

**Quantification of Interpopulation Variations Based on
Somatometric Measurements in four Endogamous Scheduled
Caste Populations of Kahalgaon, Bihar**

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ABSTRACT Range and mean values of eight somatometric measurements pertaining to body lengths, head-size etc. were studied by survey method in representative random samples of four endogenous scheduled caste populations (Gorhi, Dusadh, Chamar and Mushar) of Kahalgaon region of Bhagalpur, Bihar (India). The males have significantly higher proportions of body than their females. Positive correlations (most of which were significant) exist between the various parameters within any population. Mahalanobis D²- statistic could show that all the populations are significantly different from one another. However, three of them *viz*; Gorhi, Chamar and Mushar seem to form one cluster while Dusadh falls sufficiently apart from any one of the three.