CHAPTER IV
4.1 COMPARISON OF TOE PRINT DATA

Before attempting an inter group comparison of patterns on toes, it would be worth while to first examine the nature of bilateral and bisexual variations encountered in Punjabi castes and also to examine the consistency with which these differences are observed in this region.

4.1.1. Toe Pattern types

Bilateral variations:- The frequencies of four main pattern types on toes (both feet combined and separately) sex and caste-wise are shown in Table 31, Fig.12,13. The table itself for the most part, is self-explanatory. Inspection suggests a trend for bilateral difference among both male & female castes. These differences are more pronounced for arches as well as for fibular loops.

In general, arches are found to occur with a higher frequency on the left foot than on the right foot. The fibular loops, on the other hand, record a higher frequency of occurrence on the right foot than on the left foot. Whorls register no appreciable bilateral difference in all the five caste groups examined.
Sex variations: Whorls follow the usual trend of more frequent occurrence in the males. The females, on the other hand, show higher frequencies of arches & loops in all five Punjabi caste groups examined. Chi-square test for bisexual variations for pattern frequencies reveals significant differences (i) at 5% level of probability in Chimba & Jat Sikh (Table 32) and (ii) at 1% level of probability in other three castes i.e. Balmik, Bania & Ramdasi.

Inter group variations: Inter group differences for pattern types in five caste groups are summarised in Table 33. Out of 10 possible group combinations in each sex, chi-square tests reveal:

(i) Significant difference at 1% level of probability in eight inter group combinations in males and in four inter group combinations in females.

(ii) at 5% level of probability significant differences are observed only in two inter group combinations in females.

From overall frequencies of four major pattern types, it is observed that the fibular loop is the most frequent pattern type in pooled samples of each sex as also in each of the five groups under study. Despite statistically significant differences observed in the incidence of pattern types between some of the groups, no uniform distributional
order was observed in the prevalence of the other three principal pattern types namely whorls, arches and tibial loops in these Punjabi castes.

4.1.2 Pattern Intensity Index

The mean values of pattern intensity index in the two sexes of each group of the five Punjabi castes are presented in Table 34. In general, PII values are higher in males than in females. The mean value of PII ranges from 9.24 to 10.50 in males and 8.73 to 9.34 in females. These differences are, evidently, due to a higher frequency of simpler pattern types (arches and loops) in females.

4.1.3 Toe ridge count

The mean and standard deviations of the toe ridge counts for the five Punjabi caste samples are presented in Table 35(a) to 35(b). Ridge counts on toes suggest usual pattern of the highest mean values on digit III followed by digit II. This is in accordance with the highest frequency of complex patterns on these digits both in males as well as in females. The lowest value of mean ridge count on the digit V likewise corroborates with highest no. of arches on this digit.
The significance of differences between Punjabi castes for means ridge count on each digit is shown in Table 6(a) and 6(b).

a) On digit I, out of 10 possible inter group combinations for each sex, t-values reveal: significant differences at 1% level in four inter group combinations in males and in two inter group combinations in females; significant differences at 5% level of probability are observed in one inter group combination in males and in three inter group combinations in females.

b) On digit II, significant differences are observed in five inter group combinations in males. None of the 10 inter group combinations in females recorded any significant difference for mean ridge count on this digit.

c) On digit III, highly significant differences are observed in one inter group combination in males and in three inter group combinations in females; significant differences are observed at 5% level in two inter groups combinations in females.

d) On digit IV, significant differences are observed in one inter group combinations in males and in three inter group combinations in females.

e) On digit V, only males show statistically significant difference for mean ridge count Table 36(a) shows
significant difference at 1% level in five inter group combination in males and at 5% level in two inter group combinations in males.

Absolute and total ridge count values for all ten digits of both feet are shown in Tables 37 & 38. Significant bisexual differences are observed with some notable exceptions. No bisexual differences are observed in Bania for either TRC or ARC. In Jat Sikh bisexual differences are observed only for ARC.

The t-test (Table 38) applied on five caste groups for each sex show a definite heterogeneity in the values of total and absolute ridge counts among different castes. Differences recorded are found to be statistically significant more often in males than in females. Females registered no marked differences for absolute ridge count. For total ridge count statistically significant differences are seen only in two inter group combinations. In males significant differences are seen in six inter group combinations for TRC and in five inter group combinations for ARC. Significance level chart indicates that significant differences at 1% level of probability are observed in one inter group combination for ARC and in four inter group combinations for TRC; at 5% level of probability, differences are seen in four inter group combinations for ARC and in two inter group combinations for TRC.
4.2. COMPARISON OF PLANTAR DATA

The results of a comparative study of plantar characteristics in five Punjabi caste groups are described below:

4.2.1. Plantar patterns

The incidence of pattern formation in the plantar configrational areas of the Punjabi castes is presented separately for males and females and is shown in table 39, Fig. 14 & 15. Open field and vestiges are not treated as patterns. In all the five castes under study, the frequency of pattern in the plantar areas is found to be the highest in the hallucal area followed by interdigital III, hypothenar distal, interdigital II and interdigital IV areas. Loop distal is the main form of pattern type found in the interdigital areas. In the hypothenar area, loop tibial is the most frequently encountered pattern type.

A comparison of male and female data has been made which reveals as under:

The incidence of pattern occurrence ranges between 86% and 95% in the hallucal area. In males, Jat Sikh come at the top with an incidence of 94.2% whereas in females the Bania take a lead with an incidence of 93.5%.

In interdigital area II incidence of true patterns ranges between 26%-40%. Chimba record the highest incidence...
of true patterns both in males as well as in females. (39.4% and 31.8% respectively).

In interdigital area III (combined left & right), the incidence of patterns ranges from 45% to 67% with Jat Sikh recording the highest incidence of true pattern in both sexes (males 66.2%, females 56.7%).

In interdigital area IV, which registers the lowest frequency of true patterns, bilateral differences are indicated in all five caste groups. However, these differences are more pronounced in Jat Sikh, Balmik and Ramdasi castes which show a relatively much higher frequency of true patterns in the right foot than in the left foot. A comparison of the overall incidence of true patterns in interdigital area IV show a relatively higher occurrence of true patterns in Balmik males and in Chimba females.

In hypothenar area, frequency of pattern formation ranges from 37% to 63%. Here the highest incidence of true patterns is found in Balmik population both in males (62.8%) as well as in females (60.6%).

Like interdigital area IV marked bilateral differences are observed in Chimba group where frequency of true patterns in the hypothenar area is higher in the left foot than in the right foot.

t-values for inter group comparison of plantar pattern types are depicted in Table 40 which reveal as under:
Bania show significant departure form other caste groups with regard to hallucal and distal hypothenar areas. For interdigital area III significant differences are observed only Bania v's Balmik. With respect to interdigital area IV, Chimba differ markedly from all other groups except Jat Sikh.

4.2.2. Plantar ridge count

Tables 41(a),(b) present results of plantar mean ridge counts. The highest mean ridge count is recorded for hallucal area followed by interdigital area III. This is, evidently due to a higher incidence of true patterns in these two areas. The lowest mean ridge count is recorded in interdigital area IV in both sexes of all five Punjabi Caste groups.

Table 42(a)&(b) show t-values as a measure of intergroup differences in interdigital counts. Starting with hallucal region, t-values reveal statistically significant differences in six inter group combinations in both males as well as in females. In interdigital area II significant differences are recorded in four inter group combinations in males. Females register no significant inter group difference in this area. In interdigital area III significant differences are observed in six inter group combinations in females and four inter group combinations in
males. In interdigital area IV significant differences are found in five inter group combinations in both males as well as in females.

Table 42(c) shows a comparison of the five Punjabi caste groups with respect to no. of traits in the plantar region showing statistically significant differences. Differences appear to be less pronounced amongst the caste groups belonging to the same social strata. These differences however could be better understood when seen in the light of their ethnic background. All five groups primarily belong to Mediterranean ethnic stocks but show varied amount of admixture with other elements such as Proto-austroloid. An exercise was done to compare each one of the five groups with remaining four groups taken together. It was observed that the Bania come at the top with maximum deviation followed by Balmik, Chimba, Jat Sikh and Ramdasi in that order. The five caste groups under study represent different social strata while Jat Sikh and Bania represent upper social strata. The Chimba occupy a place in between. The admixture with Proto-austroloid element is more pronounced in the lower strata whereas groups belonging to upper social strata are predominantly Mediterranean in their ethnic affinities.

The above result do indicate a pattern of variation which is inconformity with their ethnic affinities.
4.2.3. Plantar main lines

The termination of plantar main lines are expressed in terms of modal types of D, C, B and A lines (Plato, 1970) with some modification in basic classification. Their respective frequencies and values for the five Punjabi caste groups are presented in Table 43 (a-d). It is noticed that order of main line terminations in five caste groups is either, "tibial type>fibular type>proximal type" or "tibial type>proximal type>fibular type". In other words, tibial type is found to occur with a relatively high incidence in all the five groups.

A comparison of the termination of mainline D shows that in males, Ramdasi and in females Bania record the highest frequency of tibial type. No distinct bilateral differences are seen in both males as well as in females with regard to the frequency of three main types (tibial, fibular and proximal) for main line D. Analysis of bisexual differences show that the frequency of tibial termination is more in females than in males. The situation is other way around for the proximal and the fibular types with males showing relatively higher frequency of these terminations.

As regards main line C, the predominant termination observed is tibial type. The highest frequencies of this type is recorded in Bania males and in Balmik females. Analysis of bilateral differences reveals that in both male
as well as female populations the tibial type appears with a higher frequency in the right foot. The proximal and the fibular types are more prevalent in the left foot with some notable exceptions.

The mainlines B and A terminate with a high frequency in the tibial area. Ramdasi record the highest frequency of tibial type in both males as well as in females for these two mainlines. Marked bilateral differences are seen in both sexes with regard to the terminations of the two main types (tibial and fibular). A relatively higher incidence of tibial type is seen in the left foot for mainlines A, B. Conversely the fibular type shows a more frequent occurrence in right foot. Another distinguishing feature relates to the absence of mainlines A and B. The absence of main line B is more frequently noticed on the left foot than on the right foot in all the five caste groups. The main line A shows a relatively higher frequency of absence in the right foot.

Analysis of bisexual differences show that for all main lines except A, the tibial type is more frequent in females, whereas the fibular and proximal types are more prevalent in males.
Table 31

PERCENT FREQUENCY OF TOE PATTERNS IN FIVE PUNJABI CASTE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE GROUP</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>L'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male; n=117</td>
<td>Lt foot</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female; n=121</td>
<td>Rt foot</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both feet</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male; n=120</td>
<td>Lt foot</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female; n=104</td>
<td>Rt foot</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both feet</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male; n=122</td>
<td>Lt foot</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female; n=109</td>
<td>Rt foot</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both feet</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male; n=102</td>
<td>Lt foot</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female; n=139</td>
<td>Rt foot</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both feet</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male; n=124</td>
<td>Lt foot</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female; n=119</td>
<td>Rt foot</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both feet</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooled Punjabi Castes</td>
<td>Both feet</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF TOE PATTERNS
FEMALE

CHIMBA  JAT SIKH  BALMIK  BANIA  RAMDASI

FREQUENCY

Fig: 13
Table 32
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEXES FOR INCIDENCE OF WHORLS, LOOPS AND ARCHES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE GROUP</th>
<th>CHI-SQUARE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimba : male/female</td>
<td>6.094+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat : male/female</td>
<td>7.290+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik : male/female</td>
<td>20.447++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania : male/female</td>
<td>10.117+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi : male/female</td>
<td>15.635++++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ Significant at 5% level
+++ Significant at 1% level
++++ Significant at 10% level
### Table 33
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CASTES FOR INCIDENCE OF WHORLS, LOOPS AND ARCHES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE GROUP</th>
<th>MALE/ $X^2$ VALUE LEVEL</th>
<th>FEMALE/ $X^2$ VALUE LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimba vs Jat Sikh</td>
<td>20.290+++</td>
<td>17.695+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>22.296+++</td>
<td>14.366+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>0.678</td>
<td>3.407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>69.107+++</td>
<td>42.446+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh vs Balmik</td>
<td>0.833</td>
<td>1.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>19.004+++</td>
<td>7.670+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>15.475+++</td>
<td>4.435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik vs Bania</td>
<td>22.354+++</td>
<td>4.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>13.577+++</td>
<td>8.814+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania with Ramdasi</td>
<td>65.974+++</td>
<td>88.284+++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

++ Significant at 5% level
+++ Significant at 1% level
Table 34
VALUES OF MEAN PATTERN INTENSITY INDEX (PII) FOR FIVE PUNJABI CASTE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE GROUP</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>PII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>9.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>9.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>9.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 35 (a)
DIGIT-WISE RIDGE COUNT : MALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIGIT (R+L)</th>
<th>CHIMBA</th>
<th>JAT SIKH</th>
<th>BALMIK</th>
<th>BANIA</th>
<th>RAMDASI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean±SD</td>
<td>Mean±SD</td>
<td>Mean±SD</td>
<td>Mean±SD</td>
<td>Mean±SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>10.03±10.34</td>
<td>11.19±10.95</td>
<td>11.20±11.83</td>
<td>7.76±8.09</td>
<td>12.06±11.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>15.25±15.06</td>
<td>16.00±15.18</td>
<td>18.78±20.74</td>
<td>15.75±15.60</td>
<td>18.44±17.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>24.38±17.07</td>
<td>22.71±15.24</td>
<td>26.93±18.69</td>
<td>25.00±15.62</td>
<td>24.40±16.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>11.05±13.22</td>
<td>9.03±11.00</td>
<td>10.67±12.23</td>
<td>9.94±11.40</td>
<td>10.02±12.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>1.38±3.33</td>
<td>2.51±5.14</td>
<td>2.84±5.10</td>
<td>1.60±4.06</td>
<td>3.75±6.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIGIT (R+L)</td>
<td>CHIMBA Mean±SD</td>
<td>JAT SIKH Mean±SD</td>
<td>BALMIK Mean±SD</td>
<td>BANIA Mean±SD</td>
<td>RAMDASI Mean±SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>7.40±6.42</td>
<td>8.98±8.06</td>
<td>7.44±7.45</td>
<td>8.03±9.40</td>
<td>9.76±8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>7.88±10.78</td>
<td>7.47±9.19</td>
<td>5.98±9.14</td>
<td>7.50±10.57</td>
<td>6.57±8.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>1.74±4.64</td>
<td>1.44±3.59</td>
<td>1.93±5.13</td>
<td>1.62±4.18</td>
<td>1.89±3.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 35 (b)
DIGIT-WISE RIDGE COUNT : FEMALES
Table 36 (a)

**t-VALUES FOR DIGITAL MEAN RIDGE COUNTS : MALES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPARISON BETWEEN CASTE GROUPS</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimba vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>-1.18</td>
<td>-0.54</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.81*</td>
<td>-2.82**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>-1.15</td>
<td>-2.12*</td>
<td>-1.55</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>-3.68**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>2.53**</td>
<td>-0.34</td>
<td>-0.39</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>-0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-2.00*</td>
<td>-2.15*</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>-4.75**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>-1.68*</td>
<td>-2.72**</td>
<td>-1.55</td>
<td>-0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>3.69**</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>-1.55</td>
<td>-0.85</td>
<td>2.03*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-0.85</td>
<td>-1.66*</td>
<td>-1.17</td>
<td>-0.92</td>
<td>-2.25**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>3.51**</td>
<td>1.72*</td>
<td>-1.17</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>2.80**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-0.81</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>-1.66*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-4.40**</td>
<td>-1.72*</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>-3.92**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level
Table 36(b)

T-VALUES FOR DIGITAL MEAN RIDGE COUNTS: FEMALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPARISON BETWEEN CASTE GROUPS</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimba vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>-2.31*</td>
<td>-0.64</td>
<td>-1.99*</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td>-1.63</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>2.03*</td>
<td>-0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>-0.88</td>
<td>-1.39</td>
<td>-2.55**</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-3.38**</td>
<td>-0.66</td>
<td>-0.51</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>-0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>2.05*</td>
<td>-1.25</td>
<td>2.78**</td>
<td>1.67*</td>
<td>-1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>-0.63</td>
<td>-0.29</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-0.97</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>-1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>-0.76</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>-3.42**</td>
<td>-1.69*</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-3.04**</td>
<td>1.35*</td>
<td>-1.45</td>
<td>-0.69</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-2.15*</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.98*</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>-0.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level
### Table 37

**SEX DIFFERENCES FOR TRC AND ARC IN FIVE PUNJABI CASTE GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE GROUP</th>
<th>t-VALUE ARC (TOES)</th>
<th>t-VALUE TRC (TOES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimba : male/ female</td>
<td>3.40**</td>
<td>2.22*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh : male/ female</td>
<td>1.88*</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik : male/ female</td>
<td>3.75**</td>
<td>2.40*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania : male/ female</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi : male/ female</td>
<td>4.05**</td>
<td>7.11**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 5% level  
** Significant at 1% level
Table 38

**t-VALUES FOR INTERGROUP DIFFERENCES FOR ABSOLUTE RIDGE COUNT (ARC) AND TOTAL RIDGE COUNT (TRC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPARISON BETWEEN CASTE GROUPS</th>
<th>t-VALUE ARC (10 DIGITS)</th>
<th>t-VALUE TRC (10 DIGITS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>between males</td>
<td>between females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba vs Jat Sikh</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>-1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>-1.88*</td>
<td>-0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>-1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-1.50</td>
<td>-0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh vs Balmik</td>
<td>-2.07*</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>-0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-1.69*</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik vs Bania</td>
<td>2.33**</td>
<td>-0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania vs Ramdasi</td>
<td>-1.95*</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level
### Table 39
PERCENT FREQUENCIES OF PLANTAR PATTERNS IN FIVE PUNJABI CASTE GROUPS

#### MALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>CHIMBA (N=117)</th>
<th>JAT SIKH (N=120)</th>
<th>BALMIK (N=122)</th>
<th>BANIA (N=102)</th>
<th>RAMDASI (N=124)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>R+L</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy'</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FEMALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>CHIMBA (N=121)</th>
<th>JAT SIKH (N=104)</th>
<th>BALMIK (N=109)</th>
<th>BANIA (N=139)</th>
<th>RAMDASI (N=119)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>R+L</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>90.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy'</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF PLANTAR PATTERNS
MALE

Caste:
- CHIMBA
- JAT SIKH
- BALMIK
- BANIA
- RAMDASI

Frequency:
- 0
- 20
- 40
- 60
- 80
- 100

Fig: 14
Table 40
INTER-CASTE DIFFERENCES FOR TRUE PATTERNS: INTERDIGITAL AND DISTAL HYPOTHENAR AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASSET GROUP</th>
<th>H/I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>$H_v^d$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimba vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>2.160</td>
<td>0.741</td>
<td>0.637</td>
<td>4.207</td>
<td>0.419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmink</td>
<td>0.664</td>
<td>1.057</td>
<td>1.609</td>
<td>11.047**</td>
<td>4.170*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>5.963*</td>
<td>1.187</td>
<td>0.783</td>
<td>9.288**</td>
<td>5.729*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>0.102</td>
<td>0.276</td>
<td>0.753</td>
<td>6.184*</td>
<td>0.524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>3.347</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>1.641</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>15.143**</td>
<td>3.564</td>
<td>3.379</td>
<td>1.726</td>
<td>9.175**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>1.263</td>
<td>1.788</td>
<td>0.108</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamik vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>10.362**</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>4.277*</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>10.031**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>0.621</td>
<td>0.224</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>1.596</td>
<td>0.469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>7.702**</td>
<td>0.285</td>
<td>2.789</td>
<td>1.180</td>
<td>10.030**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level
## Table 41 (a)
INTERDIGITAL RIDGE COUNTS : MALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>CHIMBA</th>
<th>JAT SIKH</th>
<th>BALMIK</th>
<th>BANIA</th>
<th>RAMDASI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5.37±7.73</td>
<td>7.07±10.05</td>
<td>5.54±9.43</td>
<td>5.54±8.47</td>
<td>4.76±8.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>1.99±5.65</td>
<td>4.33±9.16</td>
<td>4.98±9.04</td>
<td>3.03±6.89</td>
<td>4.79±9.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>CHIMBA</td>
<td>JAT SIKH</td>
<td>BALMIK</td>
<td>BANIA</td>
<td>RAMDASI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>4.95±7.92</td>
<td>4.84±8.33</td>
<td>5.00±8.57</td>
<td>4.22±7.80</td>
<td>4.84±8.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>1.85±5.11</td>
<td>2.08±7.83</td>
<td>1.95±6.38</td>
<td>0.82±4.32</td>
<td>2.39±6.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 42 (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>INTERDIGITAL</th>
<th>INTERDIGITAL</th>
<th>INTERDIGITAL</th>
<th>INTERDIGITAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba vs Chimba</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>-1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh vs Jat Sikh</td>
<td>-1.33**</td>
<td>-1.26**</td>
<td>-0.84</td>
<td>-1.73*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik vs Balmik</td>
<td>-1.26</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>1.90**</td>
<td>-1.73*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania vs Bania</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>1.90**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level

Comparison between Caste Groups

Chimba vs Jat Sikh
Balmik vs Balmik
Bania vs Bania
Bania vs Balmik
Balmik vs Chimba
Chimba vs Jat Sikh
Balmik vs Jat Sikh
Bania vs Bania
Bania vs Balmik
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPARISON BETWEEN CASTE GROUPS</th>
<th>HALLUCAL</th>
<th>INTERDIGITAL II</th>
<th>INTERDIGITAL III</th>
<th>INTERDIGITAL IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimba vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>-4.08**</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>-4.10**</td>
<td>-1.67*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>-3.48**</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>2.75**</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>-4.51**</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>2.49**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>-1.91*</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>-1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>4.27**</td>
<td>3.69**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>2.19*</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.88**</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>-0.69</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>2.88**</td>
<td>2.35**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>2.55**</td>
<td>-0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania vs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi</td>
<td>2.35**</td>
<td>-0.87</td>
<td>-0.26</td>
<td>-3.24**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level
**Table 42(c)**
FIVE PUNJABI CASTE GROUPS COMPARED IN TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF TRAITS RECORDING STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jat Sikh</th>
<th>Bania</th>
<th>Chimba</th>
<th>Ramdasi</th>
<th>Balmik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh Vs Rest</td>
<td>- 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania Vs Rest</td>
<td>- 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba Vs Rest</td>
<td>- 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasi Vs Rest</td>
<td>- 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik Vs Rest</td>
<td>- 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 43 (a)
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF MODAL-TYPES OF PLANTAR MAIN LINE - D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE GROUP</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>FIBULAR (TERMINATIONS 3-8)</th>
<th>TIBIAL (TERMINATIONS 9-1)</th>
<th>PROXIMAL (TERMINATIONS X,X)</th>
<th>ABSENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>R+L</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>5.97</td>
<td>8.54</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>70.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>10.82</td>
<td>12.07</td>
<td>69.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>14.74</td>
<td>21.30</td>
<td>18.02</td>
<td>72.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>10.78</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>74.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasai</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>15.31</td>
<td>14.11</td>
<td>15.71</td>
<td>76.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>72.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>10.57</td>
<td>9.13</td>
<td>81.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>10.09</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>78.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>84.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdasai</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>11.76</td>
<td>10.08</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>81.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 43 (b)
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF MODAL-TYPES OF PLANTAR MAIN LINE - C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE GROUP</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>FIBULAR (TERMINATIONS 3-8)</th>
<th>TIBIAL (TERMINATIONS 9-1)</th>
<th>PROXIMAL (TERMINATIONS X,X)</th>
<th>ABSENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>R+L</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimba</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>16.23</td>
<td>29.05</td>
<td>22.64</td>
<td>52.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>26.64</td>
<td>25.82</td>
<td>26.23</td>
<td>53.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmik</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>31.14</td>
<td>40.96</td>
<td>36.05</td>
<td>50.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>23.52</td>
<td>34.30</td>
<td>28.91</td>
<td>55.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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122
Table 43 (c)
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF MODAL-TYPES OF PLANTAR MAIN LINE

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Table 43 (d)
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF MODAL-TYPES OF PLANTAR MAIN LINE - A

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