

#### POACHING

- (22) Jarawa should be empowered to stop poaching. In Baratang, some Jarawa boys were trained by the rangers and they collected 400 traps in two months. This needs to be emulated.
- (23) AAJVS workers should apprise the Jarawa of the increase in their Reserve area, of the need to protect this Reserve and of the harmful effects of contact.
- (24) A special police force of trained graduates and sociologists should be created and entrusted with the task of patrolling the Reserve. They should be sensitized and given powers to book poachers and others who seek to exploit the simple tribals. These forces should be adequately equipped. To begin with they can be recruited on contract. Later, these personnel can be made permanent. This force should be under the Programme Administrator of the JTDA. Andaman Administration estimates that a minimum of 100 persons covering 16 police outposts will be needed to cover the reserve.
- (25) On the West Coast, given the rough seas, the only possible way of checking poaching is through active involvement of the Coast Guard.
- (26) City boats from Port Blair to Kadamtala/ Baratang should be licensed and the owner/other personnel be issued identity cards, so that poachers can be identified and action taken. Police should have a copy of this information.
- (27) A livelihood survey of settlers' villages should be carried out and livelihood security ensured for all to discourage poaching.
- (28) A mechanism should be developed to incentivise information gathering about poachers and tourists within the Reserve.

#### LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- (29) Reports of police officials sexually exploiting Jarawa girls should be investigated immediately.
- (30) Legal measures need to be taken to ensure stringent punishment for people who enter the Jarawa Reserve without permission, engage in