

Skinfold Measurements of the High and Low Altitude Gujjar Populations of North-Western India

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KEYWORDS Skinfold Measurements. Lowland. High Altitude. Hindu Gujjars. Muslim Gujjars. North-Western India

ABSTRACT The skinfold measurement not only provide a fair estimate of stored energy in adipose and other body tissue, but also exhibit health and nutritional status and physiological adaption of a population. The present study deals with six skinfold measurements, viz., biceps, Triceps, subscapular, above iliae crest. Widest portion of forearm and of calf muscle of the low and high altitude Hindu and Muslim Gujjars, respectively in the North-Western part of India. The high altitude Muslim Gujjars significantly differ from the lowland Hindu Gujjars in five skinfold measurements. These findings are consistent with the high and lowland populations studied by the other investigators elsewhere. The results of the present study have been discussed in relation to some associated variables