

Martial Distance and Village Endogamy in Bhilala and Barela Tribes of West Nimar in Central India

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ABSTRACT This report presents the distribution of martial distance and frequency of village endogamy in two tribes, Bhilala and Barela inhabiting — Khargone district (West Nimar) in western part of central India. The difference in distribution of martial distance and frequency of village endogamy clearly predicts higher level of inbreeding in Barelas confined mainly in Nimar region than Bhilalas who have comparatively larger population size and wider geographical distribution. The distribution of martial distance was found to be positively skewed for Barela and negatively skewed for Bhilala tribe. It was leptokurtic for both the tribes.