

huts near the fringe villages to fulfill their bartering needs. Any forceful attempt of isolation may lead to aggressiveness among the Jarawas.

Suggestions to address the Emerging issues/ problems:

- Jarawa Reserve is a length wise stretched area with differential breaths in different areas from starting point i.e. mouth of Constance Bay (East Longitude 92° 34' 03" and North Latitude 11° 39' 52") to the Lewis Inlet bay of middle Andaman. In some place its breath is more than 10 km but in some places like Spike Island areas its average breath is about only 1 Km only. So, the issue of uniformly 5 km radius buffer zone for all the areas can be looked into.
 - In most of the fringe areas of Jarawa Reserve, there already exists a thick or thin line of buffer areas with forest coverage between Jarawa Reserve and Settlement villages. This fringe area may varied from 500 metre to 5 km. This fringe areas (excluding village settlement) may be included in buffer zone with some regulated activities (viz. restrictions on tourism activities, Hotel, Resorts, Bars, industries etc.) in the surrounded villages.
 - Before any major administrative decision like declaration of Buffer zone etc., a consensus may be achieved among the people, political parties and administration to minimise the agitation from the surrounding communities.
 - Before implementation of buffer zone around the Jarawa area, a small area may be selected as a model to implement buffer zone policy. After assessing the impact the same may be extended to the other areas.
 - Encroachment of forest land is increasing near the alerted area. So, assessment of allotted and encroached land of the settlers residing around the Jarawa reserve is required.
 - Monitoring and evaluation of plans and programs among the Ang (Jarawas) is necessary for proper implementation.
 - Most importantly periodical study of the emerging issues and impacts is essential.
-