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INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR
NICOBAR DISTRICT

R-83

Prepared by
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD
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P R E F A C E

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India entrusted the plan formulations for Integrated Tribal Development Project for Nicobar District, besides preparation of development programmes for the three primitive tribal groups, namely, Great Andamanese, Onges and Shompen of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad. A team of officers from the Institute conducted studies and collected data between November 1982 and March 1984, on various facets of tribal life, culture problems and development of the Nicobarese of Nicobar Islands and the three primitive tribal groups. Schedules were also canvassed besides having meetings with the concerned officials of Andaman and Nicobar administration for collection of data during the field work. The plan formulations for the three Primitive Tribal Groups were completed and submitted to the Andaman & Nicobar administration during 1983-84. The present plan for the Integrated Tribal Development project for Nicobar islands could not be completed earlier as the necessary data trickled slowly from various development departments of the Andaman and Nicobar administration inspite of several field visits and correspondence. Even to this day, the schedules canvassed to certain development departments like Forestry and Co-operation could not be received. However, with the available information draft plan has been prepared.

The Draft plan contains a description of the geo-ethnic situation of Nicobar Islands and the Nicobarese. Sectoral programmes are formulated after assessing the present level of development as reflected in various development indicators specially evolved for the purpose. The draft plan also gives a critical analysis of previous strategy adopted, programme, implemented, expenditure incurred during the VI plan period.

Strategy and plan in out line and administrative arrangements required are also given.

The following officers of the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute are associated with the field work and drafting of plan.

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PROJECT TEAM

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INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:

Nicobars District, one of the two districts of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is situated between 6° to 10° North latitudes and 92° to 94° East longitudes in Bay of Bengal. It covers a group of 19 Islands, separated by 10 degree channel from Andaman group of Islands of which 13 are inhabited as per 1981 census. The Nicobar Islands stretch to a length of 163 miles with a maximum width of 36 miles between the Northern most Island of Car Nicobar and the Southern most Island of Great Nicobar Island.

PROJECT AREA

The Project area identified for preparation of Integrated Tribal Development Plan covers the entire district of Nicobars. It is spread over 753.9 sq.miles and consists of two Tahsils namely Car Nicobar and Nan-cowry. The District head-quarters is located at Car Nicobar. The area and population particulars of the two taluks are as follows :-

Tahsil.	Area in sq.miles.	No. of villages.	Population as per 1981 census.
1. Car Nicobar.	49.8	15	15,486
2. Nan-cowry.	704.1	144	14,968
Total ..	753.9	159	30,454

This statement is as per the administrative report of Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Of the total population, the Scheduled Tribe population, i.e., 21,172 constitutes 69.52% to the total population. Only two Scheduled Tribes namely Nicobarese and Shompen inhabit these Islands. While the former is the largest tribe, distributed through out the district, the Shompen number only 212 and live only in Great Nicobar Island.

The Island-wise total population and Scheduled Tribe population is as follows :-

Sl. no.	Island.	Total population.	Sch. Tribe population.	% of ST population
1.	Car Nicobar.	15,486	13,514	87.26
2.	Chwra.	1,128	1,114	99.64
3.	Teressa.	1,217	1,165	95.73
4.	Bompoka.	53	50	94.34
5.	Katchal.	3,702	2,084	56.29
6.	Nan Cowry.	711	620	87.20
7.	Kamorta.	2,256	1,269	56.25
8.	Trinket.	377	376	99.73
9.	Pulemille.	90	78	86.66
10.	Little Nicobar.	298	298	100.00
11.	Kemul.	143	129	90.20
12.	Great Nicobar.	4,976	474	9.53
13.	Tillachong.	27	1	3.70
Total ..		30,454	21,172	69.52

Sizeable tribal population is found in Car Nicobar, Teressa, Chwra, Katchal and Kamorta Islands.

Villages, in the strict sense of revenue settlement do not exist in the district but for the purpose of 1981 census, 182 settlements have been identified by census organisation in various Islands. The village-wise population is given in Annexure - I.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

The density of population in the Islands is 40 persons per sq.mile and it is as high as 300 persons per sq.mile in Car Nicobar Thasil as per 1981 census.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Nicobar Islands are often surrounded by Coral reefs and shallow seas. The coral formations on the sea bed act as reflectors and it is easy for the tribals to locate and harpoon fish. In the nights also they can locate the fish with the help of torches.

The land is generally flat in Car Nicobar and Katsual Islands while hilly terrain with heights not going beyond 700 meters is the general characteristic of other Islands. But in the little Nicobar and Great Nicobar Islands steep hill ranges and valleys are also found.

RAINFALL

The rainy season generally starts in January and continues almost throughout the year except in March and April when rainfall is scanty. The Islands receive rainfall during both North-East and South West monsoons. During North-East monsoon period spread over October to January, the East and North East Coasts receive more rainfall while the West and South-West Coasts receive more rain during South-West monsoon period, spread over May to September.

The average rainfall during various months is as follows :-

1. May	..	399.8 mm
2. June	..	390.4 mm
3. July	..	355.1 mm
4. August.	..	318.1 mm
5. September.	..	370.1 mm
6. October.	..	371.7 mm
7. November	..	262.2 mm
8. December	..	245.2 mm

The average total rainfall during a year at three different places of the Islands is as follows :-

1. Car Nicobar	..	2840.7 mm
2. Nan Cowry	..	2744.7 mm
3. Great Nicobar	..	3226.3 mm

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

The climate of these Islands is of tropical type. The mean maximum temperature varies between 85° F to 87° F and mean minimum temperature varies between 75° to 77° F. i.e., the temperature is more or less uniform throughout the year. The relative humidity is 80%.

Within these minor variations in temperature and humidity, three broad seasons namely, (1) cool season from December to February, (2) Hot season, from March to Mid-May and (3) Monsoon ^{season} ~~season~~ from Mid-May to end of November can be identified.

DRAINAGE PATTERN

Eventhough there is heavy rainfall, the steep slopes and sandy or leanuy soils result in rapid drainage inspite of heavy rainfall. The smallness of the Islands and short

distance from the sea has resulted in lack of major rivers in most of the Islands. However, there are some perennial rivers ^{or} of streams in the Great Nicobar and little Nicobar. There are five important rivers in Great Nicobar Island namely; (1) Galathea, (2) Alexandria, (3) Degmar, (4) Arit and (5) Jubille.

The ground water resources for digging drinking water wells are also found in almost all Islands except in Chewra where people bring drinking water from adjoining islands in dried coconut shells. However, the quantum of water available is limited for any commercial use. The water table is generally very shallow with a depth of 1 to 3 metres.

MINERALS:

Surveys have revealed that there are no mineral or oil resources of importance. However, eocene sediments deposited on pretertiary sand stones, shales and limestones are found.

SOILS

The soils vary from sea coast to hill areas and each type of soil supports different types of crops. Coralline alluvium is very commonly found along the coasts and it is best suited for coconut cultivation.

The soils on the coasts which are often inundated by the tidal waves help in fine mangrove growth. The soils near hills are rich and fertile and support rich forest crops.

LAND USE PATTERN

No systematic data on land use pattern is available in the absence of settlement operations. However, as per the information available with Deputy Commissioner Car-Nicobar, the entire geographical area has been declared as protected forests. The area under plantation could not also be ascertained as the coconut, Arecanut etc., Plantation is natural growth and no estimates of area under Plantations were made. In another estimate made by the U.T. administration, the protected forests and reserved forests constitute 83.16% of the Nicobars district-

FORESTS:

Five distinct types of forests have been identified by various experts. They are (1) mangroves, (2) the littoral forests (3) deciduous forests, (4) evergreen and (5) hill forests.

The mangrove forests are confined to sea coasts where there is possibility of tidal waters. In the creeks also, the mangroves grow because during high tide, the water spreads to interior areas.

The littoral forests include tall evergreen trees and occur on alluvial high level soils along the sea-coasts but beyond the reach of the sea.

The deciduous forests which often shed leaves are found in low level undulating ground where there is less moisture in the soils. The evergreen forests are the

grandest forest type of these Islands occurring on the slopes and fertile valleys. The hill forests are, however, limited.

The forests abound in timber of various varieties and sizes. They include species like Padauk, Gurjan, Badam, White Chughum, Black Chughum, Marble wood, Satin wood, Silvergrey, Sagwan, Chebi, Chikrasy, Thitmin, Koko, Pyinas, Theugpoinne, Thingam, Mahwa, Red Bombwe, Lalchini, Jungliam, Yewgi, Jugli, Sagwan, Ye, Nabbe, Red Dhup, White Dhup, Papita, Baketa, Lamtapatti, Kadam, Thitpek, Diou etc.,

The Coconut and Arecanut plantations which also have a natural and abundant growth have a different type of domestic and commercial value. Rattan cane is also found in large quantities. Rubber and Red oil palm plantations are grown in these areas commercially by the forest department.

LIVESTOCK

Pigs, Buffaloes, goats and poultry are important livestock found in the area. Nicobarese domesticate pigs but they very often leave pigs in the forest in order to prevent damage to coconut saplings and hunt the fully grown pigs for consumption. In case of poultry also, the tribals like only wild birds. This important aspect of tribal 'taste' should be kept in mind while developing the live stock in these areas.

SEA FOODS

Fish of different varieties, tortoise etc., are hunted by tribals for food. The vast sea around the Islands has a lot of potential, for taking-up off-shore fishing programs. The blue fin tuna, little tunny, sail fish etc., are abundantly available and tribals use harpoons, hooks etc., to hunt tortoise and fish. Octopus is also abundantly available and is relished by Nicebarese. Since they hunt only for domestic consumption, the catch is limited to the requirements. The social organisation of Nicebarese does not also permit accumulation of individual wealth and so the possibility of developing fishing is only through the Joint Families who can own properties under the management of heads who also ^{claim} to be the chiefs.

FOOD FROM PLANTS

The forests in the Islands yield various types of food. Besides, the Nicebarese cultivate some fruit yielding trees. Various types of plants, yielding edibles have been enumerated by Syamchudhuri (1977) as follows :-

1. Areca - Taken with lime and betel pepper.
2. Banana - Taken green as food on steaming.
3. Betel Pepper - Taken with lime and betel.
4. Bread fruit - Taken as food in season.
5. Coconut - Kernel taken with food.
6. Guava - Occasionally taken.
7. Indian almond - Rarely taken
8. Jack fruit - Occasionally taken.
9. Lemon - Juice mixed with salt and Chilli taken as delicacy with food.
10. Mango - Not usually eaten.

11. Monkey Jack - Seasonal Seed eaten after steaming.
12. Pandanus - Pulpeaten as staple food after a cooking process.
13. Papaya - Regularly consumed by steaming green fruit.
14. Pineapple - Consumed occasionally.
15. Shadak - ^uJice taken occasionally.
16. Sugar apple - Taken occasionally.
17. Sugar cane - Taken occasionally.
18. Sweet Potato - Consumed as a food item occasionally after boiling or raw.
19. Tamarind - Rarely taken.
20. Tapioca - Occasionally taken.
21. Taro - Taken as food.
22. Yam - Taken as food.

CHAPTER - II

SOCIAL ORGANISATION

Having lived for generations in the Islands, the tribal population developed a social organisation of its own as an outcome of interaction with environment. Since Nicobarese was the only tribe (except for a small forest area in Great Nicobar occupied by shempen) inhabiting the area, we find some uniformities in Ethnic composition and culture. At the same time, we also find variations between the Nicobarese of different Islands in traditional and modern setup because of their varied exposures to environment both physical and cultural. A study of their social organisation, therefore, should precede planning for development.

Conceptually a need for planning is felt when we find that the existing system is not delivering the goods. But from the point of view of insiders, we must also understand whether such a need is felt by them. As such in order to understand the needs of development and plan for them, we must understand the traditional social organisation, impact of outside culture on the community which have given rise to need for changing the existing setup.

There has been a school of thought which has consistently been advocating for leaving the tribals for themselves. In their opinion. The tribals are happy in the given environment. This may be due to belief that their

tradition has a binding affect on the society for its own good. But the present day facts speak of changes coming up in traditional societies. Whether we want it or not, the exposure of the traditional society to outside influence is inevitable ~~is inevitable~~ in the present day communication system. In such a situation of advanced sections penetrating even the remotest areas, if some islands of undevelopment or under development exist with the population remaining in that so called state of 'Pristive Purity', their ^suceptibility to outside exploitation makes their life ^{miserable} ~~miserable~~ leading to a situation of total extinction of the race and culture, or constant friction and tension between the backward and advanced, the ultimate sufferer being the former. What is important presently is to understand the system that is existing and identify the contributory cultural plus factors for growth and then evolve a strategy that can help the diffusion of development to the traditional society, so as to build-up its inner strength and equip it with necessary ^{strength} ~~strength~~ to face exploitation from outside.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Because of the location of the Islands in the Bay of Bengal, ancient mariners of ^{Arab} ~~Arab~~ and Chinese origin had been coming into contact with Nicobarese occasionally either due to cyclones or by anchoring the boats/ships for replenishing food and water or to contact people.

Historical accounts of Cholas, according to Shyam Chauchury (1977) show that for about 50 years from 1017 A.D. the Nicobar islands were used by them as a base station for waging war and keeping control over the territories in Malay. In the annals of Rajendra Chola II, Car Nicobar was identified as 'Kar Dwipa' (Kar Island) and Great Nicobar as Naga Dwipa. But the entire archipelago was known as 'Niccavaram'. The term Nicobar is believed to have been derived from the name Niccavaram given by the Cholas.

Since the early 1900s, the Islands were brought under the direct rule of British but for a brief period Japanese of occupation (1943-45). After India attained independence, the Islands became part of Indian Union.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF TRIBALS

Nicobarese and Shompen are the two tribal groups inhabiting the Islands. The Nicobarese are the largest group distributed over almost all inhabited Islands while the shompen are living only in Great Nicobar Island. There are some similarities and variations in the physical features of these two groups eventhough both the groups belong to Mangleid racial stock.

Studies conducted by scholars like Shyamchauchury have shown that the height of Nicobari men vary from 146.1 cm to 173.1 cm with a mean height of 158.7 cm. They have muscular bodies with an average weight of 55.03 kg.

About 60% of the population is dolichocephalic while the remaining are mesocephalic. The skin colour in majority of cases is yellow brown with black hair. The hair structure varies from straight to low wavy, with medium to coarse structure. Beard or body hair is ~~very~~ is very rarely found. The eyes are generally dark brown to ^lback brown in colour, and we also find Mangoleid type of epicanthic eye fold in a majority of cases. Concave nasal profile is very common, and lips are of medium thickness.

Women are generally shorter by 10 cms. and lighter by 10 kg on an average.

The average Shompen male is slightly shorter than Nicobarese and have medium size heads. Their skin colour is light brownish and fairer than Nicobarese. Shompen have straight hair.

While 'D' blood group is prevalent among Shompen, nearly half of Nicobarese have 'O' and 'B' blood groups.

The Mangoleid racial characteristics present in the population and existence of populations with similar racial characteristics in Burma, Malaya etc., have prompted various scholars to assume that these population might be migrants from these land masses or this archipelago is part of a larger land mass extending over entire South East Asia.

LANGUAGE

Nicebarrese speak a dialect belonging to Mon-Khmer linguistic family which is wide spread in Burma and Malasia. However, six distinct dialects were found to be spoken in (i) Car Nicobar (ii) Choura (iii) Teressa and Bampaka (iv) Camarta, Nan Co^wry, Trinket and Katchal (v) Little and Great Nicobar and (vi) Shompen in Great Nicobar Islands. The educated among them speak Hindi also but their preference is for English as most of them strongly believe that it was only through mastery over English, Bishop Richardson, the Legendary Nicebarrese priest could fight Japanese during 2nd World War and uplift Nicebarrese from primitiveness.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Since the Nicebarerse mostly depend on hunting, fishing and collection of coconut, their settlements are mostly situate near sea coasts, where the coconut and Arecanut plantations are in abundance. Each household has its own homestead (tu-net) area which consists of honey comb shaped main house (Pati) with kitchen situated away from the main house and connected by bamboo or wooden bridge. All the honey combed shaped houses are built on wooden stilts of 6 to 8 feet height with bamboo domes covered with thatch. Each village has a big common house (Elepanam) built on stilts. It is place of social assembly and entertainment, especially on occasions of canoe racing.

LINEAGE - AN ECONOMIC UNIT

'Ramage' is a five level generation consanguaneous group which is the main economic unit. It is an exogamous kin group. The head of the lineage 'mapati' organizes production and distribution of crops, collection of betelnut and growing of piggery and poultry and the resources are commonly owned.

The head-men of the superior groups is called 'mapanam' i.e., the head of the village. The heads of other groups are arranged in order of their importance and together they constitute the village council (Karuheta). The head-men of the village borrowed the title of 'Captain' as they have been coming into contact with ship captains since a long time. When females are elected they are called 'Rani'. The other head-men are called 2nd captain, 3rd captain etc., The head of all captains of all such villages is called Chief Captain supported by a Vice-Chief Captain.

The Chief Captain, Vice Chief Captain and Captains of villages play all-pervasive role in political, economic and social organisation of the Islands. The captains are elected by secret ballot system and term of office is three years. However, the captains are selected by people by their experience, age, wealth, education, wisdom and capacity to negotiate and defend local interests.

RELIGION

The traditional Nicobarese religion is Animism. After initial set backs, Christianity was first introduced in 1920s by converting some Nicobarese boys of Nus village. The most prominent among them was John Richardson. His single minded devotion as a missionary preacher and a Government servant has brought about a lot of changes not only in their religion but also in their world view. The change in technology, knowledge and goods used especially in Car Nicobar Island was phenomenal. The change from most primitive mode of living a few decades ago to the present day economic and educational levels should be attributed to the untiring missionary work done by him and his followers. A few of the Nicobarese were also converted ^{to} Islam but its impact is not much.

The traditional religion is still prevalent in some of the Islands which is characterized by sacrifices at the beginning of all important economic activities. Even among the Nicobarese who are converted to Christianity, the tradition seems to have a hold as can be seen from their continued traditional exchanges of goods with Cheura ^W Islanders.

INTER ISLAND RELATIONSHIP

In the inter-island relationship, Cheura Islanders play an important role in-view of their traditional importance in the exchange of goods. The Cheura

Islanders make pottery as a monopoly by securing clay from Teressa Islands and their manufacture in other Islands is taboo. Making of pottery, large canoes and other technical skills of these islanders play an important role in the reciprocal transactions and according Sri G. Prakash Reddy, negative reciprocity is the dominant pattern through which the Chou^wra Islanders acquire materials like tree trunks for making large sea faring canoes. They extract maximum material benefits from their clients in Teressa and other Nicobar Islands in return for their services. The reputation of these Islanders in sorcery and witchcraft has created a kind of fear psychosis among Nicobarese of other islands that they willingly part with any material benefit sought by the Chou^wra Islanders in exchange for pottery and canoes made by the. The goods taken by these Islanders, as per the information of the study team, now includes even bicycles. In spite of the influence of Christianity, the traditional system of exchange is still prevalent.

CHAPTER - III

DEVELOPMENT IN RETROSPECT

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were used by British for establishing penal settlements till 1942. Between 1942 and 1945, the Islands were occupied by Japanese and this period was characterised by tyranny, and persecution of Nicobarese leaders by Japanese who were suspected to be supporting the British because of their common religious affiliations. After reoccupation in 1945, the British however, abolished the penal settlements. One perceptible impact of British occupation seems to be the introduction of Christianity through some youngmen of Mus Village and the details were already discussed. Along with religious propaganda some educational and medical facilities were also introduced.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

After India attained independence and became a Republic, the Islands were given the status of a 'D' state. At the time of Reorganisation of states, the Islands were declared as Union Territories on 1st November, 1956.

Until 31st July, 1974, all the Islands were constituted into one district. On 1st August, 1974 the Islands were divided into two districts namely (i) Andaman District under a Dy. Commissioner with head-quarters at Port Blair and (ii) the Nicobars District under a Dy. Commissioner with head-quarters at Car Nicobar.

Until recently, the Chief Administrator of Islands was Chief Commissioner assisted by a Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner and Secretaries of various development and regular departments and heads of departments. The Lieutenant ^{Governor} Government was appointed in 1983.

The following is the distribution of departments/ subjects among Chief Secretary and Secretaries.

1. Chief Secretary. Co-ordination, Home and Police Internal Work, study Unit and Training, Hindi Cell, Vigilance, Education, Chief Electoral Officer.
2. Development Commissioner-cum-Development Secretary. Agriculture including Minor Irrigation and soil conservation, Animal Husbandry, C.D.Bleck and Panchayati Raj, Rehabilitation, Local Self Government, Labour and Employment, Supply, Co-operation, and Gazetteer, NREP, IRDP, 20 Point Programme, Social Welfare, ICDS.
3. Secretary(Planning). Personnel, Administrative Reforms and Secretariat Administration, Shipping, Transport, Planning, Andaman, Labour force, Supply, power, Education.
4. Finance Secretary-cum Chief Pay and Accounts Officer. Finance, Medical & Health Tribal Welfare, Adim Jan Jati Vikas Samithi, Pay and Accounts Organisation, Statistical Bureau, Revenue, Information, Publicity and Tourism, Gazetteer.
5. Judicial Secretary. Law and Judiciary, Inspector General of Prisons Jail and Pass Ports, Excise, Secretary to Pradesh Council.

Besides, the Chief Conservator of Forests and Principal Engineer, AWD., in their capacities as Secretary (Forests) and Secretary (Public Works) respectively work directly under the Chief Secretary.

The programme formulation and implementation is being carried out through 19 major heads of departments namely Forests, Police, Public Works, Marine, Shipping, Transport, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Co. operation, Industries Medical & Public Health, Education, Revenue, Justice, Electricity, Labour, Rehabilitation and Pay and Accounts Organisation. Besides, there are also Government of India departments like Andaman Harbour works, Field Publicity Unit, Anthropological Survey of India, Light Houses Department, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Meteorological Department, Navy, Yatrika Project, Space Research Organisation etc.

There is a 'Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee' constituted by Government of India to advise the Chief Commissioner. Presently Lt. Governor, in policy and legislative matters. With a view to give special representation to primitive tribals of these Islands, the Government of India in October, 1975 have decided to nominate one member each from (1) Andamanese (2) Onges and (3) Shompens on this committee. Some of the prominent members are given portfolios on the lines of Ministers of a State Cabinet and these members constitute Pradesh Council. Hence they are called Councillers. The Lt. Governor (Formerly Chief Commissioner) Presides over the meeting of the Pradesh Council. There is also a Home Minister's Advisory Committee. To review the Tribal Sub-Plan, there is another Committee

with Councillor (Tribal Welfare) as Chairman and Convener and all heads of departments as members. It will meet twice in an year.

PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS

In order to protect the interests of socially and economically backward aboriginal tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the President of India, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (2) of Article 243 of the Constitution, promulgated the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956.

Under this Regulation :-

- (a) The 'aboriginal tribe' means any of the following tribes or tribal communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and includes parts or groups within, such tribes or tribal communities, namely;-
Andamanese, Jarawas, Onges, Sentinalese, Nicebarese and Shompens.
- (b) 'Chief Commissioner' means Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (c) 'Deputy Commissioner' means the Dy. Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (d) 'Pass' means a pass granted under Section (7).
- (e) 'Notification' means a notification published in Official Gazettee and
- (f) 'Rese/rved Area' means an area which the Chief Commissioner has by notification under section (3), declared to be Reserved Area.

Section (3) of the Regulation empowers the Chief Commissioner to declare by notification any area which is predominantly inhabited by aboriginal tribes to be reserved area and specify the limits of such area, and may, from time to time in like manner, after such limits

and in case of any dispute over the limits of the reserved area, the Chief Commissioner shall decide the issue and his decision shall be final.

Regarding allotment of land at the disposal of Government in reserved area, the Chief Secretary normally cannot allot the land to any person other than Aboriginal Tribe except where (a) if the Chief Secretary is satisfied that such land is not required by any such member ^{or} (b) if in his opinion the allotment of land to a person other than a member of an aboriginal tribe necessary for the purpose of consideration of land or otherwise in public interest.

Under section (5) (1) of the Regulation no member of an aboriginal tribe shall except with the previous sanction of Chief Commissioner Transfer by way of sale, exchange mortgage, lease or otherwise any land to any person other than a member of an aboriginal tribe.

Under Section 5(2), no land held or occupied by a member of an aboriginal tribe shall be liable to attachment or sale in execution of any decree or order of a Civil or revenue court and as per Section (5) (3).. the attachment or sale of any land made in contravention of this section shall be void.

The Regulation also restricts acquisition of interest in land etc., and carrying on of trade or business by a person other than Scheduled Tribe. As per Section 6(1) of the Regulation, no person other than

a member of an aboriginal tribe shall, except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner acquire any interest in any land situated in a reserved or in any product of or crop raised on such land or shall, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted by the Chief Commissioner, carry on any trade or business in any such area and this will apply to any person which at the commencement of this Regulation, is carrying on any trade or business in any such area after the expiration of sixty days from such commencement.

Under the Section (7) of the Regulation, the Chief Secretary may, by notification, prohibit any person other than a member of an aboriginal tribe or any class of persons other than members of an aboriginal tribes from entering a reserved area except on the authority and subject to the observance of the conditions and restrictions of a pass granted by ~~the conditions and restrictions of a pass granted by~~ the Deputy Commissioner or by such other officer as the Dy. Commissioner may authorise in writing on this behalf.

Contravention of provisions of section(6) and notification under section (7) shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine upto Rs.1000/- or with both.

Any person who has committed or is suspected of having committed any offence punishable under this Regulation can be arrested without a warrant by Chief Commissioner ^{or} any person authorised by him in this behalf.

The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, make Rules to implement the provisions of this Regulation. The provisions of this Regulation and of any Rule made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any instrument having effect by virtue of any such Law, or in any usage or agreement or any decree or order of any court or other authority.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Regulation No.3 of 1956, the Chief Commissioner made Rules to carry out the purposes of the Regulation on 21st April, 1957.

As per the Rules framed, a pass is granted for a period of one year or a part thereof and may, subject to the provisions of these Rules, be renewed for a further period not exceeding one year and an application ^{form} ~~form~~ was prescribed for grant and renewal of Pass. Licence for trade or business may be issued by Chief Commissioner for a period not exceeding one year. Another important aspect of Rules is that the licence shall be authorised to purchase the various items of local produce from Aboriginal Tribes of Reserved Areas and the extent which and the

minimum rates at which, the various items of such produce may be purchased by a licence shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner from time to time.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section 'I' of Section (3) of the Regulation, the Chief Commissioner declared on 2nd April, 1957 the entire area comprised in and enclosed with the coastline of each of the following Islands but excluding the area comprising the air field in Car-Nicebar and the ports of Kamorta and Car Nicebar as Reserved Areas.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Car Nicebar | 2. Batti Naly. |
| 3. Chewra | 4. Tilang Cheng. |
| 5. Teressa | 6. Bozpeka. |
| 7. Kamorta | 8. Trinket. |
| 9. Nan Cowry | 10. Katchal. |
| 11. Merce. | 12. Trak. |
| 13. Treis | 14. Manchal. |
| 15. Little Nicebar. | 16. Pile Mile. |
| 17. Great Nicebar | 18. Konsal. |
| 19. Kabra. | |

Interviews with local leaders and some tribals of Nicebar Islands have revealed that the pass system is very rarely implemented and the tribals are worried over the frequency of visits, unrestricted movements and longer periods of stay by outsiders in reserved area. It was also felt that the powers to fix procurement price of produce from tribals were not exercised properly and adhocism in price fixation by the two major cooperative organisations dealing with procurement of forest produce in Islands is disadvantageous to the tribals.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Nicobars was declared as a separate district on 1st August, 1974 with head-quarters at Car Nicobar. The Deputy Commissioner, Car Nicobar functions as District Magistrate, District Collector Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Conservator of Ports.

The District has two sub-divisions namely Car Nicobar and Nan Cowry with head-quarters at these places. There are two Community Development Blocks with Head-quarters at Car Nicobar (Post stage-II) and Nan Cowry (Stage-II). The Block Development Officer at Car Nicobar also acts as Asst. Commissioner of Car Nicobar division while there is a separate Assistant Commissioner ^{for Nan Cowry sub division. There is an Asst. Comm} at Campbell Bay for looking after Rehabilitation programme in Great Nicobar and also the Shompen development programme. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for implementation of development programmes, Law and Order, Judiciary etc., in the entire district.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT

Various development programmes have been taken-up by the Union Territory Administration directly and through Block and by Central Government independently in the Nicobar Islands in the field of Agriculture, Medical and Health Electricity, Education, Communications, Industries, Fisheries, Women and Child welfare, Banking etc., Besides the Christian Missionaries have also taken-up education and health programmes and the cooperative movement which

is very strong is also delivering the goods through two major cooperatives.

One important drawback of this review is that the historical data about various development efforts is not available and so in most of the cases attempts have been made to assess the level of development in various fields at the time of survey which is ultimately important for suggesting future development programmes. Wherever data permitted, a historical analysis is made.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Settled agriculture is almost non-existent in Nicobar Islands. Horticulture, especially Guava, Banana etc. is practiced in the homestead areas by Nicobarese. Coconut, Arecanut and other plantations which are in abundance is a natural growth but not cultivated by them. However, the Department of Agriculture has established some farms under Centrally Sponsored Schemes mainly for research and extension purposes.

(Rs. in lakhs)					
S.No.	Farm.	Year of Establishment.	Coverage (Hect)	Income (1981-82)	Expenditure (1981-82)
1.	Multipurpose Farm, Car Nicobar.	1962	5.1	0.202	0.288
2.	Coconut Plantation, Jansien.	1959-60	13.1	0.754	0.378
3.	Coconut Plantation, Auchang.	1959-60	22.33	0.814	0.384
4.	Coconut Plantation, Mayyan.	1959-60	6	0.159	0.132
5.	Multipurpose Farm, Kamorta.	1964	2.5	0.031	0.397
6.	Cashew Plantations, Kamorta.	1978	310	nil	1.279

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	Species Progeny Orchard, Katchal.	1978	35	0.031	0.794
8.	Tuber crop Farm, Katchal.	1980	5	0.888	0.245

It has been observed that though the Farms in general is showing profit in terms of expenditure and profits through sale proceeds, there is very little impact in terms of extension. The 310 Hectare Cashew Plantation in Kamorta stands as a typical example of how some programmes are taken-up without any perspective. The beneficiaries are not identified, the usufruct right is not determined and so the fruits falling from earlier trees are sprouting to make the cashew plantation a bushy-forest.

Interviews with Nicobarese leaders has revealed that some of the tribals from Carnicebar are interested in migrating to these plantation areas. They can be encouraged to go there and take-up also coconut plantation, pig rearing etc., as migration to new islands for settlement is not new among Nicobarese.

According to the information furnished by Director of Agriculture, during the first three years of Sixth Five Year Plan, i.e., 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, the department has distributed 0.96 M.T. of vegetable seeds 6.500 M.T. of fertiliser, 48847 Nos. of coconut seedlings,

67270 Nos. arecanut seedlings, 23117 Nos. of fruit plants
30070 Nos. of pineapple suckers, 17700 Nos. of banana
suckers, 15.275 M.Ts., of pesticides in powder form,
333.5 liters of pesticides in liquid form, 4250 coffee
seedlings, 2900 Nos. of cinnamon seedlings, 400 Nos. cecae
seedlings, 12.500 pepper cuttings, 2300 clove seedlings
and 1950 Nos. Nutmeg seedlings were distributed. During
this period, an area of 496 Hect. under vegetables 226 Hect.
under cocenut, 51 Hect, under Arecanut was covered. Training
was given to 100 farmers in one-day camp and another 40
farmers were trained in a 7 days camp. Demonstrations were
also conducted on pepper, Nutmeg, clove, coffee.

An amount of Rs.12.134 lakhs was spent on the above
programme during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to the estimates made by the Animal Hus-
bandry Department the livestock population in the Nicobar
Islands is as follows :-

	<u>Nos</u>
1. Native Pigs. (including those in the frests)	46086
2. <u>Cows:</u>	
(a) Native.	27013
(b) Exotic	323
3. Crossbred Poultry	300
4. Goats.	5329

For attending to the veterinary needs of the animals,
there is one Veterinary Hospital at Lapthi in Car Nicobar
Island. There are four veterinary dispensaries at

- (1) Arong in Car Nicobar, (2) Katchal (3) Teressa and
- (4) Little Andaman.

In the Veterinary Hospital at Lapthi, 2400 Cattle and 2926 pigs are reported to have been treated and 6950 poultry birds inoculated during 1981-82. In various Veterinary dispensaries the cases treated are as follows:

S.No.	Vt.Dispensary.	Cases treated (Animals)	Inoculations (Poultry)
1.	Arong	3562	-
2.	Katchal	1200	423
3.	Teressa	1195	350
4.	Little Andaman,	22016	-

MARKETING

For marketing purposes, there is a well knit co-operative structure in the Islands which has almost become an inseparable part of tribal life. The infrastructure available is quite extensive in coverage and intensive in operations. There are two central cooperatives namely;

- (i) Mamula Metal Ltd., and (ii) Ellen Hinnenge Ltd.,

The Ellen Hinnenge Ltd., located at Chukchucha village in Car Nicobar Island covers Car Nicobar Group of Islands and it has 15 primary Marketing co-operative Soci with 100% tribal membership and share capital as follows:

S.No.	Village.	Membering. (Nos)	Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Mas	279	0.67
2.	Arong	223	0.52
3.	Big Lopathy	297	0.57
4.	Small Lopathy	194	0.40
5.	Chukchucha	155	0.38
6.	Tamatee	254	0.40
7.	Porka.	215	0.19
8.	Tee Top	100	0.24
9.	Sawai	361	0.90
10.	Kimes	167	0.49
11.	Konyuka.	142	0.21
12.	Taping.	107	0.42
13.	Malacca	154	0.16
14.	Kinmai	89	0.19
15.	Kakana	127	0.45
Total ..		3864	6.20

The Manula Mathai Ltd., located at Champin village in Mancewry Island is also a Central Co-operatives with 15 Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies (Panam Minenge) with 100% tribal membership. The villages where the Panam Minenges are located, their membership and share capital is as follows :-

S.No.	Village.	Membership (Nos)	Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Champin.	212	1.10
2.	Pilpillow	74	0.46
3.	Kakana	40	0.25
4.	Eastern Bay Katchal	22	0.28
5.	Western Bay Katchal	43	0.82
6.	Minyuk	26	0.14
7.	Chukmachi	25	0.15
8.	Kalpanga.	16	0.14
9.	Luxi	15	0.08
10.	Bengali	20	0.11
11.	Enam.	14	0.08
12.	Mulomilow	13	0.06
13.	Komul	18	0.10
14.	Pulohhabi.	22	0.01
15.	Chewra	53	0.02
Total ..		613	3.84

Besides these two societies, there is also a Hineng Canteen at Malacca village in Car Nicobar Island with all the Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies in Car Nicobar Group as members and a share capital of Rs.13,000/-

The Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies deal with purchase of copra and betel nuts from tribals and sell all commodities of day to day need through the Panam Hening.

All the tribals above 18 years of age are eligible to become members of village level primary societies.

ELDON HENING LIMITED (E.H.L)

This society was started in 1948 with a membership of 279 and paid up capital of Rs.13,275. During the years it has grown in to a large organisation and by 1983-84 it has 2864 members in 15 village societies and share capital of Rs.6.20 lakhs.

It mainly deals with purchase of copra and betel nuts and sells domestic requirements to tribals. During 1982-83, the village societies, according to the information provided by the Chief Executive Officer, EHL in an interview in April, 1983 have paid to tribals @ Rs.4.85 per kg. for Copra and Rs.8/- per k.g. for Betel-nut. The societies sell them at the rate of Rs.5/- per k.g. and Rs.8.25 per k.g. respectively to Central Cooperatives. The Central Cooperative sell them in mainland at Rs.9/- and Rs.12/- to Rs.14/- per k.g. respectively to purchasers appointed by the Board of Directors.

The copra from these areas is of low quality on two counts. It could not be ^{sun} ~~sun~~ dried properly because there are rains for most part of the year. The tribals, therefore, burn the coconuts to dry the copra. However, the society proposes to start a copra drying and cleaning unit with necessary assistance to improve the quality of copra. The growth of the 15 primary societies over the last two decades is as follows :-

	<u>1960</u> Rs.	<u>1970</u> Rs.	<u>1980</u> Rs.
1. Share Capital	16875	40075	620150
2. Reserve Fund	136645	129602	1265527
3. Development Fund.	837575	660279	1814983

At the end of each year, dividends (paid at the rate of 20% + additional rate basing on the produce sold + Bonus) will be paid to all members, through village societies.

The dividends from village societies to individual members is as follows :-

1. 1976-77	..	Rs.5,02,701-00
2. 1977-78	..	Rs.3,04,709-00
3. 1978-79	..	Rs.2,58,420-00
4. 1979-80	..	Rs.5,66,411-00

The society also sells consumer goods through canteens. If the goods are procured from Port Blair, the price is increased by 9.38% of procurement price + freight normal coolie charges.

The society owns two ships of 1100 ton dead weight and for main land and inter-island movement respectively. The society runs a cinema hall. ~~The society runs a cinema hall.~~ The society keeps 3% of profits as welfare fund for village development, Nicobarese Social and Education foundation, scholarships, fund for providing medical facilities in mainland etc.

A study of the society has revealed the following important problems to be attended to immediately. (1) Even though the coverage is wide, the transport of goods between islands is very difficult as the society has a small fleet. The Nicobar Administration may run ships of their own for inter-island transport as a part of district transport system.

(2) In determining the purchase price of copra and betel nut, the commissioner or his nominee does not seem to play any important role and the procurement price fixation is left to the adhoc decisions of Boards.

(3) In respect of sale of copra and arecafruit in the main land by the society, they are sold to the nominees appointed by the Board, but not in open auction which would have fetched more profits. The trading may also be taken by Government organisations as copra has very good demand in the main land itself.

(4) In respect of sale of consumer goods, the essential commodities are not adequately made available to tribals.

The district administration may use these canteens for the distribution of essential commodities at rates fixed by Government and ensure timely replenishment of commodities. Since rains often disrupt the inter island transport and movement of goods, it is necessary to keep surplus stocks of commodities with each canteen.

(5) The society can also purchase fish, prawn from its members and export to the main land after acquiring the machinery to preserve them during transit.

(6) The presence of a non-official as Chief Executive Officer of a cooperative is in glaring contrast to the management pattern of many cooperatives where Government officials generally act as Chief Executive Officers because the cooperative is run with investments from members and Government but not private individuals. The vested interests in trade may be disadvantageous to tribals. But the very fact that the Lt. Governor has vast powers for regulating trade in notified areas, he can exercise these powers for the benefit of tribals while fixing the purchase price of copra and arecanut and sale price of consumer goods by the society.

MAMULA MATAI LTD. (M.M.L)

This society also has 15 village societies with a membership of 613 and share capital of Rs.3.84 lakhs. This society also runs on the same lines as EHL but covers the

Nanceowry group ^{of} islands. The particulars of trade in local produce is as follows :-

	1978-79 (Rs.Ps.)	1979-80 (Rs.Ps.)
1. Copra Purchases.	51,63,475.50	48,44,488.60
2. Copra sales.	66,92,332.67	109,19,060.94
3. Betel nut purchases.	3,34,464.00	4,24,021.00
4. Betelnut sales.	5,94,584.72	7,77,082.84
5. Gross profit on copra.	23,51,208.59	24,83,506.19
6. Gross profit or Betel nuts.	2,91,654.44	3,00,482.18

The net profit on sale of copra and betel nuts was Rs.14,39,220.81. But the net profit of the society was only Rs.4,96,669.88 of which only Rs.2,53,300.00 was passed on as dividend to members @ 10% on paid up share capital.

While the problems discussed in-case of ENL also hold good for MML., the following are the further problems identified.

(1) The profit from trade of copra should be calculated separately and passed on to tribals directly instead of linking with the losses in trade of consumer goods. This is possible when the Government meet expenditure on supply of commodities or subsidise the losses on their trade.

(2) The Government representative on the Board from Registrar's office does not seem to exert his position

BANKING

There are four commercial Bank Branches and Co-operative Bank in the district as given below :-

1. State Bank of India at Car Nicobar and Hancowry.
2. State Co-operative Bank - Campbell Bay.
3. Syndicate Bank - Campbell Bay.

The State Bank of India has been implementing the poverty line programmes but its impact is also limited as only 6 milch animals out of 17 programmed so far could be implemented.

INDUSTRIES

Industries development programme practically did not start in tribal inhabited areas. Some attempts were however made to train tribals for establishing industries but these also met with little success eventhough the industries programmes taken-up at Campbell Bay for settlers are not failures. The following are the training programmes taken-up for tribals in Nicobar District.

1. Food industries to produce bakery and Confectionary products, Vermicillies, Groundnut Cakes etc., at Car Nicobar.
2. Automobile servicing unit at Car Nicobar. Training-cum-production centres are also run at Car Nicobar as follows :-

1. TAILORING AND GARMENTS MAKING CENTRE

Ten women candidates in each batch are being trained with a stipend Rs.100/- per month for 12 months. The centre was setup in 1960, and so far 198 women were trained.

(2) WOOD WORKING AND BLACK-SMITHY CENTRE

Ten tribal candidates are being trained in each batch for a period of 18 months with a stipend of Rs.100/- The centre was setup during 1962-63 and so far trained 61 candidates.

(3) PILOT PROJECT AND DEMONSTRATION CENTRE IN COIR PRODUCTS

The tribal trainees are paid a stipend of Rs.1200/- per year @ Rs.100/- per month. The centre was established in 1977 and the training programme was started on 9.7.1980 and so far 20 persons were trained.

Information furnished by Director of Industries shows that no tribal has so far availed the facility of supply of improved tools on subsidy basis nor the State Aid for establishing industries. The advance training in Handicrafts in Allepy in Kerala was availed by only one tribal and the scheme of marketing assistance through a small Emporium at Car Nicobar also did not so far start. The reasons are lack of followup from Government and also lack of opportunities in the villages for the trained because of peculiar social organisation.

Processing industries with locally available raw-material were not attempted so far.

FORESTRY PROGRAMMES

The forestry programmes are managed by Forest Deptt; and Forest and Plantation Development Corporation.

The main activities of these two agencies are :-

- (i) Management of forests on a scientific and systematic manner, progressively increasing production and sale of industrial wood, fire-wood and other forest produce.
- (ii) Raising of plantations of economically important species like teak, padauk, soft-wood, bamboos and canes.
- (iii) Regeneration of forest areas through various silvi-cultural methods as per the working plans.
- (iv) Maintenance and improvement of the forest cover over the land mass in the interest of soil and water conservation, regulation of stream flow and checking of erosion and
- (v) Conservation and Development of wild life in the territory.

The timber extraction is done departmentally or by Corporation through contractors for the department, by private agencies on payment of royalty for the produce collected.

The tribals involvement or direct benefit accruing to the tribals from these operations is almost nil. Mostly the work is done by imported labour.

The Forest and Plantation Development Corporation's activities are mostly concentrated in Little Andaman where a project for culturivation of Red Oil Palm is under implementation. But the Nicobar Islands are not covered by any special programmes.

The Forest department has also taken-up 600 ^{Hect} Ha of Rubber Plantation in Katchal Island and a Rubber processing plant at Midera village in the same island.

REHABILITATION PROJECT

In order to relieve population pressure in Car Nicobar Island, the Union Territory Administration has rehabilitated 160 Nicobar families in 1970 in Little

Andaman at Harbinder bay. These tribals are mostly from Car Nicobar Island. A Primary school, a Balwadi, 7 drinking water wells and 1000 acres of coconut plantation are under implementation. About 500 Acs. of fully developed plantation was already allotted to the tribals settled in the colony. Roads, and Electricity were also provided. Since Nicobarese are habituated to migrate to other islands for settlements ^{ements} and that they are also hard-working, the scheme became a success. Similar schemes are proposed in other islands but it was informed that such schemes cannot be taken-up in view of the Forest Act of 1980 which prohibits excising of any forests. However, a relaxation can be given for growing plantation crops, especially coconut along the sea coast without disturbing the forests and permit tribals to settle near plantation area.

EDUCATION

Education is one of the schemes which met with considerable success among Nicobarese. The favourable atmosphere was created by the missionary activity of Bishop, Richardson, the legendary Nicobares. ^{while} ~~what~~ pre-propagating Christianity, the education and health programmes were also taken-up by the missionaries. There are six primary schools run by missionaries in Car Nicobar Island. The Government have also started a number of educational institutions and provided incentives to tribal students. The cumulative achievement is reflected in literacy rates during 1981 census.

The growth of literacy in Nicobar Islands is ,
as follows :-

S.No.	Tahsil.	Literacy Rate		% Increase
		1971	1981	
1.	Car Nicobar.	24.43	39.92	63.41
2.	Nan Cowry	25.24	37.85	49.96

The literacy rate in the Nicobar Islands is more than the All India average of 36.17% during 1981 census period.

The education programmes are being implemented by Education Department and Tribal Welfare Department.

There are 2 pre-primary schools, 6 Middle schools, 3 Secondary schools and one senior secondary school in the district. For college education, the students have to go to Port Blair or Main land. The enrolment of Scheduled Tribes during 1983-84 is as follows :-

S.No.	Class.	Enrolment (1983-84)
1.	Pre Primary	68
2.	Primary	1986
3.	Middle school	948
4.	Secondary	943
5.	Senior Secondary.	378

The enrolment of Scheduled Tribes in Primary Schools is 66.20 to the estimated total school-age children (3000) in ~~that~~ ^{that} group. The No. of students in Middle and Secondary Classes, put together, is almost equal to those in primary classes which means that the dropouts are minimum. But after Secondary education, there is a heavy dropouts as the number of students in Senior secondary are nearly 1/3 of students in secondary classes.

There are seven tribal students pursuing college education and one of them is a girl student.

The Degree college at Port Blair is the only Degree College in the Union Territory and it is affiliated to Punjab University, Chandigarh. The College provides facilities for Degree courses in Humanities, Sciences and Commerce besides Post-Graduate Courses in English Literature and Political Science.

The medium of instruction in all Government schools is Hindi.

There are two hostels attached to Higher Secondary School at Car Nicobar and High School at Champin with a boarder strength of 61.

The following incentives are provided to Scheduled Tribe students.

1. Exemption from payment of tuition fee upto senior secondary stage for all students.
2. Free midday meals to all children upto Class-VIII.

3. Free Travel concession to students in Middle and Higher Secondary Classes attending schools by bus, or ferry or both if their place of stay is beyond 4 kms. from school.
4. Free distribution of text books to students upto senior secondary if their parent's income is less than Rs.4,000/- per year.
5. One set of uniforms for students whose parents income is less than Rs.2500/- per year,
6. Boarding grant @ Rs.60/-per month for school children and Rs.75/-p.m. for college students. These amounts are matched by grant of Rs.20/- p.m. per student provided by Tribal Welfare Deptt;
7. Post-higher secondary scholarships on Government of India pattern and
8. Merit Scholarships to students pursuing higher education in mainland.

The expenditure during 1982-83 by Education Deptt;

is as follows :-

S.No.	Item.	Expenditure(Rs.in lakhs)	
		Plan	Non-Plan
1.	Midday meal	55.00	125.00
2.	Scholarship & stipend	23.00	26.00
3.	Free Uniform.	6.50	0.50
4.	Free travel concessions.	11.0	-
5.	Free stationary and text books.	103.0	-
6.	Merit scholarships.	5.5	-
7.	Attendance scholarships.	300.00	-
8.	Printing of question papers.	6.5	-
Total ..		510.5	151.50

Detailed discussions were held with Nicobarese Captains, some teachers and students on the policy and performance of education schemes in the Islands. Some of the suggestions given by them are as follows and merit consideration.

1. The most important issue raised was about non-suitability of Hindi as medium of instruction. All of them unanimously desired education, with English medium. In their opinion, the English medium education has better prospects and they strongly believe that Late Bishop Richardson succeeded in many fields because of his knowledge of English. They are also sure that the English medium education is available to children of officials at Port Blair while the same is not available to Nicobarese children in Nicobar Islands. Some of them even favoured education in primary school level in Nicobarese dialect which was already made popular with Roman script by late Bishop Richardson.

2. In most of the schools, Mathematics and Science are not taught on the plea that these teachers are not available. There are a good number of Nicobarese bright boys securing higher marks who want to study Engineering or Medicine for which they have to opt for mathematics and Sciences. This could not be done due to the above reason.

3. Because of lesser frequency of ships plying from mainland and inter-island, it is very difficult for teachers to return in time after holidays. In addition, there are a number of vacancies of teachers.

4. Percentage of dropouts is high after 7th and 8th, especially among girls. Special coaching classes are to be conducted. In Car Nicobar Island, there is special

bus facility for students going home after the school. But the students attending any special classes have to go home by walk or by bicycle in late hours which the girls do not want to do.

5. Nicobarese preference for higher education in the main land is for southern states mainly in Tamilnadu, and Pondichery because of lesser distance, availability of ships and also traditional contacts in trade with Madras etc., Calcutta or West Bengal is not preferred because the Nicobarese have to change their ship at Port Blair, which is tedious and time taking. Moreover, West Bengal is considered to be a disturbed state by the Nicobarese in comparison to the relatively peaceful political and educational atmosphere in Tamil Nadu and Pondichery. The present affiliation of College to Punjab University is ridiculed by tribal leaders in view of the geographical distance.

6. With the Defence establishments coming up very fast in these islands, there is likelihood of establishment of educational and medical and health Institutions of a higher order. Nicobarese want reservation of seats in educational institutions and also extension of medical facilities to tribals.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

For attending to the medical and health needs of Nicobarese in the Island, the following institutions are started :-

S.No.	Institution.	Daily Average Attendance	
		Inpatients	Outpatients
1.	Civil Hospital (Car Nicobar)	115	218
2.	P.H.C. Katchal	2	96
3.	West Bay Dispensary	-	23
4.	Lepathy Dispensary	-	82
5.	Arong Dispensary	-	28
6.	Terressa Dispensary	-	13
7.	Pilemilow Dispensary	-	18
8.	Champia Dispensary	-	10
9.	Chowra Dispensary	-	14
10.	Kendul Dispensary	-	12
11.	Pillewbhabi Dispensary	-	12
12.	Civil Hospital, Nancowry	36	56

The number of beds available in the hospitals and Primary Health Centres are as follows :-

S.No.	Institutions	Beds available
1.	Civil Hospital, Car Nicobar	94
2.	Civil Hospital, Nancowry	42
3.	Civil Hospital, Campbell Bay	10
4.	Primary Health Centre, Katchal	10
Total		156

One redeeming feature of the medical institutions is that majority of the posts of medical officers, compounders and supporting staff are not vacant. However, the notable vacancies are that of anaesthetist at Car Nicobar Hospital and Lady Medical officer at Nancowry Hospital.

Discussions with Doctors, Tribal leaders and some patients revealed the following important problems;

1. In the civil hospital at Car Nicobar, the post of Anaesthetist is vacant for a long period. Eventhough there is a surgeon, doctor, supporting staff and an operation theater, no case of surgery could be attended to due to the absence of anaesthetist. Even small cases have to be referred to Port Blair. Lack of frequent inter-island transport facilities especially during rainy season made, things worse. Patients in serious health conditions are to be left to their fate.
2. Lifesaving drugs are always in short supply in hospitals.
3. The dispensaries ^{administered} by compounders and in Islands where there are no Civil Hospitals, the dispensaries may have to be manned by qualified Medical officers.
4. Native medicines and magic is still very popular.
5. Certain pockets in the Islands are not covered by any medical facilities.
6. The common diseases with which tribals are suffering are Malaria, T.B., and Rheumatic fever. A large percentage of deaths are reported due to respiratory diseases, dysentery and Diarrhoea, Malaria and injuries.

MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE

The special nutrition programme for children and pregnant and lactating mothers is being implemented by three agencies namely; (1) State Social Welfare Advisory Board (2) Women Welfare Deptt; through ICDS Project and (3) Tribal Welfare Deptt; through Block Development Officers.

It was seen that in some cases all the three programmes are being run in the same village simultaneously leading to confusion and extra expenditure on staff. Under ICDS however, health coverage is also ensured while the other two programmes are only meant for providing supplementary nutrition to children up to six years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers. On visits to these centres in Areng, Tamalee and Mis villages, on 21st and 22nd April, 1984, it was found that the effective strength is around 60% off the sanctioned strength, and children are not given milk, snacks etc., on the plea that stocks are not available. There is urgent need for amalgamating the SNP with ICDS and entrusting a single agency to take care of the entire programme.

The details of ICDS programme are as follows :-

The ICDS programme was introduced in the month of December, 1979 to provide the following package of services

1. Supplementary Nutrition.
2. Immunisation.
3. Health check-up.

4. Referral services.
5. Nutrition and health education and
6. Non formal education.

There are 31 Anganwadi centres in the following three Islands as given below :-

1. Car Nicobar	..	18
2. Katchal	..	6
3. Great Nicobar	..	7
		- - - -
Total	..	31
		- - - -

The total population covered is 30,500 living in 159 villages. However, the centres in Great Nicobar Island cover only non-tribal population.

The following immunization programme was carried out in the Car Nicobar Island after the formation of ICDS.

	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose	Booster Dose
1. T.T.	180	78	3	82
2. D.P.T.	315	351	150	100
3. Oral Polio	300	647	209	183
4. D.T. Drops.	78	178	nil	nil

Health check-up of children, Pre-natal and Post-natal care of mothers is also taken up Nutrition and health Education scheme is under implementation.

The budget allocation and expenditure is as follows:-

S.No.	Year.	Budget Allocation. Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1.	1979-80	1,45,000.00	81,336.50
2.	1980-81	1,55,700.00	1,36,005.00
3.	1981-82	2,28,800.00	1,83,403.30
4.	1982-83	2,77,661.00	1,83,992.00

So far, the following beneficiaries have been covered.

<u>CHILDREN</u>		<u>Nos</u>
1.	Below 3 years	1600
2.	3 to 5 years	952
Total		2552

<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>Nos</u>
1.	Pregnant	341
2.	Nursing	569
Total		910

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

The programme of drinking water supply is taken up in almost all inhabited islands and work is completed in a number of cases.

The works so far taken-up and completed included piped water supply and construction of ring wells is as follows: Two works for piped water supply have been completed while 10 other works are under progress. Out of 53 wells taken-up, 28 have been completed and others are under progress. Eight works are proposed to be taken-up. The expenditure and progress on each scheme is annexure.

COMMUNICATIONS

For inter-island transport, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is running four ships from ^{part} Blair. The ships going and coming from Madras touch Car Nicobar Island. There are some roads for intra-island transport and buses are plying mainly in Car Nicobar Island. The Police Department has an extensive radio network of their own which is also allowed to be used by civilians in case of emergency.

Telephone and Telegraph facilities are also available. The details are as follows :-

ROADS

The road length in the islands is as follows :-

S.No.	Region.	Road Length (kms)
1.	<u>Car Nicobar</u>	45
	(a) Circular Road	15
	(b) Other roads	
2.	<u>Katchal</u>	23
	(a) Other roads	
	Total	68

POSTAL AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES

The following facilities are available;

S.No.	Facility.	Nos.	Govt.	Private.	Extension
1.	Post Offices.	4	-	-	-
2.	Branch Offices.	7	-	-	-
3.	Letter Boxes.	28	-	-	-
4.	<u>Telephone facility</u>		40	4	3
	(a) Car Nicobar		19	1	
	(b) Nan Coury				

While a message can now reach almost all important places in the Islands either through telephone or police radio, it is extremely difficult to reach places physically because of poor inter - island shipping transport system. Transporting sick persons and travel of relatives to reach sick persons in other islands or mainland in time is very often a futile exercise. There is every need to improve the transport system and the state of uncertainty should be minimised. While the transport system is very bad, the tribals, especially in Car Nicobar have been opposing the construction of Jathi for facilitating to bigger ships to anchor. This is because of their present experience that the outsiders are freely commuting the islands inspite of restrictions of Law. When the regular Jathi is constructed the islands may become a through fare.

ELECTRICITY:

Electricity is being generated with the help of generators operated by diesel oil. The installed capacity, generation and consumption is as follows:-

S.No.	Island.	Installed capacity on 31/12/82.	Units generated from April to Nov., 1982 (KWH)	Units consumed Nov., 1982 (KWH)
1.	Car Nicobar.	440	3,59,163	313434
2.	Nancowry (Kamorta)	48	40,563	38087
3.	Katchal	24	25,428	23924
	Total ..	512	4,25,154	3,75,455

The domestic and commercial consumption is more than any other category of consumption. The details are as follows :-

CATEGORY WISE CONSUMPTION FROM APRIL TO NOV., 1982

S.No.	Category.	Car Nicobar Island.	Kamorta Island.	Katchal Island.	Total.
1.	Domestic	1,38,984	22,303	13,143	1,74,430
2.	Commercial	1,23,030	12,795	7,610	1,43,435
3.	Industrial	11,991	-	-	11,991
4.	Street light	17,783	2,929	3,065	23,777
5.	Village water supply.	14,664	-	-	14,664
6.	Agriculture Pumps.	-	-	-	-
7.	Temporary connection.	6,982	60	116	7,158
	Total	3,13,434	38,087	23,934	3,75,455

The following villages have been electrified as on April, 1983.

(A) Car Nicobar Island: (400 KW capacity generator)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nalacca | 8. Small Lapathy. |
| 2. Fuku | 9. Kinmai. |
| 3. Tamalee | 10. Mus. |
| 4. Kinukh | 11. Titop. |
| 5. Tapining | 12. Savai. |
| 6. Chukchuchi | 13. Kakana. |
| 7. Big Lapathy. | |

(B) Katchal (50 KW + 24 KW capacity generators)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. East Bay. | 2. Kappanga | 3. Kuppinga |
| 4. Mellaera | 5. Malopia | |

(C) Kamorta: (24 KW + 24 KW capacity Generators)

1. Kamorta.

(H) Campbell Bay: (80 KW + 80 KW + 24 KW + 24 KW capacity Generators)

1. Campbell Bay
2. Magarnaalla.
3. Govindapuram.

Altogether, 22 villages have been electrified.

Proposals to electrify Pilmale island, Chowra Island and Champin Island were approved by Planning Commission but could not ^{be} implemented due to lack of transport facility, site etc.

OTHER IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS

The other important institutions existing in the Islands are the observatory of ISRO in Car Nicobar, Yatrik project of border Roads Organisation in Great Nicobar and Defence establishments in various islands.

PRESENT LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

Having enumerated various development activities taken-up in the Islands, the present levels of development are measured in terms of (i) no. of families below poverty line as per survey by the Planning Deptt; of Andaman and Nicobar Administration and (ii) the levels in terms of development facilities available per unit population.

POVERTY LINE SURVEY

On the instructions of Government of India a poverty line survey was conducted by Planning Department Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration to identify families living below poverty line i.e., an income of less than Rs.3,500/- so as to take-up programmes that enable them to cross the poverty line. Some serious doubts arise about the identi-

fication of families living below poverty line by their income. As already discussed in detail, the tribals consume lot of sea foods, coconut etc., and sell only small quantity of copra and arecanut to the co-operative societies. Even the income derived from the sales of copra and arecanut is taken by the village head. As such, the family income criteria is a little deceptive. A survey of caloric intake would have been more useful since in this community the money economy has very little relevance to its day to day life.

The details of data collected in the survey are, however, as follows :-

The survey was conducted in 1982 and covered only the Nicobarese in all the 15 villages in Car Nicobar Island, all 12 villages in Teressa Island, 23 villages in Katchal Island, 11 villages in Great Nicobar Island and Haribinderbay settlement in Little Andaman Island. Some areas could not be covered due to inaccessibility.

Altogether 1937 households were surveyed and the distribution of households as per estimated income is as follows :-

S.No.	Island.	Upto Rs. 3500/-		Rs. 3501/-		Rs. 6000		Total House holds
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
		261	20.2	318	24.6	713	55.2	1292
1.	Car Nicobar.	40	15.7	102	40.2	112	54.1	254
2.	Katchal.	84	41.6	57	28.2	61	30.2	202
3.	Teressa.	2	3.3	11	13.7	48	79.0	59
4.	Nan Cowry	33	73.0	11	25.0	nil	-	44
5.	Great Nicobar	1	1.5	16	24.2	49	74.3	66
6.	Little Andaman (Harbinder Bay)							
		421	100.00	532	100.00	984	100.00	1937
			(27.5)		(50.8)		(100.00)	

421 families constituting 21.7% of total households surveyed are having an income less than Rs.3,500/- per year. They have to be treated as living below poverty line as per the survey.

OTHER INDICATORS:

The following are the comparative levels of development in Nicobar district compared to Union Territory as a whole:

S.No.	Indicator.	Nicobars Dist.	Union Territory.
1.	Density of population (persons per sq.km)	48	23
2.	Percentage of Tribal population.	82	16
3.	Percentage of agri.workers to total working force.	NA	NA
4.	Gross value of arecanut produced per acre.	NA	NA
5.	Percentage of Electrified villages.	13.33	28
6.	Length in kms. of surface road per 100 sq.kms. of area.	13.10	8
7.	Length of surface road per lakh of population (kms)	44	35
8.	Total Literacy.	38.91	51.27
9.	Female Literacy.	NA	41.85
10.	Male Literacy.	NA	58.44
11.	Percentage of Urban Population to total population.	nil	26
12.	Percentage of area under plantation to total geographical area.	46.55	NA
13.	Percentage of enrolment in schools in the 6-11 years age group.	66.20	68
14.	Percentage of enclosement forest area to total geographical area.	33	86
15.	No. of educational institutions per lakh of population.	24	100
	No. of hospital beds per lakh of population.	33	300

421 families constituting 11.7% of total households surveyed are having an income less than Rs.3,500/- per year. They have to be treated as living below poverty line as per the survey.

OTHER INDICATORS:

The following are the comparative levels of development in Nicobar district compared to Union Territory as a whole:

S.No.	Indicator.	Nicobars Dist.	Union Territory.
1.	Density of population (persons per sq.km)	48	23
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3.	Percentage of agri.workers to total working force.	NA	NA
4.	Gross value of arecanut produced per acre.	NA	NA
5.	Percentage of Electrified villages.	13.33	28
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14.	Percentage of encroachment forest area to total geographical area.	33	86
15.	No.of educational institutions per lakh of population.	24	100
	No.of hospital beds per lakh of population.	33	300

1.	2.	3.	4.
16.No.of Doctors per lakh of population.		3	40
17.No.of post offices per lakh of population.		6	41
18.Percentage employed in Govt. or Quasi Govt., organisations to total population.		NA	15
19.Average population covered by a Primary Marketing co.operative.		1000	704
20.Per capita income(current prices) 1982-83.		Rs.1,095/-	NA

CHAPTER - IV

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The existing administrative infrastructure is already discussed in the Review Chapter. Since the entire district is mostly tribal, the existing administrative set-up could be suitably ^{re}organised to implement the normal district programmes of which tribals have a share plus special tribal programmes. However, with the starting of harbours, export of forest wood, settlement of non-tribals in some Islands etc., the district administration has to cater to the needs of non-tribal settlers who are more vocal than tribals. Therefore, there is need to have a separate project Director for implementing the programmes and coordinate the programmes meant for tribals.

An Integrated Tribal Development Agency with a Governing Body may be created with Project Officer as the Member Secretary, the District Magistrate as the Chairman with all developmental heads of departments Councillors of the area and Chief Captain and 2nd Captain as the members. The Governing Body ^{prepares} ~~prepares~~ the action plans each year and get the approval of the U.T. Administration. It meets once in three months to review the progress and also discusses the important issues relating to the tribal welfare.

The Project Officer will be directly held responsible for implementing family oriented programmes for which all funds of the district and U.T. Central assistance

from Government of India will be released. He ^oCoordinates the activities of all development departments. Since the District Magistrate is the Chairman, the review will be done by the District Magistrate.

The Project Officer will be empowered to sanction any scheme costing Rs.1 lakh, the District Magistrate Rs.5 lakhs and the Governing Body can sanction-up to Rs.20 lakhs.

The Block Development Officers will be brought under the administrative control of Project Officer and he will be of a rank above them and below the district magistrate. All the programmes will be implemented through them.

The Project Officer will be provided with a small office with required secretarial staff to be decided by the Union Territory. The total cost on staff shall not exceed 5% of the total cost of schemes implemented by I.T.D.A.

The second important function of Project Officer is to implement the Protective Regulations. If this aspect is not taken care of properly, especially in the field of restricting in the migration of outsiders in to the ^{islands} islands, the tribal economy will be endangered.

PLAN IN OUT-LINE

The Integrated Tribal Development Plan for the Nicobar district embodies the following programmes.

HORTICULTURE

Under Horticulture it is proposed to take-up the following schemes.

(1) Survey and settlement: There is no concept of individual property among the tribals. The traditional leaders/captains organize production, marketing and distribution of the produce. Taking advantage of this tradition, the leaders are accumulating wealth and the gap in economic status between the traditional village heads and other families is widening and leading to a stage of frustration among the younger generation. In order to avert further worsening of this situation, the immediate task is to take up survey and settlement operations and distribution of existing plantation areas equally among all the tribal families.

(ii) Rehabilitation of Nicobarese in other islands:

In order to relieve the burden of over population in Nicobar Islands, it is proposed to settle and rehabilitate some of the families (many are willing to migrate) in islands where there is lesser population such as Bompeka, Pilemillo, Kamul, Tillachung etc.. This rehabilitation could be taken-up on the lines of the programme already

CHAPTER - V

PLAN IN OUT-LINE

The Integrated Tribal Development Plan for the Nicobar district embodies the following programmes.

HORTICULTURE

Under Horticulture it is proposed to take-up the following schemes.

(i) Survey and settlement: There is no concept of individual property among the tribals. The traditional leaders/captains organize production, marketing and distribution of the produce. Taking advantage of this tradition, the leaders are accumulating wealth and the gap in economic status between the traditional village heads and other families ^{is} widening and leading to a stage of frustration among the younger generation. In order to avert further worsening of this situation, the immediate task is to take up survey and settlement operations and distribution of existing plantation areas equally among all the tribal families.

(ii) Rehabilitation of Nicobarese in other islands:

In order to relieve the burden of over population in Nicobar Islands, it is proposed to settle and rehabilitate some of the families (many are willing to migrate) in islands where there is lesser population such as Bempeka, Pilemillo, Kamul, Tillachough etc., This rehabilitation could be taken-up on the lines of the programme already

to the beneficiaries to take-up the programme and the extension agency will be in constant touch with the beneficiaries to make them adopt the new programmes.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Under Animal Husbandry Programme the following schemes are proposed to improve the animal wealth and nutritional status of tribals.

(i) Increasing the bird and animal strength in forests:

It is proposed to leave black pigs and piglings, coloured hens and cocks in forests in different islands, so that they could multiply in large numbers to be hunted by tribals.

(ii) Establishment of Piggery, Goat development and Poultry farms:

The Nicobarese relish pork and Goat meat. Hence, it is proposed to establish 2 Piggery farms and 2 Goat development farms to rear pigs and goats and distribute the progeny among the tribals. It is also proposed to establish two poultry farms of 200 birds each. The meat and eggs produced in these farms are to be used for consumption by tribals and distribution to children and pregnant and nursing mothers through Mother & Child Care Centres.

(iii) Control of Ranikhet disease

It is proposed to protect existing 2 lakhs birds from the Ranikhet disease during the plan period @ 40,000 per year.

(iv) Training of tribals

Training Programme envisages sending of tribals to Anand (Gujarat) and give them training in Scientific management of Livestock like Cattle, Poultry, Piggery etc; It is proposed to train 125 tribals during the plan period and these will be model for other tribals.

(v) Establishment of key village units

It is proposed to establish Key village units at 3 villages in order to upgrade the Non-discript cattle population and also to increase milk production.

(vi) Establishment of veterinary Institutions

The plan envisages to establish four Minor Veterinary dispensaries and one Mobile Veterinary Dispensary to improve the Veterinary coverage.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

For Fisheries development during the plan period, schemes such as training of tribals in mechanized fishing, supply of mechanized boats, setting-up of deep freezer, cold storage plant, dehydration plant and fish markets at Can Nicobar, Little Andaman, Katchal, Nancowry and Camp bell Bay.

ELECTRIFICATION

Under electrification programme, it is proposed to augment the D.G.capacity of the existing power houses and establishment of two power houses and electrification of some tribal villages.

COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to lay 65 kms of Road in various islands and is also suggested that a sub-post office may be established in all the islands, communication of each important messages through wireless is essential as sending message itself takes lot of time in view of poor inter-island transport system. As the existing inter and intra-island communication ~~facilities~~ facilities are meagre and it is a problem for movement of people in case of emergency.

INDUSTRIES

Under Industries development, it is proposed to start schemes such as Advance training in handicrafts, Reorganisation of cottage industries enterprise, Smithy, Sheetmetal and electroplating training, Establishment of Coir and Rubber based industrial estate at Katchal, training centre in Black smithy and sheetmetal works at Nicobar and Training centre in shell craft at Car-Nicobar etc.

EDUCATION

Interviews with students, dropouts and parents revealed that they have many aspiration for higher education and there is immense potentiality to transform the Nicobarese society into a technologically equipped self-reliant one. Hence, the plan envisages the following schemes for their educational development.

- (i) Additional enrolment and opening of additional sections at primary and secondary levels.
- (ii) Opening of new primary schools and Ashram Schools.
- (iii) Opening of middle and secondary schools.
- (iv) Adult Education and vocational education.
- (v) Opening of Art and culture centres.
- (vi) Appointment of more teachers especially to teach Maths and Science subjects.
- (vii) Additional incentive scholarships to students.
- (viii) Pre-examination training.
- (ix) Higher education in islands and mainland (especially technical and professional education).

MEDICAL & HEALTH

It is observed that the existing Dispensaries are manned ^{only} by compounders, there is high incidence of T.B. and respiratory ^{while many communicable diseases} also prevalent in the islands. In addition to these, the existing No. of dispensaries are inadequate to cater to the medical needs of the entire population. Hence, it is proposed to post Medical Officers to all the dispensaries to construct staff quarters, to establish a 10 bedded T.B. Ward, at Civil Hospital Car-Nicobar, opening of new dispensaries and establishment of preventive Medicine Unit for propagating health and hygiene among the tribals.

The total funds required for the implementation of the above proposals works out to Rs.1655.639 lakhs and the scheme-wise financial requirements and physical targets are as follows:-

DEVELOPMENT INPUTS

The above describes development inputs are only meant for filling-up some gaps in infrastructure and for promoting human resource development. But most important aspect is that the land and sea resources (which is abundant) on which the population is depending has to be developed and all the tribals should have equal share in development. Otherwise, there is a danger of further cornering of benefits by the ruling strata of the society.

STATEMENT SHOWING PHYSICAL TARGETS AND FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS UNDER DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES FOR VII PLAN PERIOD

S.No.	Programme/Scheme.	Phy.Targets.	Financial allocations (Rs.lakhs)
I. <u>HORTICULTURE</u>			20.00
1.	Survey & Settlement	-	200.00
2.	Rehabilitation of Car-Nicobarese in other islands	-	50.00
3.	Plantations:	-	
	(a) Development of existing plantations	-	
	(b) <u>Development of new plantations</u>		
	i) Cultivation of pandanus	900 acres	1.80
	ii) Fruit plantations.	1000 Hects	4.00
	iii) Coconut & precanut plantations.	10000 Hects	500.00
	iv) Cultivation of Tobacco	5000 tribals	5.00
	v) Cultivation of fruit plants in backyards	1000 patches	1.00
	vi) Vegetable cultivation.	400 acres	10.00
	vii) Training programmes.	100 trg.progn.	3.00
	Sub-total		794.80

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.	Increasing the Bird & Animal strength in the forests;		2.00
	(i) Supply of pigs.	1000 Nos.	2.50
	(ii) -do- piglings	5000 Nos.	2.00
	(iii) -do- Cocks & Hens	10,000 Nos.	

	3.	4.
1. Establishment of piggery forms.	2 Nos.	15.00
2. Goat Dev. forms.	2 Nos.	10.00
3. Poultry forms.	2 Nos.	24.70
4. Control of Ranikhet disease	125 tribals	1.50
5. Training of tribals.	3 units	2.50
6. Estt., of key village units.	4 Instn.	9.40
7. Estt., of Veterinary Institutions.	1 Nos.	15.00
8. Estt., of M.V.Ds.		8.20
9. Sub-total		92.80

III. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

1. Training in fisheries.		1.75
2. Supply of E.F.R.		2.25
3. Supply of Mechanised boats.		20.40
4. Strengthening of Dept.		2.20
5. Setting-up of deep frequently cold storage.		2.50
6. Setting-up of Dehydration plant.	1 Nos.	0.50
7. Setting-up of Fish markets.	5 Nos.	1.00
Sub-total		30.60

IV. ELECTRICITY

1. Augmentation of D.G. capacity at Kamorta.		60.00
2. Augmentation of D.G. capacity at East Bay, Katchal		35.00
3. Estt., of powerhouse at Champian - Nancowry		8.00
4. Augmentation of D.G. capacity at Carnicobar power house.		50.00
5. Augmentation of D.G. capacity at Campbell Bay power house and Electrification of villages.		60.00
6. Estt., of power house and Electrification of tribal villages.		25.00
Sub-total		238.00

V. COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

1. Inter Island Road construction by public works department.	65 kms.	390.00
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VI. INDUSTRIES

1. Distribution of improved tools and machines on 33 1/3 subsidy basis.		0.302
2. State aid to Industries.		3.000
3. Advance training in Handicrafts and other industrial products.		0.150

1.	2.	3.	4.
4. Pilot project & demonstration centres at Car-Nicobar			5.694
5. Strengthening of industries dept;			1.107
6. Reorganisation of cottage industries emporium.			1.480
7. Motivational and other programmes.			0.350
8. Training in smithy, sheet metal & Electroplating works.			1.200
9. E.D. Training programme for Educated Un-employed.			3.500
10. Estt., of a nucleus project at Katchal			11.000
11. Estt. of a training centre in Coir products at Aroeng			9.926
12. Estt. of a Coir & Rubber based Industrial Estate at Katchal			21.000
13. Estt. of a training centre in Suxam Black-smithy and sheet metal work at Car Nicobar			15.000
14. Estt. of a shell craft training centre at Car Nicobar			13.500
		Sub-total	87.209
			209.00

VII. EDUCATION

VIII. MEDICAL & HEALTH

1. Posting of Medical officers in each of the 9 existing dispensaries and construction of M.Os quarters.			6.60
2. Estt., of 10 bedded T.B. ward at Civil Hospital, Car Nicobar	3 Nos.		7.00
3. Estt. of Dispensaries Social & Preventive Medicine unit	1 Nos.		7.20
4. -do- at Car Nicobar	1		3.85
		Sub-total	24.05

GRAND TOTAL 1656.659

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CHAPTER - VI

HORTICULTURE

In Nicobar Islands, the Plantation crops play a very important role in the diet and economy of Nicobarese. Settled agriculture does not exist but vegetables and fruit crops are raised by Nicobarese in the b ^{yards} ~~chytars~~. The Department of Agriculture also have been introducing cultivation of coconut, Arecanut, fruit plants, vegetables apices etc. A detailed discussion of the schemes taken-up so far has been made in the Chapter - 3.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The most important and immediate action to be taken is conducting of survey and settlement operations. The extent of area under different crops and further area available for taking-up any programme is not known. Moreover the land crops and domesticated animals are conjointly belonged to the 'Ramage' with mapati, the traditional head organising the production, marketing and distribution of the produce. When tradition was at its command, the traditional leader was looking after the welfare of the Kingroup and all the members have equal right over the property of lineage. With the opening of Islands, for four-side contact the money economy has stopped in. Most of the traditional village heads slowly became the captains, presidents of cooperative societies. As a result of their contact with outsiders, the leaders started accumulating personal wealth, some tribals informed that proceeds from sale of Copra,

Areca nut etc., are often cornered by the village heads. The Gulf in economic status between village heads and other populations is widening and a state of frustration is brewing up among the members of younger generation who are also literate and have knowledge about outside societies and their personal and family property systems.

To avoid this problem the survey may be completed in one year in Car Nicobar and entire Islands within two years. After the survey is completed the entire area under existing plantations should be equally distributed between different families. For this purpose a family may be defined as comprising of a man, his wife and un-married children i.e., nuclear family. Simultaneously a programme to train tribals for maintaining plantations on scientific lines has to be taken-up. The other areas suitable for plantation have to be identified and distributed to land-less families by taking-up plantation in those areas. Other schemes like Piggery poultry have to be taken-up to support incomes. The details of the schemes will be discussed separately.

An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is tentatively proposed for this purpose.

REHABILITATION OF NICOBARESE IN OTHER ISLANDS

Nicobarese have a traditional habit of migrating to other islands when there is strain on resources in one island due to over-population. To relieve the burden of over population to some extent the Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1970 have settled 160 families

from Car Nicobar Islands in little Andaman Island at Harbinder Bay as part of a larger rehabilitation programme of Government of India under which about 350 Bengali families also were settled. The programme provided to be a successful one as the new settlement was organised by the committee only in the manner liked by them, while the finances were provided by the Administration. This programme could be extended to other islands also as the tribals from Car Nicobar expressed their desire to migrate to other islands. The least populated islands like Bompeka, Pulomilli, Kendul, Tillachough etc. could be prospective islands for rehabilitation.

Discussions held with Chief Secretary and other officials of Andaman & Nicobar Administration on this issue have revealed that the Administration is also in favour of extending this scheme but for the Forest Act, 1980 which prohibits clearance of forests for any purpose. Since settlement of families involves clearance of forests for habitation area, plantation programme and other programmes, the rehabilitation programme could not be taken-up. However, the Government of India have to be requested to exempt some areas in certain islands for establishing colonies. Since the colonies will be taken-up near sea there will be little forests that will be destroyed. Moreover, since the plantation programme will be taken-up, the

loss to the forests to be minimum. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed tentatively.

PLANTATION PROGRAMMES

Since plantations are very important in tribal economy, the programme under plantations is proposed to be taken-up in two ways i.e., (i) development of existing plantations and (ii) taking-up new plantations.

(i) Development of Existing Plantation

The existing plantations are not taken care of by the tribals. Since it is a natural growth, what ever may be the quantity of yield it is collected. Moreover, the produce available from coconut and arecanut plantations is surplus, because of availability of extensive areas under these plantation crops. The present estimated yield is 50 to 60 coconuts per plant per year compared to the normal yield of 300 coconuts from a properly maintained tree in these geo-climatic conditions.

It, is therefore, proposed to develop 50,000 Hec. of plantations in the next five years @ 10,000 Hec. per year. The operations include clearing of bushes, maintenance of minimum distance required between plants, fencing the plants with thorns etc., to save them from ^{gaurrels} ~~requirements~~ and other operations etc., required for healthy growth of trees.

At the estimated expenditure of Rs.100/- per hectare an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is needed for improving the plantations existing in about 50,000 Hects. The community has to be involved in this exercise so that the tribals may own the programme. The N.R.E.P. funds can be utilized.

The details of estimated cost are as follows :-

	<u>Cost per 5 acres (Rs)</u>	
1. Irrigation well	15,000	
2. Land development	2,000	
3. Supply of seed, fertilizers etc.,	500	
	--- --	
Total	17,500	OR Rs.2500 per acre.
	--- --	

Total amount required for 400 acres = Rs.10.00 lakhs.

The marketing has to be done through E.M.L or H.M.L, which already have outlets in almost all islands. It can also arrange sale by using the shipping service of Andaman & Nicobar Administration. But as per the present indications, this problem arises only in distant future when there is surplus produce.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES (D.T.A.METHODS)

Almost all the programmes suggested above are to be started only after giving sufficient training in the relevant work for a period of 3 to 6 months depending on the programme. The training should not be a class room type training. The participants should learn while working. The training should also aim at taking the knowledge of the Research Stations to the field. We suggest here a new method of training to this area because the tribal populations are receptive and at the same time, the social organisation does not permit growth of individuals. The training method proposed includes three phases namely Demonstration, Training and Adaptation(DTA). In the D.T.A. method, demonstrations are done at all possible places and during this time, some tribals who show interest can be selected for intensive training.

The estimated scheme details are as follows :-

	<u>Cost per Hectare</u>
1. Clearing of bushes, shrubs etc.,	Rs.50.00
2. Fencing of plants.	Rs.25.00
3. Other operations.	Rs.25.00
	- - - - -
Total	Rs.100.00
	- - - - -

Requirement for 50,000 Hac. = Rs.50.00 lakhs.

(ii) Development of new plantations

Under this scheme it is proposed to cover new areas not only under coconut and Arecanut plantations but also fruit trees like. Pandanus, oranges, lemon and tapioka etc., It is also proposed for growing fruit trees in the back yards as the Nicobarees are habituated to grow them. In all these cases, the raised seedlings but not seed have to be supplied to avoid failure due to mortality.

(a) Cultivation of Pandanus:

Since Pandanus fruit has been the traditional staple food for Tribals, it is proposed to cultivate them in 5 acres in the forests around each village such that they are available in sufficient quantities. The community will be involved in cultivating them and all members of the community should have equal right to pluck the fruits just as in the tradition.

Cost of cultivation of pandanus in 900 acres @ 5 acres each around 180 habitations works out to Rs.1.80 lakhs (Since pandanus is proposed to be cultivated for

the first time. The unit cost has been proposed at Rs.200/- per acre tentatively.

(b) Fruit plantations on large areas

Citrus fruits like oranges and Lemon grow well in these areas. Tribals are already in the habit of growing the fruit plants in the ^{back} yards. It is now proposed to grow them in large areas to benefit labourers. The fruit plants can be grown either in exclusive gardens or mixed with coconut plantations. Two hectares of fruit plantations can be given to each poor family as part of poverty line programme, and ownership conferred. About 1000 Hects., may be developed. The estimated requirements are as follows :-

	<u>Cost per hectare</u>
1. Clearing the bushes	Rs.40.00
2. Digging of pits, fencing	Rs.60.00
3. Cost of plants.	Rs.100.00
4. Watering replacement of dead plants and maintenance for three years.	Rs.200.00
	- - - - -
	Rs.400.00
	- - - - -
Total	

Estimated requirement for 1000 Hect = Rs.4.00

lakhs.

(c) Coconut and Arecanut plantations

Coconut and Arecanut plantations are found side by side as a natural growth. The new plantation programme may also be taken-up to resemble these plantations, trees clearing of bushes etc., and other aspects of plantation programme may be taken-up on scientific

lines. An extent of 10,000 Hects; may be taken-up in a phased manner by covering with improved varieties of plantations.

Each of the poor tribal families may be allotted 2 Hects; of plantation area. The details of estimated cost is as follows :-

	<u>Cost per Hectare</u>
1. Cost of clearing the bushes	Rs. 40.00
2. Digging Pits.	Rs.260.00
3. Cost of plants.	Rs.200.00
4. Watering, replacement of seed plants and maintenance for five years.	Rs.200.00
	- - - - -
Total	Rs.500.00
	- - - - -

Cost for 10,000 Hec. = Rs.500.00 lakhs.

(d) Cultivation of Tobacco

Tribals are in the habit of chewing tobacco with lime, arecanut and some times mixed with narcotics. Most of the tobacco is purchased by tribals from outsider. Discussions with officials of agriculture department have revealed that Tobacco crop grows well in the area. It is therefore, proposed to encourage cultivation in 10 to 20 cents of tobacco by 5,000 Nicobarese families. The cost of involved is estimated to be as follows :-

Cost of cultivation of 10 to 20 cents by 5000 tribals @ Rs.100/- Rs.5.00 lakhs per farmer.

(e) Cultivation of fruit plants in back-yards

Eventhough some of the tribals are already growing fruit plants in back yards, there are not many of them to supplement their food. Fruit plants like Banana, Guava, Papaya, Jack, Pine-apple etc., grow well in the area. It is proposed to grow in the back yards of tribals or as small gardens near the settlements. It is proposed to take-up this programme to benefit small areas of 30 to 50 cents in case ^{of} gardens and around 10 cents in case of back yards.

Estimated cost for growing fruit plants in small areas @ Rs.100/-per ten cents, patch-1000 patches
Rs.1.00 lakh.

(f) Vegetable cultivation

Vegetable cultivation ^{not} ~~not~~ only helps tribals to have nutritious food but also provides them supplementary income as the vegetables are in good demand in the office headquarters, Naval and Military headquarters and in harbours when ships are anchored.

The vegetables like Brinjal, Tomato, Bendi, Bottle Gourd are reported to ^{be} ~~the~~ coming-up well in these areas. It is proposed to grow them in small patches of 1 or 2 acres under well irrigation. It is proposed to cover atleast 2,000 acres in the next five years @ 400 acres per year.

The details of estimated cost are as follows :-

	<u>Cost per 5 acres (Rs)</u>	
1. Irrigation well	15,000	
2. Land development	2,000	
3. Supply of seed, fertilizers etc.,	500	
	--- -- --	
Total	17,500	OR Rs.2500 per acre.
	--- -- --	

Total amount required for 400 acres = Rs.10.00 lakhs.

The marketing has to be done through E.M.L or H.M.L, which already have outlets in almost all islands. It can also arrange sale by using the shipping service of Andaman & Nicobar Administration. But as per the present indications, this problem arises only in distant future when there is surplus produce.

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Almost all the programmes suggested above are to be started only after giving sufficient training in the relevant work for a period of 3 to 6 months depending on the programme. The training should not be a class room type training. The participants should learn while working. The training should also aim at taking the knowledge of the Research Stations to the field. We suggest here a new method of training to this area because the tribal populations are receptive and at the same time, the social organisation does not permit growth of individuals. The training method proposed includes three phases namely Demonstration, Training and Adaptation (DTA). In the D.T.A. method, demonstrations are done at all possible places and during this time, some tribals who show interest can be selected for intensive training.

They are to be given all facilities so as to make them take to the programme and it is the duty of the extension agency to be in constant touch with the beneficiary to adopt to the new programme.

It is proposed to conduct atleast 100 training programmes and each batch may consist of 20 members to ensure intensive training personal contact and familiarity. During training, the participants will be given TA and DA and at the end of the training, they are provided with all infrastructure for taking-up the scheme.

Estimated cost of Training 100 batches of tribals with 20 persons per batch @ Rs.3,000/- per training programme; | | | Rs.3.00 lakhs.

CULTIVATION OF SPICES

The department of agriculture, Andaman and Nicobar Administration have prepared feasibility reports for growing spices, pepper, clove, nutmeg and chinnamon. It is proposed for growing them in identified areas initially as demonstration-cum-production farms and slowly introduce them to individual farms wherever possible. This approach is suggested because cultivation of spices is to be taken-up on scientific lines under constant guidance and marketing has to be arranged.

(1) Pepper (Black Pepper)

Black pepper grows well in the humid tropical climate experienced in these islands. The rainfall distributed throughout the year and short spells of dry period temperature between 18°C to 28°C clay loam to sandy loam soils available in these areas are bene

facial to the growth of the crop.

Eventhough pepper is usually planted during the June - July, it can be planted up to September or October since rains are assured upto January from North East Malacca. Pepper is planted either against the trees like Jack, Mango, silk cotton or any other rough barked tree. It is planted in small pits already manured. Manuring the plants with ^{Ammonium} sulphate, Muriate of Potash, super phosphate, cattle manure or compost once in May or June and again in November and December is to be done. Eventhough pests and diseases are not known in the island, it is suggested that as a precautionary measure, spraying of one round of Fytolan or blitox in May and dieldrex of metacid in November would prevent occurrence of pests and diseases.

It is estimated that a hectare of pepper with about 1000 plants would fetch an income of Rs.6,000 to Rs.8000 (is) a net profit of Rs.5000 to Rs.6000 per hectare.

(ii) Clove cultivation

Clove, the Royal spice, flourishes well because of good rain fall and grow on sandy lean and clay lean not effected by water-logging. The clove plants are raised by seed called 'Mother Clove'. The seed is actually the fully developed fruit. These fruits are sown in baskets containing fertile garden soil. The seeds should be sown within seven days. The growth of seedlings is very slow and will be ready for planting only after one year.

Clove is planted with a spacing of 20' x 20' or 25' x 25'. Pits of 3' x 3' measurement may be made after selective thinning of the forest in the month of May and filled back with fertile top soil. Incorporation of lime, leafy mulch, cattle manure or compost would be essential for a quicker growth. Planting may best be done in June - July so that plant would fully establish before the onset of the first summer. Since clove is slow in growth and comes to flowering in 7 to 8 years, it is advisable to take-up inter-cropping with coffee, cocoa, pepper and banana in proper spacing for early returns. Clove would come to optimum yields only after 12 years.

Cloves respond very well for the application of organic manures well as fertilizers. Two rounds of application of manure, first in pre-monsoon period i.e. in May and the second as post-monsoon manuring in November would be very encouraging for quicker growth.

Cloves come to bearing in 6 to 10 years period and from a hectare of clove consisting of 150 to 200 plants, provide an income of net less than Rs.10,000/-

(iii) Nutmeg cultivation

Nutmeg tree grows to a height of 10 to 15 mts and live for about 100 years and they are grown by the side of cloves. As they can not stand water logging or excessive dryness, the well distributed rain fall in the islands suits the crop.

Nutmug is normally grown with 8 m x 8 m. or 10 m x 10 m spacing. While raising the plantations, it is desirable to maintain shade of Erythrina, Glyricidia, Albizzia etc., Manuring in May and November will help quick growth of plants. The trees come to bearing 7 to 8 years and the yield will be profitable after 30 years.

ABSTRACT OF REQUIREMENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Survey and settlement	20.00
2. Rehabilitation of Car Nicobarose in other islands.	200.00
3. Development of existing plantations.	50.00
4. Cultivation of Pandanus.	1.80
5. Fruit plants on large areas.	4.00
6. Coconut and arecanut plantations.	500.00
7. Cultivation of fruit plants in back yards.	1.00
8. Vegetable cultivations.	10.00
9. Cultivation of Tobacco.	5.00
10. Training programmes.	3.00
	- - - - -
Total	794.80
	- - - - -

CHAPTER - VII

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The improvement in animal wealth will definitely add to the income of tribals and also to their nutritional status. A detailed discussion was done in the review chapter on the cattle wealth in the island. The domesticated animals and birds are in very small number eventhough they like to rear them. It is, therefore, proposed to adopt a two pronged approach of (1) increasing the animal and bird strength in the forests to facilitate hunting by tribals as a routine. (ii) Encouraging domestication of animals mainly pigs, milch cattle etc.,. The lower level Veterinary Institutions will also be created to the extent necessary to match the programme of animal husbandry.

The programme details are as follows :-

(i) Increasing the bird strength and animal strength in forest

It is proposed to leave black pigs or piglings coloured hens and cocks in forest areas in large numbers in different islands such that their population multiplies in course of time. The details are as follows :-

S.No.	Animal/Bird.	Nos.	Cost(Rs.in lakhs)
1-	(a) Pigs	1000 @Rs.200/-each	2.00
	(b) Piglings.	5000 @Rs. 50/-each	2.50
2.	Cocks and hens.	10,000 @ Rs.20/- each.	2.00
	Total		6.50

(ii) Establishment of piggery farms

It is learnt that establishment of piggery farms in tribal areas have been approved by planning Commission. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands administration has included establishment of piggery farm breeding pigs and for distribution in the Nicobar Islands. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was also provided in the budget. But this could not be implemented as the planning commission group to prepare a detailed report is yet to visit the area. Pending preparation of such a report, the following proposals are made;

(a) Establishment of piggery farms at Harnepdar Bay Little Andaman and (2) Car Nicobar

In each of these farms, improved variety of 100 sows and 20 boars of black variety will be reared and Progenies will be distributed to tribal settlers at Harnepdar Bay and tribals of Car Nicobar Islands.

The year wise expenditure for staff, rearing the animals etc., as projected by Director of Animal Husbandry,

Andaman and Nicobar Islands is as follows :-

S.No.	Year.	Funds required(Rs.in lakhs)
1.	1985-86	3.00
2.	1986-87	3.00
3.	1987-88	3.00
4.	1988-89	3.00
5.	1989-90	3.00
	Total	15.00

(b) Establishment of Goat Development Farm at Harminder and Car Nicobar

Establishment of Goat Development Farms are also proposed at Harminder Bay and Car Nicobar. Improved variety of 200 Nos. of Nannies and Bucks will be procured from Main land farms. They will be reared and distributed to tribals. It is seen that Goats thrive well in the island and tribals relish Goat meat. They are also domesticated. In this case also, an expert term from Planning Commission is to prepare a report on goat development in the Islands mainly to provide meat and milk to tribals. Pending preparation of technical report, the Director of Animal Husbandary prepares a scheme of establishment of Goat Development Farms at Harminder Bay and Car-Nicobar to benefit 400 tribals and the funds required for staff and scheme are as follows :-

Sl.No.	Year.	Funds Required
1.	1985-86	2.00
2.	1986-87	2.00
3.	1987-88	2.00
4.	1988-89	2.00
5.	1989-90	2.00
Total		10.00

A token provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs was made in 1984-85 Budget.

(c) Establishment of Poultry farms

During 1984-85, a scheme for establishment of poultry farm with 200 birds at Car Nicobar at a cost of Rs.4.50 lakhs is included in the budget. Under this scheme

it is proposed to assist tribals to start scientific poultry farming (deep litter system). The meat and eggs produced will be used for consumption by tribals, distribution to children & pregnant and nursing mothers in Mother & Child Care centres etc.,

The poultry farm will rear birds and distribute to tribals free of cost. The details of funds are as follows :-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Building component	4.00
2. Medicines and breeding stock	3.00
3. Staff cost	0.50
	- - - - -
Total	4.50
	- - - - -

It is estimated that 1600 tribal families will be benefited.

In the above lines, it is proposed to establish, two poultry farms of 200 birds each at Katchal and Harmender Bay and the entire programme will be linked as an ancillary programme to poultry farm at Dollyjung (Port Blair). The estimated requirement over five years from 1985-86 is estimated to be Rs.24.70 lakhs. The following are the details :-

Sl.No.	Item.	<u>YEAR WISE FUNDS REQUIRED (Rs. lakhs)</u>				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
			3.00	4.00	4.00	1.00
1.	Buildings		1.00	1.00	-	-
2.	Jeeps (2 Nos)	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.80
3.	Medicines					

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
4. Furniture and equipment.		0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	-
5. Breeding stock.		0.20	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80
6. Fe d		0.20	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.60
7. Staff cost		0.35	0.35	0.70	0.70	1.40
Total		1.05	5.25	7.20	6.60	4.60

It is expected that about 5,000 tribal families will be benefited by this programme.

(d) Control of Ranikhet disease

It is proposed to protect about 40,000 birds from Ranikhet disease every year i.e., a total of 2 lakhs birds in five years. The particulars of funds required are as follows :-

Sl.No.	Item.	Year wise requirements (Rs.lakhs)				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Cost of vaccine and vaccine shippers.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
2.	Staff cost	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20
	Total	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40

(e) Training of tribals

This scheme envisages training of 25 tribals in each year i.e., a total of 125 in five years in the management of cattle, poultry and Piggery at Anand (Gujarat) so that they will be able to take-up scientific methods of cattle management. They will be model to others. The funds required is as follows:-

S.No.	Year.	Funds required (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1985-86	0.50
2.	1986-87	0.50
3.	1987-88	0.50
4.	1988-89	0.50
5.	1989-90	0.50
Total		2.50

(f) Establishment of Key village units

It is proposed to establish key village units at Pillemile, 24 kms. West Bay Katchal and Siglapathi (Car Nicobar) with a view to upgrade the Non-discript cattle population and also to increase milk production.

The details of funds required are as follows :-

S.No.	Item.	Year wise funds required (Rs. lakhs)				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	89-90
1.	Buildings	-	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
2.	Purchase and transport of pedigree bulls and Murrah buffaloes.	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	-
3.	Feed for bulls.	-	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50
4.	Staff cost	-	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80
Total		-	1.00	2.90	3.20	2.30

(g) Establishment of Vet. Institutions

The following institutions exists in the Islands.

- Office of the Cattle Development Officer - Incharge of Entire Nicobar District for provision of Vet. services and Animal Husbandary activity.

2. Veterinary Hospital at Car Nicobar.
3. Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Along, Car Nicobar.
4. Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Katchal.
5. Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Teressa.
6. Veterinary Dispensary at Kamrota in Nan-Cowory.

Besides these, one Mobile Veterinary Dispensary is proposed to be introduced during 1984-85 with Head quarters at Car Nicobar. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is provided in the Budget.

It is also proposed to start four Minor Veterinary Dispensaries at 24 Km. West Bay Katchal, Chowra, Kandul and Kakana (Nan-Cowory) in order to expand veterinary coverage. One more mobile Veterinary Dispensary is also proposed to be established in Katchal. The details are as follows :-

(1) Establishment of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries

The amount required for establishing Minor Veterinary Dispensaries at the four places mentioned above is Rs.15.00 lakhs as given below :-

Sl.No.	Item.	Year wise funds required (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1.	Buildings.					
2.	Medicines and antibiotics.	-	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.50
3.	Furniture and equipment	-	0.10	0.20	0.20	-
4.	Staff cost.	-	0.40	0.40	0.80	1.20
	Total	2.00	2.70	3.10	3.50	3.70

(ii) Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Dispensary

For establishing Mobile Veterinary Dispensary at Katchal an amount of Rs.8.20 lakhs is required. The details are as follows :-

S.No.	Item.	Year wise funds required(Rs.lakhs)				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Buildings	-	1.00	1.00	-	-
2.	Mobile Van	-	1.00	-	-	-
3.	Medicines	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40
4.	P.O.L.	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30
5.	Staff cost.	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60
	Total	0.70	2.80	2.20	1.20	1.30

CHAPTER - VIIIFISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

The seas around the islands abound in fish of different varieties. Discussions with various officials, non-official leaders and analysis by expert bodies like NCAER show that there is no scope for fisheries development on commercial lines to benefit tribals on two counts (i) for local consumption, tribals fish substantial quantities through traditional methods of fishing and (ii) in the mainland mainly Calcutta and Madras ports, fish is available at cheaper rates than the rate of fish that can be exported from Nicobar Islands. Besides, the non-tribal fishermen, mainly migrants from Andhra Pradesh also fish in large quantities in big boats with big and small nets.

During Sixth Plan, one training unit was set-up in 1981-82 at Car Nicobar and seven Youth were trained in mechanized fishing in the first batch ending August, 1982. There is a provision to train 15 tribal youth every year. One mechanized boat, one out-board engine fitted boats and fishing gears required have been provided at Car Nicobar during 1982-84 to strengthen the Unit. During 1983-84, an amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs is provided for training programmes and Rs.0.30 lakhs for providing 60% subsidy to distribute nylon twine, plastic line, fishing hooks, net-webbing etc.

Three Numbers of out-board engine fitted dinghis and one 32 foot boat is proposed to be distributed to

groups of selected tribals. An amount of Rs.3.100 lakhs is earmarked for the programme.

The following programme for VII Plan, as proposed by Director of fisheries ^{is} tentatively included. Before implementing the programme the results of the scheme already started should be studied in detail because of the doubts expressed on the success of the programme.

PROGRAMME DURING VII PLAN

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
S.No.	Scheme.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Training in fisheries	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45
2.	Supply of EFR	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55
3.	Supply of mech. boats.	3.40	3.80	4.10	4.40	4.70
4.	Strengthening of deptt.	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50
5.	Setting-up of deep freezer and cold storage.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
6.	Setting-up of dehydration plant.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
7.	Setting-up of fish markets in little Andaman, Car Nicobar Katchal, Nan-gowry and Cambell Bay.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Total		5.15	5.70	6.15	6.60	7.00

CHAPTER - IX

ELECTRICITY

The village electrification has made substantive progress in the Islands but the progress is mainly for domestic consumption. The scope for industrial and other development oriented connections being limited, the programme of the department is mainly to augment the generation capacity of the existing power houses and establishment of power houses in islands not covered.

The VII Plan programme is as follows :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. no.	Scheme.	Outlay 1984-85	Seventh Plan (1985-90)
1.	Augmentation of D.G. capacity at Kemerta.	8.00	60.00
2.	Augmentation of D.G. capacity at East Bay Katchal.	15.00	35.00
3.	Establishment of power house at Champian (Nan-Corry)	5.00	8.00
4.	Augmentation of D.G. capacity at Car Nicobar power house.	12.00	50.00
5.	Augmentation of D.G. capacity at Cambell Bay power house and electrification of villages.	5.00	60.00
6.	Establishment of power house and electrification of tribal villages such as/	10.00	25.00
	1. Pills mile (2) Terressa		
	3. Kendul (4) Tilanchang		
	5. Chewra (6) Trinket		
	and (7) Little Nicobar Islands.		
Total		55.00	238.00

COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

Communications development is to be given its due priority because of various reasons. The inter-island communication is very poor. In some of the islands, because of presence of police radio, the information reaches very fast. But the individuals cannot ^{move} ~~were~~ out of the islands for days together in cases of emergency. The need for improvement in transport systems has ^{been} ~~be~~ suggested by officials, leaders in many ways. The increase ⁱⁿ ~~in-ter~~ island and islands to main land communication help in emotional integration which is necessary in view of the fact that the islands are part of the country and also they are strategically located.

(1) INTER ISLAND COMMUNICATION

The Anderson and Nicobar Administration runs shipping service among islands and all important islands are touched by these ships atleast once in every 15 days. It is often alleged that the ships do not maintain their itinerary or time schedule. It is necessary to improve the net work and frequency of the shipping service. The net work may include bigger ships to travel in important route to be connected by motor boats to ^{reach} ~~correct~~ islands and construction of jetties.

The harbour department has to work out a detailed plan.

(11) INTRA-ISLAND

In Car Nicobar Island, there is a circular road of 45.422 Kms. with feeder roads of 8 Kms. They connect almost all the habitations in the islands. The road length in other islands is as follows:-

1. Katchal islands	..	23.00 Kms.
2. Great Nicobar Islands	..	71.00 Kms.
3. Anortz.	..	2.75 Kms.

The following roads are proposed to be constructed by the public works department.

1. Road from Katchal to Ranhong in Great Nicobar	..	18 Kms.
2. Anortz Jetty to Pilpilla in Anortz Island.	..	28 Kms.
3. Anortz Jetty to Daring in Anortz Island.	..	6 Kms.
4. Pilpilla to Kachal in Anortz Island.	..	8 Kms.
5. East Bay Jetty towards South Bay Jetty in Katchal	..	5 Kms.

		65 Kms.

Total		-----

Total cost @ Rs. 6 lakhs per Km. as per the unit rate of existing rates) Rs. 390.00 lakhs.

(111) POSTAL AND OTHER COMMUNICATION

The existing postal communication facilities are as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Head quarters (Car Nicobar) | Sub post office and Telegraph office. |
| 2. Lapathy (Car Nicobar) | Branch Post Office. |

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|--------------------|
| 3. Sawai (Car Nicobar) | .. | Branch Post Office |
| 4. Campbell Bay | .. | Sub-Post Office |
| 5. Knorta. | .. | Sub-Post Office. |

It is necessary to open sub-post offices in all islands. The Police radio net work could be used by people in case of emergency.

CHAPTER-XIINDUSTRIES

During 1984-85, the following schemes have been programmed for implementation. The details are as follows:-

The details of the 11 schemes are being operated by Industries Department during 1984-85 are as under;

S.No.	Name of the scheme.	Outlays.	Object/Physical target for 1984-85.
1.	Distribution of improved tools and machine on 33% subsidy rate.	0.050	The scheme aims to improve the technology of production at village level by providing improved type of tools and machinery to the practising artisans/craftsman/S&I/Tiny units Industrial Co.op./Ex-trainees of the Industries Department on subsidised rate during the year 8 Tribals will be benefitted out of allocation of Rs.0.050 lakhs.
2.	State Aid to Industries.	0.600	The scheme envisaged to provide timely financial assistance to the S&I/Unit Village/Tiny/Ind.,Coop.,/Artisan based Industries & financial assistance to promote their working condition/Production/to set up new Industries. Loan can be provided to 3 percent. Out of Rs.0.60 lakhs.
3.	Advance training in Handi crafts and other Industries at Mainland.	0.025	In order to improve the skill of local artisan/Craftsman/Industrialist and to make them aware about the latest Technique and development products in the field of Handicrafts and other

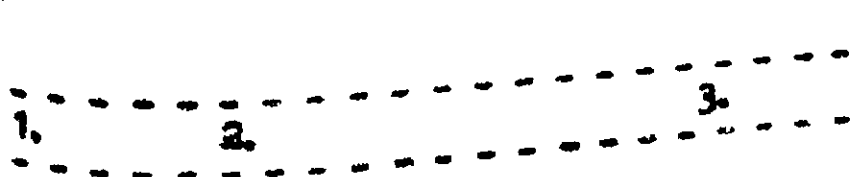
CHAPTER-XI

INDUSTRIES

During 1984-85, the following schemes have been programmed for implementation. The details are as follows:-

The details of the 11 schemes are being operated by Industries Department during 1984-85 are as under;

S.No.	Name of the scheme.	Outlays.	Object/Physical target for 1984-85.
1.	Distribution of improved tools and machine on 33% subsidy rate.	0.050	The scheme aims to improve the technology of production at village level by providing improved type of tools and machinery to the practising artisan/craftsman/SSI/Tiny units Industrial Co.op./Ex-trainees of the Industries Department on subsidised rate during the year 8 Tribals will be benefitted out of allocation of Rs.0.050 lakhs.
2.	State Aid to Industries.	0.600	The scheme envisaged to give provide timely Financial assistance to the SSI/Unit Village/Tiny/Ind.,Coop.,/ Artisan based Industries & Financial assistance to promote their working condition/Production/to set up new Industries. Loan can be provided to 3 persons. Out of Rs.0.60 lakhs.
3.	Advance training in Handi crafts and other Industries at Mainland.	0.025	In order to improve the skill of local artisan/Carr man/Industrialist and to make them aware about the latest Technique and development products in the field of Handicrafts and other



4. Pilot project and Demonstration Centre in Coir Husk Product at Car Nicobar.

0.800

④ husks

Industrial products, it is proposed to send local artists Craftsman and Industrialist for undergoing training in the various Institute of Mainland During the year, 2 Tribal Youths may be sent for undergoing training at Main land.

The Coconuts are abundantly available in Nicobar Islands. The husks of coconuts are available in the area are being wasted. In order to avoid the waste and convert this waste into useful Coir products a Pilot project and Demonstration Centre was set up during the 5th plan period. The objective of the scheme is to train 10 Nicobarees Youths in the field of Coir product every year and create industrial atmosphere among the Tribal youths to take-up industrial venture.

5. Strengthening of Industries department.

0.230

In order to launch motivational drive among the Tribals for setting-up small scale or cottage industries, it is proposed to continue the post of Industries Promotion Officer.

6. Reorganisation of Cottage Industries Esperium.

1.000

To provide marketing assistance to the Nicobarees Tribals for their Handicrafts and other industrial products it is proposed to set-up an esperium at Car Nicobar. The building of Esperium is being completed by A. P. W. D.

7. Motivational and other programmes E.D.P. training

0.950

8. Programme for Educated Unemployed.

0.060

Under these schemes number of motivational programmes are to be conducted through Group contact screening of the Technical films E.D.P. training programmes is to be conducted. Efforts are being made to provide training to two tribal candidates during the year.

1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	Training in smithy sheet metal and electroplating works at Port Blair.	0.020	Training in smithy sheet metal and electroplating trade is to be imparted to 2 tribal youths every year in the SMI & E Centre Port Blair.
10.	Estt. of a training centre in Coir products at Arong.	1.600	A training centre in Coir products is proposed to be established at Arong. Coir board experts have been invited to recommend the type of training required and the machineries etc., the expert are likely to visit these Islands during April, 64. After receipt of their recommendations the machines etc., will be set-up.
11.	Estt. of a ^{Nucleus} Nucleus Project at Hatchal.	0.10	Since the Rubber plantation and coconuts plantation etc. are well developed in Southern group of Islands, it is possible to set-up a nucleus project at Hatchal Islands, with the raw materials available in the plantation, after conduct necessary techno economic survey study by the recognized agencies. Recently a task force have been constituted by ASI Administration to go into details and submit their report for the consideration of Administration.
(Special Central Assistance)			
12.	Introduction of Allotment Cards in the Tribal Areas.	1.10	

During 7th Five Year Plan, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented.

PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR 1984-85 AND 7th 5 YEARS PLAN PERIOD 1985-1990

All the 11 schemes given above are proposed to be continued in the 7th Five Year Plan. Besides, there is proposal to include three more schemes to be implemented in Nicobar District.

(1) ESTT. OF A COIR AND RUBBER BASED INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AT KATCHAL

There is a proposal in the Draft 7th 5 Year Plan to set up a Mini Industrial Estate to provide infrastructural facilities to plantation based/Coir based Tany/ESI Industries in East Bay Katchal.

(2) ESTT. OF A TRAINING CENTRE IN BLACKSMITHY AND SHEETMETAL WORKS AT NICOBAR

There is no training facilities available in Nicobar District to improve the skill of local artisan and entrepreneurs in the above trade. Keeping in view of the above fact there is a proposal to establish a training centre in Car Nicobar by providing machinery, building and staff etc.,

(3) ESTT. OF A SHELL CRAFT TRAINING CENTRE AT CAR NICOBAR

There is Great demand of the shell Handicrafts products. Keeping in view this proposal has been made to establish a shell crafts training centre at Car Nicobar by providing building, ^{machinery} machinery and staff and stipend to the trainees.

(4) During the visit of Deputy Director T.R.I.,Hyderabad it was discussed and decided that an expert from their Institute will be posted in Nicobar District on request of the Administration to motivate/promote and provide necessary Guide line to the

Tribals in promoting S. S. I./Tiny Industries in the Nicobar District.

The financial outlays for the tribal areas against the schemes proposed are as under.

No.	Name of the Scheme.	Base year						Total.
		84-85.	85-86.	86-87.	87-88.	88-89.	89-90.	
•	Distribution of improved tools and machines on 33½% subsidy basis.	0.050	0.055	0.055	0.060	0.066	0.066	0.302
•	State Aid to Ind.	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	3.000
•	Advance training in Handicrafts and other industries products.	0.025	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.150
•	Pilot project and demonstration centre at Car Nicobar.	0.800	0.880	0.138	1.248	1.259	1.259	5.694
•	Strengthening of Industries Department.	0.230	0.252	0.275	0.280	0.300	0.330	1.107
•	Reorganisation of Cottage industries Emporium.	1.000	0.250	0.270	0.300	0.330	0.330	1.480
•	Motivational and other programmes.	0.050	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.350
•	Training in Galvanic sheet Metal & Electroplating works.	0.020	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	1.20
•	E.D. training programme for Educated unemployed.	0.060	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	3.500
•	Estt. of a nucleus project at Katchal.	0.100	3.000	3.000	3.000	1.000	1.000	11.000
•	Estt. of a training centre in Coir product at Arong.	1.600	1.860	1.946	2.040	2.040	2.040	9.926
•	Estt. of coir and Rubber based industrial estate at Katchal.	-	10.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	0.500	21.000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
3.	Estt. of a training centre in Blacksmith and sheet metal work at Car Nicobar.	-	7.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	15.000
4.	Estt. of a shell Craft Training centre at Car Nicobar.	-	7.000	5.000	0.500	0.500	0.500	13.500
								87.209

CHAPTER-XIIE D U C A T I O N

Education among the Nicobarese has already brought about some remarkable changes, especially their attitude towards development. It has the immense potentiality to transform the Nicobarese society into a technologically equipped self-reliant society. Interviews with school dropouts, school students, parents have revealed that they have many aspirations for higher education. What is now needed is consolidation of the gains, provision of scope for further development, educational and employment opportunities in the mainland and training the manpower required in the islands. The schemes drafted therefore, include (i) Additional enrolment at primary and secondary stage and opening of additional sections, (ii) Opening of primary schools and Ashram Primary Schools, (iii) Opening of Middle schools and Secondary schools (iv) Enrolment of adults, (v) Opening of art and cultural centres, (vi) Introduction of vocational education at plus two stage, (vii) Appointment of teachers, (viii) Construction of buildings (ix) Additional incentive scholarships to children (x) Pre-examination training, (xi) Higher Education in the Islands, (xii) Higher Education in Mainland (mostly technical education).

The details of schemes are as follows:-

(1) Addl. Enrolment in Primary and Secondary Stages

In order to universalise the education and also keeping in view the limitations in enrolment, the following targets have been proposed for additional enrolment of the tribal children at primary and secondary stage.

S. No.	Year.	Addl. enrolment proposed	
		Primary	Secondary
1.	1983-84	340	180
2.	1984-85	340	180
		<u>680</u>	<u>360</u>

VII PLAN

1.	1985-86	340	180
2.	1986-87	340	180
3.	1987-88	360	190
4.	1988-89	360	190
5.	1989-90	370	200
	Total; VII plan	<u>1770</u>	<u>940</u>

(11) OPENING OF SCHOOLS AND ADDL. SECTIONS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

In order to upgrade the existing schools and also to ensure additional enrolment, it is necessary to open additional sections in the existing schools and also open new schools at primary, middle and secondary levels as follows:-

S. No.	Year.	Addl. sections.		New schools		Secen- dary.
		Primary	Middle	Primary	Middle	
1.	1983-84	4	3	2	1	-
2.	1984-85	5	3	2	1	-
	Total	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	-

S. No.	Year.	Addl. sections.		New schools,		Secondary.
		Primary	Middle	Primary	Middle	
VII Plan						
1.	1985-86			3+2(ashram)	1	1
2.	1986-87				1	-
3.	1987-88				1	1 (SS schools)
4.	1988-89				1	-
5.	1989-90					-
		25	15	12	5	3

(111) ENROLMENT OF ADULTS

It is also proposed to enrol 4,000 adults under National Adult Literacy programme as follow :-

S. No.	Year.	No. of adults.
1.	1983-84	600
2.	1984-85	600
Total		1200

VII Plan

1.	1985-86	600
2.	1986-87	700
3.	1987-88	800
4.	1988-89	900
5.	1989-90	1000
Total		4000

(1v) OPENING OF ART AND CULTURE CENTRE

It is proposed to start three Art and Culture Centres to preserve and promote tribal art, dance and other aspects of culture.

(v) INTRODUCTION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On experimental basis, it is proposed to introduce vocational training at plus two stage in one secondary school.

VI. APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS

It is urgently necessary to appoint teachers especially in Science and Mathematics and the requirements worked out by the education department are as follows:-

S.No.	Post.	Requirements						Total.
		83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1.	Principal	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2.	Headmaster	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
3.	A. E. O., (Science)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4.	Head-Master (middle school)	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
5.	Science Supervisor.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6.	Senior Teachers	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
7.	A. E. O.(Bilingual Education)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8.	G.T.Ts.	13	15	15	15	17	17	20
9.	P. S. Ts.,	6	8	8	10	10	10	10
10.	Others.	8	8	8	8	10	8	8

VII. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

The following buildings are required.

S.No.	Type.	Requirements						Total
		83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1.	Class rooms.	14	15	8	10	12	14	16
2.	Teachers quarters.	15	7	8	8	8	9	9
3.	P. S. Blags.,	-	-	3	3	2	-	-
4.	Boys hostel.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Girls hostel.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Science Lab.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

(viii) ADDITIONAL INCENTIVE SCHOLARSHIPS TO CHILDREN

For increasing enrolment and for containing the rate of dropouts, supply of free stationery and Text books, uniforms, attendance scholarships to all those who attend more than 70% of working days, merit scholarships to first ten rankers, free travel from place of school to native islands is proposed.

(ix) PRE EXAMINATION TRAINING CENTRE

A Preexamination Training Centre is proposed at Car Nicobar to train tribals in preparing for competitive examinations like Type-writing, short-hand, entrance examinations for technical courses etc., is proposed to be established.

For higher examinations like for All India Services etc., it is proposed to admit students in reputed institutions run by Universities, private institutions, State Governments etc., in the main land by giving them a scholarship of Rs.500/- p.m. with additional allowances for books, stationery, clothes etc.,

(x) SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN ANDAMAN & NICOBAR AND MAIN LAND

In view of the fact that large number of Nicobarese students are already aspiring for higher education especially technical education like Engineering, Medical and post-graduate education, it is necessary to make some arrangements in Universities in mainland with the consent of concerned State Governments.

During January, 1983, Government of India have already enhanced rates of scholarships for post-matric studies in mainland by tribals of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The following measures are necessary.

(1) Some of the universities mainly from South India have to affiliate the colleges in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, present and future as the present college in port Blair is affiliated to Punjab University and it is virtually impossible for students in view of long distance.

(ii) In some of the degree colleges, Universities, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges in South India, some seats could be allotted specially to Nicobarese and the additional expenditure if needed could be met by Andaman & Nicobar Administration on the lines of Special seats for S.Cs and S.Ts., under Spl. Employment schemes in technical institutions in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) The scholarship rates for these students may be on par with S.C. and S.T. students studying in these institutions. The difference of rate between Govt., of India approved rate and the rate applicable may be borne from State Plan of Andaman & Nicobar Islands as is done in Andhra Pradesh.

The following is the requirements under education sector.

		<u>Abstract</u>	(Rs. in lakhs)
S.No.	Year.	Funds required	
			35.00
1.	1985-86		38.50
2.	1986-87		41.00
3.	1987-88		45.00
4.	1988-89		49.50
5.	1989-90		-----
	Total ..		209.00

Copy of letter No.1-12/78-Sch.6 dated; 11th January, 1983 received from GOVT.of India, Ministry of Education & Culture (Department of Education) New Delhi.

Sub: Enhancement of rates of scholarships to students studying outside the Union Territory of A&N Islands.

I am directed to refer to the A&N Administration's letter No.7-4/81-D, III dated the 11th June, 1981 and this Ministry's letter No.F.33-6/73. U.T.R(Sch.6) dated the 29th July, 1977 on the subject mentioned above and to convey the sanction of the President to enhance the rates of scholarships for Post-matric studies in the mainland as follows:-

S.No.	Course.	Present rate	Enhanced rate
1.	Inter Arts/Pre-University Course & 1st year of the 3 years degree course, where such courses exists.	Rs.75/-p.m.	Rs.100/-p.m.
2.	Inter Science/Pre-University course & 1st year of 3 year degree course where such course exists.	Rs.75/-pm.	Rs.100/-p.m.
3.	B.A., or B.Com course, 2nd & 3rd years study of 3 year degree course, where such course exists.	Rs.105/- pm.	Rs.135/-p.m.
4.	B.Sc., course, B.Sc.,(agri) & 3rd year study of 3 years degree course where such course exists.	Rs.105/-p.m.	Rs.135/-p.m.
5.	B.A., M.Com., B.Sc., LL.B., B.L., etc.,	Rs.125/-p.m.	Rs.160/-p.m.
6.	Degree course-Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering & Other professional engineering & Other professional courses, including agriculture.	Rs.125/-p.m.	Rs.160/-p.m.

1.	2.	3.	4.
7. Ph. D.,		Rs. 230/-p.m.	Rs. 300/-p.m.
8. Professional Diploma Courses e.g. Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engg., Agriculture & Veterinary etc.,		Rs. 105/-p.m.	Rs. 135/-p.m.
9. Nursing course.		Rs. 120/-p.m.	Rs. 155/-p.m. per rate paid in the training school whichever is less.
10. Health Visitor's course.		Rs. 95/-p.m.	Rs. 125/-p.m.
11. B.T./B. Ed.,/E.		Rs. 105/-p.m.	Rs. 135/-p.m.
12. Librarian Certificate.		Rs. 75/-p.m.	Rs. 100/-p.m.
13. Physical Education Degree/ Diploma.		Rs. 105/-p.m.	Rs. 135/-p.m.
14. One year certificate course for Sanitary Inspector.		Rs. 75/-p.m.	Rs. 100/-p.m.
15. Diploma Course for Sanitary Inspector.		Rs. 105/-p.m.	Rs. 135/-p.m.
16. B. Pharma. Degree course.		Rs. 125/-p.m.	Rs. 160/-p.m.
17. Radiographers Training Course (2 years) in recognised institutes.		Rs. 105/-p.m.	Rs. 135/-p.m.
18. Certificate/Diploma course in Translation (English to Hindi and Vice Versa)		Rs. 105/-p.m.	Rs. 135/-p.m.

The revised rates will be effective only from the academic session 1983-84 and the additional expenditure involved will be met from the sanctioned budget of the A&N Administration.

This issues with the concurrence of the I.E.D. of this Ministry vide their U. O. No. 13/12/0/82-ED dated 6th January, '83.

No. 7-4/81-D.III

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

Dated at Port Blair, the 2nd Feb., '83.

Copy forwarded for necessary action to:-

1. The Director of Education, A&N Islands, Port Blair.
2. The Pay & Accounts Officer, Port Blair.
3. Guard File in Dev.III section, Secretariat.
4. Spare copies-4.

sd/-
Asst. Secretary (Edn)

MEDICAL & HEALTH

Some degree of sufficiency is achieved in Medical and Health facilities in the Nicobar Islands. Discussions with local tribal leaders and Director of Medical & Health revealed the following problems yet to be solved.

- (1) The nine existing dispensaries are manned by compounders only. It is necessary to provide a medical officer in each of these dispensaries so as to facilitate better medical attention.
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner Car Nicobar and Doctors felt that there is high incidence of T.B., and respiratory diseases among Nicobarese of Car Nicobar. Hence there is need for opening a T.B., Ward at Civil Hospital, Car Nicobar.
- (3) The tribal leaders felt that there is need for opening dispensaries in Kamorta, Trinket and Little Nicobar where none exists now.
- (4) Eventhough the tribal settlements in Car Nicobar having largest concentration of tribal population are picturesque in their setting both community and individual hygiene are lacking as evidenced by the Prevalence of many communicable diseases. It is therefore, necessary to introduce health education among the population with stress on community and individual health and hygiene.

To solve the above problems the following programmes are suggested :-

(1) Posting of Medical Officers in each of the 9 existing dispensaries and construction of Medical Officers quarters.

(a) Creation of 9 Medical Officers posts in the scale of Rs.700-1100/- in a phased manner @ 2 every year in the first four years of VII Plan and one in the fifth year @ Rs.15000/-per M. O. per year.

(b) Staff quarters @ 2 per year.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>					
	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u>	<u>89-90</u>	<u>Total</u> (VII Plan)
M. Os., Pay & Allowances (recurring)	0.30	0.60	0.90	1.20	1.35	4.35
Staff quarters @ Rs.0.25 each (non-recurring)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	2.25
	0.80	1.10	1.40	1.70	1.60	6.60

(2) Establishment of 10 bedded T.B. ward at Car Nicobar Civil hospital, Rs.7.00 lakhs.

(a) (1) Construction of T.B. Ward 3.00 lakhs (Non-recurring)

(2) Construction of staff quarters (6) 0.60 lakhs (non-recurring)

(b) Pay & Allowances of Staff proposed (Recurring)

(1) Medical Officer (700-1300)-1		2.20 lakhs @ 0.55 lakhs per year for four years.
(2) Staff Nurses (425-600) -2		
(3) Ward Attenders (196-232) -2		
(4) Sweepers (196-232) -2		

(c) Purchase of Equipment & Furniture (Non-recurring) 1.00 lakhs

(d) Cost of medicines @ Rs.0.50 per year for four years. 0.20 lakhs

Total .. 7.00 lakhs

Non-Recurring

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u>	<u>89-90</u>
(a) Construction of ward.	3.00	-	-	-	-
(b) Construction of staff qtrs.	0.60	-	-	-	-
(c) Purchase of equipment and furniture.	-	1.00	-	-	-
<u>RECURRING</u>					
(d) Pay & Allowance.	-	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
(e) Medicines.	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	3.60	1.60	0.60	0.60	0.60

Non-recurring	Rs. 4.60 lakhs
Recurring	Rs. 2.40 lakhs
Grand Total ..	Rs. 7.00 lakhs for 5 yrs.

3. Establishment of dispensaries (3) at Kharota, Trinket and Little Nicobar.

Construction of dispensary buildings (3) @ 0.40 lakhs per buildings.	..	Rs. 1.20 lakhs.
Construction of staff quarters for 3 MGS., 3 Pharmacists, 3 A.N. midwives and 3 attenders @ Rs. 0.25 lakhs for MO quarter and Rs. 0.10 lakhs for others.	..	Rs. 1.65 lakhs.
Appointment of staff MGS., 3 (700-1100) Pharmacists-3 (330-560) A.N. Midwife-3 (260-350) Ward Attenders-3 (196-232)	..	Rs. 3.60 lakhs (4 yrs)
Equipment & Furniture for 3 dispensaries @ of 0.05 lakhs each	..	Rs. 0.15
Cost of Medicines for 3 dispensaries at the rate of 0.05 lakhs per dispensary per year for 4 yrs.	..	Rs. 0.60

Non-recurring

(Rs.in lakhs)

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u>	<u>89-90</u>
1. Construction of 3 dispensary buildings.	1.20	-	-	-	-
2. Construction of staff quarters.	1.65	-	-	-	-
3. Purchase of equipment & Furniture.	-	0.15	-	-	-

Recurring

4. Staff salaries	-	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
5. Cost of Medicines	-	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	2.85	1.20	1.05	1.05	1.05

Non-recurring	..	3.00
Recurring	..	4.20
Grand Total	..	<u>7.20</u>

4. Establishment of Social and Preventive Medicine Unit for propagating health and Hygiene among Tribals in Car Nicobar.

1. Purchase of Perambulatory publicity Van-1	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
2. Medical Officer-1 (700-1100)	Rs. 0.60 lakhs
3. Health Visitor-1 (425-840)	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
4. Drivers-1 (260-350)	Rs. 0.30 lakhs
5. Helper-1 (196-232)	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
6. Cost of Audio-visual equipment & Films charts etc.,	Rs. 0.50 lakhs.
7. PQL and maintenance charges of vehicle	Rs. 0.25 lakhs

8. Staff quarters

(1) Residence cum office for
M. G. I.

Rs. 0.45 lakhs.

(2) H.V. quarters-1

(3) Driver quarter-1

Non-recurring

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-86 86-87 87-88 88-89 89-90

1. Purchase of publicity van.	1.00	-	-	-	-
2. Purchase of Audio-Visual Equipment.	0.50	-	-	-	-
3. Construction of staff quarters.	0.45	-	-	-	-

Recurring

4. Pay and Allowances.	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
5. P.O. and Vehicle Maintenance charges.	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Total .. 2.33 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38

Non recurring

1.95

Recurring

1.90

Grand total ..

3.85