

Anthropo-Demographic Study Among The Caste and Tribal Group of Central Himalayas: 4. Selection Intensities

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ABSTRACT Selection potential based on differential fertility and mortality has been computed for the caste groups of Kumaun and the Bhotia tribal groups of the hill region of Uttar Pradesh (Central Himalayas) using the methodology of both Crow (1958) and Johnston and Kensing (1971). Highest values for the index of total selection as computed by Crow's methodology have been found in Dharchula Bhotia (0.859) and in Rajputs (0.501) among the Bhotia tribal group and the Kumauni caste groups, respectively whereas the groups showing the lowest value are the Juhar Bhotias (0.487) and the Brahmins (0.41). A similar trend is seen when Johnston and Kensing's methodology is used. The relative contribution of the fertility component to the index of total selection is lower than the mortality component for both the caste groups and the Bhotia tribal groups. However the contribution of the post natal mortality component is higher among the tribal groups whereas the contribution of the fertility component is higher for the caste groups.