

Anthropometric Study on Jenukuruba Males of Coorg, Karnataka

S. Keshava

Anthropological Survey of India, Southern Regional Centre, 2963, V. V. Mohalla, Gokulam Road, Mysore 570 002, Karnataka, India

E-mail: keshav_njd@ahoo.com

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ABSTRACT The present study among Jenukuruba males, reveal that most of them possessing 'short' as well as 'lower medium' stature having 'low' sitting height vertex with 'very low' to 'medium' facial height exhibiting 'below medium' nasal height and 'above medium' nasal breadth with 'narrow' bizygomatic breadth, 'medium' head length and 'very narrow' head breadth. And they are characterized by 'dolichocephalic head' having 'mesorhinae' and 'chamaerhinae' nose with 'mesen' and 'lepten' type of face, together tendency to show 'very broad' jugofrontal, possessing 'narrow' chest form of robusticity index.

INTRODUCTION

Anthropometric studies have been promoted through fascinating researches with a keen to understand people by their physical characters, in accordance with their perceptible cultural and ecological backgrounds. In Indian sub continent extensive anthropometric studies have been carried out among the various tribes and non tribes of north India by Von Ujfalvy (1886), Risley (1915), Haddon (1929), Eickstedt (1934) and Guha (1935), where as the anthropometric studies conducted in South India, so far among some of the caste and tribal groups are limited research works. Of these, anthropometric studies conducted among the Jenukuruba are scanty with limited samples, it is inconsistent in defining the anthropometric characters of the said population, Karve (1954), Adhikari (1987) and Sirajuddin et al. (1992) though have been given the analysis for the Jenukuruba, the characters covered and sample size are very limited and small. The present study on physical characters of the Jenukuruba males of Thitimathi forest area of Virajpet taluk, Coorg district, Karnataka is based on a sample size of 129 individuals.

The Coorg district is the smallest district in Karnataka and is situated in the southern part of

Karnataka, it is bounded on the north and east by Hassan and Mysore district and on south west by Malabar and Dakshina Kannada district. It is extremely hilly area and is situated on the summits and slopes of the western ghats.

According to 1981 census the Jenukuruba population was noted to be 34,747. The name Jenukuruba, it's prefix refers to 'honey' in Kannada words. They have been practising honey collection as a traditional occupation, apart from these, they worked as a daily labourers in the agricultural field and coffee estates. They speak language locally called 'Jenu nudi', is a dialect of Kannada, one of the south Dravidian languages. They speak with others in Kannada and they use the Kannada script.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data for the present study have been selected over randomly and considered 129 samples of unrelated Jenukuruba males aged 22 to 50 years. On each individual 17 anthropometric measurements have noted. Out of which 11 pertains to head and face and 6 on the body as a whole. Out of 17 measurements 8 indices have calculated following the technique of Martin and Saller (1957). The standard tables have been followed for classification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The table 1 and 2 show the statistical constant of the measurements with the range, mean value, standard deviation, co-efficient of variation with respective standard errors and the indices calculated from direct measurements with range.

Stature: The most of the Jenukuruba males (34.1 per cent) are 'short' statured people. Next in decreasing order appears 'lower medium' (31.0

Table 1: Statistical constants of Jenukuruba male

Measurements	Mean $\pm$ S.E.
Stature	158.94 $\pm$ 0.55
Body weight (Kg)	44.92 $\pm$ 0.49
Sitting height	77.54 $\pm$ 0.40
Biacromial breadth	32.89 $\pm$ 0.11
Upper arm circumference	22.89 $\pm$ 0.14
Chest circumference	80.59 $\pm$ 0.33
Head breadth	13.25 $\pm$ 0.04
Head length	18.14 $\pm$ 0.04
Head circumference	53.97 $\pm$ 0.09
Maximum bizygomatic breadth	12.30 $\pm$ 0.05
Maximum frontal breadth	11.14 $\pm$ 0.04
Physiognomic upper facial height	12.74 $\pm$ 0.07
Morphological facial height	10.94 $\pm$ 0.06
Morphological superior facial height	6.40 $\pm$ 0.04
Nasal height	4.40 $\pm$ 0.02
Nasal breadth	3.50 $\pm$ 0.02

Table 2: Indices

Indices	Mean $\pm$ S.E.
Cephalic index	73.15 $\pm$ 0.28
Chest girth stature index	50.68 $\pm$ 0.27
Robusticity index	32.88 $\pm$ 0.67
Morphological facial index	88.15 $\pm$ 0.65
Morphological upper facial index	51.90 $\pm$ 0.32
Jugo frontal index	89.75 $\pm$ 0.57
Nasal index	83.42 $\pm$ 1.00
Biacromial breadth stature index	20.58 $\pm$ 0.29

per cent), 'medium' (14.7 per cent), 'very short' (12.4 per cent), 'upper medium' (6.2 per cent) and 'tall' (1.6 per cent) with the mean value of 158.94 $\pm$ 0.55, ranging from 142.4 cm to 172.2 cm.

Sitting Height: 'Low' is predominant (49.6 per cent) group among the Jenukuruba males when sitting height vertex is concerned. Next in order comes 'below medium' (28.0 per cent) 'very low' (19.3 per cent) and 'medium' (3.1 per cent), ranging from 62.0 cm to 85.5 cm with the mean value of 77.54 $\pm$ 4.62 cm.

Morphological Facial Height: The study of morphological facial height among the Jenukuruba males, reveals that, 'very low' is the dominant class (62.8 per cent). Next in decreasing order appears 'low' (23.2 per cent) and 'medium' (14.0 per cent) with the mean value of 10.94 $\pm$ 0.67 cm ranging from 9.5 to 12.2 cm.

Nasal Height: The nasal height distribution among the studied group, evidents that most of the individuals fall under the class 'below medium' (86.0 per cent). Next in order appears 'above medium' (12.4 per cent) and 'large' (1.6

per cent) with the mean value of 4.40 $\pm$ 0.32 cm, ranging from 3.8 cm to 5.6 cm.

Nasal Breadth: 'Above medium' is the predominant (52.7 per cent) class among the Jenukuruba males when nasal breadth concerned with the mean value of 3.50 $\pm$ 0.24 cm ranging from 3.2 to 4.5 cm. Next in order appears 'large' (27.9 per cent) and 'medium' (19.4 per cent).

Bizygomatic Breadth: The study of bizygomatic breadth among Jenukuruba males show that, 'very narrow' is highly occurring (69.8 per cent) group. Next in order appears 'narrow' (30.2 per cent) with the mean value of 12.30 $\pm$ 0.58 cm ranging from 11.0 cm to 13.5 cm.

Head Length: The head length distribution of the Jenukuruba males, shows highest frequency of 'medium' (60.5 per cent) class. Next in order appears 'short' (19.4 per cent), 'long' (15.5 per cent) and 'very long' (4.6 per cent) with the mean value of 18.14 $\pm$ 0.45 and the range of 17.1 cm to 19.8 cm.

Head Breadth: When the head breadth is concerned Jenukuruba males reveals that, 'very narrow' class (93.8 per cent) occurred with high frequency and meagre population shows 'narrow' (6.2 per cent) with the mean value of 13.25 $\pm$ 0.47 cm, ranging from 12.2 cm to 14.4 cm.

Cephalic Index: The most of the Jenukuruba males characterised by 'Dolichocephalic' (64.3 per cent). Next in order appears 'hyperdolichocephalic' (20.9 per cent), 'mesocephalic' (14.0 per cent) and 'brachycephalic' (0.8 per cent).

Chest Girth Stature Index: The chest girth stature index of Jenukuruba males, reveals that, predominance of 'narrow' chest (69.8 per cent) group followed by less frequency of 'medium' chest (27.9 per cent) and 'broad' chest (2.3 per cent) groups.

Robusticity Index: The robusticity index of Jenukuruba males, divulges to having 'poor' physique and 'very weak' physique with the frequency of 42.6 per cent and 27.1 per cent, followed by the medium, weak, good and strong physique having around 30.0 per cent of each category in total. On the whole it can be stated that the majority of studied population have 'very weak' or bad physique (69.7 per cent).

Morphological Facial Index: The classification

of morphological facial index shows that 'mesoprosopic' (34.1 per cent) is the highly occurring group. Next in order appears 'hyperleptoprosopic' (24.8 per cent) 'euryperleptoprosopic' (21.7 per cent), 'lepto prosopic' (17.8 per cent) and 'hyper eurypro- sopic' (1.6 per cent).

Morphological Upper Facial Index: Morphological upper facial index observed from the study, reveals predominance of 'mesen' (36.4 per cent) and 'lepten' (31.0 per cent) elements followed by 'hyper lepten' (17.8 per cent) 'euryen' (10.9 per cent) and 'hyper euryen' (3.9 per cent) elements among the Jenukuruba male population.

Jugo Frontal Index: The classification of jugofrontal index among Jenukuruba male population, reveals that, 'very broad' category (86.8 per cent) is more prevalent than the 'broad' (11.6 per cent) and 'medium' (1.6 per cent) category.

Nasal Index: The nasal index of studied population unveil that, 'Mesorhinae' nose (53.4 per cent) is predominant over 'chamarhinae' (45.0 per cent) and 'Leptorhinae' nose (1.6 per cent) among the Jenukuruba males.

Biacromial Breadth Stature Index: The most of the Jenukuruba males characterised by 'nar-

row' shoulder (89.1 per cent) and a few shows 'medium' shoulder (10.9 per cent).

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