

## PARIS OF THE EAST

It earned the nickname "Paris of the East" locally during British rule because of its lavish lifestyle, grand colonial architecture, and well-developed township — complete with clubs, bakeries, ballrooms, and gardens. A lively social scene under British rule, with British officers and their families enjoying a European lifestyle in the tropics. Its elegant colonial buildings and urban planning were stark contrast to the rest of the Andaman's, which were often associated with the Cellular Jail and exile. To assert India's independence from British rule under the banner of the Azad Hind Government, **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** hoisted Indian national flag for the first time on Indian soil.



WALK THROUGH THE  
PARIS OF THE EAST

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# NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE (NSCB) ISLAND

## BAKERY



It produced European-style baked goods: loaves, buns, cakes, croissants, and other French-style / European delicacies. Now, the façade of the Bakery is used for projection mapping during the Light & Sound Show.

## ANGLICAN CHURCH



The Anglican Church, now a captivating ruin. Built in the late 19th century with striking stone architecture and featuring stained glass windows, it was a central part of the island's vibrant social life.

## JAPANESE BUNKER



Built during World War II, the bunkers were primarily used for defense and storage of arms, as well as observation posts to monitor the sea and nearby islands.

## FARZAND ALI MARKET



The Farzand Ali Store was a famous store on the island and it is now maintained as a museum. This store has numerous pictures of the British period and their past activities.

## BOILER



The boilers were used in a water distillation / purification plant. Ross Island needed a reliable supply of potable water, and waterborne diseases were a serious risk in colonial times.

## SWIMMING POOL



The sea water swimming pool along with the other ruins, plays a role in narrating the history of colonialism, British civil society overseas, and how remote colonies mimicked metropolitan lifestyles.

## OFFICERS CLUB



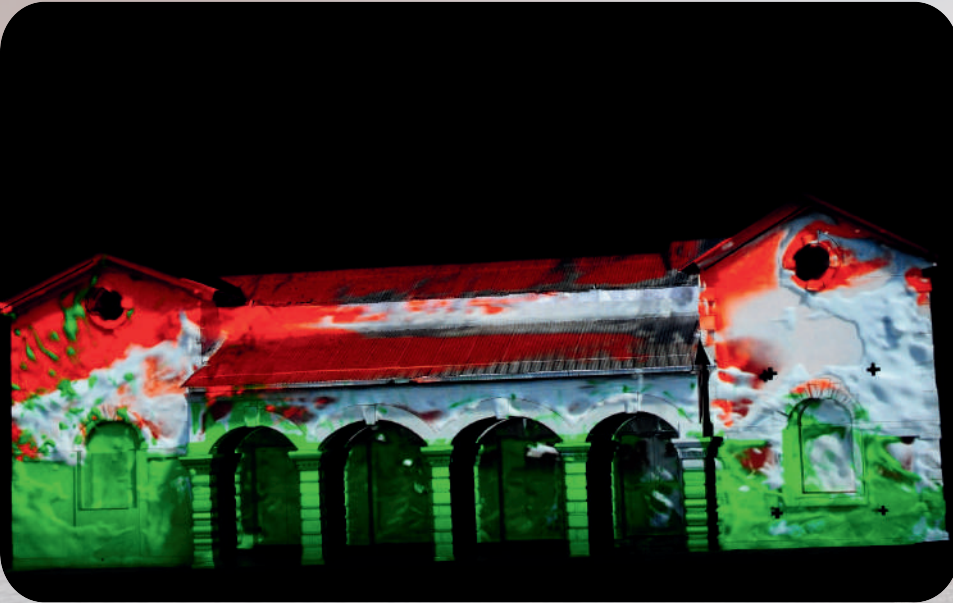
The Officers' Club on Ross Island was a colonial-era social hub for British officers. It included spaces like a library, a reading room, billiards / games rooms, and a bar. It served as a center for entertainment, socializing, and recreation.

## LONE SAILOR POINT



Lone Sailor Statue is a statue dedicated to sailors of this Island. The statue is tied to the memory of those lost in the 1971 war; specifically INS Khukri which was sunk, and its commanding officer Captain Mahendra Nath Mulla who went down with the ship.

# Light & Sound Show



The show is a historical/audiovisual presentation set amidst the old colonial ruins on NSCB Island. It uses narrative, sound, lighting, projection mapping (2D/3D), and music to bring alive the history of NSCB Island — British colonial rule, the Japanese occupation during WWII, the 1941 earthquake, the decline of colonial administration, etc.

The Hindi narration is by Gulzar.

The English narration is by Shabana Azmi.

Music composition is by Shankar-Ehsaan-Loy, with background score by Tabi Parekh.

It is an abandoned island which comes to life on your arrival on the island.

# 100 Years Of History

## 1858 – Arrival of the British

- Ross Island (now NSCB Island) becomes the administrative headquarters of the British in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- The Chief Commissioner's residence, churches, ballrooms, gardens, and clubs give it the nickname "Paris of the East."

## 1941 – The Great Earthquake

- A powerful earthquake damages infrastructure.
- British administration shifts to Port Blair, leaving Ross Island vulnerable.

## 1942 – Japanese Occupation

- The Japanese capture the island during World War II.
- They fortify it with bunkers, tunnels, and defense structures.

## 1943 - Netaji's visit

- During World War II, after the Japanese occupied the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, they handed over nominal control of the islands to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Netaji hoisted the Indian tricolour flag

