



भारत सरकार

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

File No. Tour/Visit/Secy/A&N/2017/RU-III

6th floor, B Wing Loknayak Bhawan,
Khan Market, New Delhi-110003

Dated: 7th July, 2017

To,

- 1 The Chief Secretary,
Govt. of Andaman & Nicobar Island
Port Blair
- 2 The Secretary,
Ministry of Tribal Affairs,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi

Sub: Tour Note of Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to Andaman & Nicobar Island from 15th June to 19th June 2017 regarding discussion issues concerning tribals Andaman & Nicobar Island.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of tour note of Shri Raghav Chandra, Secretary, NCST to Andaman & Nicobar Islands on 15th June to 19th June 2017 for information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

D.S. Kumbhare
7/7/2

(D.S Kumbhare)

Under Secretary of the India

Copy for information and necessary action to:

1. The Research Officer-In-Charge, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, Regional Office Bhubaneswar, N-1/297 IRC Village, Bhubaneswar-751015 (Odisha)
2. NIC, NCST uploaded on the web site.

TOUR NOTE OF SECRETARY, NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES TO ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS FROM 15th to 19th JUNE 2017.

1. The demographic composition of the tribes of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of tribe	Location	Population	Tribal Reserve (in sq.kms.)	Category
1.	Andamanese	Strait Island	67 (actual)	6.01	PVTG
2.	Onges	Little Andaman	118 (actual)	403.37	PVTG
3.	Jarawas	Middle & South Andaman	480 (actual)	1040.84	PVTG
4.	Sentinelese	North Sentinel	50 (estimated)	59.67	
5.	Shompens	Great Nicobar	238 (estimated)	853.19	PVTG
6.	Nicobarese	Nicobar District	27168 (as per 2011 census)	899.764	ST only
		Un inhabited Islands used by the STS.	--	16.441	
	Total:	UT of A&N Islands	28077 (7.39%)	3279.285 (32.79%)	

2. During my tour to the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, I met the following (and various other) officers of the UT Administration and discussed issues concerning the tribals.

1. Shri Anindo Majumdar, Chief Secretary
2. Shri Rajesh Mallick, DG of Police
3. Shri D.M. Shukla, Principal Secretary, Tribal Welfare Deptt.,

3 As per the advice of the Administration, I did not visit the tribal settlements as they felt it could be a violation of the Jarawa Policy of Andaman Islands dated December 21, 2004 prohibiting individual visits to tribal settlements. However, for the

future, I feel a special dispensation should be sought for Members of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the Secretary as a special case to enable them to understand the issues involved with development of tribes in Andaman & Nicobar.

4 The following points emerged after the discussion:

Nicobar:

- (i) The Nicobarese are more developed because of education and many hold Government jobs.
- (ii) After the trauma of Tsunami, the Nicobarese people have become quite rudderless. They are also not in the list of PVTGs. It is important to safeguard the interests of Nicobarese because Nicobar is equally important from the national security angle. Hence there is need to provide for infrastructure support to them, including platforms, jetties, boats, life-jackets, etc.
- (iii) Following other things can be done for them:
 - (a) Promotion of their tradition craft-making and ensuring its appropriate marketing so that they can earn their livelihood. In this regard the following type of organisations can be considered for tie-up:
 - Fab India.
 - North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation (NEHHC)
 - TRIFED.
 - (b) Promote their traditional cloth-making skills.
 - (c) Promote their crafts like boat-making, bamboo-crafts and other products, etc.
- (iv) They have also a great talent for sports. Therefore, in particular their aptitude and competence for football etc. should be promoted.

Andaman:

1 The first thing that needs to be done is that a policy for dealing with tribes in Andaman Islands need to be determined and finalised. As of today, there are conflicting viewpoints - whether active interest should be taken to interact with the tribes or not (?) Should they be proactively developed or not (?) For instance, the Supreme Court has mandated that there should be no interaction from administration side directly with the Jarawas, etc. If anybody is to visit Jarawas territory, the permission of Supreme Court is required. The Sentinelese in any case remain hidden and there is no contact with them. Hence, the above question assumes importance.

2 There are also some illegally made films about Jarawas, which have been loaded on Internet portal www.youtube.com which portray them in a poor light in the following manner:

- They are made to appear silly and foolish.
- They appear easily gullible and exploitable – this will encourage others to exploit them.
- They are shown semi-naked which essentially outrages their modesty. Hence it is proposed that NCST should direct Youtube to immediately remove all videos about Jarawas with immediate effect.

3 It is also proposed to hold a workshop in Delhi or Port Blair inviting top sociologists and anthropologists of the country to deliberate exclusively on our approach in dealing with the Andaman and Nicobar tribes. The names of Shri Vishwajeet Pandya, who has done a Ph.D. on Jarawas, and experts like Portman and Cipriani were mentioned for being invited.

4 Other General Information – Attached

**Presentation on the measures taken by the
Administration for the welfare and wellbeing of the
Scheduled Tribes in A&N Islands**

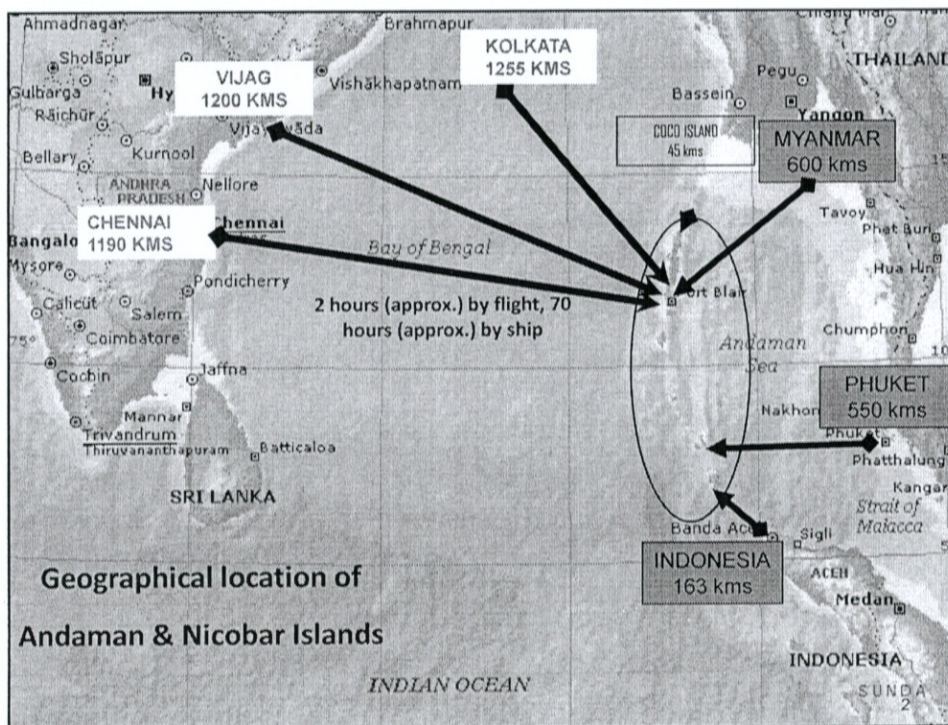
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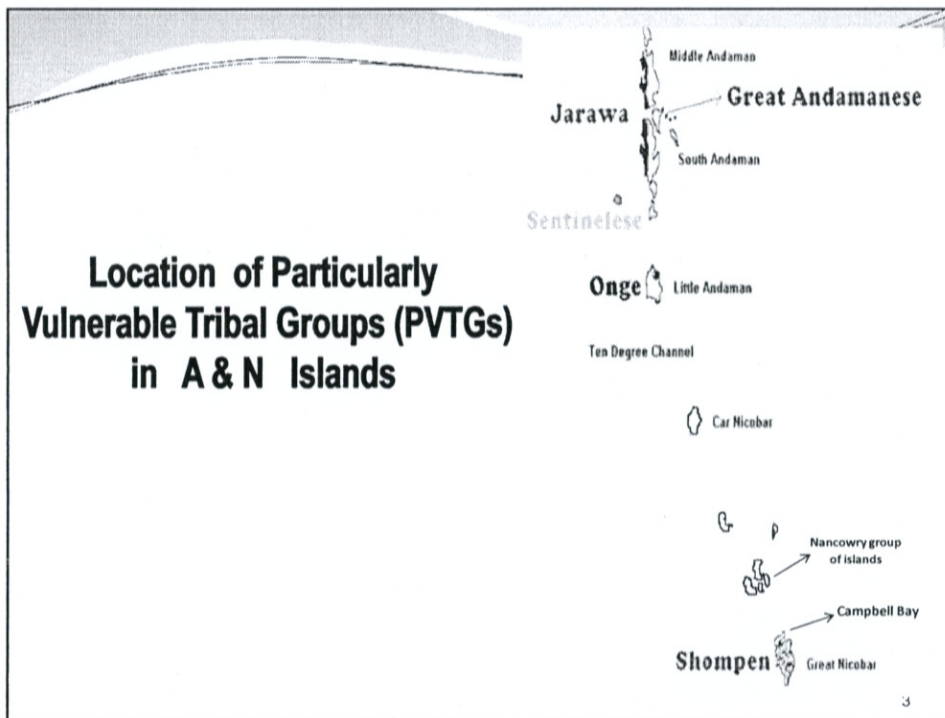
16.06.2017 at 1700 Hours

By

**The Department of Tribal Welfare
Secretariat Complex, Port Blair**

1





About Tribes

- Six Scheduled Tribes namely the Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Nicobarese and Shompens have been notified by the President of India under Articles 342 (1) of the Indian Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar islands Scheduled Tribes Order No. 58 dated 31.3.1959). Except Nicobarese the rest 05 tribes are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Total Population		Total Geographical Area (in Sq Km)	
UT	Tribal	UT	Tribal
379944	28077 (7.39%)	8249	3279.285 (39.75%)

POPULATION OF STs				
Sl. No.	Name of tribe	Location	Population	Tribal Reserve (in Sq Km)
1.	Andamanese	Strait Island	67 (actual)	6.01
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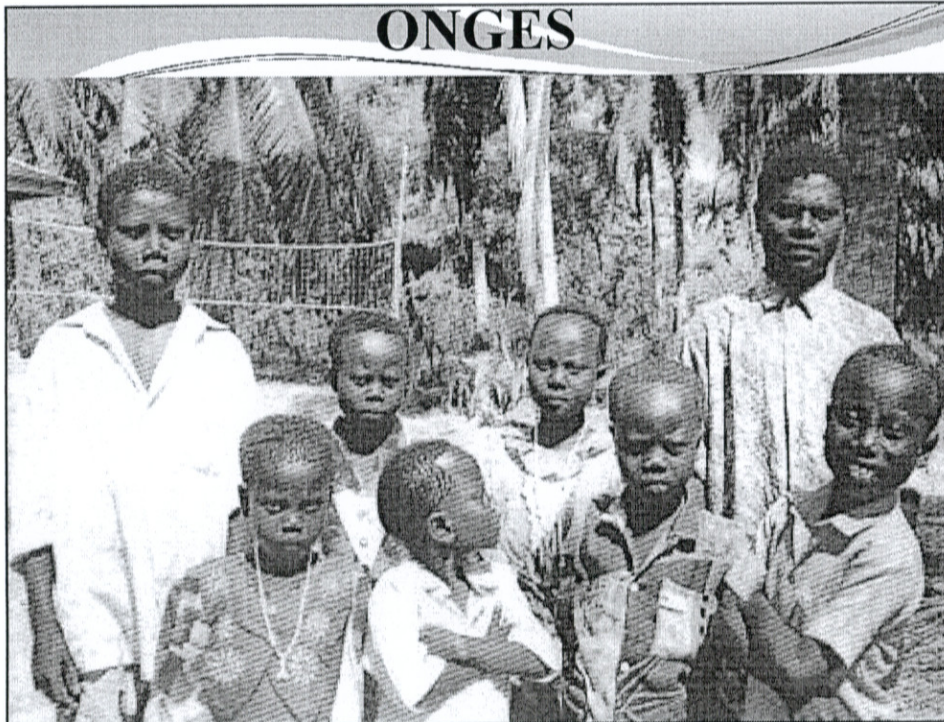


ANDAMANESE

- Andamanese belonging to the Negitro race was initially 5000 before 1858 which had come down to less than 19 in 1961 due to epidemic disease and conflicts / war during colonial rule.
- The population of Andamanese has now increased to 67 due to welfare measures and proper health care provided to the community.
- In 1969 the A&N Administration rehabilitated the Andamanese in Strait Island to improve their living condition, which has been declared as Tribal Reserve.
- Infrastructure facilities like Jetty, Police Radio Water and Power supply, Medical Sub-Centre, School etc are provided to them at Strait Island.
- Andamanese are provided free ration, clothing and health care.
- 24 Andamanese are in Government service and 19 children are studying.
- Coconut plantation has been established by the Administration and Andamanese maintained them for their sustenance.

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ONGES

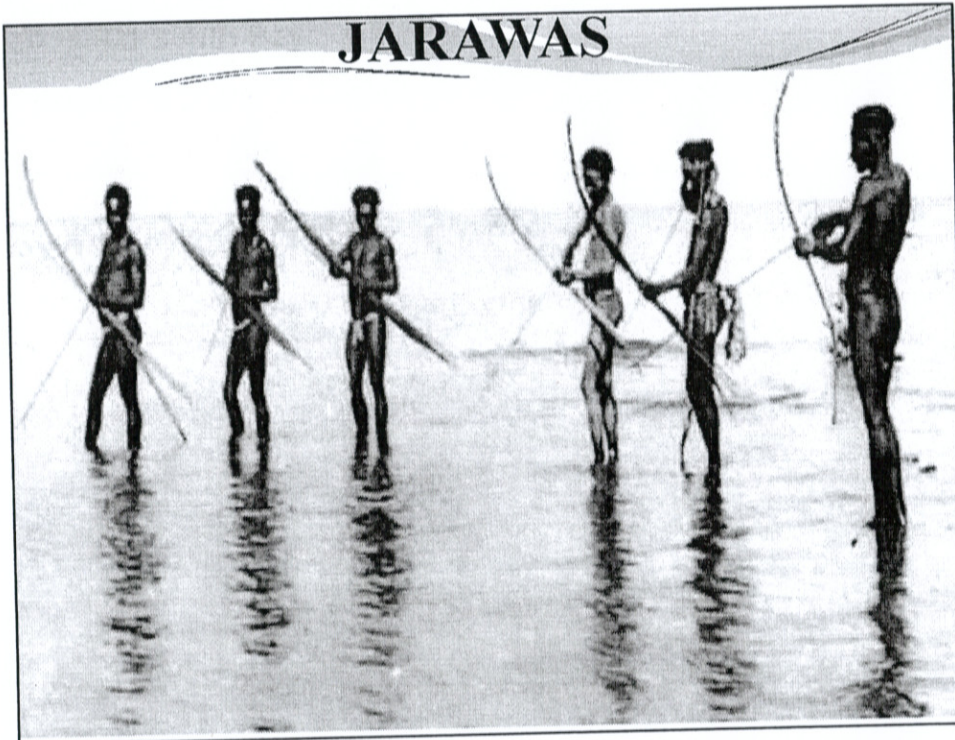


ONGES

- Onges belonging to Negitro race, are hunting and gathering tribe and depend upon the forest and sea resources for their sustenance.
- Their population in 1901 was 672 and the present population is 118, rehabilitated at Dugong Creek, Little Andaman.
- Coconut plantation has been raised at Dugong Creek and South Bay
- They are also provided free rations, clothing and health care.
- Infrastructure facilities like jetty, helipad, water supply, power supply, Medical Sub-Centre and School are provided at Dugong Creek.
- 45 Onge children are studying in School at Dugong Creek and 08 Onges are employed in service (Police, Forest etc).

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JARAWAS



JARAWAS

- Jarawa also belonging to Negitro race, a hunting and gathering tribe, inhabit the western coast of South and Middle Andaman Islands.
- Jarawas live in band of 10 to 12 families. Grown up children and widow / widower live in separate huts.
- The Jarawas use bows & arrows for hunting wild boar, monitor lizard etc. collect variety of fruits, roots, tubers and collect honey from the forests.
- Health care is provided in situ by visiting medical personnel including doctors. If needed Jarawas are shifted to separate special wards in the hospitals for the treatment.
- Joint patrolling is carried out by Police, Forest and AAJVS to prevent trespassing, unauthorized contact and exploitation by non-tribals.

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SENTINELESE



SENTINELESE

- Sentinelese belonging to Negitro race, are the lone inhabitants of North Sentinel Island.
- They practice fierce hostility towards outsiders.
- Sentinelese subsist on hunting, the wild boar, monitor lizard etc and depend on fruits roots and tubers available on the island for their sustenance.
- They go for shallow water fishing in canoes using bows and arrows
- The help of Coast Guard, Marine Police is taken for protection of the territory against poaching and trespass.
- A Protocol of Circumnavigation duly approved by the Central Govt has put in place as part of the Govt's Policy of "eyes-on" and "hands-off"

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SHOMPENS



SHOMPENS

- Shompens belonging to Mongoloid race are hunting and gathering tribe inhabiting the Great Nicobar Island.
- Two groups inhabit Faul Bay and Chingen villages on the eastern coast of Great Nicobar Island and are in contact with the Nicobarese and are provided with free ration and medical aid.
- The Shompens living in the interior of the island, occasionally come to Campbell Bay the Sub Divisional Headquarters for medical assistances and other requirements.
- Shompens largely depend on wild pigs, fishes, turtles, monitor lizard, snakes and variety of fruits, roots, tubers and honey for their sustenance .
- They also maintain Pandanus growing along the streams for their sustenance.
- The community in the interiors depend on herbal medicines for treatment of diseases.

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NICOBARESE



NICOBARESE

- Nicobarese are Mongoloid and are basically horticulturists, inhabiting Nicobar group of Islands.
- Rice is the staple food which is supplemented by other animal protein.
- They are in the mainstream of development because of education. 25 Group-A Officers including 18 Doctors, 400 in Group-B and 1179 in Group-C posts are held by Nicobarese.
- They have large extended joint family (tuhet). A village consists of number of tuhets.
- They have the Tribal Councils the elected local self governing bodies.
- 50 Nicobarese families comprising of 150 members have also been settled at Harminder Bay, Little Andaman in the year 1973, who are also part of the Tribal Council of Car Nicobar.
- As per Census-2011, the population of Nicobari settlers at Harminder Bay is 1258 and 200 Ha. of coconut plantations been raised close to their settlement for their livelihood support.

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NICOBARESE contd..

- Education : Padma Bhushan (Late) John Richardson had made significant contribution in bringing in western education through Mr. Vedappen Solomon, a Tamil Christian, posted to Car Nicobar from Madras Presidency as the representative of the East India Company resulting in a high rate of literacy/education.
- Literacy: The literacy rate of ST population is 75.6 (2011), which was only 66.8 as per 2001 Census showing an increase of 11%. The literacy rate amongst male & female is 80.9% and 69.9% respectively. The number of School-going STs Students is 5942 (M 3080 + F 2862) and ST Teachers is 415 (M 181 +F 234)
- An MoU has also been executed with an charitable agency in Chennai, to help the Nicobarese aspirants to prepare for Civil Services Examination. The expenditure in this connection is borne by the Administration through the Integrated Tribal Development Agency.
- 225 students belonging to ST community have been provided with additional scholarship @ Rs. 1000/- per month for pursuing higher studies under the ongoing plan scheme of Additional Scholarship for STs during the year 2016-17.

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POLICIES & LEGAL PROTECTION

- Transfer, acquisition of the land out of the tribal reserve is prohibited
- Entry of non-tribals into the tribal reserve is prohibited so that the tribals and their resources are available exclusively for them
- Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2004 framed the Policy for Jarawas.
- Consequent upon the recent behavioural changes seen in the Jarawa tribe, the Govt of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs advised the A&N Administration to carry out the empirical study on Jarawa tribe. The Govt of India, having reviewed the Jarawa Policy on 14.10.2011, has decided that there was no need for a change of Jarawa Policy, 2004. However, in the year 2016, an Addendum to the Jarawa Policy has been notified by the Administration with the approval of the MoTA.

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POLICIES & LEGAL PROTECTION contd...

- The Administration has taken various measures viz., protection of natural habitat, cultural identity, health care of Jarawas and Regulation of traffic of ATR etc. as follow up action to the policy statement.
- The A&N Administration has also notified the Policy on Shompen Tribe of Great Nicobar Island on 22.5.2015 with the approval of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.
- For the strict enforcement of SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 as amended in 2016 and the Rules made thereunder. UT and District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have been constituted.

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PROTECTION OF JARAWAS

- Vehicular convoy system on Andaman Trunk Road passing through Jarawa reserve is being enforced scrupulously to prevent the contact with the Jarawas by tourists and others.
- Some relaxations have been made for allowing movement of Hearse, recovery of breakdown vehicles and patients requiring urgent medical treatment at GB pant Hospital, Port Blair without convoy with police escorts.
- Joint patrolling has been intensified around Jarawa area with further reinforcement in manpower so that the ills due to contact with poachers and unscrupulous non-tribal elements are prevented.
- A Special Police Team (01 SI and 10 PCs) is being deployed shortly in the Jarawa Tribal Reserve area for patrolling at TIRRUR adjacent areas of Jarawa Tribal Reserve.

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PROTECTION OF JARAWAS contd..

- The Administration has notified the Buffer Zone around the Jarawa Tribal Reserve in the year 2013 through an amendment in PAT Regulation.
- All commercial / tourism activity has been prohibited in the Buffer Zone.
- Stringent penal provisions have been made in the amended Regulation, 2012 against exploitation of STs in any form, including photo/videography, introduction of intoxicants and poaching etc as well as unauthorised entry into the tribal reserved areas.
- Project for an Alternate Sea Route from Port Blair to Baratang has been approved to reduce the tourist traffic on the ATR abutting the Jarawa reserve and made operational from October, 2017

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WELFARE OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGS)

- A & N Administration has constituted a autonomous organization, Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) in the year 1976 to lookafter the welfare of PVTGs.
- AAJVS is a Registered Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860 and fully funded by the Administration.
- The Hon'ble Lt. Governor of A & N Islands is the President of the General Body of AAJVS and Chief Secretary, A & N Administration is the Chairman of the Executive Council of AAJVS.
- The day today affairs of AAJVS are looked after by the Executive Secretary who is supported by the 05 Tribal Welfare Officers, 10 Senior Janjati Sevaks and 25 Janjati Sevaks. Besides, AAJVS is also having Pharmacists, one Administrative Officer and One Accountant
- Vision Document for Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) has been notified.

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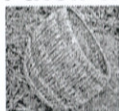
WELFARE INITIATIVES

- 1 District Hospital + 1 CHC + 4 PHCs + 33 Sub Centres to serve tribal population of 28077
- Special wards for Particularly Vulnerable tribal groups are provided.
- Tribals requiring Super Speciality Medical Services are referred to mainland hospitals on govt cost
- 08 community centers established in Jarawa Reserve Area which acts as a platform for exchange of information and to provide the health, education and other requirements for wellbeing of the community.
- Finalized the Protocol for "Disease Surveillance" to provide health care delivery in situ and to address the epidemiological emergencies.
- Regional Medical Research Centres of ICMR, jointly with Tribal Welfare, AAJVS of A&N Administration undertook a research study to assess the health, nutritional and immunological status by taking biological samples of Jarawa children aged 1-14 years.

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WELFARE INITIATIVES contd..

- Under the advice of the Experts, “Kangapo” the stitched clothes are provided to Jarawas in exchange of their handicrafts.



- Informal education is imparted through bilingual bicultural curriculum namely “Ang Katha” for the Jarawas, developed jointly by ANTRI and AAJVS has been introduced to provide them the basic learning to count, read and write.



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WELFARE INITIATIVES contd..

PVTGs rely predominantly on the forest and their produces for their sustenance. In order to augment their food resource base, the Administration has been assisting them with the saplings to plant in the Jarawa reserve and settlements of Andamanese and Onges.



- 40 Onge and 17 Andamanese tribes have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yozna (Premium Rs. 330/- per annum) and 54 Onge and 15 Andamanese tribes have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Bima Yozana (Premium Rs. 12/- per annum). The amount towards the insurance premium has been paid by AAJVS.

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WELFARE INITIATIVES contd..

- Two Base Camps out of three proposed to be set up in Shompen areas are nearing completion which will facilitate the welfare agencies to reach medical care and other assistance to Shompens under the Disease Surveillance System for them.
- Study of disease burden of Shompens undertaken in March, 2017 and to be completed by March, 2018. Similar studies in Andamanese and Onges are also to be completed by March, 2018.
- Study of medicinal plants in tribal areas has been taken up in collaboration with AYUSH, BSI and RMRC of the Central Government located in Port Blair.
- A major applied research in preservation of endangered tribal languages of A & N islands in (CIIL) and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) on association the apex organizations like Central Institute of Indian Languages the advice from the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been initiated.
- To tide over the water scarcity during severe summer, the series

Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research and Training Institute (ANTRI)

- MoTA sanctioned Central Assistance in 2001 to set up Tribal Research & Training Institute.
- Posts created & Recruitment Rules framed.
- Administration issued order on 16th Aug, 2013 to set up ANTRI with objectives –
 - Provide input to direct a research led welfare policy
 - Work in partnership with indigenous communities
 - Act as clearing house for research proposals
 - To ensure that the distinct and the unique ideas, knowledge, objects are collected, conserved, preserved, documented, analyzed and made accessible, to all people in diverse forms.
 - Set up tribal museum and give training
- Research Advisory Board constituted.
- Institute made functional from 2.10.2013. Hon'ble
- President of India inaugurated on 12.1.2014

Hon'ble President inaugurated ANTRI on 12.1.2014



Thank You

अण्डमान तथा
Andaman And



निकोबार राजपत्र
Nicobar Gazette

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

Published by Authority

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No. 210, Port Blair, Tuesday, December 21, 2004

POLICY ON JARAWA TRIBE OF ANDAMAN ISLANDS

I. INTRODUCTION

The High Court of Calcutta (Circuit Bench at Port Blair) vide their order dated 9-4-2001 in WP No.048 of 1999 (PIL) - Ms. Shyamali Ganguly, Advocate Vs Union of India and Others, inter-alia, directed the Central Government as under:

"The Central Government through the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, within two months from the communication of this order shall form a Committee of Experts with the Lt. Governor of the Islands as the Convener, comprising of renowned Anthropologists, Sociologists, Nutrition Experts, Doctors for immediately undertaking a scientific study, research and survey in the aforesaid change in the behaviour of the Jarawas and to find out the cause of the same.....

The said Committee shall submit its report within six months from the formation of such Committee before the Central Government and Lt. Governor, A&N Islands and also shall file a copy thereof before the Circuit Bench of this Court.

Within six months thereafter the Central Government through the Home Secretary himself and the Lt. Governor of the Andaman & Nicobar Administration shall formulate a policy, plans and programmes on the aforesaid questions whether the steps should now be taken for bringing the Jarawas in the mainstream of the society or they should be left to their own way of life as before or the balance between the two should be struck following the peaceful existence theory as suggested by Mr. Awaradi in his Master Plan or any other experts. For the aforesaid purpose, the Central Government shall arrange seminars and open discussions of the different experts, National and International on the line, Anthropologist, Sociologist and others as also Individuals and non-governmental organizations having knowledge and experience in the matter inviting them by issuing public notification in widely circulated news papers and sending them letters of invitation and thereafter shall frame the policy decision within the stipulated period after deliberation and discussion on such opinions with the approval of the concerned Ministry. The Central Government shall also publish the papers, discussions and deliberation of such seminar, at its cost, for future reference.....

After formulation of such policy, the same shall be notified by the Central Government and the A&N Administration and shall also be placed before the Circuit Bench of this Hon'ble Court for appropriate order".

2. In pursuance of the aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta, a Committee of Experts was constituted by the Central Government vide the Ministry of Home Affairs' Notification No. U-14040/24/99-ANL dated the 21st July, 2001.

3. The Committee of Experts submitted its report before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta on 26-7-2003. As per the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble High Court, the Central Government was required to formulate policy, plans and programmes in respect of Jarawas in consultation with the Lt. Governor, A&N Islands after organizing seminars and open discussions with the different experts, national and international, Anthropologists, Sociologists and others as also Individuals and non-governmental organizations having knowledge and experience in the matter. Accordingly, the Central Government organized two such seminars one at Kolkata on 7th - 8th April, 2004 and another at Port Blair on 27th - 28th May, 2004 wherein experts, non-governmental organizations and individuals deliberated on various issues relating to the Jarawas and their well being.

4. The Central Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs considered the report of Committee of Experts vis-à-vis the views that emerged during the two seminars/open discussions organized by the Central Government on the said report of the Expert Committee in consultation with the A&N Administration and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the administrative Ministry for the matters connected with tribes and tribal affairs.

5. The Central Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs have consequently decided to frame a policy / guidelines for the protection and welfare of the Jarawas in Andaman & Nicobar Islands with the following objectives in view:

II. OBJECTIVES

- (i) To protect the Jarawas from harmful effects of exposure and contact with the outside world while they are not physically, socially and culturally prepared for such interface;
- (ii) To preserve the social organization, mode of subsistence and cultural identity of the Jarawa community;
- (iii) To provide medical help to the Jarawas to reduce mortality and morbidity in case of their sudden affliction with diseases which their systems are unaccustomed to;
- (iv) To conserve the ecology and environment of the Jarawa Reserve Territory and strengthen support systems in order to enable the Jarawas pursue their traditional modes of subsistence and way of life; and
- (v) To sensitize settler communities around the Jarawas habitat and personnel working for the protection and preservation of the Jarawas about the need to preserve this ancient community and to value their unique culture and life styles.

III. STRATEGIES / GUIDELINES

The Central Government, with the above objectives in view, have framed the following strategies / guidelines for the protection and welfare of the Jarawas:

I. Protection of cultural identity

- (a) The Jarawas shall be considered and treated as a unique human heritage.
- (b) A policy of maximum autonomy to the Jarawas with minimum and regulated intervention shall be adopted by the Government towards the Jarawas. There shall be no intervention in cultural life of the Jarawas and they will be left at liberty to develop according to their own genius and at their own pace. No attempts to bring them to the mainstream society against their conscious will or to rehabilitate them in separate islands / locations at this stage of their social development will be made.
- (c) The quality of intervention with Jarawas will be managed with care and sensitivity through suitably trained and re-oriented personnel, in consultation with and evaluation by anthropologists and experts. The objective will be to avoid dependency syndrome and to ensure their development as a vibrant social group. The personnel working for Jarawas would be provided with proper training and sensitization. The people of the villages near the Jarawa reserve area and other non-tribals will be sensitized regarding the rights and privileges of the Jarawas.

II. Protection of the Natural Habitat

- (a) No exploitation of natural resources within the Jarawa reserve by any non-tribal including Government agencies will be allowed. Necessary measures shall be initiated to curb even occasional extraction of resources from the Jarawa territory by the non-Jarawas. Provisions of A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 will be enforced more effectively. The A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 shall be amended to provide stringent punishment for poaching in the Jarawa territory and for exploitation of the Jarawas.
- (b) The notified Jarawa territory shall be fully and effectively demarcated and no attempt to curtail, reduce or to acquire land there from shall be made.
- (c) All encroachments in the Jarawa territory shall be removed on priority basis. Stringent arrangements to ensure that such encroachments do not take place in future will also be made.
- (d) Permanent residence of Government employees / non-tribals in the Jarawa reserve will not be allowed.
- (e) It shall be ensured that no person other than a Jarawa is allowed to enter the notified Jarawa reserve by any means unless he/she is permitted by the competent authority designated by the A&N Administration for this purpose. However, no such permission shall be granted unless the person is proceeding on bonafide work relating to the welfare of the Jarawas or protection of the area.

- (f) No tourist will be allowed to visit / interact with the Jarawas so that curious intrusions are avoided as these intrusions adversely affect their life style and health.

III Protection of Health Status

- (a) Periodic health survey of the Jarawa community will be organized through a Standing Team of health professionals. Only cases needing intensive care will be brought to the hospital but they will be kept in separate enclosures. Appropriate food will be provided instead of the hospital meals. Whenever female Jarawas come or are brought to hospital, female Police will be posted invariably.
- (b) Medical intervention among the Jarawas, i.e., the line of treatment, use of drugs and medicines will be only on the basis of advice of experts in the relevant fields and shall be administered only when found absolutely necessary.
- (c) Medical assistance to Jarawas will be extended in their reserve area by qualified health officials as far as feasible so that all the advantages of such in-situ treatment are available to the Jarawas. Jarawa patients will be shifted to hospital only if in-situ treatment is not possible or not felt adequate to save the patient.
- (d) The traditional knowledge of Jarawas including ethno-medicine shall be preserved and documented.
- (e) Diagnostic approach, treatment regimen and prescription of drugs in case of common pattern of diseases observed amongst the Jarawas shall be standardized and documented so that experimentation by individual doctors and conflicting assessments can be avoided.
- (f) Periodic nutritional and food security surveys shall be conducted to ensure that there is adequate provision of food resources to the Jarawas and that there is no fall in nutritional standards.
- (g) The Jarawas shall not be provided food which is alien to their normal dietary habits.
- (h) Officials / workers engaged in the protection and welfare of Jarawas will be regularly screened to ensure that they are absolutely free from any communicable diseases and that they do not encourage addictive habits such as smoking and drinking amongst the Jarawa population.

IV. Regulation of traffic on Andaman Trunk Road

- (a) Traffic on Andaman Trunk Road will be regulated strictly limiting the traffic to the essential purposes of public transport, supplies and emergency evacuation of patients and to ensure that it is an innocent and harmless passage and not a source of trouble to Jarawas.
- (b) Vehicles on Andaman Trunk Road will be allowed to move only in restricted hours and in convoy under notified speed limit to avert possible road accidents and to avoid any sort of interaction of travelers with Jarawas.
- (c) Facilities for travel by boat / ship will be strengthened and transportation / travel by sea will be encouraged.
- (d) Maintenance of the Andaman Trunk Road will be carried out by a mobile maintenance team bringing men, machine and materials from Ferrargunj / Jirkatang and carry out the job only during day time.
- (e) The tourist traffic on Andaman Trunk Road will be strictly monitored to ensure that there is no interaction between the Jarawas and the tourists.

V. Codification of Jarawa language

- (a) Codification of the language of Jarawas shall be done with the advice and involvement of experts. However, continuous interaction in the name of codification of language will not be allowed. Codification of language shall be attempted by relevant experts in a discreet manner during periodic health surveys of the Jarawas.
- (b) Officials of the A&N Administration who will be coming in contact with the Jarawas particularly those of Health and Welfare Departments will be encouraged to learn the Jarawa language so that they are able to communicate with them and understand their perceptions, reactions and problems.

VI. Institutional arrangements

- (a) The A&N Administration shall be wholly and entirely responsible for the implementation of the aforesaid policy on the Jarawas. It shall lay down detailed tasks for each agency and unit of the administrative machinery and set up structures for monitoring and specific mechanism for enforcing accountability of officials in respect of tasks assigned to them in connection with protection and welfare of the Jarawas.
- (b) The Andaman Adm Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) an autonomous body will function like a trustee of the interest of the Jarawas and advise A&N Administration regarding the protection and welfare of all aboriginal tribes including the Jarawas.