

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

Agriculture

Agriculture is important to the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as it is for Indian Economy as a whole, for both income and food security. Its importance in these islands has a special bearing because of limitation on alternative livelihood possibilities and because of its dependence on mainland for almost all essential items.

In terms of livelihood, about 50% of the UT population is directly dependent on Agriculture and Allied activities.

Land holding pattern

The knowledge of detailed structure and characteristics of land holdings is imperative for effective and efficient planning. There is an increase of 1.83% of total Agricultural holdings from 2005-06 Agriculture Census to 2010-11 Census. The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands had a total of 11590 agriculture holdings during 2005-06 which has increased to 11803 during 2010-11. The Individual holdings have been decreased by 14% from 8902 during 2005-06 to 8520 during 2010-11, however there is an increase of 31% in joint holdings from 2322 during 2005-2006 to 3043 during 2010-11. There is also decline of 34.43% in institutional holdings from 366 during 2005-06 to 240 during 2010-11.

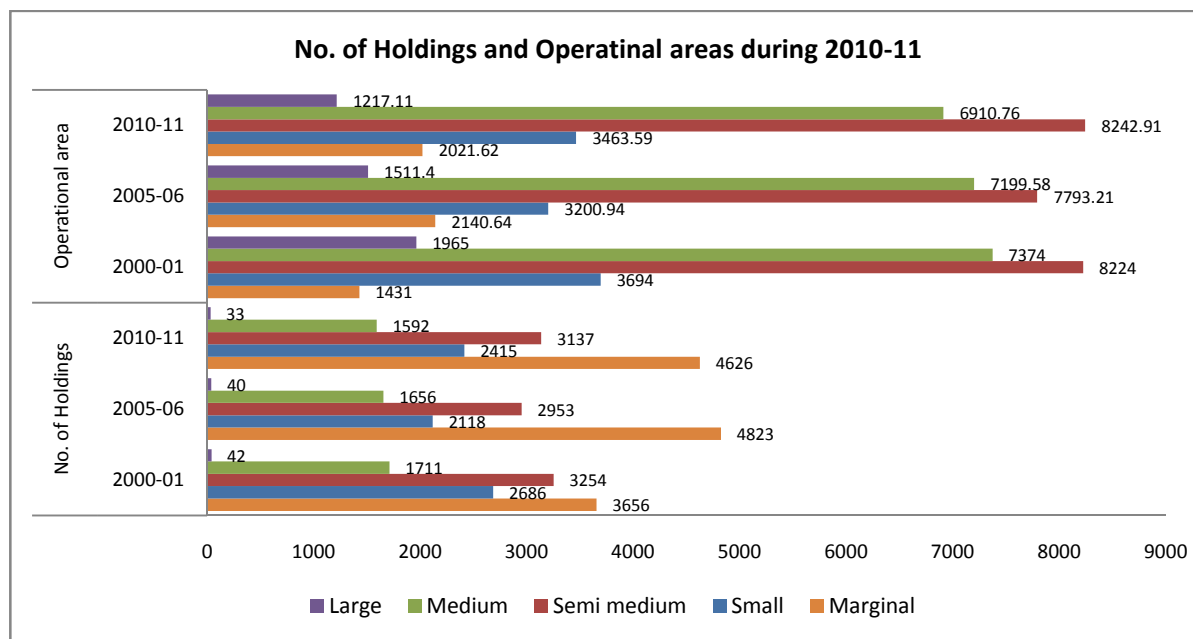
The total area operated by all social groups in Andaman and Nicobar Islands declined by 3.71% from 22688 ha during 2000-01 to 21846 during 2005-06 and marginal increase by 0.05% i.e. 21855.99 ha during 2010-11. During the period from 2000-2001 to 2005-06 the area operated by marginal holdings increased by 49.47%, but there was only 5% increase from 2005-06 Census to 2010-11 Census. The small holdings declined by 13.35% from 2000-2001 to 2005-06 and further increased by 8.20% from 2005-06 to 2010-11 and the area operated by semi medium holdings declined by 5.24% from 2000-01 to 2005-2006 and further increased to 5.77% from 2005-2006 to 2010-2011. During the period, area operated by medium and large holdings declined by 2.35%, 4.02% and 23.10%, 19.45% respectively.

The comparative statistics on the No. of Operational Holdings and Area of Operated Holdings is given below:

Statement 7.1.1

Category/ Size of holding	No. of Holdings			Operational area		
	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
Marginal	3656	4823	4626	1431	2140.64	2021.62
Small	2686	2118	2415	3694	3200.94	3463.59
Semi medium	3254	2953	3137	8224	7793.21	8242.91
Medium	1711	1656	1592	7374	7199.58	6910.76
Large	42	40	33	1965	1511.40	1217.11
Total	11349	11590	11803	22688	21845.77	21855.99

Chart 7.1.1



Statement 7.1.2
Average Size of Holding

Category/ Size of Holding	Operational area		
	2000-2001	2005-2006	2010-2011
Marginal	0.39	0.44	0.44
Small	1.38	1.51	1.43
Semi medium	2.53	2.64	2.63
Medium	4.31	4.35	4.34
Large	46.79	37.78	36.88
Total	2.00	1.88	1.85

The average size of holdings has decreased from 2.00 ha during 2000-2001 to 1.88 ha. in 2005-2006 and further decreased to 1.85 ha. in 2010-2011. Major difference was found in the size class of large holdings which was 46.79 ha. in 2000-2001, 37.78 ha. in 2005-2006 and 36.88 ha. in 2010-2011. The other size class remained almost constant.

LAND UTILIZATION

The total land being used for agriculture is relatively small due to paucity of Agriculture land and numerous competing infrastructure demands. Thus only 6% of land, i.e. approximately 50,000 Hectares, is being used for Agriculture purpose. The tsunami of 2004 has permanently submerged 4206 ha. of Agriculture land, thus reducing the agriculture land to approximately 47000 ha. By adopting various Soil Conservation measures 4400 ha approximately of saline affected land has been reclaimed. Out of the available area 70% is under horticulture/plantation crops and the rest is being used for field crops. Paddy is the main field crop grown in these islands followed by vegetable, pulses and oilseeds. Coconut is the main plantation crops cultivated here. Spices are also grown in abundance in these Islands. Different fruits like banana, papaya, mango, citrus fruits, pineapple, sapota and root crops are also grown in the hilly lands. In certain pockets of land rubber, red oil palms and cashew are also grown in the hilly lands.

Statement 7.1.3
LAND UTILIZATION/ cropping PATTERN DURING 2014-2015

Crop	Area (Ha.)
Paddy and other field crop	10303
Coconut	21910
Arecanut	4669
Cashew	1198
Red oil Palm	1593
Rubber	1500
Fruits	3745
Spices	1369
Fallow Land	461
Total	46748
Permanently submerged land	4206
Total area under agriculture	50954

Cropping Intensity

Statement showing the crop intensity in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the last six years.

Statement 7.1.4

Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	(Area in(Ha.)
			Cropping Intensity
2007-08	9000	13797	153
2008-09	9000	14960	166
2009-10	9000	16583	184
2010-11	9000	16408	182
2011-12	9000	15334	170
2012-13	9000	14609	162
2013-14	9000	14447	161

CROPPING PATTERN

Three types of Cropping systems are generally practiced in this Union Territory viz, Coconut, Arecanut and Rice-based Cropping System.

Coconut based Cropping System

Coconut occupies more than 50% of the total cultivable area. It occupies prime position in the social & economic life of the people as it is the main source of income and livelihood support of the farming community. Coconut is intercropped with spices like black pepper, clove, cinnamon, nutmeg & ginger. Fruits such as pineapple, papaya, banana, jack fruit, mango and sapota are also intercropped followed by roots crops like tapioca, colocasia, Sweet potato etc.

Statement 7.1.5

Area and production of Coconut

Year	Area in Ha.	Production in Million Nuts	Variation in %
1980-81	20987	67.91	-
1990-91	23872	83.55	+ 23.03
2000-01	25160	89.00	+ 6.52
2010-11	21768	95.00	+ 6.74
2012-13	21875	125	+31.57
2013-14	21900	128.95	+3.95
2014-15	21910	129.80	+0.66

The production of coconut has increased many folds during these decades however the area remained quite low at only 1000 ha increase.

The Production of Coconut has increased from 67.91 M/nut during 1980-81 to 83.55 M/nut during 1990-91 (+23.03%) and 89.00 M/nut during 2000-01 to 95 M/nut during 2010-2011 (+6.74%) and further increased from 125 M/nut during 2012-13 (+31.57%) to 128.95 M/nut (+3.95%) during 2013-14. During 2014-15 there was only 0.66% increase in the coconut production from previous year.

Statement 7.1.6

Area in production of Root crops

Year	Area in Ha.	Production in MT	Variation in %
2005-06	922.04	6665.05	-
2010-11	890	8366	+ 25.52
2012-13	850	8285	0.96
2013-14	880.60	16103	+94.36
2014-15	810.00	14130	-12.25

Area under root crop has come down from 2005-06 in 2014-15. However, as the data in above table suggest that production has increased many folds over the years. It may be due to reasons either more scientific management has been introduced during these very recent years or plant protection implements have been successful. But here it is a bit of caution as area as well as production has decreased within a year now. This provides scope to study further.

Arecanut based cropping system

Like Coconut, Arecanut is also one of the main plantation crop of A&N Islands. Arecanut is intercropped with spices like black pepper, clove, cinnamon, nutmeg & ginger. Fruits such as pineapple, papaya, banana, jack fruit, mango and sapota are also intercropped followed by roots crops like tapioca, colocasia, sweet potato etc. Apart from these betel vines are also grown along with arecanut.

Arecanut + Spices

Arecanut + Fruits

Arecanut + Betel vine

Statement 7.1.7
Area and Production of Arecanut

Year	Area	Production in MT	Yield per ha.
2005-06	4046.44	3058.46	0.75
2010-11	4152.00	5800	1.40
2012-13	4225.00	5975	1.41
2013-14	4290.90	9966.40	2.32
2014-15	4669.5	9348.00	2.00

The Area, Production and Yield per/ha of Arecanut has increased from 2005-2006 to 2014-15. But during last year i.e. from 2013-14 to 2014-15 the production has fallen considerably when compared to the area which has increased that has resulted in low yield per hectare during the year.

Statement 7.1.8
Area and Production of Spices and Fruits (ha and MT)

Name of the crop	2005-06		2010-11		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Production in MT	Area	Prod.
Spices	1811.65	3381.52	1661	3067.25	1666	3160	1488.30	2907.61	1369	3436
Fruits	2925.20	19528.4	3160	28772	3256	30823	3620.95	31390.60	3747	32536

Overall the Area of Spices has decreased from 2005-06 to 2014-15. Production shows a declining trend, but during last year production of spices has increased whereas the area has decreased. Same is scene in fruits but in fruits the area has increased during last year i.e. from 2013-14 whereas the production has not shown comparatively huge increase.

The yield during 2013-14 has decreased by 0.8% and increased to 0.02% during 2014-15 from previous year.

Rice based cropping system

The geographical situation and Agro climatic condition of A&N Islands are quite conducive for rice based farming system. Generally mono cropping of rice is in practice followed by pulses/ oilseeds and vegetables during Rabi season.

Statement 7.1.9

Year	Area in Ha.	Production of Paddy	Variation in %
1982-83	12000	21000	-
1990-91	12159	30555	+ 45.5%
2000-01	10881	32184	+5.33%
2010-11	8533.54	24283.62	- 24.55%
2012-13	7850	21500	-11.46%
2013-14	8005.20	24368.20	+13.34%
2014-15	6434.6	19679	-19.24%

When compared to the year 1982-83 it has been a disaster kind of situation but over the years from the year 2010-11 there seems some kind of stagnation or steady but slow trend. It can be summarized as the area under paddy has been hugely reduced over the years accordingly the production has gone down.

Monocropping

Statement 7.1.10

Name of Crop	2005-06		2010-11		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Area in Ha.	Prod.	Area in Ha.	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area in Ha.	Prod.	Area	Prod.
Pulses	430	279.85	2610	1154.50	1317.4	646	578.25	279.54	1574	844
Oilseed	53.55	34.20	94.30	51.90	108.8	51.90	40.40	14.23	36	15.40
Vegetable	3668.90	25682.3	5150	31300	5217	35340	5693.50	33597	5625	35121

From last three decades the Paddy Production has increased from 21000 MT during 80s to 30555 MT during 90-91 (45.5%) and further increase of 5.33% during 2000-2001 and later continuously declined by 24.55% and 11.46% during 2010-11 and 2012-13. The production of Paddy increased from 21500 MT during 2012-13 to 24368.20 during 2013-14 and again declined by 19.24% during 2014-2015.

The Pulses and Oilseed Production has increased from 279.85 MT and 34.20 MT during 2005-06 to 1154.50 and 51.90 MT during 2010-2011 and further decreased from 646 MT and 51.90 MT during 2012-13 to 279.54 MT and 14.23 MT during 2013-14 again increased to 844 MT and 15.40 MT during 2014-2015. Similarly Vegetable Production has also increased from 25682.30 MT during 2005-06 to 31300 MT during 2010-2011 and further declined from 35340 MT during 2012-13 to 33597 MT during 2013-14 and again increased to 35121 MT during 2014-15.

Major Crops in A&N Islands.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands has potential for high value and low volume crops. Coconut and arecanut are major crops. Other potential horticultural areas are

fruit crops, Spices, Vegetable and floriculture. These area is being promoted through multi pronged strategies involving production and supply of good quality seeds and disease free planting materials, adoption of hi tech interventions like protected cultivation, fertigation, high density planting, use of eco friendly interventions such as Bee-Keeping(apiculture)and organic farming. The High Value Agriculture Programme, RKVY Coconut Mission and Fruit and vegetable mission implemented by this department aims at achieving higher productivity and ensures higher remunerative prices to the farmers for the produce.

The 12th Five Year Plan envisages commercial cultivation of vegetables, for which new programme, Viz “programme for development of Vegetables” is being implemented and the department will also undertake various programmes to develop Flat Bay Island by conserving existing plantations and development of horticulture crops.

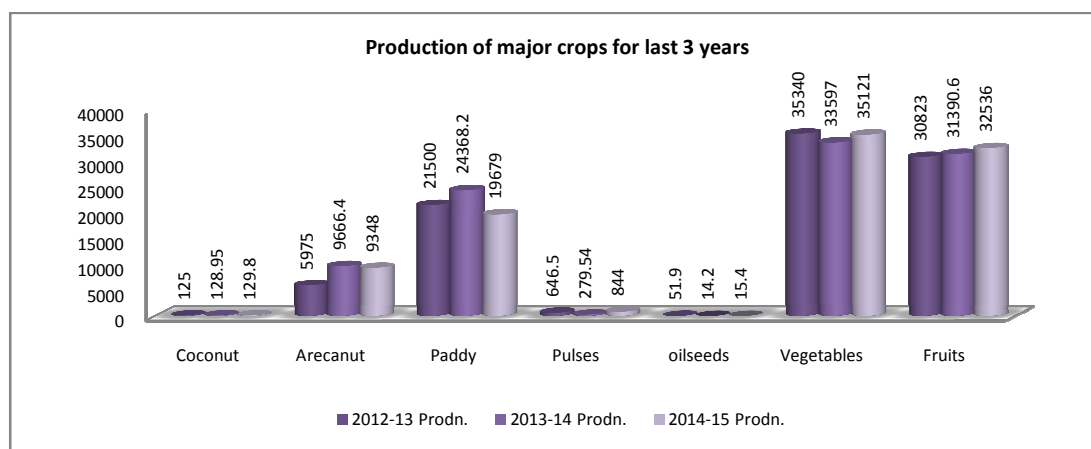
Area and production of major crops for last 3 years .

Statement 7.1.11

Area in Hectare(ha) and production in Metric tones (MT)

Crops	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Coconut	21875.00	125.00	21900.00	128.95	21910	129.80
Arecanut	4225.00	5975.00	4290.90	9666.40	4669.50	9348
Paddy	7850.00	21500.00	8005.2	24368.20	6434.60	19679
Pulses	1317.40	646.50	578.25	279.54	1575	844
oilseeds	108.80	51.90	40.40	14.20	36	15.4
Vegetables	5217.00	35340.00	5693.50	33597.00	5625	35121
Fruits	3256.00	30823.00	3620.95	31390.60	3745	32536

Chart7.1.2



Soil Conservation:

Conservation of soil, Systematic soil survey work, Soil analysis for determination of Soil fertility, issue of soil Health cards to farmers, Saline Reclamation works are mainly done under soil conservation work.

- Village wise soil mapping is being conducted to co relate the characteristics of soil.
- The farmers are being provided with soil kit to analyse the soil nutrient, fertility etc by themselves.

IRRIGATION

In Andaman and Nicobar Islands crops are grown under Rainfed conditions. Though these Islands receive about 3180 mm of rain from both the monsoons but due to erratic and altogether un-predictable nature of rain, there is scarcity of water during the period from December to April and between the two successive rains. Often the severe moisture stress results in crop failure and poor yield. To overcome the problem, Minor Irrigation Scheme is being implemented in these Islands. The Ponds and Pumpsets and Check Dams provide irrigation to crops like pulses, oilseeds and vegetables during dry spell and for paddy in dry days of rainy season, besides irrigating young fruit and plantation crops. Minor Irrigation programmes being implemented by Agriculture department during dry spell to provide irrigation to crop like pulses, oilseeds, vegetable, etc and paddy in dry days of rainy season through construction of ponds, check dams.

Statement 7.1.12

Source-wise Irrigated Area for the last Six years

Sl. No.	Type of Source	Year wise Irrigated area (in ha)						2014-15
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1.	Pond	588.84	598.08	601.02	607.74	617.82	624.96	630.42
2.	Nallah/ Stream	1650.60	1734.60	1745.80	1754.34	1756.86	1756.86	1761.06
3.	RCC Well	369.60	407.40	415.80	431.55	442.40	446.60	485.66
	Total	2609.04	2740.08	2762.62	2793.63	2817.08	2824.42	2877.14

The area irrigated from Pond has been increased from 588.84 ha during 2008-09 to 630.42 ha during 2014-15(+4.92%). The Area irrigated through nallah/stream has increased from 1650.60 ha during 2008-09 to 1761.06 ha during 2014-15 (+ 6.43%). The area irrigated through well has increased from 369.60 ha during 2008 – 09 to 485.66 ha during 2014-2015 (+20.83%).

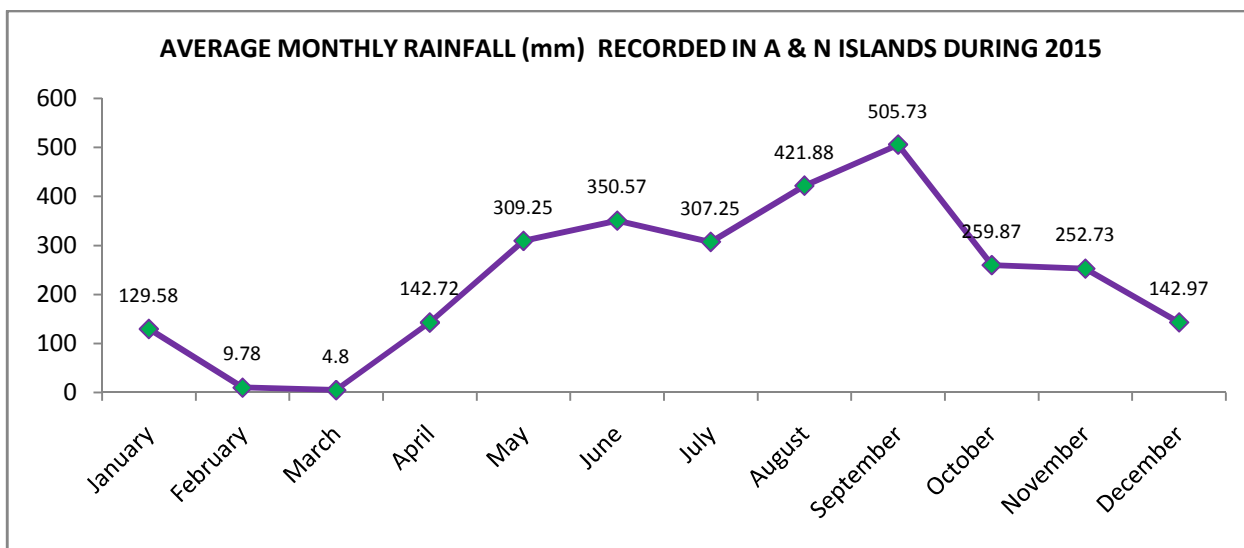
AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL (mm) RECORDED IN A & N ISLANDS **FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS**

Statement 7.1.13

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	21.68	28.68	99.88	244.53	146.90	98.23	73.33	129.58
February	67.78	9.28	11.77	99.02	47.07	53.30	11.17	9.78
March	125.62	43.37	0.53	298.63	41.87	49.38	0.00	4.80

April	218.1	141.62	21.96	103.97	64.4	44.92	17.83	142.72
May	495.55	338.03	301.47	300.65	531.58	478.08	251.68	309.25
June	429.45	553.5	449	408.42	407.55	757.57	383.63	350.57
July	468.68	294.5	511.38	563.73	318.32	536.05	440.23	307.25
August	435.70	352.65	523.55	447.68	342.82	326.57	307.05	421.88
September	305.78	337.83	260.13	703.77	812.18	454.17	400.12	505.73
October	249.45	251.9	380.9	193.72	197.3	430.82	382.70	259.87
November	336.60	90.52	306.72	141.77	320.6	334.05	212.67	252.73
December	100.38	89.68	259.33	265.75	197.88	109.20	117.35	142.97
Total	3254.77	2531.56	3126.62	3771.64	3428.47	3672.34	2597.76	2837.13

Chart 7.1.3



During the last six years, the Rainfall was least during the year 2009 & 2014 and maximum during the year 2011. The heavy rainfall occurred from May to September. From October onwards rainfall gradually started decreasing. During February there was least rainfall. During 2014 comparing to last 6 years

There was no rain in the month of March 2014. Except 2009 the average rainfall as compared from 2008 onwards 2014 has least rainfall.

Animal Husbandry

- Cattle, Buffaloes, Goats and Pigs are the important livestock in these Islands and Poultry is also a major economic resource.
- The major activities of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are to provide health coverage through various institutions like Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ Sub dispensaries etc. The Department is establishing comprehensive Veterinary health care system, disease diagnosis, disease monitoring, and surveillance and reporting system for providing a better Veterinary health care and delivery system and to maintain the disease

free status of this UT in respect of specific diseases and creation of veterinary infrastructure.

- The department is motivating farmers & unemployed persons on scientific rearing of livestock for self employment and higher subsidiary income through Animal Husbandry activities and augmenting the production of milk, meat and egg by improving the level of production and work capacity of livestock by introducing improved breed, upgrading local stocks through cross breeding and ensuring Animal Husbandry practices through extension and research.
- The department is giving a commercial footing to the livestock and poultry farming in the Islands for uplifting the economy and providing better living standard especially for the rural folk.
- The department is Augmenting the egg production and poultry meat production, as well as to popularise the backyard poultry such as Turkey, Vanaraja Guinea fowl, Ducks and Quail farming among the farmers.
- The department is carrying out extension activities through electronic and print media and organizes calf rallies and cattle shows. The Departmental farms provide training and demonstration in scientific animal husbandry practices. The Department deputed progressive farmers to mainland for better exposure in the field of poultry keeping, Duckery Keeping, Goatery Keeping, Piggery Keeping and Dairy farming.
- The department is maintaining Fodder Training –cum-Demonstration farms in different parts of territory to provide training on fodder cultivation, procure fodder seeds and distribute of fodder slips/cutting and mini kits on free of cost basis to farmers to encourage them to take up fodder cultivation to increase the milk production.
- The Live stock and poultry population as per 18th and 19th Livestock Census is indicated in the following table:-

Statement 7.2.1
Livestock Census Data

Sl. No.	Livestock	Census 2007 (No.)	Census 2012 (No.)	Percentage of Growth Rate over previous Census
1	Cow	49,791	45625	-8.38
2	Buffalo	9,986	7863	-21.28
3	Goat	67,472	65324	-3.18
4	Pig	48,406	35,921	-25.79
5	Horse & pony	-	4	
6	Donkey	3	4	
	Total	175658	154741	

	live stock			
7	Poultry including Duck	9,80,920	1165223	+18.80

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

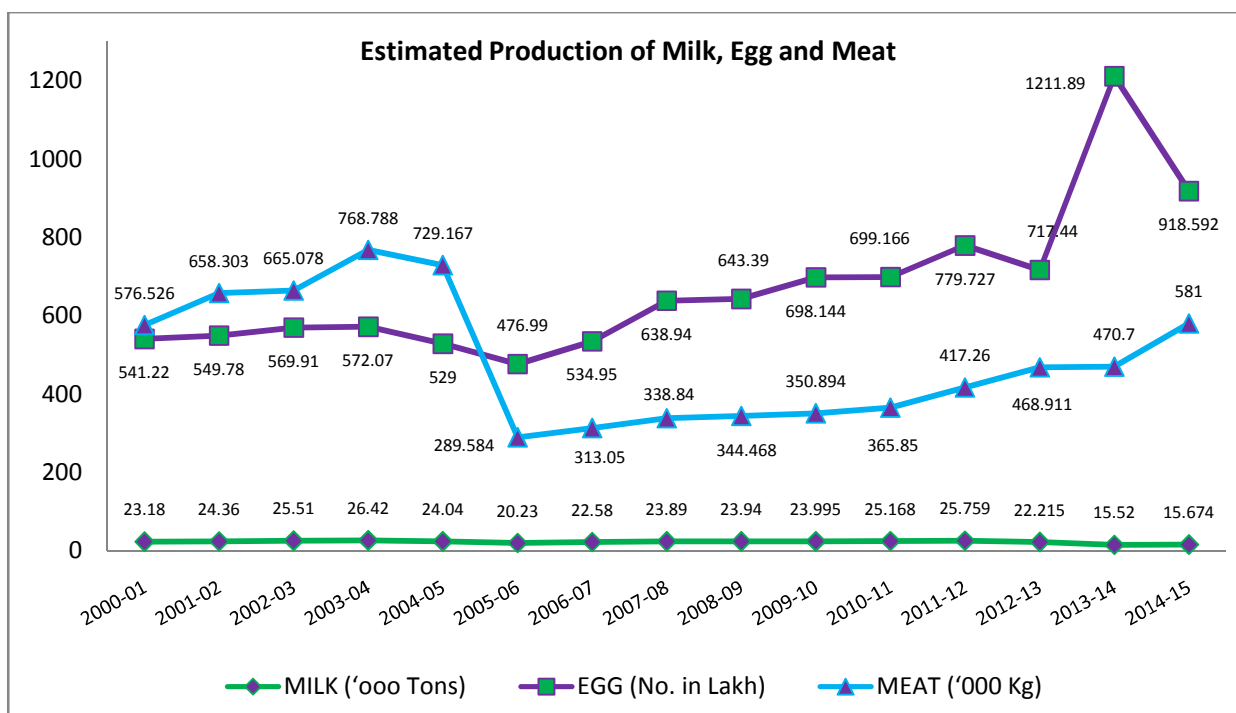
The main Livestock Products are Milk, Egg and Meat. The Estimated Production of Livestock Products during the period from 2000-01 to 2013-14 is presented below:

Statement 7.2.2

Estimated Production of Milk, Egg and Meat

YEAR	MILK ('ooo Tons)	EGG (No. in Lakh)	MEAT ('000 Kg)
2000-01	23.180	541.220	576.526
2001-02	24.360	549.780	658.303
2002-03	25.510	569.910	665.078
2003-04	26.420	572.070	768.788
2004-05	24.040	529.000	729.167
2005-06	20.230	476.990	289.584
2006-07	22.580	534.950	313.050
2007-08	23.890	638.940	338.840
2008-09	23.940	643.390	344.468
2009-10	23.995	698.144	350.894
2010-11	25.168	699.166	365.85
2011-12	25.759	779.727	417.260
2012-13	22.215	717.440	468.911
2013-14	15.520	1211.89	470.70
2014-15	15.674	918.592	581.00

Chart 7.2.1



The production of milk has decreased from 23.18 thousand tons in 2000-01 to 15.674 thousand tons in 2014-15. The Milk & Egg production has decreased from 2004-05 to 2005-06 suddenly due to loss of 3,792 no. of Cattle, 16,575 Goats and 98,806 poultry during Tsunami of December 2004. The production of milk has decreased from 23.940 thousand tons in 2008-09 to 15.674 thousand tons in 2014-15 due to decrease of milch animals. However, Meat and Egg production has continuously increased from 2008-09 onwards. There was higher egg production during 2013-14 which again gradually decreased during 2014-15.

Statement 7.2.3

Revenue earned by the department during last four years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue collected (₹ in lakh)
1.	2010-2011	₹43,04,135
2.	2011-2012	₹ 55,71,720
3.	2012-2013	₹ 59,48,267
4.	2013-2014	₹ 74,65,075

VETERINARY HEALTH CARE

With a vision to establish a comprehensive Veterinary Health Care System, the department is providing Veterinary Health Coverage to Livestock & Birds including Vaccination, Disease Diagnosis and Surveillance. There is a network of Veterinary Services throughout the islands to protect the Livestock & Poultry from the deadly epidemic diseases. The number of Veterinary Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary & Veterinary Sub-Dispensary at present in A&N Islands are 9, 12 and 49 respectively. To keep Livestock and Poultry healthy and also to protect them from deadly epidemic diseases, the department has a network of Veterinary Services such as Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries, Veterinary Sub- Dispensaries, etc. throughout the Islands.

Statement 7.2.4

Major Veterinary Services rendered from 2008-09 to 2013-14 are as under.

Item	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Poultry/Livestock cases Treated	No. in lakh	17.98	17.46	19.99	21.50	15.63	24.41	25.25
Birds/Livestock Vaccinated	No. in lakh	7.46	8.88	14.04	9.55	11.98	21.66	29.66
Veterinary Camp conducted	No.	562	409	668	490	536	554	614
Livestock Show/ Calf Rally conducted	No.	6	7	7	7	10	10	
Artificial Insemination (AI) done	No.	7674	8343	7616	7999	8248	8764	9032
Calf born through AI	No.	3315	3349	3513	3429	3767	3827	4018
Castration done	No.	8176	8649	7514	7211	7274	7950	

Distribution of Backyard poultry birds	No.	72365	73057	75419	65012	70000	86283	276736
Distribution of day old Chicks/ Duckling	No.	44668	66135	135994	115227	117000	174749	
Organization of short term Trg. programme on Scientific Live Stock and Poultry management for farmers/ unemployed youths and rural women	No.	130 (Prog.) 3727 (Farmer)	185 (Prog.) 4081 (Farmer)	205 (Prog.) 1477 (Farmer)	224 (Prog.) 4468 (Farmer)	324 (Prog.) 5397 (Farmer)	235 (Prog) 3849 (Farmer)	210
Technical Assistance provided to farmers for setting up private firms.	No.	42	45	43	30	129	32	
Deputation of Progressive farmers to mainland.	No.	7	10	10	10	14	14	
Development of Fodder Demonstration Plots in the field of farmers.	No.	335	341	409	398	481	655	

FISHERIES

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a coastline of 1912 kms with the Exclusive Economic Zone of 6.00 lakhs sq. kms accounting for 30% of the total EEZ of the country (20.20 lakhs sq. kms). In view of the geographical nature, the continental shelf of the islands is narrow, which is about 35,000 sq. kms forming 6.83% of the shelf area of the country (5.12 lakh sq. km). The estimated annual fishery potential of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 1.48 lakh tonnes constituting about 3.8% of the fishery potential of the country (39 lakh tonnes).

The fishery potential of the Islands is under exploited with the present level of catch of only 36,753 tonnes (24.83%). It has been estimated that the Tuna fishery resources alone accounts for 44% (64,500 tonnes) of the total fishery resource of the islands (1.48 lakh tonnes).

As there is a wide gap between the level of exploitation and the estimated fishery potential, fishery has been identified as a priority sector for socio - economic development of the Islands.

Marine Fishing Policy, 2004

The comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy, 2004 of Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India for Andaman & Nicobar Islands stipulates the following approach to development of fisheries in A & N Islands.

- Apart from the large gap between the potential and production, the strength of the Island group lies in its rich marine biodiversity, strategic geographic location, nearness to the Southeast Asian markets and entrepreneurship.
- Further development of coastal fisheries would be achieved through introduction of improved crafts, gears and intermediate class of fishing vessels.
- Offshore fisheries would be developed through introduction of large deep-sea fishing vessels.
- Infrastructure needs for harvest and post harvest operations would be developed in identified Islands.
- Human resources development in the sector would be given priority to develop skilled manpower needed for meeting the specialized requirement.

Priorities for development:

Keeping in view the potential, the priority areas identified for development are:-

- Creation of store based infrastructure viz, Fish Landing Centres, Ice Plant, Cold Storage, Market etc.
- Increasing fishing capacity through motorization of fishing craft, introduction of mechanized craft and deep sea fishing vessel
- Development of Technical manpower.

FISH PRODUCTION

- **Marine**

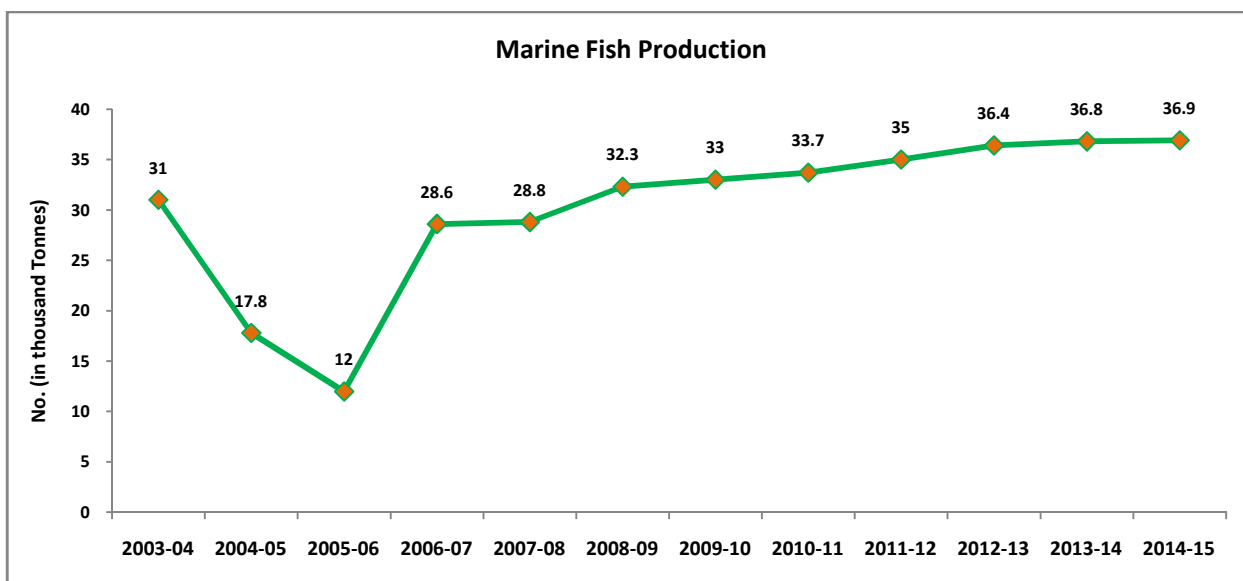
Marine fishing in the islands is mainly artisanal and traditional in nature. About 14839 active marine fishers use about 1571 traditional fishing crafts, 1401 motorized crafts and 43 mechanized fishing vessels for fishing. They land their catch in 56 fish beach landing centers and one organized fish landing centre. The main fishing gears used are gill nets, Hook and lines, cast nets ,shore seines/ anchor nets.

Statement 7.3.1

Year wise fish landings for the last 11 years are given in the following table:

Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Marine Fish Production (in thousand Tonnes)	31.0	17.8	12.0	28.6	28.8	32.3	33.0	33.7	35.0	36.4	36.8	36.9

Statement 7.3.1



To bridge the gap between the potential and the level of exploitation, the Department of Fisheries implements various programmes namely:-

S. No.	Scheme
1.	UT Plan
2.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)
4.	Enforcement of A&N Islands Marine Fishing Regulation.

1. U.T PLAN PROGRAMME

S. No.	Name of Scheme
	<u>Creation of Infrastructure facilities</u> The scheme aims to development of coastal fisheries, fishing for deep sea and oceanic resources through public/private sectors. Adequate No. of Ice Plants & Cold storages, Freezers, Fish Markets, Fish Landing Centers, Fish Drying Platforms, etc. are needed to develop fisheries as a thrust area which will be the key for successful and commercial exploitation of Marine fisheries resources around A & N Islands. The objectives of the scheme are (i) creation and maintenance of facilities for storage and preservation of fish (ii) fish processing (iii) marketing facilities (iv) maintenance of Fish Landing Centres and (v) supply of equipment for preservation and storage of fish. 05 Nos. of Fish Landing Centers were constructed in various places of A & N Islands, and 13 are under construction. 01 Cold Storage building at Campbell Bay with 10 MT capacity/day is completed and installation of plant and Machinery is going on.
	<u>Development of capture and culture fisheries and Resource Management</u> The scheme envisages the development of capture and culture fisheries apart from the fishery resource management in the islands. There is vast scope for exploitation of marine fishery resources, promotion of coastal aquaculture and inland fish farming. During 2013-14, 14 beneficiaries have constructed Mechanized/Motorized Boat, 13 beneficiaries were procured Fish Transport Vehicles and subsidy released. 10.22 lakhs fresh water fish seed produced and distributed to 1214 pisciculturists in A & N Islands.
	<u>Human Resource Development, Extension and Welfare of Fishermen</u> The scheme aims to capacity building among the Fishers/Pisciculturists, Technical staff and others of the department. 12 fishers / tribes/ pisciculturists of these islands were taken to mainland on study tour. 06 training programmes and 14 awareness programmes were organized to the local fishers of A & N Islands.
	<u>Modernization/ Up-gradation of Fisheries Museum-cum-Aquarium</u> The scheme envisages exhibiting the fishery bio-diversity for educational and recreational purposes. The Fisheries Museum-cum-Aquarium is one of the main centre of attraction for the tourists as well as students and researchers. <u>Strengthening and Reorganization of Fisheries Department</u> The scheme aim to strengthen the organizational structures and to upgrade the department. Office building at Katchal completed and handed over to the department by APWD. Office building at Teressa completed.

• **RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY):** The programmes are as follows :

Sl. No.	Programme
1.	Supply of deep freezers on subsidy (50%) subject to max. of ₹ 20,000/- per Deep Freezer to fishers.
2.	Supply of insulated Ice Boxes on subsidy (50%) subject to maximum of ₹ 10,000 for Ice Box of 200-700 Ltrs. to fishers /tribes.
3.	Introduction of Intermediary Mechanized Fishing Craft on subsidy (50%)
4.	Subsidy (25%) for setting up of new Ice Plant & Cold Storage
5.	Subsidy (25%) for purchase of fish Harvesting Net.
6.	Subsidy (50%) for construction of Nursery pond and Freshwater Fish Breeding Materials.
7.	Financial Assistance (50%) for establishment of Modern Fish Retail Outlet.
8.	Subsidy for Setting up of Open sea cage Culture Unit.
9.	Financial Assistance (100%) for Tribal Council of Nicobar District to acquire Intermediary Mechanized Fishing Craft (IMFC) for the purchase of demonstration fishing in Nicobar District. To construct intermediary Mechanized Fishing Crafts, Administration decided to establish two boat building yards under Private Public Partnership Mode. Land to establish boat building yard will be provided to the successful bidder on lease basis.

3. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

S. No.	Name of the Scheme
1	Group Accident Insurance. The programme aims to provide financial assistance to licensed fishermen or their family members in case of death or partial / permanent disability due to accident while fishing. An insurance claim of ₹ 2,00,000/- against death and ₹1,00,000/- against partial/ permanent disability is extended towards the insured. Premium of ₹ 30/- per head is paid by Govt. of India. 14839 active marine fishers are insured.
2	Coastal Sector Scheme on Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to Coastal Fishermen The Scheme aim to provide Biometric ID Cards to all Coastal fishers in view of Coastal Security measures of the Govt. of India and Island. So far 13002 Biometric Identity Cards have been issued to active/allied fishers of A & N Islands which were developed by ECIL, Hyderabad. Data and photography of left out 1556 fishers were completed till June, 2014.
3	Motorization of Traditional Craft The scheme envisages providing subsidy @ 50% of unit cost with a ceiling limit of ₹ 30,000/- per IBM/OBM. The subsidy element for the UTs will be borne by the Central Government. During 2012-13, the Department extended subsidy assistance to 41 Nos. of fishers for purchase of 41 Nos. of Inboard/Out Board Engines.

4	Coastal Sector Scheme on Uniform registration of Fishing Vessels Under this programme 100% central assistance is provided to all the coastal state Governments, UTs and the National Informatics Centre (NIC) for development of the required softwares and creation of necessary infrastructural facilities for registration of all type of fishing vessels irrespective of their size and tonnage. Besides this, the entire cost for development of centralized database in New Delhi and its management, maintenance and operation will be met under the scheme. Now registration of motorized/mechanized fishing vessels are done under the online Uniform Registration System.
---	--

4. ENFORCEMENT OF A&N ISLANDS MARINE FISHING REGULATION.

Fishing in Andaman and Nicobar is regulated by Andaman and Nicobar Marine Fishing Regulation 2003 and Rules thereof. All the motorized and mechanized fishing vessels are registered under MS Act and local made dinghies are registered under Andaman and Nicobar Marine Fishing Regulation 2003. The fishing vessels registered in A & N Islands is as follows:

S.No.	Category of fishing vessel	2013-14
1.	Local Made Dinghy	1571
2.	Motorized	1401
3.	Mechanized	43
	Total	3015

ROYALTY ON EXPORT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Most of the fish landed is consumed locally in fresh form. The current trend is for fishing high value fin fish such as groupers, snappers, emperors and shell fishes such as crabs, lobsters and shrimps. These fishes are also exported in live, chilled / frozen / salted/dried form either to mainland of India or to foreign countries by fish traders. Transportation of fish outside the jurisdiction of the Islands attracts payment of Royalty to the Govt at the prescribed rate.

Statement 7.3.2

The details of fish and fishery products exported and royalty collected are as:

Item	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Export (In thousand Tonnes)	0.22	0.32	0.52	0.32	0.66	1.04	1.09	1.37	1.83	1.84
Royalty realized (` in lakh)	6.21	12.28	14.35	9.90	10.47	19.00	20.80	21.20	23.03	20.51

INLAND FISHERY

There are 2242 minor irrigation ponds in the Islands. The dept. supplies fish seed of fresh water fishes (Catla, Rohu, Mrigal) to the farmers for stocking in the ponds for further rearing. Fresh water fish seed production, supply and fish production is given in the following table:

Statement 7.3.3

Item	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Freshwater Fish seed supplied to farmers (No. in lakh)	5.52	4.96	7.13	5.80	5.10	7.00	10.07	5.57	6.57	10.55	10.22
Fresh water Fish production (in thousand Tonnes)	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19

ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

The Department of Environment and Forests has been entrusted with the responsibility of conservation, protection and sustainable development of forests, wildlife biodiversity of the entire island territory. These functions are carried out through implementation of various forestry Programs on conservation of bio-diversity, Silviculture research, utilization of forest resources on sustainable principle, capacity building and extension including creation of environmental awareness and enforcement of statutory provisions.

A & N Islands are internationally acknowledged hotspot for biodiversity and support luxuriant growth of tropical evergreen forests right from water edge to the mountaintop depending on the topography and the nature of the soil. The nature has endowed these islands with unique and varied animal life both on the land as well as in the sea. Due to unique diversity and also because of their extreme ecological fragility, the major objective of the forest and eco system management in these islands is biodiversity conservation, production of timber products for local use, protection of habit. Any disturbance to these fragile eco systems leads not only to a significant loss in diversity but also aggravate water run off and cause soil erosion.

FOREST COVER

Since 1987, the Forest Survey of India (FSI) using Remote Sensing Technology is assessing the Forest Cover of the Country biennially. The forest cover of A&N Islands is furnished as follows.

Statement 7.4.1 **FOREST COVER IN A & N ISLANDS**

(Area in Sq. Km.)

UT	Geographical Area	Forest Cover	% of Geographical Area
Andaman & Nicobar	8,249	6711	81.36

*Source: India State of Forest Report 2013 (Ministry of Environment & Forests), Dehradun.

TREE COVER

Mangrove are typical closed evergreen forest of moderate height composed of trees adapted to survive on tidal mud, which is permanently wet with saline water and submerged during every tide. The mangroves had been damaged heavily and dried as an adverse impact of Tsunami. Casurina and Sea Mohwa and also pandanus seedlings are used for plantation. However, in terms of diversity it is extremely rich having 59 species of mangroves and associated species.

District Wise Mangrove cover as per ISFR 2013 (Area in sq.km.)

	Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open	Total
Andaman	276	256	69	601
Nicobar	0	2	1	3
Total	276	258	70	604

The islands have 604 sq km of area under mangroves (7.48% of the geographical area as per the revised assessment of Forest report 2013 published by the Forest Survey of India),

The management of forests in the territory is guided by the National Forest Policy 1988 whose principal aim is to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance, which are vital for sustenance of all life forms, human, animal and plants. The legal instruments applicable in the territory for protection and management of forest include Indian Forest Act 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991. This act has been made very stringent by including penal provisions for official responsible for violation.

Important Forest types of A & N Islands

- 1A/C1 - Giant Evergreen Forest
- 1A/C2 - Andaman Tropical Evergreen Forest
- 1A/C3 - Southern Hilltop Tropical Evergreen Forest
- 1A/E1 - Cane Brakes
- 1A/E2 - Wet Bomboo Brakes
- 2A/C1 - Andaman Semi- Evergreen Forest
- 3A/C1 - Andaman Moist Deciduous Forest

- 3A/C1/2S1 - Andaman Secondary Moist Deciduous Forest
- 4A/L1 - Littoral Forest
- 4B/TS2 - Submontane Hill valley Swamp Forest

The activities of the Forest department are conservation and protection oriented. The department is headed by Principal Chief Conservator (PCCF) who is also ex-officio Principal Secretary (E&F) and assisted by a PCCF (Wild Life) cum Chief Wild Life Warden, three Additional Principal Chief Conservators of Forests (APCCF), four Chief Conservators of Forests (CCF), Conservator of Forests, Deputy Conservators of Forests (DCF), Assistant Conservators of Forests (ACF) and over 1350 officers/officials which include forest executive staff (Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters, Forest Guards). Besides this, there are about 2850 industrial workers to carry out timber harvesting, conversion in Saw Mills, forest regeneration, protection and other works.

The department implements 12 plan schemes under Twelfth Five year Plan. The brief of the schemes are as below:

1. Direction, Administration and Management of Forests:

The scheme aims to strengthen the forest administration and management in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with a view to conserve, develop and manage the rich biodiversity of the Islands.

1. (A) Training and Human Resource Development:

To manage the forest resources scientifically, technically trained manpower is prerequisite. The scheme aims to improve human resources at executive level. The forest Executive staff at the level of Forest Guards and Foresters undergo, training at department run Forest Training Institute, Wimberlygunj. Special refresher course for continuous up-gradation of skill and capability of the staff are also conducted.

2. Silviculture and Forestry Research:

Silviculture research is the foundation of scientific management of the forest. Under these schemes research projects have been formulated which are to be carried out over a period of 5 - 10 years and broadly cover the establishment of seed production areas to produce quality seeds, standardization of nursery techniques, study growth of important species etc.

3. Forests Regeneration and Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP):

After harvesting of timber, the forest areas are required to be regenerated by undertaking tending of already remaining natural forest crop in the area as per prescriptions in the approved Working Plans. The operation also includes planting in big gaps. Besides it also includes undertaking plantations in degraded

forest areas to enrich their growing stock. Under these schemes the old Teak plantation area will be thinned and gap will be planted with natural species as per Working Plans.

The forests of these Islands are rich in Cane and Bamboo. There are about 300 Cane and Bamboo based small scale/ cottage/ tiny units in the Islands. These Non-timber forest produce provide livelihood to large number of people engaged in these units. The demand of these produce is ever increasing with the increase in population, as these are also required for fencing, Hut making and various domestic use by the settlers. To meet the demand, plantation of Cane in forest area is undertaken under this scheme.

4. Forest Settlement and Consolidation and working plan:

In order to manage forest resources scientifically, survey demarcation and consolidation of forest boundaries and settlement of rights is very essential. This scheme deals with forest boundary management, demarcation of boundary between revenue and forest lands, establishment of forest land system and reconciliation of revenue record with forest notifications. To manage the forest resources judiciously on scientific principles, resources survey and preparation of Working Plan is a prerequisite. The Working Plans prepared for each territorial division are to be revised periodically.

• Forests, Extension and publicity:

The main objective of the scheme is to promote extension of tree cover beyond the conventional forests area and to educate the masses about the need for conservation and protection of forests and wildlife. Now there is a considerable biotic pressure on natural forest with increasing population.

The Scheme envisages programme to extend forest cover by promoting /raising plantation of fuel wood,fodder and fruit bearing trees by farmers on their own lands as well as community lands etc. The work under rural area plantation to be carried by PRIs annually.

Joint Forest Management has been constituted for effective protection and management of forest areas and to meet the bonafide domestic need for forest produce of the villagers, action has been initiated to form JFMC in different divisions. In case of other territorial divisions, formation of JFMC is in progress.

• Forests Utilization:

Forest resources are also required to meet the requirement of the society for various purpose mainly timber which is harvested as per the Working Plan. This scheme makes provision for expenditure towards harvesting and transportation of timber from outlying division to feed the two Govt. Saw Mills at Chatham and Betapur. Department is also providing timber to 5 Nos. MSU running at various locations.

Statement 7.4.2 YEARWISE OUTTURN OF FOREST PRODUCE

Year	Timber (in log form) (in cbm)	Fuel Wood(in Cord)
2005-2006	6907.279	592
2006-2007	5286.076	485
2007-2008	9275.378	249
2008-2009	8968.090	606
2009-2010	9871.811	852
2010-2011	12321.933	946
2011-2012	11928.306	766
2012-2013	12139.190	785
2013-2014	13790.859	489
2014-2015	15296.16	2008.75(cub.mtr)

- **Forests Buildings and Roads:**

The forest officials and workers work in the interior forest areas. It is obligatory on the part of the department to provide appropriate residential accommodation to the field staff and workers, and also the non-residential accommodation for office purpose. Besides this, fair weather forest roads to facilitate transportation of harvested timber as well as patrolling to keep vigil to protect forest and wildlife are required to be constructed and maintained.

- **Bio-diversity and Wildlife Conservation and Eco-development:**

These Islands are known for its rich biodiversity and very high endemicity, which need to be conserved, protected as national natural heritage. To achieve this object A & N Islands has constituted 96 Sanctuaries and 9 National Parks covering an area of 1620 Sq. Km which is 23% of the total forest area. This scheme provides strengthening the infrastructure for protection and conservation of these (Protected Area Network) Sanctuaries & National Parks. Besides, the scheme makes provision for establishment of Biological Park at Chidiyatapu including construction of road, buildings, animal enclosures etc.

- **Improvement of Govt. Saw Mills:**

Two Govt. Saw Mills namely Govt. Saw Mill, Chatham and Betapur are run and maintained by Forest Department to cater the needs of Islands for sawn timber. Most of existing machinery are quite old and requires to be replaced in a phased manner. To meet the demand of sawn timber the scheme makes provision for procurement of new machineries for replacement and also maintenance of Saw Mills. The scheme also envisages maintenance of building (Saw Mills) and other infrastructure. Effective measures are being undertaken to modernize the above Mills.

Statement 7.4.3

YEARWISE INTAKE AND OUTTURN OF GOVERNMENT SAW MILLS

(In Cbm.)

Year	Intake	Outturn	% of Outturn
2005-2006	5768.793	3703.127	64.19
2006-2007	5130.526	3321.783	64.75
2007-2008	6106.023	3708.949	60.74
2008-2009	7146.502	3956.892	55.37
2009-2010	7247.566	4038.894	55.73
2010-2011	8151.579	4476.868	54.92
2011-12	7386.339	4304.71	58.28
2012-13	7677.406	4168.202	54.29
2013-14	7865.573	4680.614	59.51
2014-15	9062.652	5577.348	61.54

- **Protection of Forests and Coastal Eco-System:**

The scheme envisages augmenting the facilities in the area of mobility, communication to the protection staff to enable them to discharge their duty in effective manner.

- **Mangroves & Littoral Forests:**

These Islands have extensive open coastline and inland creeks which are fringed with littoral forests and mangrove forests respectively. Protection and development of these forests ecosystems are very important from ecological point of view. They protect the shores from the erosion by tidal waves. They also provide breeding grounds to various marine life. This scheme envisages raising of mangroves and coastal belt plantation in suitable areas.

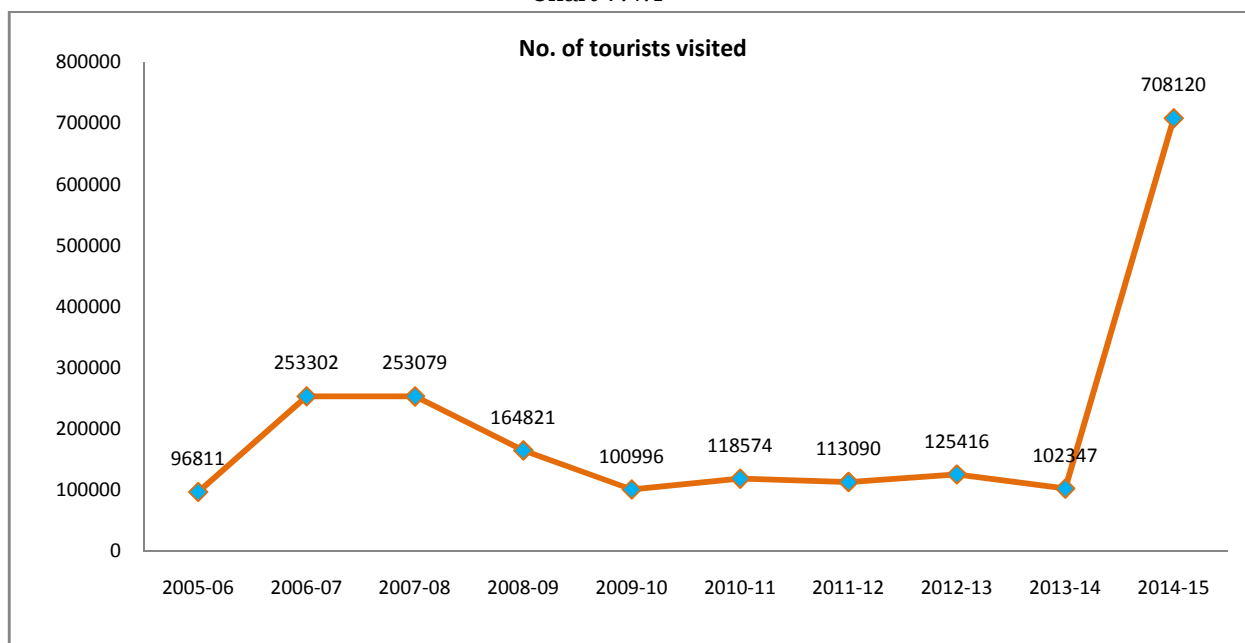
Eco-Tourism:

The Islands land scape – hill covered from top to coast with lush green tropical forest, rich biodiversity, extensive beaches, corals and other marine life, National Parks/ Wildlife Sanctuaries; live volcano and above all pollution free peaceful surroundings attract tourists both from home and abroad. The scheme therefore provides for eco-friendly facilities for tourists at potential sites, preparation of publicity material. Details of tourists visited various National parks and Mini Zoo, Haddo and Chatham Saw Mill is as below:

Year	No. of tourists visited
2005-06	96811
2006-07	253302
2007-08	253079
2008-09	164821

2009-10	100996
2010-11	118574
2011-12	113090
2012-13	125416
2013-14	102347
2014-15	708120

Chart 7.4.1



Under ecotourism, following places of tourists attraction have been developed by the department:

- Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park for marine life – beautiful corals
- Mt. Harriet National Park
- Lime stone Cave - Mud Volcano and Baludera in Baratang Island
- Biological Park at Chidiyatappu
- The Interpretation Centre has come up at Wandoor site, is one of the main attraction for the tourist. Department is also planning to promote ecotourism as already taken steps to prepare a final proposal in competition with JLFL Bangalore.

Statement 7.4.4
LIST OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. NATIONAL PARKS

Sl. No	Particulars	Division	Area (in Hect.)
1.	Mini Zoo	South Andaman (Port Blair)	4.50
1.	Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve	Great Nicobar	88500.00
1	Chidiyatapu Biological Park	South Andaman	40.00
1.	Campbell Bay National Park	Great Nicobar	42623.00
2.	Galathea National Park	Great Nicobar	11000.00
3.	Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park	South Andaman	28150.00
4.	Mount Harriet National Park	South Andaman	4662.00
5.	Middle Button National Park	Middle Andaman	44.00
6.	North Button National Park	Middle Andaman	44.00
7.	Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	Havelock	25614.00
8.	Saddle Peak National Park	North Andaman	3254.00
9.	South Button National Park	Middle Andaman	3.00

Statement 7.4.5
AREA BROUGHT UNDER SOCIAL FORESTRY

YEAR	ROAD SIDE (in Km.)	ALONG COASTAL SITE (in Km)	BARREN LAND (in Hect.)
2005-06	32	96.5	20
2006-07	33.47	96	13.29
2007-08	26.26	91	-
2008-09	31.50	50.57	-
2009-10	26	3	1
2010-11	19	14	1
2011-12	19	16	-
2012-13	35	28	-
2013-14	22.2	21.2	-

Statement 7.4.6
YEARWISE COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE BY FOREST DEPARTMENT

Year/ Category	Bamboo (Nos.)	Cane (Rmt.)	Thatching Leaves (Nos)	Post (Nos.)	Ballies (Nos.)	Fuel wood (in cord)
2005-2006						
On Payment of Royalty	323995	186758	689550	13751	79127	466
For Tsunami	72605	10669	92330	23129	121291	69
On Payment	97350	78895	3800	8899	4483	57
Total	493950	276322	785650	45779	204901	592
2006-2007						
On Payment of Royalty	461375	515126	951007	3848	8872	256
On Payment	205250	190369	17450	7429	17773	229
Total	666625	705495	968457	11277	26645	485

2007-2008						
On Payment of Royalty	543400	252635	885465	1657	27208	22
On Payment	158200	132335	79700	12699	17369	585
Total	701600	384970	965165	14356	44577	607
2008-2009						
On Payment of Royalty	458870	419668	828220	980	4162	33
On Payment	95000	231290	120700	12227	17457	944
Total	553870	650958	948920	13207	21619	977
2009-2010						
On Payment of Royalty	483115	665304	815900			
On Payment				13061	22660	2480
Total	483115	665304	815900	13061	22660	2480
2010-2011						
On Payment of Royalty	435301	726807	650800			
On Payment				9894	21184	6372
Total	435301	726807	650800	9894	21184	6372
2011-12						
On Payment of Royalty	473403	661667	949300			
On Payment				11620	24744	2040
Total	473403	661667	949300	11620	24744	2040
2012-13						
On Payment of Royalty	428545	723809	983400			
On Payment				11404	24555	1158
Total	428545	723809	983400	11404	24555	1158
2013-14						
On payment Royalty	456648	643527	981000			
On Payment				9985	27888	499
Total	456648	643527	643527	9985	27888	499

Statement 7.4.7

STATE REVENUE AND FOREST REVENUE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Year	State Revenue (A & N Islands)	Forest Revenue	% of Forest Revenue against state Revenue
2006-07	12532.07	632.87	5.05
2007-08	10308.21	621.77	6.03
2008-09	17258.00	719.65	4.16
2009-10	19457.01	1109.92	5.70
2010-11	20612.64	1542.17	7.48
2011-12	22387.00	1446.78	6.5
2012-13	24017.00	1684.53	7.0
2013-14	33416.79	1797.44	5.4

Statement 7.4.8
WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES

Sl. No.	Particulars	Division	Area (in Hect.)
1.	Arial	Baratang	5
2.	Bingham	Baratang	8
3.	Bluff	Baratang	114
4.	Belle	Baratang	8
5.	Brush	North Andaman	23
6.	Bamboo	North Andaman	5
7.	Blister	North Andaman	26
8.	Bondeville	North Andaman	255
9.	Buchanan	North Andaman	933
10.	Benette	North Andaman	346
11.	Barren	Middle Andaman	810
12.	Batti malv	Nicobar	223
13.	Clyde	South Andaman	54
14.	Cinque	South Andaman	953
15.	Cone	M/Andaman	65
16.	Curlew	N/Andaman	3
17.	Curlew (B.P)	N/Andaman	16
18.	Channel	N/Andaman	13
19.	Cuth bert Bay	M/Andaman	582
20.	Defence	S/Andaman	1049
21.	Duncan	Baratang	73
22.	Dot	Mayabander	18
23.	Dottrel	Mayabander	13
24.	East or Inglis	Havelock	355
25.	East	Diglipur	611
26.	Egg	Mayabander	5
27.	Entrance	Mayabander	96
28.	Flat	M/Andaman	936
29.	Gurjan	Mayabander	16
30.	Gander	Mayabander	5
31.	Goose	Mayabander	1
32.	Galathea Bay	G /Nicobar	1144
33.	Hump	Mayabander	47
34.	Interview	Mayabander	13300
35.	James	S/Andaman	210
36.	Jungle	Diglipur	52
37.	Kyd	S/Andaman	800
38.	Kwangtang	Mayabander	57
39.	Landfall	Diglipur	2948
40.	Lataoche	Mayabander	96
41.	Lohabarrack	S/Andaman	10000
42.	Montgomery	S/Andaman	21
62.	Paget	Diglipur	736

63	Point	Diglipur	307
64	Rowe	Diglipur	1
65	Ross	Diglipur	101
66	Roper	Mayabander	146
67	Ranger	Mayabander	426
68	Reef	Diglipur	174
69	South Reef	Mayabander	117
70	Sea Serpent	Mayabander	78
71	Snake	Mayabander	73
72	Snake	S/Andaman	3
73	Surat	Mayabander	31
74	Stoat	Baratang	44
75	Sir Hugh Ross	Havelock	106
76	Sandy	S/Andaman	158
77	Sisters	S/Andaman	36
78	South Brother	S/Andaman	124
79	Spike	Baratang	1170
80	Spike	Baratang	42
81	Shearme	Mayabander	785
82	Snark	Diglipur	60
83	South Sentinel	Mayabander	161
84	Talabaicha	Baratang	321
85	Trilby	Diglipur	96
86	Table (Excelsior)	Diglipur	169
87	Table (Dalgarno)	Diglipur	229
88	Temple	Diglipur	104
89	Turtle	Diglipur	39
90	Tuft	Mayabander	29
91	Tree	Diglipur	3
92	Tillonchang	Nicobar	1683
93	West	Diglipur	640
94	White Cliff	Diglipur	47
95	Wharf	Diglipur	11

FINANCIAL OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING FIVE YEAR PLANS / ANNUAL PLANS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the plan	Outlay	Expenditure
1	Annual Plan (1991-92)	407.650	328.140
2	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	2896.11	2759.72
3	Ninth Plan(1997-2002)	5162.62	4994.12
4	Tenth Plan(2002-2007)	7243.00	5602.31
5	Eleventh Plan (2007-2012)	8241.00	12149.51
6.	Annual Plan(2012-13)	4071.00	4522.29
7	Annual Plan (2013-14)	4456.00	4098.00