



Uttarakhand's Jadung Village Set for Rehabilitation

Why in News?

In a “first-of-its-kind” initiative, the Uttarakhand government has decided to **rebuild and rehabilitate Jadung village in Uttarkashi district** which was **abandoned** by the residents **since the [1962 Indo-China war](#)**, as a major **“tourist destination”**.

- The village has been under the control of the [Indo-Tibetan Border Police \(ITBP\)](#) since 1962.

Key Points

- As part of the initiative, the **tourism department aims to call back the descendants of the original homeowners**, now residing in nearby villages, **to revitalise the village**.
- The October-November 1962 conflict had left the region deserted, impacting [relations between India and China](#), with certain border disputes still unresolved.
 - **The locality** is a cold desert area (like Ladakh) **has proper road connectivity, making it a potential tourist destination**.
- In the **first phase**, the tourism department will **renovate and refurbish six “dilapidated” houses and promote them as homestays** in vernacular architecture, **using locally available material and run by the villagers**.
- The initiative will generate “self-employment opportunities” for Jadung village, while providing everyone with a unique tourism destination.
 - The **villagers will have to operate the homestays at least for 10 years**, with the operators being chosen by the Uttarkashi district administration through applications from original inhabitants of the village.
 - The tourism department has also been planning to **provide [skill training programmes to the homestay operators](#)**, which would be organised by the department from time-to-time. The department will also provide necessary **support for marketing and promoting these homestays**.
- According to the officials, the scheme will become a milestone towards [reverse migration through government intervention](#) and also create **new tourism opportunities**.

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

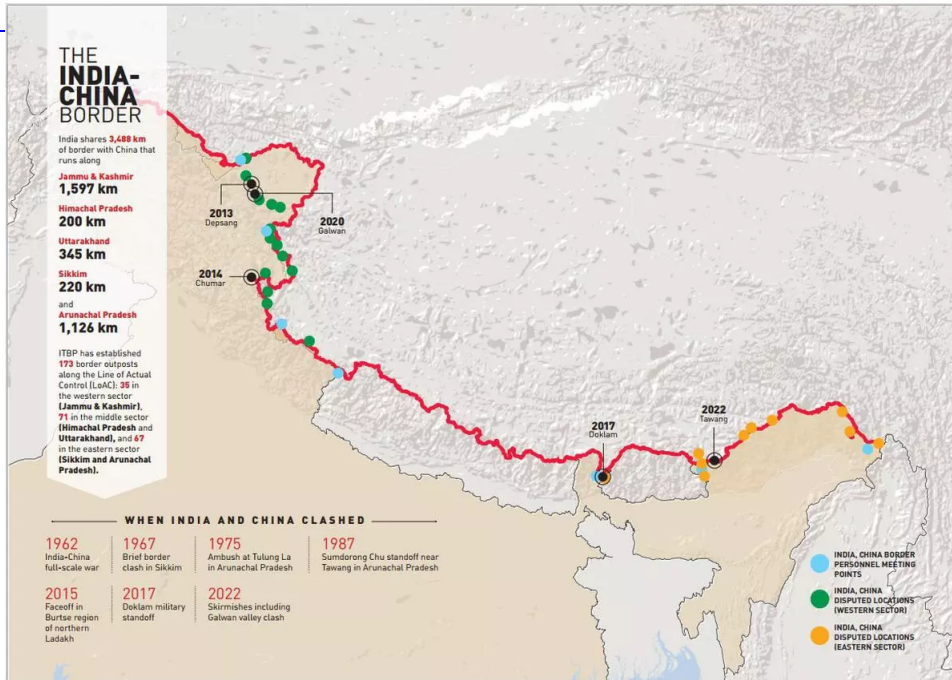
- It is a dedicated force **responsible for safeguarding India's borders with Tibet (China)**.
- It is a **specialized mountain force** of India, which was **established on 24th October 1962**, soon after the India-China war which was initially meant for deployment along the India-China border.
- ITBP was **initially raised under the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Act, 1949**. However, **in 1992, parliament enacted the ITBP Act and the rules were framed in 1994**.
- ITBP has also been deployed for **various internal security duties**, including **anti-Naxal operations**. The force is **known for its expertise in high-altitude rescue and mountaineering operations**.

Note

- The **border between India and China is not clearly demarcated** throughout and there is **no**

mutually agreed Line of Actual Control (LAC) along certain stretches.

- LAC came into existence after the 1962 Indo-China war.
- India-China border is divided into three sectors:
 - **Western Sector:** Ladakh
 - **Middle Sector:** Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
 - **Eastern Sector:** Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim



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