

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 hunter-gatherers, with no permanent settlements, 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 Poonanallah - 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 -