

Chapter 1 : The Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands..

"Andaman and Nicobar Islands" Top 10 Best Tourist Places | Andaman Tourism - Duration: Top 10 Places To Visit In Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Duration: Travel Explorer , views.

I always feel so proud when I introduce myself to people and tell them that I am from the islands. Many of my friends have visited these islands and all of them simply fell in love with it, many have visited it again and others plan to visit soon. Best time to visit: Also there is an Island Festival which the government organizes during this time in January which is nothing less than a cultural extra bonanza. There are 2 modes of transportation which one can opt for: If you have never been on a cruise ship, this is a must pick option for you. Even though these ships are not comparable with the luxuries of a cruise vessel, but still there are many things you can do while on board. Only thing to consider before boarding the ship is to ensure that the weather is good for the next days as bad weather may result into people feeling Sea Sick. The journey can take anywhere between days. There are 3 ports which operate ships to Port Blair. All the ships are operated by The Shipping Corporation of India. More information on the shipping schedules can be found here. The following Airports have direct flights to Port Blair: Kolkata – Takes approximately 2 hours Chennai – Takes approximately 2 hours New Delhi – The flight from New Delhi Airport is a stop over and usually takes approximately 4. There are multiple options once you are in Port Blair if you want to move around. And language is also not a barrier as there are people from various parts of the country here and everyone knows Hindi or atleast can communicate. The same goes for English also. There are many restaurants available almost at every corner of the street, right from real expensive ones to the Chaat houses who make one of the better tasting chaats I have ever eaten. Only thing to keep in mind is, most of these places close by 9 pm, so plan your dinner accordingly. You can literally get almost all the sea food items in most of the restaurants ranging from Prawns, Fish, Lobster, muscles etc. Once you are there, then Coconut water is the order of the day. You can get fresh Coconut water almost everywhere. Though getting chilled beer in Wine shops might be a challenge. Though most of the bars are open, but if you are looking for pubs or night clubs or dance clubs, you are at wrong place. On a regular day, sun will be up and roaring by 6: Also, the sunset happens quickly. Having said that, it doesnt mean there is no place where you can party. Not sure if outsiders are allowed. There are multiple places one can visit once you are there. Some of my favorite places in the islands are: This prison was considered to be one of the worst prison sentences which one can get during the British rule. Mostly the political prisoners were sent here during that time who were considered serious threat to the Queens empire. My suggestion will be to go here twice: During the day to explore the jail, the galleries etc. You can also go inside the cells and believe me, once you are there; you can feel how cruel and haunted this place might have been during those days. The show timings are: This Park is built on the shore and extends more than half a kilometer into the sea. You can take a walk here during the evening enjoying the cool sea breeze. There are also some water sports activities which can be done here. This Park has a nice nature trail around the lake. There are activities which kids will love like amusement rides, boating, etc. This Island stands as a gateway to Port Blair. The town was saved from Tsunami of mostly coz of this small island as it blocked most of the bigger waves. It used to be British Capital in the Pre-Independence era. It stands now as a ruin of the bygone days with the old structure almost in debris. You can reach here by taking Boat from Aberdeen Jetty. One of my favorite beaches in Port Blair. Also one of the most picturesque sea-beaches, it has a complete C-Shape. A beautiful beach across the thick mangroves forest cover with numerous chirping birds and the Sylvan Sands, a perfect destination for camping enthusiast. Be aware, if you are taking bus till here; be prepared for a long walk as the bus will drop you around 4 km from the beach. The best way to reach here is either by self driving or taking a cab. Another one of the many beautiful beaches around the Islands. These islands are also perfect places for adventure activities. One of the most sought out Island once you reach Port Blair, the reason is simple: This Island has the Radha Nagar Beach considered as one of the Top 3 most beautiful natural beaches in world. You will be thrilled by the clean sea water and the beach itself. One can reach here either by Sea route or road route. The Island is divided in two parts and linked to each other through a sand bar. The lure of

underwater coral life, an unspoiled beaches and rich marine life around the island is irresistible. This Island commands around it few of the best diving destinations. Beautiful beaches at Laxmanpur, Bharatpur, Sitapur and the bridge formation on the sea- shore Howra Bridge are some of the attractions. Mayabunder offers excellent scenic beauty and beautiful beaches. Karmatang beach here is a turtle nesting ground. One can go to Kalighat through the creek by boat from here. The lagoon cruise is an enchanting experience Museums: Apart from the places listed above, there are many other places which one can visit. As I mentioned earlier, I just listed the ones which are my favorites and where I had been. Preparation before your Trip: The rain is very unpredictable here, it can rain even with sun shining brightly and I am talking about rain, not just the showers.

Chapter 2 : Port Blair - Wikipedia

Andaman and Nicobar Islands about history, economisers, geography, state government symbol etc.

Andamans an introduction The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, located in the east of the Indian mainland geographically, float in splendid isolation in the Bay of Bengal. Once a hill range extending from Myanmar to Indonesia, these picturesque undulating islands, islets numbering around 572, are covered with dense rain-fed, damp and evergreen forests and endless varieties of exotic flora and fauna. Most of these islands about are in the Andaman Group, 28 of which are inhabited. The smaller Nicobars, comprise some 22 main islands 10 inhabited. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been declared as two of the endemic bird area of the world. As many as species and sub-species of birds have been reported existing in these islands, of them being endemic. These islands are blessed with the bounties of both south-west and north-east monsoons. The earlier archaeological evidence yet documented goes back some 2, years; however, the indications from genetic, cultural and linguistic isolation studies point to habitation going back 30,000 to 60,000 years, well into the Middle Palaeolithic. In the Andaman Islands, the various Andamanese people maintained their separated existence through the vast majority of this time, diversifying into distinct linguistic, cultural and territorial groups. By the time when they first came into sustained contact by outside groups, the indigenous people of Andamans were: The indigenous peoples of the Nicobars unrelated to the Andamanese have a similarly isolated and lengthy association with the islands. There are two main groups: There is no fury of hot summer, no chilling winter, no water clogging or traffic jams. For those who want to enjoy boating, swimming, snorkeling, sightseeing all 12 months is season. Season for nature lovers is May to December when forest is lush green and waterfalls are at their prime. Divers can enjoy the best during December to April and bird watchers during winter times. Normal rainfall at Port Blair: Port Blair is the gateway to the pristine islands. Port Blair, an Island town offering water-based activities like snorkeling, scuba diving, sea-cruises, and glimpses of the history and culture of the region. The Aberdeen Bazaar forms the centre of the town.

Chapter 3 : VYCI : COCO ISLAND

Book your tickets online for the top things to do in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India on TripAdvisor: See 22, traveler reviews and photos of Andaman and Nicobar Islands tourist attractions.

Combine both trips for an extended 7 day diving cruise A choice of three different diving trips, from 3 to 7 days Our divers range over a wide variety of ages, nationalities and backgrounds with singles, couples and larger groups of friends all welcome. The minimum age onboard is 10 years. With our flexible itinerary you choose exactly how long your trip will last, plus where in the Andaman Sea you prefer to dive the most. Choose your onboard accommodation to suit your budget: We have very high safety standards, medically-trained international PADI dive staff, fun-loving, experienced boat crew that have been with us for years, an abundance of good food it might feel like you never stop eating and we dive the very best dive sites in the Andaman Sea. The 26m steel hull ensures the smoothest ride possible through the waves, and we supply electricity 24 hours daily. The accommodation area is towards the front of this deck, with two double ensuite cabins, two double cabins and two six-berth cabins with individual bunks complete with privacy curtains and personal reading lights. The three bathrooms with toilets and hot water showers are in the middle of this deck, plus there are three hand-wash basins with mirrors, for quick access, just outside. At the stern is the all-important dive station where your equipment and tanks live and where we have fresh water tanks so you can rinse your computers, torches and cameras after diving. The large dive platform, where all the excitement starts, has two ladders and two fresh water showers for a quick rinse after diving or swimming. The middle deck is the central communal area, and where we all meet for dive briefings. Three times daily our cooks will serve a selection of our self-service meals here, starting with a western-style breakfast followed by Thai-style lunch and dinner, plus a light snack mid-afternoon. The two large communal dining tables, surrounded by cushioned seating, encourage a lively, social atmosphere so feel free to move around at mealtimes and meet your fellow divers. The rest of the middle deck houses the staff quarters, galley and wheelhouse. Accessible only from the lower and upper decks, many guests never actually stumble upon this area as it is tucked out of view. Running the full length of the boat this easily accessible split-level deck starts just four steps up from dining area, so no ladders to climb. The open-air sundeck at the bow has a collection of foam sun mattresses and is the best place for sun worshippers, panoramic views, catching the sea breeze or for stealing a quiet moment with a morning coffee while watching the sunrise. This popular spot is great for reading, relaxing, lazing around out of the sun or taking an afternoon nap, ready for your next dive. At the stern is our open-air star deck with individual bean bags, perfect for gathering around the low tables for pre-dinner drinks with friends, or maybe you feel like grabbing a beanbag, tucking yourself into a quiet corner facing the horizon and stealing a solitary moment. It also has, of course, the best uninterrupted view for star gazing! A spiral ladder here leads you directly back to the dining area on the middle deck, in case you need to grab another cold one. Or would you also like to dive the colourful reef gardens and unusual underwater rock formations of the Similan Islands? With our flexible itinerary you can choose exactly how long your trip will last, plus choose which part of the Andaman Sea you want to dive the most. Our 3-day trip takes you to the more challenging and adventurous dive sites of the north. Richelieu Rock, an isolated group of pinnacles in the blue, is legendary for first-class diving and its diversity of fish life – and the possibility of a whale shark! At the picturesque and less frequented Surin Islands we often have the dive sites all to ourselves. On the classic 4-day trip we cover the full range of dive sites, beaches and beautiful scenery from the Similan Islands all the way up to the Surin Islands or vice versa. Heading north, we stop for one or two dives at Koh Bon – more if the mantas are in residence – before sailing on to Koh Tachai, Richelieu Rock and the Surins, as described in the 3-day trip itinerary. If you have time we recommend you combine the 3- and 4-day trips for the ultimate 7-day trip in the Andaman Sea.

Chapter 4 : Andaman Virtual Tour, Places in Andaman Islands

Situated in the Indian Ocean, towards the southern side of India, are a group of islands known as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This is a part of our country not very well known, and also a part in which one is not interested until one is planning a costly vacation on the coasts.

Jangil or Rutland Jarawa Sentinelese From among these five tribes, only four survive now with the Jangil tribe being extinct. The Onge and Jarawa exist in pure forms, however, less than hundred individuals of Onge are known to be purely Onge, whereas around to individuals of the Jarawa tribe exist in pure form. The pure Great Andamanese are extinct now and admixed individuals belonging to the tribe are known to be alive. About only a hundred to two hundred individuals of the Sentinelese tribes are known to be alive. Although the Nicobarese have become adapted to the change, the Shompen tribe remains unattached with the outsiders. Though not much is known about these people, but here we make a small effort to help you know about these age-old tribes who have successfully preserved their culture. The Great Andamanese Tribe Thought to be the descendants of the Africans, they are known to have migrated out of Africa around 60, years ago. They are pygmies, divided into ten major tribes. They are closely related to the other tribes of the Andaman Islands but have a different kind of culture. They were the tribe largest in number with a population estimation of about 2, to 6, They, however, suffered great losses at the hands of warfare with the European colonists who tried to dominate them. They also suffered diseases and many died during the hunting sessions. In the year , only 52 of them were known to be alive. Much of their tribal and linguistic distinctions had faded off, and they emerged as a single tribe. Now they have a mixed Indian, Burmese and aboriginal culture. Till the late 18th century they strictly avoided contacts with the outside world going to the extent of killing shipwrecked foreigners. However, by the late 18th century the British reigned here. That was when it was known that they were sub-divided into ten tribes with to individuals in each tribe. When these regions were invaded by the British, their culture seemed to be challenged. There was a sharp decline in their population when their contacts with the foreign colonists became more concentrated. Together with that, they were also affected by the diseases, introduced in their land by the outsiders, to which they had no immunity. There were cases of the tribal killing their own members because they feared that the diseases might be contagious. After the Independence of India, their number declined further. In there were only 23 left, who were then shifted to the Strait Island. Slowly their number increased. By they had many individuals boasting of a partly Indian or Burmese descent. In the current times, they are supported by the Indian Government. They also have farms now to practice agriculture and a little bit of animal husbandry. Jarawa Tribe Unlike the Great Andamanese, the Jarawa have stayed totally out of contact of the outside world. They have been known to exist, but since contact with them has been very less and intermittent, not much about their culture is known. They are believed to be the ascendants of the now extinct Jangil tribe. They outnumbered the Jangil tribe, who were separated from them a long time back. They have known to have contacts only with the other Andamanese tribes. Till the late 18th century their homeland was thought to have been located in the South Andaman Island. They were known to have been detached with the outsiders, but by they frequented their contacts with the foreigners making it dangerous for them, in case they caught any disease. In spite of this they now regular contact the outsiders, either at the places where they live or at the local markets or hospitals. Their population has been greatly impacted by the Great Andaman Trunk road; both in positive and negative ways. They came to visit the settlements near the road and within a period of a few months, they came in contact with some dangerous but not fatal diseases. Their children now, however, go to school and are educated in the same manner as the children of the foreigners. Soon, though, they became victims of encroachment, poaching and commercial exploitation due to which a case was filed in the Calcutta High Court which has jurisdiction over the islands. Awareness was raised and the government was ordered to take action to protect the Jarawa tribe. Tourism also impacted their survival in a great way and the court had to issue an order to the tourists, stopping them from interacting with or clicking pictures of the Jarawa tribe. The cases, however, did not stop. But there was an appeal put up by the locals claiming the road to be very important. The court had to lift its previous order, but

a new order was given. According to the court now vehicles travel only in large convoys, four times a day. Being semi-nomadic, they hunted for food instead of farming. Not much of their culture is known and not many of them have been known to have survived to date. A major cause of their extinction was a tsunami. After the tsunami, only 96 of the Onge individuals were left who had taken shelter on the highland of the island. Their increasing interaction with the outsiders also impacted their population resulting in a decrease of their numbers from in to in Also in December of , they contracted a poisoning incident where around 23 men had drunk a bottle of methanol thinking it to be alcohol. It was concluded that if any more men died then it could be dangerous for the survival of the tribe. They are even considered to be very sterile proving to be a drawback for any chance of an increase in their number. They speak what is known as the Onge language. But with increasing interaction with outsiders Onge speakers have been reduced in number. But the slight increase in their number has been noticed recently. Sentinelese Tribe Sentinelese tribe is the most untouched tribe of Andaman Islands. They live on the North Sentinel Island, isolated completely from the other tribes. They are still leading the life of hunter and gatherer as they hunt and gather food, together with fishing. They also seem to have knowledge of certain beneficial plants. Their population is not known well. It is estimated that they might be 40 to in number. No one has managed to go close enough to the tribe to be able to count the number of each and every individual. The reason for this is simple. They are very hostile towards outsiders. The British had a troupe of soldiers led to the island during their reign but no fruitful results were obtained. During their visit, the British had managed to abduct a couple and a few children. Their plan was to treat them well and to leave them back to their home with gifts. This would help them to establish a friendly relation. Later, though, they lost interest in this tribe and focused on other tribes. Since then many groups from Indian government have been there but without any significant difference. They still respond to outsiders with hostility, shooting them with their arrows. They do not think twice before killing anyone who seems like a possible harm. There was an incident, in fact, where they killed a few men who had reached their shores while fishing in their region. These men were later buried by them. Their language has not been recognized yet. Their language does not seem much similar even to the Jarawa tribe who are their nearest neighbor. Although they have a different language, but their physical characteristics are just the same as the other Negrito tribes of the Andaman Islands. They have a short stature and dark skin. This tribe also seems to be quite tough skinned against the natural calamities. There also seems to be more men than women, although there might be a possibility that because their population is not accurately measured it seems that the male sex ratio is greater. However, these two islands vary to a very great extent when we take into account their inhabitants. The Nicobarese tribe comprises of the dominant tribes of the Nicobar Islands. They are headed by a queen, the first being Ison who was the most prominent person of the island. The men and women seem to be equally placed in the society, and the women have a lot of liberty too. The Nicobarese women take care of the households and also the farming. They live in huts having dome-shaped roofs. These huts are at length above the ground and the inhabitants have to use ladders to go into the house. These ladders are pulled up at night. All the 12 islands have different dialects, the Car Nicobar dialect being understandable to all. Their languages are a part of the Austro-Asiatic language family. The inhabitants are mostly Christian. Christianity was propagated here by John Richardson who had read out the New Testament to them. Their traditional religion is animistic, which means they believe in spirits and ghosts. According to them, after a man dies his spirit leaves the body and becomes a ghost. They also believe that the island is surrounded by these ghosts and any unfortunate occurrences can be credited to these so-called ghosts. In such cases of unfortunate incidents, the shamans of the villagers called upon who then take care of the matter by controlling the evil spirit. Their economy runs mainly on horticulture, where they grow plants like coconuts, pandauns, areca nuts palms, bananas, mangoes and the like.

Chapter 5 : THE 10 BEST Andaman and Nicobar Islands Luxury Hotels of (with Prices) - TripAdvisor

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of the seven union territories of India, are a group of islands at the juncture of the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea.. The territory is km (93 mi) north of Aceh in Indonesia and separated from Thailand and Myanmar by the Andaman Sea.

The canopied rainforest is a haven for species of plants including palms, mangroves, woody climbers, timbers etc. It houses the largest wildlife sanctuary and is a home to nine national parks and countless vast varieties of flora and fauna. Other than the rich wildlife diversity, the islands are also a popular bird watching site with at least types of birds. The island is also famous for its exotic corals and marine life. The endless coastline draws tourists from all over the world. The colourful shells, rocks and remnants of coral reefs are used as ornate ornaments, natural souvenirs etc. History Of Andaman Some of the earliest archaeological pieces of evidence suggest that the inhabitation of the islands dates back to BC, which was sometime during the middle Palaeolithic age. The islands were occupied mostly by the tribes called as Andamanese and others including Jharwas, Onges, Shompens and Sentenelese. Initially, the empire was used by the Chola dynasty as a strategic naval base for an expedition against Sriwijaya Empire in Indonesia. Soon after, the islands were repeatedly abandoned due to outbreaks of epidemics, mostly malaria. Later, the British set up their colony in Port Blair and bought the island from the Danish. Finally, when the British left India, the islands became a part of India in and were declared a Union Territory in They inhabit the South Andaman and Middle Andaman Islands and live in groups and are known to be dark-skinned. They have shunned interactions with outside communities and mostly keep to themselves. They have been inhabiting the islands for the last several thousand years. Most of them have now been wiped out by diseases, epidemics and tsunamis and there are approx. Only indigenous people are remaining on the islands. They resort to hunting-gathering lifestyle. Perfect Beach Holiday Andamans have the most exotic beaches. Each of these beaches offers a peaceful ambience that would make you want to spend days here. These beaches also give the opportunity of trying out a number of water sports such as Scuba Diving, Snorkeling, Sea Walk etc. Relive the Independence Struggle at the Cellular Jail Once a brutal prison, it has now been converted into a museum that depicts the entire struggle behind Indian Independence. This place is a must visit for everyone - Indian or not. The journey of Indian Independence will fill your heart with patriotism. The exotic flora and fauna coupled with the lush green forests are a paradise for trekking enthusiasts. Andaman is not just about its beaches, though, and other popular places to explore include Bird Island also known as Chidiya Tapu , the Samudrika Naval Museum, Anthropological Museum, and the Chatham saw Mill. Like all other coastal areas, seafood is a speciality in the Andamans. If seafood is not your thing, you can also try out the local Indian cuisine available in the numerous eateries dotting the town. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are famous for their exotic shopping experience, and you can shop from a wide variety of curious and locally made handicrafts from the numerous beach markets, as well as other famous markets strewn all across the city. Itinerary The pristine island is perfect for an amazing beach vacation. Arrive at Port Blair and take a regular city tour. Visit the Chatham Saw mill, which is the oldest and largest mill in Asia. Attend the light and sound show held in the evenings in the prison. Take a ferry to Havelock Islands as early in the morning as possible. The two and a half hours ride will give you numerous chances to stop and gawk at the emerald green waters. Spend some time on Radhanagar beach which is believed to be the best beach of Asia. Trek to the Elephanta Beach and have a peaceful dinner at Dolphin Resort next to the coastline. Go for scuba diving or snorkelling or spend the day in idyllic bliss, at any Radhanagar beach or Elephanta beach or choose from the other numerous beautiful beaches present. It is an abandoned settlement and gives you a feel more or less like discovering a long lost city. There is little here, in which you will not find traces of the sea. The food here, hence, is dominated by seafood preparations and you don't? Other than seafood too, the staple diet is essentially non-vegetarian. However, as the island is becoming an increasingly popular tourist spot, the resorts and other eating places will give you options of Indian, Chinese and a few more cuisines. Also, the fruits here are popular and refreshing. You can find Mangoes, Bananas, Pineapples, Guava and more. One can also sip in the truly refreshing and tropical coconut water

here.

Chapter 6 : Liveboard Vessels: M/V Andaman

Shortest Route Distance To Reach Danpur Andaman And Nicobar Islands, ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS to K V B Puram, Andhra Pradesh by Taxi from Danpur Andaman And Nicobar Islands to Vir Savarkar International & Catch Flight to K V B Puram Chennai International and then take taxi or Self Drive to K V B Puram.

First inhabitants[edit] The earliest archaeological evidence documents some 2, years. However, genetic and cultural studies suggest that the indigenous Andamanese people may have been isolated from other populations during the Middle Paleolithic , which ended 30, years ago. The Nicobar Islands appear to have been populated by people of various backgrounds. By the time of European contact, the indigenous inhabitants had coalesced into the Nicobarese people , speaking a Mon-Khmer language; and the Shompen , whose language is of uncertain affiliation. Both are unrelated to the Andamanese, but being closely related to the Austroasiatic languages in mainland Southeast Asia. During 1857 they were administrated from Tranquebar in continental Danish India. Two years later the colony was moved to Port Cornwallis on Great Andaman, but it was abandoned in due to disease. In the British again established a colony at Port Blair, which proved to be more permanent. The primary purpose was to set up a penal colony for criminal convicts from the Indian subcontinent. The colony came to include the infamous Cellular Jail. In the Andaman and Nicobar islands were united under a single chief commissioner at Port Blair. World War II[edit] Main article: Bose visited the islands during the war, and renamed them as "Shaheed-dweep" Martyr Island and "Swaraj-dweep" Self-rule Island. On 2 October , Col. Loganathan handed over the charge to Maj. Alvi and left Port Blair, never to return. Post independence[edit] Japanese military delegation salute Lieutenant Colonel Nathu Singh , commanding officer of the Rajput Regiment , following their surrender of the Islands, During the independence of both India and Burma , the departing British announced their intention to resettle all Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Burmese on these islands to form their own nation, although this never materialised. It became part of India in and was declared as a union territory of the nation in More than 2, people lost their lives, more than 4, children were orphaned or suffered the loss of one parent, and a minimum of 40, people were rendered homeless. More than 46, people were injured. The lighthouse at Indira Point was damaged but has been repaired since then. The territory lost a large amount of area which is now submerged. Of these, about 38 are permanently inhabited. It is an active volcano and erupted in The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a tropical rainforest canopy, made of a mixed flora with elements from Indian, Myanmar, Malaysian and endemic floral strains. So far, about 2, varieties of plants have been recorded, out of which are endemic and 1, do not occur in mainland India. The South Andaman forests have a profuse growth of epiphytic vegetation, mostly ferns and orchids. The Middle Andamans harbours mostly moist deciduous forests. North Andamans is characterised by the wet evergreen type, with plenty of woody climbers. The North Nicobar Islands including Car Nicobar and Battimalv are marked by the complete absence of evergreen forests, while such forests form the dominant vegetation in the central and southern islands of the Nicobar group. Grasslands occur only in the Nicobars, and while deciduous forests are common in the Andamans, they are almost absent in the Nicobars. The present forest coverage is claimed to be This atypical forest coverage is made up of twelve types, namely:

Chapter 7 : Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Wikipedia

Tourist Attractions in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Radhanagar Beach lies on the south coast of Havelock Island. It is about 12 kilometers from the Islands ferry.

Chapter 8 : Consumer Affairs Introduction

Great Andaman is known for Port Blair, the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the best islands that have the classiest beaches, simply the ideal holiday destination for indulging in watersports activities.

Chapter 9 : How to Go to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands: 14 Steps

The Nicobar Islands are an archipelagic island chain in the eastern Indian calendrierdelascience.com are located in Southeast Asia, km north of Aceh on Sumatra, and separated from Thailand to the east by the Andaman Sea.