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Compounded by the effects of inbreeding, difficult living conditions of the forests of Andamans and constantly shrinking habitats, the Jarawa population decreased year by year to stand at a mere 300 nos. Owing to their food gathering and hunting habits, requirement of land per head is very large. Although the Administration, guided by a collective decision of experts, has adopted a policy of isolation/no contact with the mainstream population, the drastically reduced hostility has emboldened both sides of the populations into frequent meetings and interactions of friendly as well as frictional kinds. There is, therefore, a situation of conflict, which does not pose that much of a problem but the friendly interaction are resulting in inculcation of undesirable knowledge and habits as well as injection of race impurity. Therefore, it can be concluded that the isolation policy of the Administration has failed totally and if the current policy and treatment continues, it will not take much time in total annihilation of the Jarawa entity.

**Demand** – Quick and drastic steps be taken to bring the Jarawa up to the basic mainstream characteristics. Example can be taken from the treatment given to Birhore and Sabar tribals of Jharkhand in Singhbhum and Khunti districts. In a nutshell, children in the age of 6 to 12 years were weaned away from the tribe and kept in a normal school atmosphere, where they were very quickly trained in personal hygiene, use of clothes and basic reading and writing skills. They were also exposed to eating habits of simple mainstream people and modern amenities such as television and motor vehicles. After 6 months they were returned to the tribes and re-contacted after a month when they were found to have lost some of their clothes and mainstream habits; but it was also observed that members of the tribe had also acquired some of the mainstream characteristics such as personal hygiene and use of clothes. They exercise of schooling the same children was repeated, this time over a longer period. Over time, trainers were able to infiltrate into the main pockets of tribes and inculcate skills of personal hygiene, wearing of clothes and their maintenance, partaking of cooked food and basic agricultural and horticultural activities. The final result was training the entire population into a village identical with any other village of ST population in Jharkhand.