

8. Further, the exemption being proposed to be granted to Government establishment to carry on tourism activities will not serve the purpose of the enactment and is discriminatory. In this connection, the then National Advisory Council in February, 2006 set up a committee to review existing administrative practices vis a vis the Jarawas and to examine the feasibility of sea transport as an alternative to the Andaman Trunk Road. This Committee's Report titled, the "Report of the Sub Group of Experts on the Jarawa" submitted in 2006 categorically states while considering the issue of "Contact and Jarawa Tourism" that "the bulk of Jarawa Tourism is actually carried out by VIPs and government officials". Yet, the Petitioner is now proposing to keep open Government Guesthouses in the impugned Buffer Zone and shut the Respondent's Resort which has not a single incidence of Jarawa contact.

9. In the affidavit under reply, the Petitioner has contended that the areas where the interface between Jarawas and non-tribal persons is most likely to occur are as follows: (1) Southern-most part of the Jarawa Reserve (Tirur Area), where the Respondent's property is located (in Colinpur) in adjoining buffer zone; and (2) Between Jirkatang and Poonanalla - where the Andaman Trunk Road enters into the Jarawa Reserve; (3) At the Middle Strait, which separates South Andaman from Baratang Island - the Jarawas are on the South Andaman side and rarely cross into Baratang; (4) Kadamtala area - where the Andaman Trunk Road enters into Middle Andaman

