

**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
ANDAMAN ADIM JANJATI VIKAS SAMITI  
FOR 2012-13**

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**INTRODUCTION:-**

The 2012-13 Annual Report outlines the work carried out within the Organization during the year. The key aim is to transform our organization into an integrated, activation-focused service provider which puts its particularly vulnerable groups (PVTG's) at the centre of all its operations. The core objective is to do this whilst at the same time continuing to provide good service across the entire range of our schemes and services.

Very considerable challenges were faced in many areas of the Organization from both on policy and operational perspective. The Organization facilitated and supported a number of different analyses of different aspects of the social protection system especially for the Jarawas and the Shompens. In addition, considerable progress was made in dealing with operational consequences of various decisions taken by the last general Body meeting and Executive Council meetings held from time to time like construction of hot spots, Kangapo report, and supply of rice to Jarawas etc...

None of the changes outlined in this report could have happened without the commitment, co-operation and initiative displayed by staff across the organization and valuable advices given by our Experts time-to-time. Having engaged with staff across the organization through meetings and surveys, we established a new engagement and Innovation Programme which aims to encourage and support staff to become involved in and contribute to changes underway in the Organization department. The participation of our employees brought great results in confidence building among the Jarawas. We look forward to reviewing the outcomes of this process over the course of the next year."

**Vision of AAJVS-**

To discharge its duties and responsibilities as the trustee of a unique heritage on behalf of India and the world by conserving the ecology and environment of the tribal reserve territory and strengthening support systems in order to enable the PTGs to live as per their own genius.

## **Mission of AAJVS**

- a) To make AAJVS a professional and self reliant body which can act spontaneously for the protection, safety and well being of the particularly vulnerable tribes inhabiting the A&N islands in association with the A&N Administration and Government of India.
- b) To further the interests of the primitive tribes, their culture, heritage, traditional knowhow on ethno medicines, art, folklore, dance forms.
- c) To induct professional experts having vast experience in handling tribes or working among tribes or having undergone extensive research works on the tribes.
- d) To associate with renowned NGOs / world bodies for their ideas.
- e) To depute employees of AAJVS for obtaining training / refresher courses from experts within the country and in special cases abroad to receive training / expert advice to deal the tribes.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all staff for their contribution during 2012-13 and look forward to their continued co-operation and support as we embark on another exciting and challenging period for the Organization.

Sd/-  
Executive Secretary  
AAJVS

## **ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2012-13**

Since the day of its establishment, the Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti has been supporting the primitive tribal communities to ensure better conditions for life, socio-economic development and work through sustainable development methodologies and strategies, one of the most essential need of human being. We try to fulfil this task by conducting various programme/activities, viz., development; Vocational Training; Cultural; Health & Family Welfare Literacy; Agriculture & Horticulture Counselling; Employment generation programme, etc.

To meet the financial requirement of AAJVS Grant-in-aid is released by the A&N Administration under the UT budget. During the September 2013, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, provided funds under the Conservation-cum-Development plan for development of infrastructure like water supply, health and housing facilities for the PVTG's. The accounts of AAJVS are audited by Chartered Accountants, Local Fund Audit of Pay & Accounts Office, Port Blair and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Kolkata Office.

Out of the five vulnerable tribes, the Great Andamanese and Onges have adopted the modern way of living but still profess their traditional skill of hunting, gathering, food collection, tribal medicines etc. All the tribes except Great Andamense converse only in their mother tongue among them.

### **Main functions of the Organization**

The Organization supports for Social Protection in the discharge of the plans and policies formulated for the upliftment of the PVTG's. Our main functions are to:

- a) To provide social security of the tribes
- b) Preservation of the cultural identity of the tribes
- c) Provide basic education when required to PVTG's
- d) Protection of natural habitats and resources contained therein
- e) Eradicate unwarranted contacts of outsiders with the tribes
- f) Provide health facilities
- g) Augmentation of resources

To preserve the tradition, habitat and life of these 05 vulnerable tribes of these Islands, the A&N Administration had notified reserved areas:-

SN	NAME OF TRIBE	AREA
1	Shompen	991.61 sq. km
2	Onges	731.60 sq. km
3	Great Andamanese	6.02 Sq.km
4	Jarawa	1028 sq. km
5	Sentinelese	59.67 sq. km

An Expert Committee has been constituted to review the existing Regulation / Rules of protection of aboriginal tribes for various research program, and suggest amendments and procedural changes to eliminate violation of Jarawa Policy and to ensure better and effective protection of the Jarawas. For tribes specially tribes who recently coming in contact of settlers of adjoining areas. Various research reports have been submitted such as Kangapoo and time and space, calendrical movement of Jarawas.

The developmental activities undertaken for each of the five vulnerable primitive tribes are detailed as under:

A. **The Shompens** :-

The Shompens inhabit the Great Nicobar islands. The Shompens are scattered in different pockets in the Great Nicobar islands divisible in various bands. Their present population is 224.

To prepare a separate policy for the Shompen tribes, survey work has been initiated for collection of vital data. This data shall be consolidated and analyzed by the expert for preparing the policy.

The main objectives earmarked for the Shompens are as under:

- a) Protection of the natural habitat of Shompen Tribe so that there is no further depletion in the area notified for them.
- b) Extension of all support and assistance for their survival.
- c) Empowerment of Shompen through gradual exposure and interaction through AAJVS.
- d) Their protection from the harmful effects of exposure and contact with the outside world
- e) Preservation of the social structure, traditional mode of subsistence and culture identity of the Primitive Tribal Group

- f) Provision of health care to the members of the Shompen PTG to reduce mortality and morbidity affliction with diseases to which their systems have no immunity
- g) To protect and conserve ecology and environment of the notified Tribal Reserve for Shompens in order to enable the PTG to practice their traditional mode of subsistence and life style;
- h) Sensitization of settlers and other non-tribals around the Shompen Tribal reserve and also personnel of govt. agencies working for the protection and welfare of the Primitive Tribe and about the need to protect and preserve the primitive tribe respect and value their indigenous and unique life style.

Method of implementation:-

- i) Re-establishment of Shompen Hut (eco-friendly) at 16 Kilometers on the East-West Road
- ii) Selecting sites for other camps in the Shompen areas and construction of Eco-friendly huts, where AAJVS staff would be deployed
- iii) Photo census of the Shompen through a detailed method involving the services of experts and AAJVS Officials
- iv) Posting of well disciplined and qualified Tribal Welfare Officer to manage the welfare activities
- v) Increasing the field visits by Executive Secretary and senior Officers
- vi) To deploy the services of two-wheelers (02 nos.)



The latest population of Shompen is 224 as detailed below:-

SN	AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	0-10	24	15	39
2	11-20	23	19	42
3	21-30	27	20	47
4	31-40	35	17	52
5	41-50	16	8	24
6	51 AND ABOVE	12	8	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>224</b>

The Assistant Commissioner, Campbell Bay acts as the Officer-in-Charge, Shompen Hut Complex, Campbell Bay and regularly monitors all the welfare activities for the tribes. The Shompens are hunters and gatherers. They are very shy in nature and hardly can we find their female folks.

The annual plan outlay for the Shompens during the year 2012-2013 was Rs.45.00 lakhs against which Rs.22.59 lakhs were spent towards implementation of various welfare programs. Details of expenditure incurred towards welfare of Shompens during the year 2012-13

SN	Head of Account	Amount
1	PAY AND ALLOWANCE	16.29
2	PAYMENT OF ENERGY	0.46
3	SUPPLY OF FREE RATION	0.57
4	HOSPITALIZATION OF TRIBES	5.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>22.59</b>

**B. The Onges :-**

The Onges are 112 in number and settled in Dugong Creek. They are hunters and food gatherers. Even though they have experienced the taste of modernization and eat food with salt and spice, they still continue their traditional habits of canoe making, fish, turtle and wild boar hunting. They collect plenty of honey during the season.

To make them self reliant, coconut plantation has been raised at Dugong Creek. They collect the nuts, make copra and sell it through their own Society i.e OMPCS ltd to another apex level Society M/s ANCOFED ltd.

To encourage them to adhere to their traditional and cultural life style, AAJVS needs to stress on the following issues:-

- i) Counseling the Onges against ill effects of tobacco, alcohol etc.
- ii) Imparting training on traditional art and house making. The knowledge and expertise in their traditional crafts is required to be passed on to the younger generation, so that it does not die out.
- iii) Teaching Onges to be self reliant by undertaking agricultural and horticultural activities
- iv) Providing better health delivery system
- v) Encouraging them to use their traditional names instead of Hindi names given by Medical Personnel to new born babies
- vi) Curtailing supply of free ration marginally year by year to reduce their dependency syndrome
- vii) Posting of Tribal Welfare Officer and Janjati Sevaks
- viii) Sensitizing ground workers in dealing the Onges
- ix) Good communication network

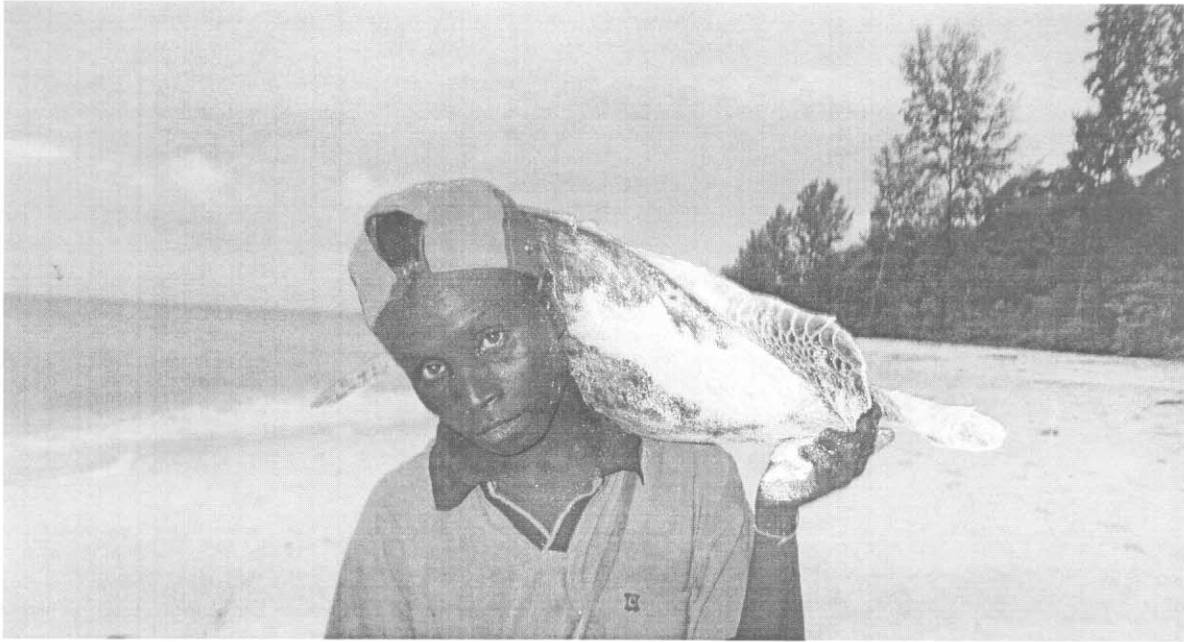
**Modus operandi:-**

The population of Onges has been around 95-100 since last many years. To prevent any kind of disaster such as the one that occurred in December 2008 or any kind of epidemic outbreak, the workers at ground level need to be sensitized thoroughly. For this purpose expert participation of Anthropologists and Administrators is mandatory. ANTRI is doing work on this matter to educate the Onges.

The ANM and Pharmacists often give fancy names to the Onges like Sher Singh, Madan, Mary, Suresh, Bada Raju, Chota Raju. This practice needs to be stopped at once and Onges be encouraged to give their children their own traditional names. The Deputy Director (TH) visits Dugong creek frequently for organizing health camps. Steps need to be taken to avoid infant mortality.

The demographic distribution of the Onges population is as under:-

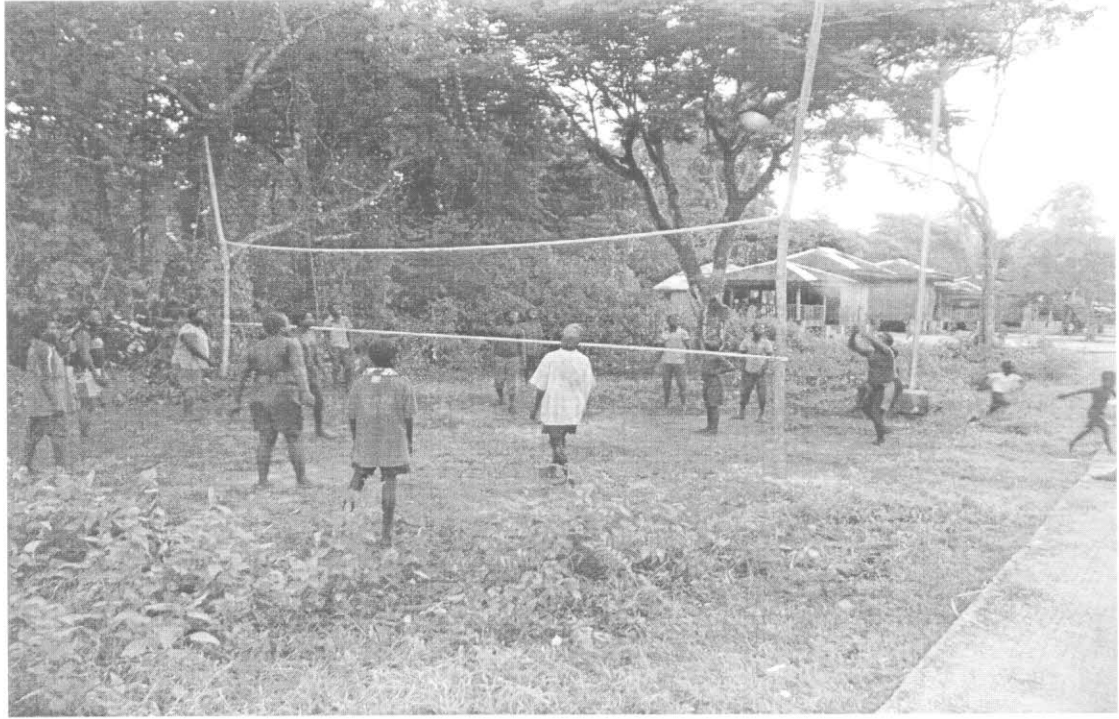
SN	AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	0-10	29	23	52
2	11-20	12	08	20
3	21-30	07	06	13
4	31-40	03	07	10
5	41-50	03	04	07
6	51 AND ABOVE	04	06	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>112</b>



The AAJVS was instrumental for delivery of the following social schemes for the Onges

- a) Upgradation of primary School to Middle School
- b) Supply of poultry birds
- c) Sterilization of dogs to prevent epidemic
- d) Supply of nutritious food for prevention of malnutrition
- e) Organizing medical camps
- f) Supply of free ration and supplementary food
- g) Repair of Onges houses
- h) Re-Construction of play ground
- i) Renovation of community hall
- j) Providing sports items





The annual plan outlay for the Onges during the year 2012-2013 was Rs. 100.40 lakh against which Rs. 39.05 lakh were spent towards implementation of various welfare programs. Details of expenditure incurred towards welfare of Onges during the year 2012-13

SN	Head of Account	Amount (in Rs.)
1	PAY AND ALLOWANCE	9.90
2	PRINTING & STATIONERY	0.12
3	PAYMENT OF ENERGY BILLS	2.00
4	HOSPITALIZATION OF TRIBES	6.32
5	FREE RATION & CLOTHING	15.53
6	WELFARE AMENITIES TO TRIBES	0.62
7	HIRE CHARGES PAID	1.32
8	Renovation of community hall	3.24
	Total	39.05

C. **The Great Andamanese :-**

The Great Andamanese were more than 10000 in number but severely impacted by British policy and their number came to 19. They were settled at Strait Island by the Administration. Presently their population is 58. Five Great Andamanese married to non-tribes.



The mission for the Great Andamanese is different from that of the others:-

- i) Counseling against ill effects of tobacco and alcohol
- ii) Teaching Jero language to the Great Andamanese
- iii) Raising vegetable / horticulture farms
- iv) Running and maintaining poultry farm
- v) Revitalizing the culture and traditional knowhow from older Andamanese and documenting it. Exposure of younger generation to this traditional culture.
- vi) Establishing good communication network to and from Strait island
- vii) Providing quality education and sports facilities
- viii) Self reliance
- ix) Organizing of medical camps

The present demographic distribution is as under.

SN	AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	0-10	10	09	19
2	11-20	10	05	15
3	21-30	03	06	09
4	31-40	05	03	08
5	41-50	02	02	04
6	51 AND ABOVE	01	02	03
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>

23 Great Andamanese are employed in various departments of the A&N Administration. 12 Students are provided quality education in private educational institutions in Port Blair. 22 Great Andamanese children are studying in various classes in Port Blair and at Strait Island.

In order to eliminate the 'dependency Syndrome' among the Great Andamanese various self sustenance activities like their coconut plantation development, vegetable cultivation, poultry unit, etc. are carried out.

11 new houses for the Great Andamanese have been constructed and shall be handed over after construction of the protection wall and toe wall.

The annual plan outlay for the Great Andamanese during the year 2012-2013 was Rs. 365.70 lakhs against which Rs.36.53 lakhs were spent towards implementation of various welfare programs.

Details of expenditure incurred towards welfare of Great Andamanese during the year 2012-13

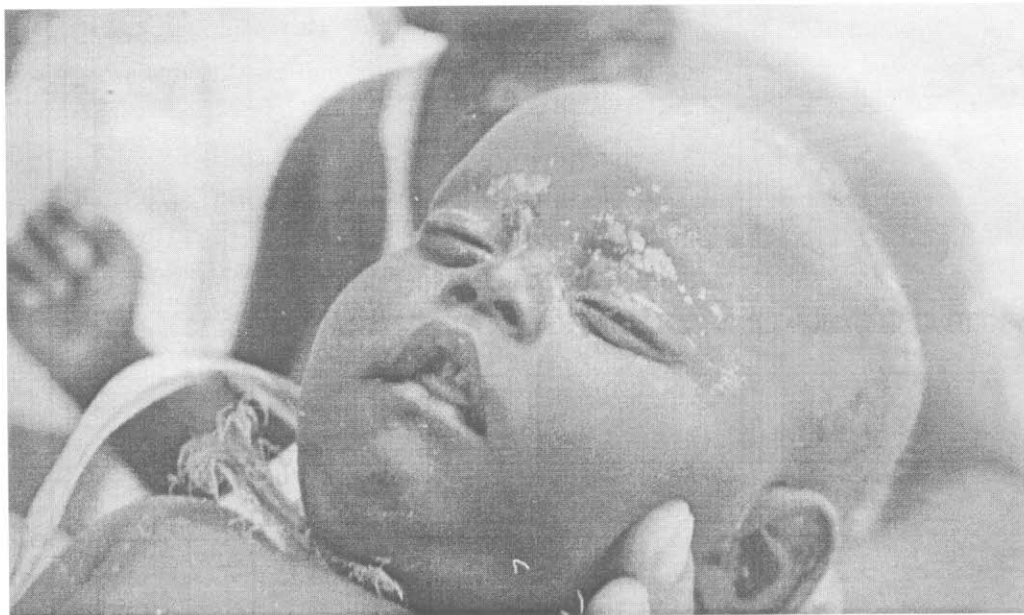
SN	Head of Account	Amount (in Rs.)
1	PAY AND ALLOWANCE	4.73
2	PRINTING & STATIONERY	0.54
3	ENERGY / TELEPHONE	2.45
4	HOSPITALIZATION OF TRIBES	3.05
5	FREE RATION & CLOTHING	3.86
6	WELFARE AMENITIES TO TRIBES	0.25
7	ADVANCES	11.14
8	EDUCATION OF TRIBES	7.39
9	Hire charges	3.12
	Total	36.53

D. The Jarawas :-

The Jarawas inhabit in the South and Middle Andaman areas. They practice their traditional life style and culture and continue with hunting, food gathering, honey collection. An area of 1028 Sq. Km has been reserved for their subsistence from Constance Bay in South Andaman to Lewis inlet bay in Middle Andaman.

The mission for Jarawas is mainly the following:-

- i) Implementation of the notified Jarawa policy
- ii) Conducting sensitization / awareness camps
- iii) Supply of iron tools and implements to Jarawas to persuade them not to plunder materials from nearby villages
- iv) Providing health facilities both insitu and expert medical treatment
- v) Purchase of one Jeep for intensified patrolling and health care purposes
- vi) Deployment of motor cycles to ground staff
- vii) Establishment of field offices at Tirur, Baratang, Jirkatang and Middle Strait
- viii) Construction of Jarawa ward at Ferrargunj
- ix) Appointment of Pharmacists, Tribal Welfare Officers and Field Attendants



To implement the guidelines given in the Jarawa Policy ie., maximum autonomy, minimum contacts with non-tribals, preventing supply of alien food etc, AAJVS has deployed its employees at various pockets on the ATR, Tirur, Kadamtala etc. Besides this, staff has been deployed for night patrolling in Tirur and Kadamtala area, Middle Strait and Kadamtala areas. Besides, motorcycles are also given to AAJVS employees.

The Deputy Director (TH) accompanied by para medical staff undertakes frequent visits to Jarawa habitats to administer insitu treatment. Only cases requiring expert advice are brought to the nearest Primary Health Centre / G.B. Pant Hospital. Three separate wards, one each at G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair, Primary Health Centre, Tusnabad and PHC, Kadamtala have been set apart for exclusive and isolated treatment of Jarawa patients. All the three wards have been notified as 'reserve area' under Andaman & Nicobar Islands (PAT) Regulation, 1956.

AAJVS has posted two Pharmacists and posted them at Kadamtala and Jirkatang for administering insitu treatment to the Jarawas. Jarawa patients requiring expert medical intervention are shifted to nearest Primary Health Centers / Port Blair.

The Police, Forest and Health departments also play a pivotal role in implementing the guidelines laid down in the Jarawa Policy. AAJVS requires their continuous support and co-operation in future too.

Sensitization camps and workshops were frequently organized to sensitize the villagers residing within the vicinity of the Jarawa territory and the officials posted in the region. The Protection Aboriginal Tribe regulations have been amended. Convoy timing has been rescheduled and restricted from 08 to 4 reducing the interaction between Jarawas and non-tribal on the ATR.

As per the recommendations of the Experts, hot spots have been constructed at Phooltala, Potatang, Tirur and Jhau Kona. These hotspots have been constructed as a centre to deliver the welfare schemes for the Jarawas especially medical care, supply of kangapo, and sharing of information etc

The present population of Jarawas are as under:-

SN	AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	0-10	95	80	175
2	11-20	57	49	106
3	21-30	29	30	59
4	31-40	25	18	43
5	41-50	11	20	31
6	51 AND ABOVE	08	03	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>425</b>

The annual plan outlay for the Jarawas during the year 2012-2013 was Rs. 122.00 lakh against which Rs.114.58 lakh were spent towards implementation of various welfare programs. Details of expenditure incurred towards welfare of Jarawas during the year 2012-13

SN	Head of Account	Amount
1	PAY AND ALLOWANCE	67.40
2	PRINTING & STATIONERY	0.59
3	ENERGY / TELEPHONE	0.73
4	HOSPITALIZATION OF TRIBES	2.65
5	WELFARE AMENITIES TO TRIBES	5.55
6	ADVANCES	13.25
7	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	0.86
8	HIRE CHARGES PAID	18.40
9	RUNNING & MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLE	0.09
10	REVIEW OF JARAWA POLICY	1.82
11	SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP	3.24
	Total	114.58

#### D. The Sentinelese :-

The Sentinelese is the inhabitants of North Sentinel Island. As per the prevailing policy decision taken, all types of contact or expeditions to North Sentinel Island have been stopped. However patrolling is carried out by security forces to prevent poachers entering into the island. There population is estimated to be around 50. The experts have advised that the Administration must have “eyes on” policy in respect of Sentinelese rather than the present policy of “hands off”. Accordingly, it is proposed to carry out a periodical circumnavigation of the North Sentinel Island by a special team constituted by the Administration for the purpose in the ensuing financial year 2014-15.

