

which these settlers came to reside in these areas. The present affidavit also seeks to describe the kinds of establishments and activities that exist in the buffer zone as presently notified, and further puts forward the interpretation accorded to the words "commercial" and "tourist" as contained in the notification dated 30.10.2007.

10. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands is an archipelago (group of islands) of 572 islands, of which around 37 are inhabited islands. The main inhabited islands in Andaman Group are South Andaman (which includes Port Blair municipality), Middle Andaman, North Andaman, Baratang, Neil Island, Havelock Island and Little Andaman. Amongst these islands, North Andaman, Middle Andaman, Baratang and South Andaman are separated by very narrow creeks. The Andaman Trunk Road (which was constructed in the 1970s) starts at the southern point of South Andaman and goes through each of these islands up till a northern point in North Andaman Island. It has recently been declared as National Highway – NH 223, except the stretches that pass through the Jarawa Reserve. There is currently a bridge connecting Middle Andaman to North Andaman. However, for the other islands (i.e South Andaman – Baratang, and Baratang – Middle Andaman), connectivity is by vehicle ferries. South Andaman is the main populated island in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and almost 60% of the population of A&N Islands resides in the southern part of the South Andaman Islands. In the Nicobar Group, which is separated from the Andaman Group by a broad ten degree channel, the main islands are Car Nicobar, Great Nicobar and Nancowry group of Islands. The Nicobar Group of Islands is almost exclusively a tribal reserve, and outsiders are not permitted entry. A map to depict the cluster of islands that constitute the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is annexed hereto as Annexure – I.

11. During the British period, the settlements were confined mostly to South Andaman, around Port Blair. These settlements were "penal settlements", because those persons who had completed their conviction were allowed to settle in South Andaman, around Port Blair. There were forestry and other government establishments in Middle and North Andaman in addition to South Andaman. Post-independence, under the colonization scheme which was part of the settlement policy of Ministry of Rehabilitation, settlements were created in Middle and North Andaman between 1949 and 1961. During this period, 3280 families (majority of whom were from Bengal) were settled in these islands. Under the scheme, each of the families was given 4 hectares of land for livelihood (paddy cultivation, horticulture etc.) Apart from these 3280 families settled under the colonization scheme, there were 1250 families settled by Government of India under a rehabilitation scheme between 1964-1971. These 1250 families (mainly ex-service personnel, Sri-Lankan and Burmese repatriates, and families from Bengal) were settled in Middle Andaman, Neil Island, Little Andaman, Nancowry Group (Nicobar), and Great Nicobar. Subsequently, there have been many others who have come and settled on their own in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

12. As on date, 86.93% of the territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is a notified forest area, and the balance is deemed forest area (Revenue land with naturally grown trees), the revenue villages and area under water bodies, coastal area (inter tidal zone) mud flats etc. The Jarawa Reserve Area is on the western side of the South Andaman and Middle Andaman Islands. Although the Jarawas are