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Human Race 2ND & 4th SEM ~~Mayer~~ - Mala Monikaita

The term race or racial group refers to dividing the human species into groups. The most widely used human racial types are those based on visual traits, official forms such as the census, usually asked people to describe their ethnic origin.

A race is a grouping of humans based on charted physical or social qualities into categories generally viewed as distinct by society. While partially based on physical similarities within groups, race does not have an inherent physical or biological meaning.

In physical anthropology the term is one of the three general racial classifications of humans and these are —

1. Caucasoid
2. Mongoloid
3. Negroid

On the other hand Coon, divided humanity into 5 races and these are under the following: —

- (a) caucasoid (white) race
- (b) Negroid (Black) race
- (c) capoid (Bushman/Hottentots) race
- (d) Mongoloid (oriental/Amerindian) race
- (e) Australoid (Australian Aborigine and papuan) race.

After all, in Victorian times, 'race' was used pretty much the way we use 'genus' today in scientific technology. A particular class or group of organisms. So, the human race mean humans generally, without using a more specific term like *Homo sapiens*.

All human beings in the modern age have been considered as *Homo sapiens* but skin colour, hair colour, and texture,

head form and body build etc. on the basis of physical characteristics, generally 3 types of human races can be class are scattered in different parts of the world.

Definitions of Caucasoid Human Race :

Generally, there are various types of definitions have been given by various anthropologist and these are —

1. According to Kroeber, "A race is a valid biological concept, a breed or genetic strain or sub species. It is not a valid socio-cultural concept."
2. According to J. B. Birsdell, "an interbreeding group whose gene pool is different from other populations."
3. Blache has defined, "A race is a principal division of mankind, marked by physical characteristics that breed."



CAUCASOID HUMAN RACE

The term 'caucasoid' are coined by J P Blumenbach, a social scientist in 1795, the term was denoted to mean the people inhabiting the people in caucasoid mountainous area between the black sea and Caspian sea. probably most of the people of Europe were earliest settlers in this region. The native or indigenous people of Europe, population of south-west Asia, India and the habitance of North-East Africa belong to ~~caucasoid~~ caucasoid race.

physical characteristics of caucasoid-

Trait	caucasoid
1. skin colour	pale reddish white to olive brown,
2. stature	Medium to tall
3. Head form	Long to broad and short, medium High to very high.

Trait	caucasoid
4. Face	narrow to medium broad, tends to high, no prognathism.
5. Hair	Head: hair colour light blonde to dark brown, texture, fine to medium, form straight to wavy. Body hair: moderate to profuse.
6. Eye	colour light blue to dark brown, lateral eye-fold occasional
7. Nose	Bridge: usually high, form narrow to medium broad,
8. Body built	linear to lateral, slender to rugged
9. Blood group	More A than B

The caucasoid are indigenous to caucasian mountain region but they spread in different parts of the world. The

subraces are caucasoid are the Medeterranean, Alpines, Nordics, East Baltics, North America, ~~the~~ Iranian Afgan and south-Indians. Due to various types of migration, the variation are decrease.

The caucasoid of Medeterranean by long to broad head form, black hair with olive brown to reddish. Nordics of Scandinavian passes a long haired form light blue eyes, dark brown hair and total built, head forms are round and broad. On the other hand, the people of Afganistan Iranian-Afgan, Beluchistan, North-west Indian and the people of Iran have close similarities with the ~~Nordic~~, Nordic, the Dinaric and the Armenians of south East.

The people of south India have similarities with the medeterranean caucasoids, ethiopians, somalians, it is belived that these people have taken the 'Negroid' form. The polynesian of pacific ocean, veddas of south India and the aboriginals of Australia belong caucasoid race.

MONGOLOIDS RACE

Mongoloids is one of the important human race in the world. Griffith Taylor has classified mongoloid into 2 sub groups and they are — 1. Early Mongoloid and 2. Late mongoloid. They are found in central Asia, Korea, Japan, China and other neighbouring countries. In the sub-Himalayan region and north-east states of India there are palae-Mongoloid people.

TRAIT	MONGOLOID
1. skin colour	→ saffron to yellow brown, some reddish brown.
2. stature	→ Medium tall, medium short
3. Head form	→ size dominantly broad, height medium.
4. Face	→ Medium broad to vary broad makes high and flat, tends to medium High.

TRAIT	MONGOLOID
5. Hair	→ Head Hair: colour brown to brown black, texture coarse form straight Body hair: sparse (ख़ासतاً)
6. Eye	→ colour: brown to dark brown, medial epicanthic fold very common
7. NOSE	→ Bridge: usually low to medium, form medium broad.
8. Body built	→ Tends to be lateral, som linearity evident.
9. Blood group	High in B

Krober treats all the straight hair people of central Asia as caucasoids while Ripley links Alpine and Mongols. Recently they have migrated to south. East Asia (Malaysia, Singapore, ^{and} Indonesia) North America and south America.

Man's continued migration into North and south America may be due to resistance to cold and to his tools. soon after migrating into Alaska, the immigrants distributed themselves rapidly and eventually gave rise to the North and South American Indians, including the Eskimos and the Aleuts.

The people of central Asia exhibits medium to little narrow face, the Tibetians are short stature, the people of East-Indies, Myanmar, southern-china, Phillipines are these type of Mongoloid. The Red Indians of North America also belong to Mongoloid race. They are considered as migrants from Asia.