

reserve areas without any hindrance. However, he suggested that the fishermen living in the area of Collinpur, Tirur and Herbertabad of South Andaman and, the fishermen of Baratang Island and the fishermen of Kadamtala, Uttara and Santanu village of North & Middle Andaman might be allowed to use the creeks as innocent passage to go for fishing in the open sea beyond reserve area on the western coast.

c) The Forest Officers informed that they were not allowed to enter into the tribal areas for anti-poaching surveillance from ATR other than at the convoy timing. The DFO, Wimberlygunj informed that some time Jarawas did not allow the forest staff going into the tribal areas in civil dress.

d) The representative of Anthropological Survey of India informed that underhand barter system was going on between the Jarawa and settlers. Even the Jarawas are making overtures to settlers. The official noted that uniform Buffer Zone all around the Jarawa reserve would adversely affect the settlers. It could be according to ground realities. He suggested that while re-visiting the Buffer Zone the interests of both Jarawas and settlers are to be taken into account.

e) The Assistant Commissioner (Settlement) stated that there are a few revenue villages where the Jarawas movement is frequent compared to many other villages where there is no movement at all. As such, continuing the non-sensitive villages in the Buffer Zone Area is of no use. He has also suggested examining those activities which are already in the Buffer Zone area which can be regulated/ restricted under any other law instead of the prohibiting such activities under the PAT Regulation.

f) The Tribal Welfare Officer of Kadamtala and Tirur stated that for the purpose of identifying the vulnerable areas and villages, the statistics available with AAJVS and Police, indicating the areas/places of Jarawa movements/entries can be referred.

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