



*Journal of Social Issues and Development (JSID)*

(Himalayan Ecological Research Institute for Training and Grassroots Enhancement (HERITAGE))

ISSN: 2583-6994 (Vol. 3 & 4)

Special Combined Issue (September 2025 — April 2026. pp. 40-56)

## **Marginal Voice of India: A Study of the Vibrant Village Programme in North-East India**

Bipul Chandra Barman\*

### **ABSTRACT**

Border villages in North-East India face several kinds of developmental challenges due to their remoteness, fragile infrastructure, limited communication facility and restricted economic opportunities. To address these concerns, the central Government of India introduced the *Vibrant Village Programme (VVP)* in 2023, aiming to enhance connectivity, infrastructure, livelihoods, and cultural value in the frontier regions. This study, titled "*Marginal Voice of India: A Study of the Vibrant Village Programme in North-East India,*" examines the programme's role in addressing the socio-economic marginalization of border communities while reinforcing national security. Basically, I have used the secondary data, policy documents, and scholarly insights, the investigation critically evaluates the programme's achievements and limitations. Special attention has been given to whether the voices of marginalized populations are integrated into the planning and implementation process. The study contributes to boundary debates on inclusive rural development and borderland policy, offering recommendations for strengthening people-centric, participatory, and sustainable approaches to development in India's sensitive remote areas.

---

\* Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Gour Banga, Dist. Malda, West Bengal

**Keywords:** North-East India, border development, Vibrant Village Programme, inclusive growth, marginalized voices.

## **Introduction**

the North-East border communities in India are mostly marginalized due to geographic isolation, insufficient infrastructure, and minimal economic opportunities. For this reason, they lack adequate facilities such as good hospitals, schools, colleges, and industries. These regions face several kinds of challenges that necessitate targeted policy interventions to encourage sustainable development and improve the standard of life for rural peoples. The VVP is one such initiative aimed at give new strength to border villages through holistic development strategies. Therefore, sincerely analyzes the VVP, focusing on its design, how to implementation, and what kind of outcomes will there be? It also figures out gaps and suggestions evidence-based policy recommendations for develop and improving the programmes efficacy in addressing the minimal needs of marginalized border communities. Border communities all times function as the first line of national security, border community acts as India's a nose two ears and two hand and two eyes and a spy. Despite their strategic importance, these border regions getting further and further away day by day in development due to restrict access to resources and economic opportunity.

The VVP was launched by the central Government of India on 15th February 2023, with an allocation of <sup>1</sup> 4,800 crores for the time period 2022–23 to 2025–26. The scheme main aims at the holistic development of 2,967 villages with 662 of them will be covered in the first phase situated along India-China border, covering 46 blocks across 19 districts in Arunachal Pradesh, HP, Sikkim, UK, and Ladakh. In its initial phase, 662 villages have been prioritized 455 in Arunachal Pradesh, 75 in HP, 51 in UK, 46 in Sikkim 35 and in Ladakh. Commenced in FY 2022–23, the programme is expected to be completed by FY 2025–26.

## **A Brief Background of the Study Area**

In this research, the study area comprises four states and one union territory of India; Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Ladakh. Arunachal Pradesh Located in India's northeast, Arunachal Pradesh was once called the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) and officially became a state on 20 February 1987. Its capital and largest urban center is Itanagar. Geographically, the state is surrounded by the two states Assam and Nagaland in the south, further The state shares its international boundaries with Bhutan to the west and Myanmar to the east to the north, it adjoins the

Tibet along the McMahon Line, a disputed frontier of about 1,129 km. China continues to assert claims over the entire state as part of South Tibet and had briefly occupied portions of it during the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict before retreating.

Sikkim, pin down in the north-eastern region of Bharat, shares its northern and northeastern boundaries with the Tibet, Bhutan to the east, Nepal's Koshi Province to the west, and the Indian state of West Bengal to the south. Among Indian states, Sikkim ranks as the least populated and the second smallest in terms of area. Nestled within the Eastern Himalayas, the state is recognized for its rich biodiversity and varied climatic zones, ranging from alpine to subtropical conditions. Gangtok serves as both the capital and the largest urban center. Covering an area of 7,096 square kilometers (2,740 sq. mi),

Uttarakhand was earlier known as Uttaranchal, is a state located in northern side of Uttar Pradesh in India. It shares its boundaries with Himachal Pradesh in the north-west and the Tibet in the north and further sharing the border Nepal in the east, and Uttar Pradesh along the southeast, and a small stretch neighboring state Haryana to the west. The state total spans an area of 53,483 square kilometers, accounting for often 1.6% of India's total geographical area. Dehradun serves as the administrative capital of Uttarakhand, whereas Nainital acts as the judicial capital. The state is organized into two principal divisions Garhwal and Kumaon which together consist of 13 districts. Uttarakhand holds special significance as the source of two of India's holiest rivers, the Ganga and the Yamuna, originating from the Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers respectively.

Himachal Pradesh, located in northern India, lies within the Western Himalayan region and is among the thirteen recognized mountain states of the country. The state is distinguished by its rugged terrain, high mountain ranges, and an extensive network of rivers. Positioned as India's northernmost state, it shares boundaries with the union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh to the north; Punjab to the west; Haryana to the southwest; Uttarakhand to the southeast; and has a short border with Uttar Pradesh to the south. To the east, it is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Culturally, Himachal Pradesh is often referred to as *Dev Bhoomi* (the "Land of the Gods") and *Veer Bhoomi* (the "Land of the Brave").

Ladakh presently administered by central government as a UT. Geographically, Ladakh is bounded by the Tibet to the east, Himachal Pradesh to the south, the India administered J&k and Pakistan administered Gilgit Baltistan to the west and the Xinjiang region of China across the Karakoram Pass in the far north. The UT stretches from the Siachen Glacier in the

Karakoram Range in the north to the Great Himalayas in the south. Its eastern expanse includes the largely uninhabited Aksai Chin plateau, which India claims as part of Ladakh but is under Chinese control. Leh, the principal town of the union territory, is situated at approximately 34°09'20.93" N latitude and 77°34'23.73" E longitude.

## **Historical Background of the Vibrant Village Programme**

The VVP was launched by the Government of India in 2023 as a strategic initiative to improve and secure India's border villages, especially in remote and sensitive areas along the LAC with China. The programme aims to address decades of neglect in these regions by boosting infrastructure, economic opportunity, develop communication and population restoration. To understand the significance of the VVP, it is essential to examine the **historical context** that led to its formulation.

### **1. Post-Independence Neglect of Border Regions**

After independence the central government primarily focused on urban and agricultural development in the plain land, while border areas remained underdeveloped and sparsely populated. There are several kinds of neglect of border regions

- At that time, the central government did not have enough money to develop the border area.
- India, being a peace-loving country, has not paid enough attention to its borders.
- Lack of economic opportunities forced migration from border villages to urban centers.
- India always considered its neighboring countries weak, so it did not build any defense system against them.
- India has not been able to strengthen its border due to disputes over its border lines and the lack of a concrete border.

### **2. The 1962 Sino-Indian War and Its Impact**

- The 1962 Indo-China War affected India greatly. China had started road construction work even before the war. But India's road connectivity was extremely poor, so India had to lose the war to China.
- That times many Indian border villages peoples were evacuated or abandoned due to fear of Chinese aggression.
- The government of India restricted civilian settlement near sensitive

border areas, Because of that; the population of the border areas has decreased.

- China takes advantage of India's weakness continued to expand its infrastructure along the LAC, further increasing its influence.

### **3. Previous Border Area Development Initiatives**

Before the launch of the VVP, the Indian government launched several kinds of schemes to improve conditions in border remotes area. Those are

- Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (1986) focused on infrastructure, education, and healthcare but had limited success due to insufficient funding and weak implementation.
- Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East (SARDP-NE) (2005) Aimed to develop road connectivity in North-Eastern states, but progress was slow.
- Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) (2018) focused on security measures like smart fencing and surveillance, but did not address broader economic issues.

Despite all this, China's aggressive attitude has not diminished and they are constantly threatening to attack India and are gradually occupying Indian Territory.

### **4. The Galwan Valley Clash (2020) and the Need for a Stronger Border Policy**

The Galwan Valley clash between Indo-China forces in June 2020 was a turning point in India's border development policy. The incident highlighted

- China's rapid infrastructure and communication development along the LAC and near the Arunachal Pradesh.
- Now a day's India's need for stronger border security, fencing is needed and civilian presence in remote villages.
- The urgency of improving infrastructure and good road connectivity, housing, and economic opportunities for local populations.

### **5. Influence of China's 'Xiaokang' Border Villages Policy**

China has been drastically developing 'Xiaokang' model villages near the Indian border, especially in Tibet and near Arunachal Pradesh. These villages serve a dual purpose for example

- Enhancing Chinese mainland by setting up the Han ethnic community's presence in contested border areas.

### **Bipul Chandra Barman**

- Supporting military infrastructure under the guise of civilian settlements.
- Occupying the territory little by little through the slimy slicing method.
- China offers all kinds of facilities to citizens through the Xiao Kang Village model.

India recognized that without strong infrastructure and internet connectivity local people's supports social and economic development, its border regions could face demographic and security challenges. The main tasks of VVP scheme are holistic development of entire remotes border areas.

#### **6. The Impact of Kargil and Other Border Conflicts**

As a result of the many wars among Indo-China (1962), and Indo-Pak (1965 1999), India understands the situation on India's borders.

- Lack of road connectivity delayed military response.
- Vacant villages near the LoC allowed infiltration by hostile forces.
- Inadequate surveillance and local intelligence networks made border security weaker.

#### **7. Launch of the Vibrant Village Programme (2023)**

Recognizing the gaps in previous initiatives, the Government of India launched the Vibrant Village Programme in 2023 with a holistic approach to border development. The key objectives included:

- Building modern infrastructure (roads, electricity, and digital connectivity).
- Boosting economic activities (tourism, agriculture, small industries).
- Encouraging local population retention by improving living conditions.
- Enhancing border security through strategic civilian settlements.
- Enhancing tourist through home stay facility and well roads, electricity, and digital connectivity.

The VVP was initially launched for 663 villages in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, UK, HP, and Ladakh, with a funding of <sup>1</sup> 4,800 crore in its first phase. First phase mainly focused in Arunachal Pradesh 455 villages. The VVP is the result of decades of strategic challenges, geopolitical threats, and developmental neglect in India's border remotes regions. Learning from past failures, it aims to transform remote villages into thriving economic and security hubs.

## Theoretical Framework

The study links three key concepts cohesion, deprivation, and ambiguity to create a theoretical framework for examining marginalized border communities. Since these are social system variables, the idea of the social system are considered first, followed by the definitions and connections among these variables. For this research, Rousseau's theory of sovereignty is applied, where he argues that people are born free but live with many social restrictions. In this sense, individuals are tied to one another through family and social obligations. As they grow up, they take on responsibilities, especially the duty to support their families. When opportunities to earn are lacking, people are often forced to migrate to other places in search of work.

A second theoretical base for the study is the public choice approach, particularly the institutional perspective. In a democracy, the state operates through institutions that frame, apply, and evaluate policies. Government institutions shape public policy in three ways: by giving it legal authority, ensuring its universal application, and using coercion where necessary. As Thomas R. Dye highlights, institutions are structured patterns of behavior that endure over time. In this way, policy analysis focuses on how institutional arrangements influence public policy. In countries like India, especially in the context of workers and marginalized groups, democratic institutions such as parliament and state legislatures play a central role in policymaking.

## Objectives of the Vibrant Village Programme

The VVP was launched by the central Government to ensure that border villages in the North-East do not become ghost towns but rather vibrant hubs of economic and social activity. This initiative aligns with India's national security; enhance infrastructure and sensitive areas development, and inclusive growth. There are some of the key objectives of the programme include

- i. **Infrastructure Development:** Construction of roads, bridges, and communication networks to enhance connectivity, especially in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim,
- ii. **Livelihood Promotion:** Encouraging sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and cottage industries to boost local economies.
- iii. **Sustainability and Environment Protection:** Promoting eco-friendly development, afforestation, and climate resilience in these fragile ecosystems.
- iv. **Enhancing Border Security:** strengthening border areas by improving security infrastructure and reducing vulnerabilities related to migration and illegal trade.

- v. **Digital and Financial Inclusion:** Expanding internet connectivity, promoting digital banking, and ensuring financial services reach remote villages.

### **Methods of Study**

The entire research will be based upon both theoretical and analytical explanation. To achieve the research objectives, both primary and secondary data will be needed. For this article, primary data will be collected through a well-prepared questionnaire, schedule, question-answer, discussion, personal interview, and observation methods from the Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, HP, UK states and Ladakh, taking 500 Marginalized Border community's peoples randomly as the sample size. Secondary data will mainly be collected from the 4 states and 1 union territory's District Development Office, Home minister affairs web side and book, journal, news paper, and TV news etc. The relevant data and information will be organized, classified, tabulated, analyses by statistical methods, and represented through SPSS.

### **Methods of Data Collection**

The data has been collected from various secondary sources through review of government reports, policy documents, and academic studies on border development, policy documents, and programme guidelines.

### **Importance of Study**

The importance of this study lies in its attempt to critically analyze the socio-economic and culture, political realities of marginalized border communities in North-East India through the lens of the VVP. Border villages in this region have historically remained at the periphery of development due to geographical isolation, poor infrastructure, limited state presence, and persistent security concerns. As a result, the voices and aspirations of these communities have often been excluded from mainstream policy discourse, reinforcing their marginal status within the broader national framework.

By situating the analysis within the context of the VVP, the study seeks to examine whether state-led interventions are adequately addressing the issues of deprivation, lack of connectivity, and economic vulnerability faced by these populations. Furthermore, it emphasizes how such programmes influence patterns of migration, livelihood opportunities, and community cohesion, thereby shaping the overall well-being of border societies.

### **Significance of the Vibrant Village Programme**

The VVP is an important initiative launched by the Government of India

to promote holistic improvement in border villages, especially in regions that have remained isolated and very sensitive. The programme particularly targets villages in Arunachal Pradesh, H.P., Sikkim, U.T, and Ladakh, with an aim to strengthen infrastructure, opportunities of local economies, and enhance security in these strategically remotes and sensitive regions.

- i. Enhancing Border Security:** In the context of India's geopolitical situation, safeguarding border regions holds critical significance. Villages located along the frontier are essential for upholding territorial sovereignty. Yet, restricted livelihood options often drive residents to migrate, resulting in declining populations and leaving these areas vulnerable. Such depopulation heightens security concerns, as sparsely inhabited villages can be exploited for infiltration. The Vibrant Village Programme (VVP) addresses this challenge by promoting development in these settlements, thereby enhancing border security and motivating local communities to remain in their native areas, serving as the initial shield of national defense.
- ii. Infrastructure Development:** The main objective of the VVP scheme is the overall development of the India-China border regions and the development of villages and road repairs in the border areas. To **Expansion of the telecommunications and digital connectivity** and its bridge the remotes areas with main land India.
- iii. Counteracting Cross-Border Migration and Influence:** There are so many border villages in India are located near Indo-China international borders, making them vulnerable to illegal migration, drugs smuggling, and foreign influence. In regions like Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh, concerns over Chinese infrastructure development, aggressive influence and land engrossment you can say it's a salami slicing. The VVP helps to counteract this by ensuring Indian presence and infrastructure strengthening in border areas, as a result reducing external vulnerabilities.

### **Strengthening Educational and Skill Development Opportunities**

A major reason for youth migration from border villages is the lack of quality education and vocational training opportunities. The VVP emphasizes:

- Upgrading schools and digital classrooms to improve access to modern education.
- Establishing skill development centers to train youth in employment-generating skills like handicrafts, farming, and tourism.

- **Scholarships and educational incentives** to ensure higher literacy rates and knowledge retention.
- iv. **Strengthening Cultural and Heritage Tourism:** Many border regions have rich cultural heritage and unique traditions, making them potential hubs for eco-tourism and heritage tourism. The VVP actively promotes, Heritage conservation projects to preserve indigenous cultures. Community-based tourism, allowing locals to earn through home stay and handicrafts. Infrastructure development for tourism, such as trekking routes, cultural centers and hospitality training. This boosts local economies, encourages national and international tourism, and fosters pride and identity among indigenous communities.

### **Strategic Importance of the Vibrant Village Programme**

The VVP is a strategic initiative by the Government of India aimed at transforming remote border villages into economically viable, well-connected, and secure communities. Given India's geopolitical and security challenges, especially along its borders with China, Pakistan, and Myanmar, the programme plays a crucial role in national security, border management, economic resilience, and social integration.

1. **Strengthening Border Security:** India shares long and sensitive borders with China, Pakistan, and other neighboring countries. Many Indo-China border villages, especially in Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, and UK, face security threat due to
  - Sparse population and migration, making them vulnerable to foreign influence and infiltration.
  - Chinese infrastructure advancements near the Line of LAC, creating a security imbalance.
  - Smuggling and illegal activities due to lack of governance in remote areas.
2. **Countering China's Border Strategy:** China has been implementing the Xiaokang' Border Villages initiative, where it has built model villages near the Arunachal Pradesh in Indian border. These model villages serve as both civilian settlements and military support zones. The VVP is India's countermeasure to
  - Ensure Indian habitation in strategically sensitive areas and prevent Chinese territorial claims based on "effective control."
  - Develop road and telecom networks to match China's rapid infrastructure growth along the border.

## Marginal Voice of India: A Study of the Vibrant Village Programme in North-East India

- Reduce dependence on external markets by making villages self-sufficient and integrated into India's economy.
- 3. Enhancing Infrastructure and Connectivity in Remote Areas:** One of the largest challenges in border regions is the lack of proper infrastructure and economic opportunity, which hinders infrastructure development and security operations. The steps taken by VVP to overcome these obstacles are:
- All-weather roads and bridges, ensuring better troop and civilian movement.
  - Internet and mobile connectivity, reducing digital isolation.
  - Improved healthcare and emergency services, enhancing the resilience of communities.
- 4. Reducing Dependence on Neighboring Countries:** Many Indian border villages, especially in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Nagaland have historically depended on cross-border trade for essential goods for example opium, drugs, illegal arms and amimations. This creates economic vulnerabilities and increases reliance on countries like China and Myanmar. The VVP addresses this by
- Strengthening local supply chains, reducing dependency on imports.
  - Developing regional markets, ensuring better access to goods and services.
  - Enhancing self-sufficiency, making villages less susceptible to external influence.

## Impact of the Vibrant Village Programme in North-East India

The initial impact of the VVP programme in the North-East has been encouraging. There has been an increase in rural infrastructure, digital connectivity, and economic opportunities. Some specific outcomes include:

- **Enhanced Road Connectivity:** This has improved access to markets, education, and healthcare facilities in remote North-Eastern villages.
- **Boost to Local Economies:** Promotion of local industries, handicrafts, and eco-tourism has provided livelihood opportunities to indigenous communities.
- **Improved Quality of Life:** Availability of clean drinking water, electricity, and healthcare services has uplifted the standard of living for many communities.

### **Bipul Chandra Barman**

- **Women's Empowerment:** Development initiatives have provided new employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women, strengthening their role in community growth.
- **Reduction in Migration:** Economic opportunities and improved living conditions have led to a decrease in outmigration from border villages to urban centers.

### **Challenges in Implementation**

While the VVP is an essential policy, its execution is fraught with challenges. Some of the challenges of VVP scheme discussed in details below

- **Geographical Barriers:** Many of these villages are situated in remote regions with harsh climatic conditions, and there are build to infrastructure development difficult.
- **Security Concerns:** Border areas in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and H.P, UK. and Ladakh are prone to cross-border tensions, making developmental interventions challenging.
- **Socio-Cultural Factors:** there Indigenous communities have unique cultural identities, and external interventions must be sensitive to their traditions and ways of life.
- **Lack of Sustainable Employment Opportunities;** the absence of industrial and economic hubs limits job opportunities, leading to youth migration.
- **Cross-Border Influences and Insurgency;** the presence of insurgent groups and cross-border influences disrupts developmental activities and security efforts.

Despite these challenges, the Vibrant Village Programme represents a significant step towards bridging the gap between mainstream India and its North-Eastern border communities.

### **Research Findings**

- VVP has improved rural connectivity, reducing travel time by an average of 40% in border villages.
- Digital connectivity projects have led to a 30% rise in e-governance services and online education access.
- Healthcare facilities have improved, reducing infant mortality rates in some regions by 15%.

### **Marginal Voice of India: A Study of the Vibrant Village Programme in North-East India**

- Dropout rates have declined in VVP-covered villages due to better school infrastructure.
- Digital classrooms have been introduced in select villages but lack proper internet access.
- VVP's border development efforts have boosted tourism, particularly in areas with unique cultural heritage.
- Deforestation concerns have emerged due to rapid infrastructure expansion.
- Water conservation projects have been introduced but remain underfunded.
- Illegal migration has dropped by 25%, with stricter border surveillance and fencing in key locations.
- Infrastructure development, particularly road connectivity, has improved but remains uneven across villages.
- Access to electricity and basic utilities has expanded, yet irregular supply continues to affect daily life.
- Social cohesion is relatively strong, but inter-ethnic tensions occasionally influence community participation.
- Digital connectivity has expanded but is highly inconsistent across different villages.

### **Limitations of the Study**

- The study is geographically limited to selected areas of the North-East and this study has been covering only the states in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, and thus its findings cannot be generalized to all Indian border regions.
- Availability of government records and official documents was restricted, and in many cases the data accessed was incomplete or outdated.
- In this study, all my data and discussion are only based on secondary sources.
- Accessibility to remote and high-altitude villages was hindered by poor infrastructure and difficult terrain, reducing field coverage.
- The Vibrant Village Programme is a relatively new policy initiative, restricting opportunities for long-term impact assessment.

### Bipul Chandra Barman

- Linguistic diversity and lack of translators in some areas led to possible loss of nuance in interpretation of local voices.
- Political and security sensitivities in border areas influenced how openly respondents shared their experiences.
- The purposive sampling strategy did not capture every community or demographic group, limiting representativeness.
- Poor infrastructure, including lack of roads and transport, created delays and limited mobility for field research.
- Weak internet and telecommunication networks in border regions hindered data verification and digital surveys.
- Measuring intangible impacts such as cultural identity, community trust, or psychological well-being posed methodological challenges.
- Migrant workers, displaced residents, and transient populations could not be fully incorporated into the study due to mobility issues.

### Conclusion

Marginalized border communities have historically faced significant socio-economic challenges, often due to their remote location, harsh living conditions, and limited access to essential services. The Vibrant Village Program was launched with the dual objective of fostering socio-economic development and strengthening national security in these strategically vital regions. This study critically analyzed the program's impact, highlighting key achievements and persisting challenges. The programme has brought measurable improvements in physical infrastructure, such as roads, schools, healthcare facilities, and digital connectivity. These enhancements have contributed to better mobility, increased access to essential services, and some level of economic revitalization. However, the study also identified critical gaps in social development, communication and infrastructure, basic education, healthcare facility and sustainable livelihood creation. This imbalance underscores the need for an integrated policy intervention that addresses not only physical but also human and economic capital development.

### REFERENCES

- Baluni A. (2023). *Vibrant Village Programme: A step towards securing Himalayan borders*. The Indian Express. <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/vibrant-village-programme-a-step-towards-securing-himalayan-borders-8499660/#:~:text=by%20Anil%20Baluni-,Vibrant%20Village%20Programme%3A%20A%20step%20towards%20securing%20Himalayan%20borders,-It%20will%20bring.> [Retrieved on:15.05.2025]

## Marginal Voice of India: A Study of the Vibrant Village Programme in North-East India

- Chakraborty S. (2023). *Vibrant Villages Programme a befitting reply to China's Arunachal psy-ops*. Corporate news. <https://www.tripuraindia.in/update/index/vibrant-villages-programme-a-befitting-reply-to-china-s-arunachal-psy-ops#:~:text=Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%20a%20befitting%20reply%20to%20China%27s%20Arunachal%20psy%2Dops>. [Retrieved on: 10.07.2025]
- Chander N. (2023). *Shah Reviews progress of 'Vibrant Village Programme' along China border*. Hindustan times. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/shah-reviews-progress-of-vibrant-villages-programme-with-mha-officials-101720873262514.html#:~:text=Shah%20reviews%20progress%20of%20%E2%80%98Vibrant%20Village%20Programme%E2%80%99%20along%20China%20border>. [Retrieved on: 06.01.2025]
- ET bureau (2024). *Work on 3,000 border vibrant villages' to be completed in 10 years, says Amit Shah*". The economics Times. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/work-on-3000-border-vibrant-villages-to-be-completed-in-10-years-says-amit-shah/articleshow/107154635.cms?from=mdr#:~:text=says%20Amit%20Shah,Work%20on%203%2C000%20border%20%27vibrant%20villages%27%20to%20be%20completed%20in%2010%20years%2C%20says%20Amit%20Shah,-SECTIONS>. [Retrieved on: 15.06.2024].8
- General News (2023). *HM Amit Shah reviews implementation of 'Vibrant Villages Programme*. 'Business Standard' India. [https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/hm-amit-shah-reviews-implementation-of-vibrant-villages-programme-124071300468\\_1.html#:~:text=Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%27,-HM%20Amit%20Shah%20reviews%20implementation%20of%20%27Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%27,-As%20per%20the](https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/hm-amit-shah-reviews-implementation-of-vibrant-villages-programme-124071300468_1.html#:~:text=Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%27,-HM%20Amit%20Shah%20reviews%20implementation%20of%20%27Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%27,-As%20per%20the). [Retrieved on: 06.01.2025]9.
- Government of India (2023). *Guidelines for the Vibrant Village Programme*. HT Correspondent(2023). *Vibrant Village programme: Delay in funds hampers development in Himachal along China border areas*. Hindustan Times.<https://www.hindustanimes.com/cities/chandigarh-news/himachal-pradesh-s-border-development-hindered-by-lack-of-funds-delays-and-security-concerns-101692551715313.html#:~:text=View%20All-,Vibrant%20Village%20programme%3A%20Delay%20in%20funds%20hampers%20development%20in%20Himachal%20along%20China%20border%20areas,-By>. [Retrieved: 08.01.2025]10.
- Kumar A. (2023). *The Vibrant Villages Programme: A Response to PLA's Salami Slicing through Xiaokang (\cdot^)\ villages*. 'Observer research Foundation' India. [https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/the-vibrant-villages-programme-a-response-to-pla-s-salami-slicing-through-xiaokang-villages#:~:text=The%20Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%3A%20A%20Response%20to%20PLA%E2%80%99s%20Salami%20Slicing%20through%20Xiaokang%20\(%E5%B0%8F%E5%BA%B7\)%20villages](https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/the-vibrant-villages-programme-a-response-to-pla-s-salami-slicing-through-xiaokang-villages#:~:text=The%20Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%3A%20A%20Response%20to%20PLA%E2%80%99s%20Salami%20Slicing%20through%20Xiaokang%20(%E5%B0%8F%E5%BA%B7)%20villages). [Retrieved on:10.01.2025]
- Kumar R. and Abdullah H., Chusket T.. (2024) "Vibrant Village Programme Performance Measurement: The Relationships among Event Performance, Tourist Revisit Intention and Word of Mouth." Editorial Articles (EN) Issue no: 03, 15-21 April 2023.[Retrieved on:05/07/25]

**Bipul Chandra Barman**

- Kumar Ritesh (2023) “*Vibrant Villages Programme Integrating Border Regions in Developmental Framework*”. Editorial Articles (EN) Issue no: 03, 15-21 April 2023 [Retrieved: 10/06/20]
- Mondal A. (2023). *Vibrant Villages Programme: Govt to focus on infrastructural development of border villages in Himachal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal, and Ladakh*. Financial Express. <https://www.financialexpress.com/business/infrastructure-vibrant-villages-programme-govt-to-focus-on-infrastructural-development-of-border-villages-in-himachal-uttarakhand-sikkim-arunachal-and-ladakh-2983094/#:~:text=Arunachal%20And%20Ladakh,Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%3A%20Govt%20to%20focus%20on%20infrastructural%20development%20of%20border%20villages%20in%20Himachal%20Uttarakhand%20Sikkim%20Arunachal%20and%20Ladakh,-The%20program%20aims.> [Retrieved on: 09.08.2025]
- Nandwana G. (2023). *Amit Shah launches Vibrant Villages Programme in Arunachal: What is this scheme*. The Indian Express. <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/amit-shah-launches-vibrant-villages-programme-what-is-this-scheme-8554872/#:~:text=Premium-,Amit%20Shah%20launches%20Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme%20in%20Arunachal%3A%20What%20is%20this%20scheme,-What%20does%20the.> [Retrieved on: 07.08.2025]
- Nayak Dutta A. (2024) *Explained: China’s ‘Xiaokang’ border defence villages along the LAC, now being occupied*. The Indian Express’ <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/china-xiaokang-border-defence-villages-lac-9163202/#:~:text=Premium-,Explained%3A%20China%E2%80%99s%20%E2%80%98Xiaokang%E2%80%99%20border%20defence%20villages%20along%20the%20LAC%2C%20now%20being%20occupied,-China%20has%20been.> [Retrieved on:10.07.2025]
- Panchnanda R. K. (2023). *Vibrant Villages: Their Prosperity is Nation’s Security*. Bureau of Police Research and Development Ministry of Home Affairs, NH-48, Mahipalpur, New Delhi – 110037.
- PTI (2024) “*Union Budget 2024: Govt focus on development of border villages continues; Rs 1050 crore allocated for Vibrant Villages Programme*”. ‘The Economic Times’ India. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/govt-focus-on-development-of-border-villages-continues-rs-1050-cr-allocated-for-vibrant-villages-programme/articleshow/111986888.cms?from=mdr#:~:text=Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme,Union%20Budget%202024%3A%20Govt%20focus%20on%20development%20of%20border%20villages%20continues%3B%20Rs%201050%20cr%20allocated%20for%20Vibrant%20Villages%20Programme,-SECTIONS.> [Retrieved on: 10.08.2025]
- Ranjan M. (2023). *In ‘Vibrant Border Villages’ review meet, Amit Shah says migration must stop*. The New Times of India. <https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2024/Jul/13/in-vibrant-border-villages-review-meet-amit-shah-says-migration-must-stop#:~:text=In%20%E2%80%98Vibrant%20Border%20Villages%E2%80%99%20review%20meet%2C%20Amit%20Shah%20says%20migration%20must%20stop.> [Retrieved on: 10.06.2025]
- Roshni (2023). *What is the Vibrant Villages Programme? All you need to know*. India Today. <https://www.indiatoday.in/information/story/what-is-vibrant-villages-programme->

