

S. No.	Year	No. of persons killed by the Jarawas
1.	1994	2
2.	1995	2
3.	1996	5
4.	1997	2
5.	1998	3

(IV)

The Jarawas are not entirely homogenous, and the display of hostility varies from area to area. The fear of the Jarawas among non-tribals has traditionally been the best insurance, not only in the preservation of the Jarawas themselves and ensuring protection from non-tribals seeking entry into those areas, but also of the thick tropical forests in South and Middle Andamans. This Administration has always considered it important for the Jarawas to live in their traditional habitat inside the forests. It may be relevant to mention that the Jarawas occupy an area of 649 Sq. Kms in the reserved forests along the West Coast in South Andaman and Middle Andaman islands, and they are also found in a few smaller islands such as Spike Island bordering the west coast. The length of the territory inhabited by the Jarawas in the tropical forests and covered by the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 (hereinafter referred to Regulation), extends to a distance of nearly 120-130 Kms along the west coast of the aforesaid two major islands. This accounts for an area, which is nearly 8% of the entire area of this Union Territory, which has a total population of nearly four lakhs and of which the Jarawas are estimated to be about 350 in numbers.

(V)

There has never been a detailed study of Jarawa society by the Anthropological Survey of India or any other scientists, either foreign or Indian, based on primary data gathered through long residence in Jarawa habitations and recording of observations. Since they were regarded as hostile tribes, there have been no such studies so far. (This is also the case with the Sentinelese). As a result, the precise number of Jarawas can only be approximately estimated, based on visual identification whenever teams from the Administration undertake contact expeditions. This estimate comes to about 350.