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prospered. Such dispersed cultivation was made along the west coast or in openings in the thick forest canopy. Other assistance has been in the nature of occasionally introducing some pigs (disease free) into the jungle, which the Jarawas hunt and relish. Also some efforts have been made in teaching them sea-ranching so as to enrich marine resources in their areas. Molluscs have also been broadcast in shallow waters and creeks in which sometimes, Jarawas, both adults and children, have also participated. Both in South and Middle Andamans, use of fish nets has also been taught to a few Jarawas. As already explained earlier, the Jarawas had remained hostile till a year ago. In fact killings by Jarawas of non-tribal persons took place in South Andaman Island as recently as the first quarter of 1998.

The Enmay Factor

In the month of May, 1996 a Jarawa boy called Enmay was found injured at Kadamtala in Middle Andaman Island with a leg fracture. He was initially treated at the Primary Health Centre and thereafter transferred to the GB Pant Hospital in Port Blair where he remained under treatment for nearly six months. This is the first case in post-Independence times of a Jarawa tribesman having actually lived in a non-tribal settlement, although for the purpose of medical treatment. After treatment he was returned to his tribal habitat. However, as a result, he did become a source of information for his fellow tribesmen on the outside world, and this has manifested itself during the last one year in that large number of Jarawas began appearing at non-tribal locations at Uttara Jetty in Middle Andaman, and from August, 1998 onwards in Tirur Police Post in South Andaman Island. On all such occasions they were returned to the forest, after giving them gifts such as coconuts and bananas. In the month of September, 1998 nearly 15 Jarawas including women and children were found at Middle Andaman in seriously sick condition. Some of them appeared to have respiratory problems, while others had acute dehydration problems. These sick Jarawas were transported to the GB Pant Hospital in Port Blair and treated for nearly three weeks. Once they were restored to normal health, they were escorted back to their habitat in the forests. After these two incidents of medical treatment, no other attempt at fraternization of the Jarawas was initiated by the Administration except for the contact teams