

An Anthropometric Profile of Konda Kammaras, A Tribe from Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT Anthropometric data was collected from Konda Kammaras, a tribal population of Andhra Pradesh, is presented to know the population variations. Means with corresponding standard errors are calculated for 13 measurements. 't' values are also computed for finding the bisexual differences.

INTRODUCTION

The anthropometry deals with the morphology of the human beings is widely used for understanding morphological variation, between and within the population. Though both heredity and environmental factors are important in the determination of anthropometric traits, they show a notable worth the studies of population variation.

In this present paper, an attempt is made to report the different anthropometric measurements among Konda Kammaras, a tribal population, inhabiting mainly in the agency area in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Konda Kammaras mainly live by making agriculture implements for other tribes and also by agriculturing.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present report is based on the data collected from 210 adults (100 men and 110 women) of 20 to 60 years aged belonging to 10 villages of agency area of East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.

Thirteen measurements were taken, analysed and discussed by following the techniques of Singh and Bhasin (1989). The values of mean, standard deviation, standard error

were calculated by following standard formulae. Bisexual differences were ascertained by computing *t*-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The means with standard errors and *t*-values for bisexual differences of 12 measurements and body weight are presented in table 1. The mean stature of men and women of Konda Kammaras are 157.78 ± 0.64 cm and 141.34 ± 0.81 cm, respectively, which indicate that Konda Kammaras are shorter people. By considering various classifications after Singh and Bhasin (1989) Konda Kammaras men possess medium in length and very narrow head while women have shorter and very narrow head. Both of them belong to narrow class of bizygomatic diameter and above medium class of nasal breadth. The body weight, which is below the normal indicates poor nutritional status of Konda Kammaras. Most of the measurements fall well in the range of other neighbouring tribal population (Naidu and Babu, 1992). All measurements show higher values among males than females.

The *t*-values indicating significant bisexual differences for all measurements among Konda Kammaras.

Table 1: Details of anthropometric measurements among Konda Kammara Tribe of Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Measurement (cm)	Males (n=100)	Females (n=110)	t test for bisexual difference*
		Mean $\pm$ S.E.	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	
1.	Height vertex	157.78 $\pm$ 0.64	141.34 $\pm$ 0.81	15.9252
2.	Height acromion	123.59 $\pm$ 0.55	121.36 $\pm$ 0.51	2.9731
3.	Height dactylion	56.92 $\pm$ 0.33	51.16 $\pm$ 0.48	9.8885
4.	Height iliocristale	95.18 $\pm$ 0.34	89.41 $\pm$ 0.41	10.8329
5.	Arm length	72.43 $\pm$ 0.41	63.24 $\pm$ 0.54	13.5541
6.	Head length	17.96 $\pm$ 0.07	17.55 $\pm$ 0.05	4.7661
7.	Head breadth	13.88 $\pm$ 0.05	13.42 $\pm$ 0.04	7.1840
8.	Bizygomatic diameter	12.99 $\pm$ 0.06	12.58 $\pm$ 0.04	5.6856
9.	Nasal height	4.65 $\pm$ 0.04	4.35 $\pm$ 0.03	6.0000
10.	Nasal breadth	3.94 $\pm$ 0.02	3.64 $\pm$ 0.02	10.6066
11.	Head circumference	55.65 $\pm$ 0.19	54.45 $\pm$ 0.17	4.7068
12.	Morphological facial height	10.92 $\pm$ 0.06	10.11 $\pm$ 0.06	9.5459
13.	Body weight (kg)	44.70 $\pm$ 0.89	38.04 $\pm$ 0.14	8.5022

* P>0.01

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