Panoi Bamboo Cottage	9707218089	Gam Bamboo Cottage	7086543869
Shantanu Bilash Homestay	9707351218	Namashya Homestay	7896461079	Ane Ruying Bamboo Cottage	6900288211



MAJULI



MAJULI TRAVEL Plan

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE
PRASHAANTI LOG HUTS
KAMALABARI, MAJULI
8133089993



Day 1 SATRAS AND SACRED ARTS

Dedicate the day to Majuli's spiritual heritage by visiting a key Neo-Vaishnavite Satra, such as Auniati, Dakshinpat, Kamalabari etc. to witness monastic life and ancient rituals. The highlight is a visit to Samaguri Satra, the famous center for traditional mask-making (Mukha Shilpa), where you can observe artisans crafting the expressive masks used in the religious drama called Bhaona.

Day 2 LOST IN NATURE

Spend the day immersed in nature, ideally exploring by bicycle for maximum tranquility. Focus on a birding tour of the island's expansive wetlands (beels) which are a haven for numerous resident and migratory bird species. Conclude your day at the Brahmaputra riverside to experience the vastness of the river and witness a spectacular, serene sunset.



Day 3 ETHNIC CULTURE AND CRAFTS

Explore the everyday life of Majuli's indigenous communities, such as the Mising tribe. Visit a local village to see the unique stilt houses (chang ghar), sample authentic Assamese and tribal food, and observe local women practicing traditional handloom weaving. Look for and purchase local handicrafts made from cane and bamboo to take home a piece of Majuli's unique artistry.

DISCOVER MAJULI'S HIDDEN JEWEL BOATING ON THE TUNI RIVER!

Escape the ordinary and experience the tranquil soul of the world's largest river island. We're thrilled to launch our brand new boating initiative on the Tuni River in Majuli!

The Tuni, often called the lifeline of the island, offers a mesmerizing journey far from the hustle and bustle. Glide silently through its serene waters on a traditional boat and connect with the heart of Majuli's unique ecosystem.





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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM**



IMPORTANT CONTACTS

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Superintendent of Police, Majuli
Contact Number: 6026900862
E-mail : spmajuli@gmail.com

Inland Water Transport, Jorhat
Contact Number: 18008894717

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For more information, please contact

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