

**Factors Affecting Fertility and Mortality: A Case Study among the Setti Balija Community of Andhra Pradesh****K. S. N. Reddy and G. Sudha***Department of Anthropology, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati 517 502,  
Andhra Pradesh, India***KEYWORDS** Setti Balija. Bio-social Factors. Fertility. Mortality. Survivorship

**ABSTRACT** An attempt is made in this paper to find out the influence of bio-social factors on fertility and mortality among Setti Balija of Southern Andhra Pradesh. Data pertaining to socio-economic and bio-demographic characters have been collected from a total of 200 couples. Out of them, 81 are consanguineous (40.50%) and 119 are non-consanguineous (59.50%) marriages. The mean sex-linked ( $F_x$ ) value (0.0365) is slightly higher than the mean autosomal ( $F_A$ ) value (0.0307). All fertility components are higher for non-consanguineous couples compared to the consanguineous couples. However, reverse trend is observed for mortality measures. Low income group shows high fertility and mortality than middle and high income groups. The age at menarche is correlated strongly with the age at marriage. The net survivorship is high (87 to 89) among women of middle range age (14-15 years) at menarcheal age followed by women of late age (16+ years) at menarche (83) and early age (< 12 years) at menarche (74). The same trend is observed for age at marriage also. The study finds that women of early menarche and marriage will have higher rates of prenatal as well as postnatal mortality. The net survivorship of offspring is also related to the onset of menarche as well as age at marriage.