

Demography of the Tribal Groups of Rajasthan:

4. Selection Intensity

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ABSTRACT Natural selection is one of the major evolutionary factors that brings about changes in the gene frequencies in a population through the action of differential fertility and mortality. Selection potential based on the differential fertility and mortality data have been computed for the major Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan, using the methodology of Crow (1958) and Johnston and Kensinger (1971). It has been observed that irrespective of methodology, the index of total selection was the highest among Sahariyas while it was the lowest among Mina tribal group. The relative contribution of fertility to the index of total selection has been found exceeding that of mortality among Mina. The reverse appeared true among Kathodis, Damors and Garasias.