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Gambaran Kemiskinan di Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 1990 s/d 2006
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Peran Civic Diplomacy dalam Mendukung Investasi Kapital dan Strategi Simbolik Indonesia
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Diplomasi Publik dalam Politik Luar Negeri
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Kendala Reformasi Dewan Keamanan PBB
Wulan Purnawati

Formula Kelembagaan Pemerintah Kota:
Studi Evaluasi Implementasi PP No. 41 Tahun 2007
Alisjahbana

Jawa di Mata Prancis: Analisis terhadap Roman Voyage Autour du Monde Java,
Slam & Canton Karya Comte Ludovic de Beauvoir
Wening Udasmoro

Variasi Biologis Populasi Manusia di Pulau Jawa: Analisis Kranimetris
Fitriya Niken Ariningsih

Peran Faktor Sosial-Ekonomi dan Gizi pada Tumbuh Kembang Anak
Myrtati D. Artaria

Analisis Framing Berita Poligami di Media Massa
Moch. Syahri

Hubungan antara Jenis Media yang Digunakan dalam
PEMILU 2004 dengan Perilaku Memilih
Sri Zul Chairiyah

Sistem Pariwisata di Agropolitan Batu
Sri Endah Nurhidayati

Diskursus Gender di Pondok Pesantren: Pandangan Santri Laki-Laki dan Perempuan Mengenai Hak dan Kewajiban Suami dan Istri dalam Kitab Kuning
Khacurul Umam Noer

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gambaran Kemiskinan di Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 1990 s/d 2006</td>
<td>1 - 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Peran Civic Diplomacy dalam Mendukung Investasi Kapital dan Strategi Simbolik Indonesia</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Diplomasi Publik dalam Politik Luar Negeri</td>
<td>17 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kendala Reformasi Dewan Keamanan PBB</td>
<td>24 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Formula Kelembagaan Pemerintah Kota: Studi Evaluasi Implementasi PP No. 41 Tahun 2007</td>
<td>30 - 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jawa di Mata Prancis: Analisis terhadap Roman Voyage Autour du Monde Java, Siam &amp; Canton Karya Comte Ludovic de Beauvoir</td>
<td>36 - 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Variasi Biologis Populasi Manusia di Pulau Jawa: Analisis Kranimetris</td>
<td>42 - 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Peran Faktor Sosial-Ekonomi dan Gizi pada Tumbuh Kembang Anak</td>
<td>49 - 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Analisis Framing Berita Poligami di Media Massa</td>
<td>59 - 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hubungan antara Jenis Media yang Digunakan dalam PEMILU 2004 dengan Perilaku Memilih</td>
<td>67 - 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sistem Pariwisata di Agropolitan Batu</td>
<td>76 - 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Diskursus Gender di Pondok Pesantren: Pandangan Santri Laki-Laki dan Perempuan Mengenai Hak dan Kewajiban Suami dan Istri dalam Kitab Kuning</td>
<td>86 - 94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peran Faktor Sosial-Ekonomi dan Gizi pada Tumbuh Kembang Anak

Role of Socio-Economic Factors and Nutrition on Growth

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Abstract

Body height of an individual is often regarded as something important, especially concerning the cause of the final body height of an individual. Is it the nutritional status or the genetic endowment that affects more of the growth of the body? The samples of this research were from Indonesia and Africa. The Indonesian Javanese sample was from mid- to high socio-economic status (SES) in Malang City. The African Cape Coloured sample was from two SES groups: mid- to high SES, and low SES. The variables were body height, weight, and lower limb length. ANOVA and Bonferroni correction were used to find any significant differences between the samples. The results showed that significant differences between the Javanese and Cape Coloured samples were caused by earlier biological maturation of the Javanese compared to those of Cape Coloured. This was indicated by the earlier peak of growth spurt in the male and female Javanese samples, compared to those of male and female Cape Coloured samples. Significant differences between high- and low SES Cape Coloured more often were caused by catch up growth that was experienced by the low SES Cape Coloured. The significant difference in anthropometric measurements that was caused by the difference status of SES was found only in the lower limb length of males, age 6-9 years. This reinforces the suggestion that during adolescence, genetic factor is more influential than the environmental factor in affecting the pattern of growth. From the results of this study it can also be concluded that males are more susceptible than the females in adapting to adverse environment.

Keyword : anthropometry, Javanese, Cape, Coloured, Africa, Indonesia,

Daftar Pustaka :

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