

(67) 75

made at Betapur and Spike Island in 1948. Jarawa territory was flung open to settlers by: (i) denotification of forests land for accommodating successive batches of settlers, (ii) the decision in 1959 to draw the Andaman Trunk Road through their territory, and (iii) 1965 and 1970 decisions to move in settlements along the ATR and previously reserved areas. These decisions have the following impacts on Jarawas subsistence: (i) Jarawa tribal reserve declared under 1956 PAT decreased from 1125 sq. km. to 642 sq. km. which is confined to west coast of south and middle Andaman resulting in the reduction of their hunting ground; (ii) a clash between two cultures: nature-culture complex of Jarawas that operate through eco-cultural equilibrium of Jarawas is non compatible with nature culture complex of settlers that operate through economic growth (i.e. noncyclic process of exploitation of natural resources) (Masterplan 1991-2021 of Andaman and Nicobar islands, 1990) resulting in psycho technology shock impacting the Jarawas; (iii) the poaching in the Jarawas tribal Reserve by settlers on the east, and by Burmese and Sri Lankans on the west; and (iv) loss of prime Jarawas land containing precious drinking water, and loss of isolation and exposure to modern civilization.

During second Five Year Plan, to win the good will of the Jarawas by exhibiting the desire to live in friendship, contact parties were sent to the west coast at Lakra Lungata at regular predictable intervals and there was a change in the group of Jarawas that live at Lakra Lungata; and the Jarawas were won over and the contacts took place. On the east, the hostilities continued unabated, particularly at Tirur, Happy Valley, Betapur and along the length of ATR. Between 1946 and 1963, the Administration recorded 89 Jarawa attacks, 13 of them with fatalities resulting in the death of 10 settlers and 5 Jarawas. During 1970s the number of attacks on the settlements decreased and also activity of encroachment of tribal reserve decreased and by 1980's the number of incidents were very few suggesting that each side had learned to live with other. Dhingra (Annexure 10 g) states the following:

*"An unfortunate failure of the contact parties in so many years lay in their inability to frame a plan of action in the event, the Jarawas accepted administration's hand of friendship. It arose out of their incapacity to get any linguist to befriend the Jarawas and*