SL. No	Title	Details
1	The particulars of its organisation, functions & duties	Annexure-I enclosed
2	The powers & duties of its officers and employees	Annexure-II enclosed
3	The procedures followed in the decision- making process, including channels of supervision and accountability	Annexure-III enclosed
4	The norms set by it for the discharge of its functions	Rules & Regulations The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956
5	The rules, regulations, instructions, manuals and records, held by it or under its control or used by its employees for discharging its functions.	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Tribal Councils) Regulation, 2009 Amendment in Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (PAT) Regulation, 2012
	discharging its functions	Notifications/ Circulars Convoy from Jirkatang and Middle Strait Circular Dated: Sep 13, 2011 Gazetted Notification for Policy on Jarwa Tribe of Andaman Islands Gazette Notification to restrict the reserve area to 1 km instead of 5 km towards the seaward side on the western coast Gazette Notification to declare the area upto 5 km radius adjacent and contiguous to the Jarawa Tribal Reserve Area Hon'ble Supreme Court's decision dated 5.3.2013 of SLP (C) 12125-2010 in the matter of LG, A&N islands & Ors -vs-Ms Bare

6	A statement of the categories of documents that are held by it or under its control	 Administrative, financial, and audit-related affairs are overseen by the Assistant Director (Admin.) who is responsible for handling office administration, personnel management, accounts, and financial compliance. This structured allocation of responsibilities ensures the smooth operation of Tribal Welfare department. Planning related affairs are overseen by the Assistant Director (TW) who is responsible for handling all the planning related matters while maintaining a clear focus on both tribal welfare initiatives and institutional governance.
7	The particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with, or representation by, the members of the public in relation to the formulation of its policy or implementation thereof	 For the Directorate of Tribal Welfare, the term "public" primarily refers to the Tribal Communities residing in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Recognizing the unique socio-cultural dynamics and developmental needs of these communities, the Directorate of Tribal Welfare undertakes periodic reviews of policies and plans formulated by the Ministry of Tribal Welfare. These reviews ensure that welfare measures remain relevant, adaptive, and aligned with the evolving requirements of the Tribal Communities. The Directorate of Tribal Welfare is headed by a Director. Another administrative unit of the Directorate functions under the Project Officer

		(ITDP), at Car Nicobar to co-ordinate the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan by various sectoral departments at the ITDP level. The Secretary (Tribal Welfare) is the Administrative Head.
		 The Tribal Welfare Department also functions as a nodal department for implementation of reservation policy for Scheduled Tribes, grant of permission for conducting research on the tribals, implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission for SCs and STs, monitoring and implementation of the A & N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation 1956, submission of proposal for implementation of the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. grant of postmetric scholarship to the tribal students studying in class XI and XII and UT scheme of Pre-Metric scholarship to the tribal students studying in class IX and X.
8	A statement of the boards, councils, committees and other bodies consisting of two or more persons constituted as its part or for the purpose of its advice, and as to whether meetings of those boards' councils, committees and other bodies	 The Secretary(Tribal Welfare), Andaman& Nicobar Administration has set up a Tribal Grievance Cell and designated Assistant Commissioner(TW) as Tribal Grievance Redressal Officer and Research Officer/ Junior Research Officer in the Directorate of Tribal Welfare as Assistant Tribal Grievance

	are open to the public, or the minutes of such meetings are accessible for public	 Redressal Officer with the aim of providing a platform for redressal of grievances of Tribes of these Islands. This Tribal Grievance Cell also acts as a single window facilitation mechanism for providing information of various welfare schemes of Govt. Of India/UT Administration to the Tribals.
9	A directory of its officers and employees	Annexure-IV enclosed
10	The monthly remuneration received by each of its officers and employees, including the system of compensation as provided in its regulations	Annexure-V enclosed
11	The budget allocated 2023-24	Annexure-VI enclosed
12	The manner of execution of subsidy programmes, including the amounts allocated and the details of beneficiaries of such programmes.	NA
13	Particulars of recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations granted by it	NA
14	Details in respect of the information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form	Annexure-VII Enclosed
15	The particulars of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information,	The required information can be obtained from Directorate of Tribal Welfare, located at the Secretariat

	including the working hours of a library or reading room, if maintained for public use	Complex, Sri Vijaya Puram, during official working hours from 08:30 AM to 05:00 PM on all working days. Additionally, the information is available on the official website of the Andaman & Nicobar Administration at https://andaman.gov.in , where relevant updates, notifications, and documents can be accessed.
16	The names, designations and other particulars of the Public Information Officers	D III I (
17	Such other information as may be prescribed	Information enclosed. (Annex-VIII)

Annexure-I

1.The Particulars of Organization, its functions & Duties

Tribal Welfare Department

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have originally been the adobe of the aboriginal tribals. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956, promulgated by the President of India provides for protection of the interests of aboriginal tribes and declaration of the geographical area which are predominantly inhabited by these tribes as reserved areas. In these islands, there are six Scheduled Tribes i.e., the Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Nicobarese and Shompens notified by the President of India under Article 342 (1) of the Indian Constitution (Andaman & Nicobar Islands Scheduled Tribes Order 1959. Total population of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 3,80,581 (2011 census) of which, the tribal population is 28530 (as per 2011 census). The tribes of the Islands belong to two different races. The Great Andamanese, Jarawas, Onges and the Sentinelese living in the Andaman group of islands belong to the Negrito group while the Nicobarese and Shompens, living in Nicobar islands belong to the Mongoloid group. The tribes in the two regions have shown a marked difference in racial, linguistic and cultural terms as also the way of life adapted by them over the centuries.

The Directorate of Tribal Welfare is headed by a Director. Another administrative unit of the Directorate functions under the Project Officer (ITDP), at Car Nicobar to coordinate the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan by various sectoral departments at the ITDP level. The Secretary (Tribal Welfare) is the Administrative Head.

Focus of 12th Five Year Plan of the Department is to provide special support and care to the Scheduled Tribes, especially to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), and to implement welfare schemes for their development. There are six scheduled Tribes in this UT of which the Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawa, Sentinelese and Shompens are treated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Major challenge before the Administration is to protect their culture and identity.

The Tribal Welfare Department also functions as a nodal department for implementation of reservation policy for Scheduled Tribes, grant of permission for conducting research on the tribals, implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission for SCs and STs, monitoring and implementation of the A & N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation 1956, submission of proposal for implementation of the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. grant of post - matric

scholarship to the tribal students studying in class XI and XII, book bank for the ST students studying in engineering and medical college in mainland, pre-examination training centre for Lower Service Examination for ST students, Janshree Bima Yojana & Conservation cum-development (CCD) Plan.

1

 Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS), an autonomous body which is fully funded from grant-in-aid provided by the A & N Administration

Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Car Nicobar

1

Overview

In this UT, the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Nicobar is the only functional organization for tribal development in the Nicobar district, which has 75% of the population comprising of scheduled tribes. Even though the ITDA is a main functionary to cater to the all round development of the district, it is over strained resulting in poor work output. Hence, the need of the hour is to revamp and streamline the functioning of the ITDA in the Nicobar district on par with other well performing ITDA in the country.

The ITDA Car Nicobar is an effective implementation agency which undertakes and monitors the implementation of different programmes and ensuring that necessary linkages are provided to enhance and improve the quality of life of Tribal Community particularly the Nicobarese without interfering the traditional way of living.

The ITDA is a specialised and a professional agency mandated of bringing into its ambit all potential steps that would have a catalytic and synergistic effect on overall development and upliftment of the Tribal Community. The spheres of work include education, health, sports, creation of community assets, recreation, upgrading academic and professional skill, self employment opportunities, poverty alleviation, preservation and protection of traditional practice, to name a few.

The basic intention is to ensure that the benefits of various projects under the programme are accrued to the community at large. However until recently objectives and efforts were skewed towards creation of community assets while of late, in a gradual manner there is a paradigm shift towards other aspects of life concerning the Nicobarese Tribals.

Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS)

Overview

In the absence of an independent department for tribal welfare the matter relating to the scheduled tribes including the primitive tribal groups of A&N Islands was being dealt by a small section - "Tribal Welfare Section" of the Secretariat. It was, therefore, felt imperative that an autonomous body may be constituted to take care of the protection and welfare of the Primitive Tribal Groups of A&N Islands. As a result Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti was established and registered in March 1976 under Societies Registration Act, 1860. Initially with Chief Commissioner as its Chairman and 6 other senior officers namely Chief Conservator of Forests, Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner -cum-Development Secretary, Director of Medical and Health Services, Deputy Commissioner Andaman District and Superintending Anthropologist of ASI as members the Samiti started functioning.

The AAJVS has been mandated with the protection of these PTGs for which Grant-in-aid is provided out of UT Plan budget. The Hon'ble Lt. Governor, A & N Islands is the Chairman while Chief Secretary, A & N Administration is Vice-Chairman of AAJVS. It has set up small administrative units at the following places viz. - Tribal Welfare Officer, Kadamtala, Plantation In-charge, Baratang, Research Investigator, Jirkatang for Jarawas, Tribal Welfare Officer, Great Andamanese settlement, Strait Island, Plantation-in-charge, Onge settlements, Little Andaman, Social Worker, Shompen Hut Complex, Great Nicobar to look after the welfare of the tribals.

Much later well defined set of Rules have been notified as Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti Rules, 2004 vide Andaman & Nicobar Gazette notification No.125/2004 dated 12th July 2004. Hon'ble Lt. Governor is the President of the General Body and Chief Secretary, A & N Administration is the Chairman of the Executive Council with an Executive Secretary for its day today functioning and execution of the resolutions of the Executive Council. The Secretary (TW) and Director (TW) are among the members of the AAJVS. The Executive Secretary is generally a DANICS Officer posted on deputation by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration

AAJVS is implementing schemes for Primitive Tribes taking into account of their level of development and as per the policy of the Govt. of India. The Plan Programmes of the Department focuses the socio economic development of Tribals and tribal areas.

Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research and Training Institute (ANTRI)

Overview

The Govt of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs agreed to provide central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Research and Training" for setting up of a tribal Research and Training Institute in the A&N islands. Posts were sanctioned and Recruitment Rules got framed. There was considerable delay in filling the posts and hence starting of the institute.

Research Advisory Board (RAB)

Recently a workshop was organized to discuss the modalities and functions of the proposed Institute. The recommendations of the workshop were carefully considered by AAJVS and A&N Administration. Hon'ble Lt. Governor approved setting up of ANTRI vide order No. 273 dated 16.8.2013, with the following objectives—

- Provide input to direct a research led welfare policy
- Work in partnership with indigenous communities
- Act as clearing house for research proposals
- Collect the unique ideas, knowledge and objects, conserve, preserve, document, analyse & make accessible.
- · Set up tribal museum and give training

A Research Advisory Board (RAB) with Anthropologists as members has been constituted to advise the Administration regarding the functioning of ANTRI and to oversee the research activities of ANTRI and provide strategic inputs.

Annexure-II

The powers & duties of its officers and employees

SI. No	Name & Designation	Work allocated	Name of Link Officer	Reporting Officer
	STABLISHMENT SECT	ON		
1.	Head Clerk	 Function as Section In-Charge All policy related matter of Establishr Section 		Assistant Director (Admn)
		 Sanction LTC/TA advances Maintenance of Daily attendance Reg of all Office staff, C.L. & R.H. Register. Transfer & Posting Supervision and deployment of all including watch and ward duty. Preparation of Recruitr 	LGC 1 (2 nd Link)	
		 Preparation of Recruitr Rules/Appointments of DTW/ ANTRI. All pension related matter Medical Re-imbursement bill. Attending all the Hindi correspondence Attend all works as and when assigne the higher authorities. 		
2.	H.G.C.	Maintains of Service Books-upkeep record entry of all staff service books		Head Clerk /AD (Admn)
		safe guard.Issue of P.I.C.Sanction of leave and its regularization	&	2
		 Sanction of Icave and its regarding advances. Sanction of GPF advances/withdrawals General & Miscellaneous corresponden Audit Matter. Public Grievances relating to Estt. Sect 	ce. LGC 1 (2 nd	
		8. MACP matters 9. Pay Fixation 10. Settlement of claim for provimanpower of Directorate of Tribal We	ding	
		& ANTRI throughout sources.11. Attend all works as and when assigne the higher authorities.	d by	
3.	LGC 1	 Function as Cashier, Handling of cash maintenance of cash book, appropria register and other records relating to & accounts. 	ation H.G.C.	Head Clerk/AD (Admn)
		 Preparation of salary bill, TA/LTC bills, bills, maintenance of Pay bill register. Maintenance of Register & preparation Half Yearly/Quarterly and Monthly Statement etc. 	n of	200
		 Income Tax & GST matters. Preparation of FVC bill In-charge Dairy & Dispatch (FMS). Settlement of Electric bill, Telephone 	bill,	

SI. No	Name & Designation		Work allocated	ı	lame of Link Officer	Reporting Officer
-		8.	PBMC (water bill), Aniidco billetc Attend all works as and when assigned the higher authorities.			
4.	Daftry	1.	Maintain and upkeep of old files existing. Record Room In-charge.	&	MTS	Junior Research
	7		Up-dation and periodical			officer
			Checking file Index Register.			
			Attend all works as and when assigned	bv		
	* 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		the higher authorities.	-,		
	ANNING SECTION					
1.	Junior Research	1.	In-charge Planning Section	Ex	tension Officer	AD (TW)
	Officer. (TW)	1	IDA Matters			
		3.	Annual general Administration report	&		
			including write up on Tribal Welfare Activities as and when required.	SI		
		4.				
		5.	Implementation of Jarawa Policy			
		With the last	Issues related to Sentinelese and Onge			
		0.	tribes			
*		7.	A&N Islands (PAT) Regulation, 1956 &			
		.	issues connected thereof.			
		8.	Court matters related to Tribal Welfare.			
	1.2		Issues related to Nicobari and			
			Andamanese Tribes			
		10.	Grant of permission to visit tribal area			
		1	R.T.I. Matter			
			Visit of VVIPs/VIPs-Preparation of PPT			
			Parliament Question.			
		14.	Attend all works as and when assigned			
		-	by the higher authorities.	ļ.,	_	C. II K. I. I
2.	Sr. Investigator	1.	Formulation Implementation and	JF	(O	Smti Kajal
			Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan.			Roy, AD (TW
		2.	Consolidation and preparation of Vision Document under TSP	&		
		3	Correspondence related to National	F	ctension Officer	
		٥.	Commission for SCs & STs.	-	derision officer	g w n fig
		4	Correspondences related to NITI			
			AYOG/ PRAGATI			
		5.	20 Point Programme (collection &			
			Compilation)			
		6.	Matter relating to atrocities' of SCs,			
			STs & OBCs.			
5.		7.	Compilation of all statistical datas			
	I II I		related to S.T. & OBC.			
		8.	Disposal of grievances for inclusion in			
			ST category and submission of false			
	in the second		certificate.			
		9.	He will assist RO in all compilation			
			works.			
		10.	. Attend all works as and when assigned			

6 .

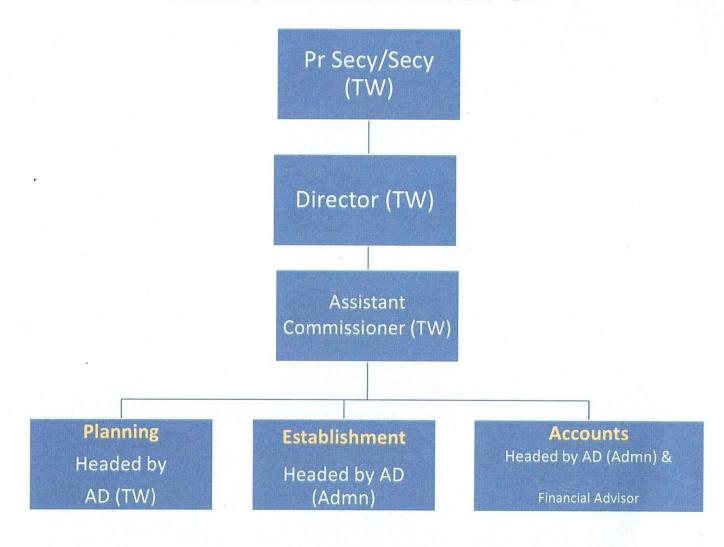
SI. No	Name & Designation			Reporting Officer
		by the higher authorities.	50	
3.	Extension Office (TW)	 Formulation and implementation of Vision Document of Directorate. Implementation of Reservation Roster. Implementation of DBT schemes of UT Plan and Centrally Sponsored 		JRO
		Schemes. 4. Audit paras 5. All matters related to ANTRI (except	-	
		boarding/lodging of RAB members & other officer related to ANTRI). 6. Grant-in-aid to AAJVS & Tribal Council.		f y
	= =	7. Preparation of RE&BE of TW Department.8. Attend all works as and when assigned		
		by the higher authorities.		
4.	LGC -2	 Function as Store In-charge except Computer & its accessories. Reservation roster 	EO	JRO
	8	3. Checking of Log books of all vehicle & report of any discrepancy if any and	- I	
		maintained of all departmental vehicle.4. Preparation of tender for housekeeping and security guards.		
		5. Attend all works as and when assigned by the higher authorities.		
	SECTION		T =0	100
1.	Computer Assista	 implementation of IT related activities. Implementation of GEM application Up dation of CPGRAM Checking of emails/scanning of 	& LGC 2	JRO
		documents 5. Maintaining of Biometric System & all adjacent operations with correspondence.		
		6. Purchase of Computers, peripherals & maintenance.7. Function as Care taker of TW &ANTRI building		
		building. 8. Impart Computer training to the staff of this Directorate.		Î
		Uploading of tenders/ vacancy Notification all scheme of guideline etc of planning section in the officia		
		website 11. Preparation of PowerPoint presentation.		2
		12. Matter related to Telephone 8 Intercom connection & installation.13. Attend all works as and wher assigned by the higher authorities.		

Annexure- III

The procedures followed in the decision- making process, including channels of supervision and accountability

- 1. **Policy Decision:** Policy decisions are framed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
- 2. **General Work:** Single file system is followed in the Directorate of Tribal Welfare. Files dealt by the Dealing Assistants are referred to the competent authority through the Assistant Director(TW) and Assistant Director(Admin.)
- 3. **Welfare:** All policies and plans are formulated, implemented and reviewed for welfare of the Tribal communities.
- 4. **Dissemination of information:** Information board for public grievance is displayed in the website and at the Directorate of Tribal Welfare. Further information boards are erected at prominent places of the Tribal Settlements. Regular awareness messages are published through the print and electronic media.

ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP



Annexure- IV

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (TRIBAL WELFARE)

Sl.No	PARTICULARS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
		NO.	,
1.	Secretary (Tribal Welfare)	03192-230933	
2.	Director(Tribal Welfare)	03192-232321	- w
3.	Assistant Director (Tribal Welfare)	03192-231639	director.tribal@gmail.com
4.	Junior Research Officer	03192-231639	

Annexure-V

Monthly Remuneration January-2025 (Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Sri Vijaya Puram- 744101)

SI. No.	DESIGNATION	PAY LEVEL
1.	Director (Tribal Welfare)	10
2.	Assistant Director (Tribal Welfare)	7
3.	Assistant Director (Admin.)	7
4.	Junior Research Officer	6
5.	Senior Investigator	7
6.	IT Analyst	6
7.	Computer Assistant	5
8.	Personal Assistant	6
9.	Extension Officer	5
10.	Head Clerk	7
11.	Higher Grade Clerk	4
12.	Lower Grade Clerk	2
13.	Staff Car Driver	5
14.	MTS	4
15.	Daftry	4

Annexure- VI

Budget Outlay 2023-24

(Rupees in Crores)

	(Nupees in Civies)		
SI. No.	Major Head	Particulars	Amount
1.	2225:02:001:02	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other backward Classes and Minotities Welfare of Scheduled Tribes Direction and Administration Directorate of Tribal Welfare	1.24
2.	2225:02:796:02	Tribal Area Sub-Plan Directorate of Tribal Welfare	1.35
3.	2225:02:796:03	Vocational Training for Tribals	0.12
4.	2225:02:796:05	Grants to Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti	5.00
5.	2225:02:796:06	Grants to Tribal Councils	2.20
6.	2225:02:796:10	Research and documentation of Scheduled Tribes	0.19
7.	4225:02:800:01	Capital Outlay on welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	0.04
		Revenue	10.10
		Capital	0.04
		Total	10.14

अण्डमान तथा

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निकोबार राजपत्र

Nicobar Gazette

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित.

Published by Authority

सं. 210, पोर्ट ब्लेयर, मगंलवार, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

No. 210, Port Blair, Tuesday, December 21, 2004

POLICY ON JARAWA TRIBE OF ANDAMAN ISLANDS

I. INTRODUCTION

The High Court of Calcutta (Circuit Bench at Port Blair) vide their order dated 9-4-2001 in WP No.048 of 1999 (PIL) - Ms. Shyamall Ganguly, Advocate Vs Union of India and Others, inter-alia, directed the Central Government as under:

"The Central Government through the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, within two months from the communication of this order shall form a Committee of Experts with the Lt. Governar of the Islands as the Convener, comprising of renowned Anthropologists, Sociologists, Nutrition Experts, Doctors for Immediately undertaking a scientific study, research and survey in the aforesaid change in the behaviour of the Jarawas and to find out the cause of the same......

The said Committee shall submit its report within six months from the formation of such Committee before the Central Government and Lt. Governor, A&N Islands and also shall file a copy thereof before the Circuit Bench of this Court.

Within six months thereafter the Central Government through the Home Secretary himself and the Lt. Governor of the Andaman & Nicobar Administration shall formulate a policy, plans and programmes on the aforesaid questions whether the steps should now be taken for bringing the Jarawas in the mainstream of the society or they should be left to their own way of life as before or the balance between the two should be struck following the peaceful existence theory as suggested by Mr. Awaradi in his Master Plan or any other experts. For the aforesaid purpose, the Central Government shall, arrange seminars and open discussions of the different experts, National and International on the line, Anthropologist, Sociologist and others as also individuals and non-governmental organizations having knowledge and experience in the matter inviting them by issuing public notification in widely circulated news papers and sending them letters of invitation and thereafter shall frame the policy decision within the stipulated period after deliberation and discussion on such opinions with the approval of the concerned Ministry. The Central Government shall also publish the papers, discussions and deliberation of such seminar, at its cost, for future reference......

After formulation of such policy, the same shall be notified by the Central Government and the A&N Administration and shall also be placed before the Circuit Bench of this Hon'ble Court for appropriate order".

- 2. In pursuance of the aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta, a Committee of Experts was constituted by the Central Government vide the Ministry of Home Affairs' Notification No. U-14040/24/99-ANL dated the 21st July, 2001.
- 3. The Committee of Experts submitted its report before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta on 28-7-2003. As per the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble High Court, the Central Government was required to formulate policy, plans and programmes in respect of Jarawas in consultation with the Lt. Governor, A&N Islands after organizing seminars and open discussions with the different experts, national and international, Anthropologists, Sociologists and others as also individuals and non-governmental organizations having knowledge and experience in the matter. Accordingly, the Central Government organized two such seminars one at Kolkata on 7th 8th April, 2004 and another at Port Blair on 27th 28th May, 2004 wherein experts, non-governmental organizations and individuals deliberated on various issues relating to the Jarawas and their well being.

- 4. The Central Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs considered the report of Committee of Experts vis-à-vis the views that emerged during the two seminars/open discussions organized by the Central Government on the said report of the Expert Committee in consultation with the A&N Administration and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the administrative Ministry for the matters connected with tribes and tribal affairs.
- 5. The Central Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs have consequently decided to frame a policy / guidelines for the protection and welfare of the Jarawas in Andaman & Nicobar Islands with the following objectives in view:

II. OBJECTIVES

- (i) To protect the Jarawas from harmful effects of exposure and contact with the outside world while they are not physically, socially and culturally prepared for such interface;
- (ii) To preserve the social organization, mode of subsistence and cultural identity of the Jarawa community;
- (iii) To provide medical help to the Jarawas to reduce mortality and morbidity in case of their sudden affliction with diseases which their systems are unaccustomed to;
- (iv) To conserve the ecology and environment of the Jarawa Reserve Territory and strengthen support systems in order to enable the Jarawas pursue their traditional modes of subsistence and way of life; and
- (v) To sensitize settler communities around the Jarawas habitat and personnel working for the protection and preservation of the Jarawas about the need to preserve this ancient community and to value their unique culture and life styles.

III. STRATEGIES / GUIDELINES

The Central Government, with the above objectives in view, have framed the following strategies / guidelines for the protection and welfare of the Jarawas:

I. Protection of cultural Identity

- (a) The Jarawas shall be considered and treated as a unique human heritage.
- (b) A policy of maximum autonomy to the Jarawas with minimum and regulated intervention shall be adopted by the Government towards the Jarawas. There shall be no intervention in cultural life of the Jarawas and they will be left at liberty to develop according to their own genius and at their own pace. No attempts to bring them to the mainstream society against their conscious will or to rehabilitate them in separate islands / locations at this stage of their social development will be made.
- (c) The quality of intervention with Jarawas will be managed with care and sensitivity through sultably trained and re-oriented personnel, in consultation with and evaluation by anthropologists and experts. The objective will be to avoid dependency syndrome and to ensure their development as a vibrant social group. The personnel working for Jarawas would be provided with proper training and sensitization. The people of the villages near the Jarawa reserve area and other non-tribals will be sensitized regarding the rights and privileges of the Jarawas.

II. Protection of the Natural Habitat

- (a) No exploitation of natural resources within the Jarawa reserve by any non-tribal including Government agencies will be allowed. Necessary measures shall be initiated to curb even occasional extraction of resources from the Jarawa territory by the non-Jarawas. Provisions of A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation; 1956 will be enforced more effectively. The A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 shall be amended to provide stringent punishment for poaching in the Jarawa territory and for exploitation of the Jarawas.
- (b) The notified Jarawa territory shall be fully and effectively demarcated and no attempt to curtail, reduce or to acquire land there from shall be made.
- (c) All encroachments in the Jarawa territory shall be removed on priority basis. Stringent arrangements to ensure that such encroachments do not take place in future will also be made.
- (d) Permanent residence of Government employees / non-tribals in the Jarawa reserve will not be allowed.
- (e) It shall be ensured that no person other than a Jarawa is allowed to enter the notified Jarawa reserve by any means unless he/she is permitted by the competent authority designated by the A&N Administration for this purpose. However, no such permission shall be granted unless the person is proceeding on bonafide work relating to the welfare of the Jarawas or protection of the area.

- (f) No tourist will be allowed to visit / interact with the Jarawas so that curious intrusions are avoided as these intrusions adversely affect their life style and health.
- III. Protection of Health Status
- (a) Periodic health survey of the Jarawa community will be organized through a Standing Team of health professionals. Only cases needing intensive care will be brought to the hospital but they will be kept in separate enclosures. Appropriate food will be provided instead of the hospital meals. Whenever female Jarawas come or are brought to hospital, female Police will be posted invariably.
- (b) Medical intervention among the Jarawas, i.e., the line of treatment, use of drugs and medicines will be only on the basis of advice of experts in the relevant fields and shall be administered only when found absolutely necessary.
- (c) Medical assistance to Jarawas will be extended in their reserve area by qualified health officials as far as feasible so that all the advantages of such in-situ treatment are available to the Jarawas. Jarawa patients will be shifted to hospital only if in-situ treatment is not possible or not felt adequate to save the patient.
- (d) The traditional knowledge of Jarawas including ethno-medicine shall be preserved and documented
- (e) Diagnostic approach, treatment regimen and prescription of drugs in case of common pattern of diseases observed amongst the Jarawas shall be standardized and documented so that experimentation by individual doctors and conflicting assessments can be avoided.
- (f) Periodic nutritional and food security surveys shall be conducted to ensure that there is adequateprovision of food resources to the Jarawas and that there is no fall in nutritional standards.
- (g) The Jarawas shall not be provided food which is alien to their normal dietary habits.
- (h) Officials / workers engaged in the protection and welfare of Jarawas will be regularly screened to ensure that they are absolutely free from any communicable diseases and that they do not encourage addictive habits such as smoking and drinking amongst the Jarawa population.
- IV. Regulation of traffic on Andaman Trunk Road
- (a) Traffic on Andaman Trunk Road will be regulated strictly limiting the traffic to the essential purposes of public transport, supplies and emergency evacuation of patients and to ensure that it is an innocent and harmless passage and not a source of trouble to Jarawas.
- (b) Vehicles on Andaman Trunk Road will be allowed to move only in restricted hours and in convoy under notified speed limit to avert possible road accidents and to avoid any sort of interaction of travelers with Jarawas.
- (c) Facilities for travel by boat / ship will be strengthened and transportation / travel by sea will be encouraged.
- (d) Maintenance of the Andaman Trunk Road will be carried out by a mobile maintenance team bringing men, machine and materials from Ferrargunj / Jirkatang and carry out the job only during day time.
- (e) The tourist traffic on Andaman Trunk Road will be strictly monitored to ensure that there is no interaction between the Jarawas and the tourists.
- Codification of Jarawa language
- (a) Codification of the language of Jarawas shall be done with the advice and involvement of experts However, continuous interaction in the name of codification of language will not be allowed. Codification of language shall be attempted by relevant experts in a discreet manner during periodic health surveys of the Jarawas.
- (b) Officials of the A&N Administration who will be coming in contact with the Jarawas particularly those of Health and Welfare Departments will be encouraged to learn the Jarawa language so that they are able to communicate with them and understand their perceptions, reactions and problems.
- VI. <u>Institutional arrangements</u>
- (a) The A&N Administration shall be wholly and entirely responsible for the implementation of the aforesaid policy on the Jarawas. It shall lay down detailed tasks for each agency and unit of the administrative machinery and set up structures for monitoring and specific mechanism for enforcing accountability of officials in respect of tasks assigned to them in connection with protection and welfare of the Jarawas.
- (b) The Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) an autonomous body will function like a trustee of the interest of the Jarawas and advise A&N Administration regarding the protection and welfare of all aboriginal tribes including the Jarawas.

- (c) The Executive Council of AAJVS assisted by experts and persons having knowledge and experience in tribal affairs under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor will enforce and monitor implementation of the policy.
- (d) Meaningful research on the Jarawas will be allowed under the advice of AAJVS to further the understanding of their life and culture including their traditional knowledge. However, it shall be ensured strictly that the confidentiality of genetic resources on the Jarawas will be maintained and not used for commercial exploitation by any agency or organization which is not directly concerned with the welfare and protection of the Jarawas.
- (e) Periodic review of this policy will done so that the policy is dynamic and takes into account changing needs and circumstances.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION DIRECTORATE OF TRIBAL WELFARE

NOTIFICATION

Port Blair, dated the 22nd May, 2015.

POLICY ON SHOMPEN TRIBE OF GREAT NICOBAR ISLAND

No. 89/2015/F. No. 1-892/2009-TW/557.— The policy towards the Shompens Tribe recognizes socio-geographic variation within the community, varying requirements of different groups of Shompens, and the need to address various gaps in our understanding of this somewhat less known community. The policy seeks to ensure the social, economic and cultural integrity of the entire community. It also recognizes the need to improve the mechanisms by which the policy is implemented in response to dynamism in interaction by the Shompens with others outside their community and also within. The guiding principle for this document is to ensure the integrity of their society but without denying them basic rights to life.

Accordingly, with the approval of Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Welfare as communicated vide letter No.17014/05/2008-C&LM-II(Part) dated 10.04.2015, the Lt. Governor, Andaman and Nicobar Islands hereby makes the following scheme, namely:-

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

- (i) These policy may be called Andaman and Nicobar Islands Shompen Policy, 2015.
- (ii) They shall come in to force from the date of publication of Official Gazette.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- 2.1 Recognize the social, ecological and economic diversity among Shompens.
- 2.2 Eliminate through phased reduction, any exploitation and unsustainable dependency.
- 2.3 Provide appropriate opportunity for health and medical requirements.
- 2.4 Ensure their integrity and well being through developing channels of communication, consultation and participation only based on their willingness.
- 2.5 Preserve and protect their cultural heritage including language.

3. THE DISTRIBUTION AND VARIATION IN REQUIREMENTS AMONG SHOMPENS:

- 3.1 The policy towards the Shompens community recognizes four distinct groups of Shompens, geographically spread on the island of Great Nicobar with varying degrees of contact. They are at (a) New Chingenhy, (b) Laful Region, (c) East-West Road Region and (d) the Kokeon/Galathea Region (map in Annexure). The policy towards the Shompens will document and respond to the variable contact and varying requirements from outside of the groups.
- 3.2 The most frequent Shompens visitors from the forested regions are those from Laful. Their frequent visitation has also raised a growing dependence on rice and other market commodities. Since these commodities are given free, there is a question of dignity to the people. The other two groups (East-West road and Kokeon/Galathea) are not as dependent, and infrequently visit the Campbell Bay settlement.
- 3.3 The most evident problem identified is the lack of sufficient information and rationale with regard to the periodic and variable contact made by some community members for articles such as rice. Also the need for rice has to be assessed in terms of nutritional loss since traditional foods are possibly abandoned.
- 3.4 Integrity of the Shompens socio-cultural well-being should be determined periodically on the basis of reducing dependence, and sustainability of any interventions that may be required from time to time.

FACILITATION FOR COMMUNITY WELL BEING (LIVELIHOOD, HEALTH AND EDUCATION):

- The Shompens families at New Chingenh are integrated with Nicobarese and are dependent on rice in the absence of their own food resources, and, therefore, are an exception. Rice and dal may continue to be distributed to New Chingenh and Laful communities. Requirements in sustainable livelihood options will include enhancing their dietary profile through land allotment for cultivation of tubers and other traditional crops through their active participation. Since these groups are known to practice arboriculture/horticulture, these should not be discontinued through free distribution of external foods.
- 4.2 For the other groups (East-West road and Kokeon/Galathea region), the degree of requirement of or dependence on rice, is not clearly established.
- 4.3 When women patients visit or are admitted in the hospital, accurate and sensitive communication between patient and doctor/medical staff will be required during their treatment. Women Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) workers preferably from the Shompens community should be trained in basic medicare, and be available for such occasions. Since at present the availability of such persons from the tribe will be less, others may have to be taken.
- 4.4 The use of helicopter services for evacuations in times of emergencies will be continued as far as it is practical and when required.
- 4.5 Though most Shompens use traditional practices of healing for most common ailments, the AAJVS will ensure that a protocol for diagnosis, treatment and immunization procedures is developed by well experienced health experts. AAJVS workers should be trained to identify on visual examination of the clinical symptoms of diseases which may require medical intervention.
- 4.6 As a long terms vision toward effective communication, linguistic skill development for field staff, and the development of locally appropriate educational tools and creating awareness among Shompens children and adults will be undertaken by Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research Institute (ANTRI) utilizing the experience in similar ventures with the Ang/Jarawa tribal community. However, before this can happen, the language skills of Tribal Welfare Staff has to be upgraded.
- 4.7 Based on the information generated and analyzed by ANTRI and health experts, health camps may be conducted only in collaboration with ANTRI and Department of Tribal Welfare by the selection of well oriented and experienced medical and welfare staff.
- 4.8 To increase awareness and equitable relations with non-Shompens, a bicultural and bilingual education programme should be tailored for Laful and New Chingenh Shompens. This may be extended, if and when required for other groups. The policy recognizes that the reduction of inequitable exchange will be an adaptive process based on learning and development of communication.

5. RESEARCH AND MAINTENANCE OF A SHOMPENS DATABASE:

rio or

- 5.1 The research driven programme for tribal welfare will be coordinated by the A&N Tribal Research Institute (ANTRI) to establish patterns of food availability, requirement and demand. The programme should seek to understand alterations in demand and supply to allow a flexible approach in catering to the welfare of these communities, without introducing any measures that bring on unsustainable dependence and/or negatively impacts their nutrition level, sense of identity and self-sufficiency.
- 5.2 Though this temporary arrangement by which the AAJVS is able to clearly establish seasonal local food availability and its non-availability (if at all), the distribution or modification in rice/dal distribution may be revisited. Other vegetables which can be cultivated may also be examined.
- 5.3 Field surveys by AAJVS should be conducted on basic research to understand social and economic practices, such as food cultivation, collection and distribution, dietary cycles, the position of women and role of men, social learning and growth among children and youth. This will also aid the development of communication, which is rudimentary at present between welfare staff and the community.

- 5.4 Traditional medicines and practices, diet value and therapeutic properties of medicinal and dietary foods will be documented and maintained as a database by ANTRI as part of the research led welfare policy. AAJVS workers should document this during their interactions. In particular, the medicines and practices which protect the people from malaria need to be documented.
- 5.5 A viable programme of action on the aspect of growing dependence on market goods primarily by Laful Shompens needs to be taken up as part of the research driven policy.
- 5.6 ANTRI will document Shompens dialect(s). These will be used for effective communication as well as conserving the traditional/oral knowledge of the community.
- 5.7 A major requirement to bridge an information-gap is the development of a 'health database' by the AAJVS for all Shompens who use the medical facilities on the island of Great Nicobar. All medical records for those Shompens who visit the Health Centre are to be maintained by the Health Centre at Campbell Bay and monitored by AAJVS Shompens Sarai. It is important to maintain the privacy of such health data.
- 5.8 A digital database has been initiated at the AAJVS Shompens Sarai at Campbell Bay to generate and maintain information on periodic visitation, medical intervention, distribution of rations or other articles. The parameters of the database have to be regularly and accurately maintained by AAJVS.
- 5.9 All data should be sensitively and ethically collected, with regard to gender, their participatory consent and in safeguarding information for bonafide use. Steps in ensuring the confidentiality of data and development of basic field research practices by AAJVS and other departmental staff are requirements in this process.
- 5.10 Monthly reports of this database need to be sent to ANTRI and AAJVS at Port Blair to archive and assess variations in interaction, while flexibly administering appropriate requirements between Shompens groups.
- 5.11 Data should not be sent by internet.

6. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITAT:

- 6.1 After the tsunami and rehabilitation, there is a requirement of clearly demarcating the settlement region from the Tribal Reserve. Given the possibility of encroachments, all encroachments will be removed. The area notified as a Revenue settlement area has to be mapped and clearly demarcated on the ground. This map should be made available to the Andaman Administration (AAJVS/Department of Tribal Welfare, Office of Divisional Forest Officer, Campbell Bay, Assistant Commissioner Office, Campbell Bay).
- 6.2 No eco-tourism ventures should be allowed in the regions where Shompens are known to frequent. The boundary of the eastern limit of the Tribal Reserve along the settlement region and the EW road should be clearly marked and managed for visitors to the Nature Trail maintained by the Department of Environment and Forests, A&N Administration.
- 6.3 With regard to large-scale development proposals in the future for Great Nicobar Island (such as trans-shipment/container terminal etc), the welfare and integrity of the Shompens community should be given priority and be reviewed in consultation with the Department of Tribal Welfare and Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS), and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- 6.4 Signages regarding legal protection vis-à-vis Andaman Nicobar Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation, 1956, and informative Do's and Don'ts will be maintained at appropriate locations on Great Nicobar Island.
- 6.5 Introduction of crops or animals as a humanitarian gesture should not be undertaken by other departments or individuals as a resource augmentation exercise without availability of basic data generated first. Such efforts should be examined by the Expert Committee.

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:

7.1 Based on the periodic review of policy implementation, the Department of Tribal Welfare, A&N Administration will be responsible for the implementation of the Shompens policy through AAJVS and ANTRI. Appropriate course correction should be carriedout to achieve the overall objectives of this policy.

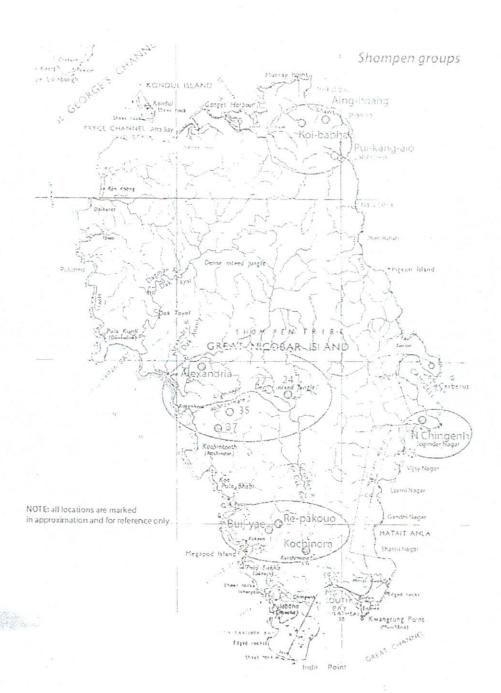
- 7.2 Two locations from where two groups (East-West road and Komeon/Galathea regions) emerge from the forest to the settlement are at the 16 Km East-West road and at 24 Km North-South road at Laxmi Nagar (Annexure-2). Field stations must be constructed to facilitate research as well as to monitor exploitation by non-tribals. They should be made operational with minimal accommodation for field staff and storage facilities. Other stations may be considered at Laxman beach and near the Galathea River, North-South road in effort to facilitate implementation of the policy objectives.
- 7.3 Through the research led welfare policy, the development of a sustainable mechanism of equitable exchange and communication may be undertaken to eliminate inequitable barter, exploitation and dole dependence. Some extent of market intervention through AAJVS may be taken up, if necessary.
- 7.4 A systematic process of policy implementation will be developed by field staff and the expert advisory group of the ANTRI/AAJVS based on the review of the information generated. It is envisaged that these will provide insights and understanding on who constitute the Shompens of Great Nicobar for a better grip on ensuring their sociocultural integrity and spatial security.
- 7.5 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs will provide financial and other support for strengthening these institutions.

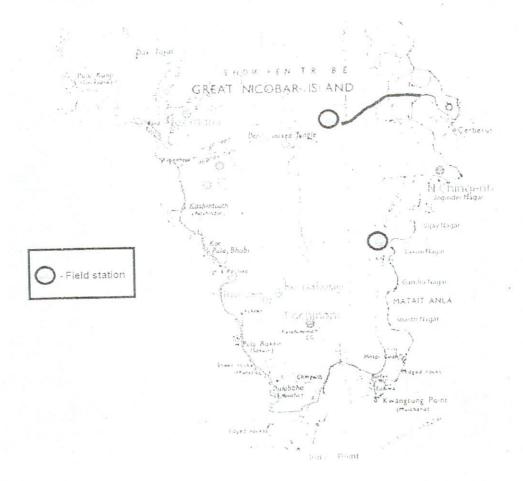
8. EXPERT COMMITTEE AND REVIEW OF POLICY:

"The Expert Committee for preparation of policies for various PVTGs of A&N Islands" under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs will be responsible for modification/review of the policy. The policy may be reviewed as and when required, based upon available information.

By order and in the name of the Lt. Governor, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

> Sd./-(D. M. Shukla) Secretary (Tribal Welfare) A&N Administration





Annexure-VIII

Such other information as may be prescribed

Govt of India notified six Scheduled Tribes in the UT of A&N Islands. Barring Nicobarese, other five tribes are PVTGs who are in different stages of acculturation. Andamanese and Onges have been rehabilitated in Strait Island & in Dugong Creek of Little Andaman respectively. They are provided with infrastructural facilities and given welfare support. Their children are now going to school and many adults work in Administration. The other three tribes namely Jarawas, Sentinelese and Shompens continue as huntergatherers. They are Particularly Vulnerable, due to location of settlements of non-tribals from the mainland India-close to tribal habitat. The Administration has to do a fine balancing of livelihood interests of PVTGs & settlers. These non-tribal settlers were brought to the islands due to settlement policy of British India & also by Independent India. Andaman Aadim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) a registered society, constituted by the A&N Administration in the year 1979 functions as a trustee to take care of the interests of tribal communities, especially PVTGs.

Jarawas

- 1. There are 428 Jarawas living in Jarawa Tribal Reserve (JTR) of 1028 Sq.Km in South & Middle Andaman Islands. Their immediate neighbours are the settlers now numbering about 1.5 Lakh, namely, Bengalis from the erstwhile East Pakistan, Ranchis of Chota Nagpuri, Karens of Burma. As per Jarawa Policy framed in the year 2004, by GoI, the A&N Administration takes measures to protect and preserve Jarawas from any exploitation. No non-tribal is allowed to enter the Jarawa Tribal Reserve (JTR). Jarawas continue their livelihood activities with full autonomy. Only minimum and calibrated intervention is being done by the Administration, extending health facilities, preferably in-situ to Jarawas. A Buffer Zone of 05 km around JTR has been notified, banning therein-commercial and tourism establishments. It is ensured that no interaction by non-tribals takes place with Jarawas. Administration in 2014 has set Andaman and Nicobar Research and Training Institute to create welfare policy framed on foundation of research and study and at every step the opinion and ideas of the concerned groups are incorporated for implementation at various level.
- 2. The National Highway called Andaman Trunk Road (ATR) connects the settlement villages with the HQ i.e. Port Blair. A part of ATR passes through Jarawa Tribal Reserve (JTR). As per Jarawa Policy, the movement of vehicles on the ATR is being regulated by a convoy system and monitored. The Administration is taking steps to provide an alternate sea route, to reduce the density of traffic on the segment of ATR passing through JTR. The project will be completed in about three years.
- 3. On the advice of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, ethnographic studies on the culture, livelihood activities, health issues etc of Jarawas are being carried out by a Group of Experts. The experts have recently identified 08 locations in the periphery of JTR, where

AAJVS staff and experts will interact with Jarawas to understand their ethos, culture and their willingness to negotiate with the communities outside their territory according to their own pace. These locations called 'Hot-spots' will facilitate a two way channel of communication between Jarawas and AAJVS, thereby the required health and welfare support can be given. Recently, Jarawa women expressed their desire to wear clothes, especially while being in public space. The Group of Experts have carefully examined this matter and given appropriate recommendations to the Administration. With the approval of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India, these recommendations are under implementation.

Shompens

In Great Nicobar Island, Shompens (numbering 219) are living in different bands in thick tropical forests and in coasts. A tribal reserve of 992 Sqkm has been declared. Some of the bands do have symbiotic relationship with Nicobarese. At present the Administration extends health and other welfare support, whenever demanded by the tribe. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has entrusted the task of framing Shompen Policy to the A&N Administration. The survey of the contemporary situation of Shompens, by the AAJVS, under the guidance of Group of Experts has just been commenced. It is expected that the draft policy will be ready for circulation among stake holders by the end of 2014. Research work under hard conditions is in progress to determine exactly what internal social differences are present among the Shompens.

Sentinelese

This hunter-gatherer tribe numbering 50, lives in North Sentinelese Island having an extent of 60 Sq Km. They are hostile to other outside communities. The Administration, in the past frequently visited the island on friendly contact by way of extending 'gifts'. However, after 1993, this practice was stopped. The Defence and Civil Administration keeps surveillance and looks out for the poachers, if any. The Group of Experts is of the view that though the present 'hands-off' policy is agreeable, the Administration must have an 'eyes-open' approach, to ensure that no poachers enter into the island, in as much as the Sentinelese had the past experience of friendly contacts with the Administration. Further, the status of livelihood resources and health concerns of the tribe should be carefully evaluated, lest the tribe get diminished. The Administration has been advised by the expert to initiate a regular structured circum-navigation of the island, set for the next six months. This is being carefully examined.

Onges

The Onges have been in contact with the outsiders since 1890. The Onges have been acculturate considerably but are encouraged to still continue with some of their indigenous activities and traditions. The traditional rites and rituals are still observed by them. The present population of the Onge is 112. Initially the Onges were scattered all over the Little Andaman Island in different bands, but later they have been settled at

two places viz. Dugong Creek and South Bay in Little Andaman Island. After Tsunami, 2004, all the Onges have, on their own choice shifted to Dugong Creek, Little Andaman.

Andamanese

The Andamanese, have been settled at Strait Island in Andaman District. It is the first tribe which came in contact with the civilization through the British Administration during Penal Settlement. They were just 19 persons in late 1960's and individual Andamanese roamed around aimlessly in the Islands. The A & N Administration decided to rehabilitate the surviving Andamanese on Strait Island. Andamanese population has gradually increased to 58 now over a period of time as a result of various welfare measures undertaken by the Administration. Many of them are working as employees in the Departments of the Administration. Their children are pursuing their education with the active supporting of the Administration.

Nicobarease

- 1. The Nicobarease constitute the largest group among the tribals. They inhabit 12 of the 22 Islands in the Nicobar District. The major concentration of the Nicobarese is at Car Nicobar Island while the other Islands are sparsely populated. The work of Christian missionaries exerted an influence on the tribe. Rev. John Richardson was the first Nicobari bishop who was given western education by Mr. Vedappen Solomon, a Tamil Christian, posted to Car Nicobar from Madras Presidency as the first govt agent of East India Company. Soon after the Japanese occupation of the islands Christianity established firm hold on native life. Today the majority of the Nicobarease are Christians. There are also Muslims among the Nicobarease who were influenced by Muslim traders, originally from the Laccadives or Minicoyans, Gujarat and Surat. Nonetheless the Nicobarese observe their traditional festivals like Ossuary which include well known "Pig Fight". Tsunami, 2004 destroyed the houses and infrastructure of Nicobarese. The Administration has provided permanent shelters to all Nicobarese who have lost their houses. Essential services like drinking water supply, power supply, postal services and telecommunication services have been provided in all Tribal Islands.
- 2. Due to spread of education the literacy rate among the Nicobarease is high and it is increasing rapidly. Nowadays most of the child deliveries take place in hospitals and primary health centers. A sizable number of Nicobarese are holding responsible jobs in different Government offices and in private originations as administrators, doctors, teachers, clerks, nurses, extension officers, and so on. Also, quite a few Nicobarese are in the Army, Air Force, Navy and central Reserve Police Force, posted to various parts of the country.