

other indigenous tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Island namely, the Great Andamanese and the Ongees have ultimately lead to their drastic reduction in number ; for the Great Andamanese have dropped from 5000 in 1857 to 28 in 1999 and the Ongees have been similarly reduced to 101 only. She has further pointed out because of such experiment both such groups exist in total dependency on the local government, acting as labourers or tenants of resettlement projects, which is too familiar story to anthropologists cognizant of the record of governmental schemas for the settlement of nomadic hunting or pastoral peoples in Asia, Australia and the America. She has further opined that social, cultural and political and economic adjustments involved, when coupled with disempowering effect of government paternalism and the intensified pressure for assimilation to dominant cultures and societies, have almost invariably proved demoralising and destructive to the indigenous societies involved resulting in demographic collapses like those of the Andamanese groups.

In her view an appropriate action in the recent complex situation must proceed from respect for the rights of Jarawa as a tribal minority within the Indian State which must begin with correction of abuses of those