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Abstract

This research study the occurrence of variation in acromiocristal index within and among populations. The objective is to describe and explain the variation in acromiocristal index of Rampasasa pygmy population in Rampasasa Hamlet, Waemulu Village, Waerii Sub-district, Manggarai District, Flores Island, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province. The data of this research was taken from the Research Project on Somatometry and Somatoscopy of Rampasasa Pygmy Population held by research team of Laboratory of Bioanthropology and Palaeoanthropology Gadjah Mada University Faculty of Medicine on April 2005 and April 2007. As many as 137 people (59 males and 78 females) age of 16-95 years contributed to the research. They were all healthy and met the inclusion criteria. Measurements were done from 09:00 AM to 04:00 PM to eliminate diurnal influence. Bi-acromial and bi-cristal breadths were measured using a GPM Swiss spreading caliper. Subject position for measurement time was required in Frankfurt’s plane anatomic position. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistic to describe acromiocristal index of the population in general. T-test or D/md-test analyses were used to examine differences among age groups and gender. Correlation test of person was applied to find relationship between acromiocristal index and age. Further interpretation was studied using the data of environmental and cultural background of Rampasasa people. The results showed that acromiocristal index of Rampasasa pygmy population was different from the population of Dogon (Africa), Javanese (Yogyakarta), French (Europe) who represent Negroid, Mongoloid, and Caucasoid people respectively; moreover they were not much different from Seram people (Maluku) who also have Australomelanesoid traits. Several factors suggested being involved in these differences included: pelvic growth, fat accumulation, body type, sex, and race. Human biology and its environment (a-biotic, biotic, and socio-cultural) always interact. Ignorance of one of them might blunt sharpness and make analysis depth shallow.

Keyword : acromiocristal, index, Rampasasa, pygmy, Manggarai, Flores, Island,

Daftar Pustaka :

Paleoanthropology, Gadjah Mada University Faculty of Medicine.


