

5. Infant and child mortality particularly the mortality of female children among the tribes are extremely high, but the causes behind it are not clear
6. Life expectancy is comparatively probably low as the numbers of older individuals are comparatively few.
7. The dietary patterns of these tribes are grossly different from recommended patterns with very little vegetables and milk.
8. Consequently their intakes of micronutrients like iron, Vit. A, Vit.C and riboflavin are grossly inadequate
9. Though the adult populations of the tribes have a satisfactory nutritional status, various degrees of under-nutrition is highly prevalent among the children.
10. Micro-nutrient deficiency disorders including anaemia have high prevalence among the tribes particularly in vulnerable groups like women and children.
11. Infections and infestations like intestinal parasitoses, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoeal diseases etc. have an extremely high incidence and prevalence among the tribes.
12. The environmental sanitation in the tribal settlements and their personal hygiene are poor.

At the end of the presentations, a panel of six persons was constituted to discuss the issues highlighted by the papers and to suggest further studies and remedial measures. The panel was headed by Dr. Kamala Krishnaswamy, Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and the other members were:-

1. Dr. Hanumantharao,
Deputy Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad
2. Shri. S.K. Awaradi
Director, Dept. of Tribal Welfare, Andaman and Nicobar Administration
3. Dr. V.G. Rao,
Asst. Director, Regional Medical Research Centre, Port Blair
4. Dr. Helder
Specialist (Dermatology), G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair
5. Shri. Justin
Officer-in-Charge
Anthropological Survey of India
Port Blair