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enumeration, detailed genealogical data inclusive kinship terms would be collected. Case studies would also be collected. At this stage we would try to delineate different level of social divisions and their relations. Information on how each individual is primarily engaged in each campsite would also be collected that would give us idea about intra and inter group relations. This would throw light on economic activity, seasonal variation in such activities and division of work on the basis of age and sex.

Data related to nutrition will be generated through anthropometric measurements suggested by Weiner & Lourie, anthropometric rod, weighing machine and steel tape. Dietary survey will be conducted by food record and recall, diet history, food frequency and weightment methods and estimate record technique from selected domestic groups only for at least 30 days consecutively. The food items would be analysed in reputed laboratory for their nutritional value and related health importance of the content of the food. The survey will ensure about the adequacy of the resources in their territory and their nutritional status. To see the energy balance i.e. energy intake and expenditure, it is proposed to take into account of energy expenditure, observation, diaries, diary-tables methods will be applied for whole days as well as information related to work conducted by them. Emphasis would be given to cover whole population who are engaged in subsistence activities or at least five individuals from each age and sex group.

To understand the natural endowment, the biophysical resources of the Jarawa territory would be identified, recorded and assessed. Physiographic zones having different resource potential would be demarcated. The inventory of resources would include data on the natural resources available in the islands. These resources would be identified on the basis of resources utilized by the Jarawa and the non-Jarawa as well. The traditional knowledge of the Jarawa pertaining to resource utilization including ethno-medicine would also be documented. The data on the resources collected and consumed by them would be collected through focal family sampling. The data on the hunting behaviour of the Jarawa with respect to ascertain the optimality of their foraging behaviour would be collected over three different seasons. The data set would include distinct hunting trips performed by individuals to capture the games. The relationship between the availability, density and acquisition of resource as a function of time spent would be carried out with the help of time-resource model. It would explain the state of resources and duration of their stay at a particular place. The critical time limit spent in collection of resources in each zone would also be identified.

Schedule of data collection

Fieldwork would be conducted in different territories of the Jarawa focussing on seasonal variability. Ultimately all the three areas of Jarawa habitat, Boiab and Thidong of South Andaman Island and Tanmad of Middle Andaman Island will be covered to gather total facts of the Jarawa situation. The work would be done initially in the three phases: First Phase - between February and April 2006 (two months), Second Phase - between July and September 2006 (two months) and Third Phase - between December 2006 and February 2007 (two months).