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DEVELOPMENT IN AL-FARABI KAZNU OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL METHODS OF DETERMINATION OF READINESS OF CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

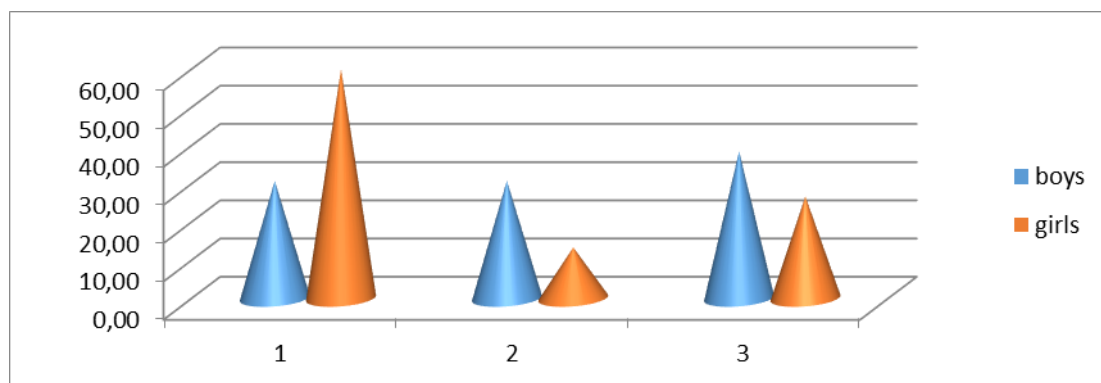
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Introduction.

The question of "school maturity" learning readiness of children engaged experts from different countries, but the consensus in this regard has not yet been reached. In general willingness to learn is seen by psychologists and educators. This is obviously not enough work on the definition of "school maturity" of the child, taking into account the point of view of age physiology and psychophysiology. Not enough attention has been given in recent years as the work on the study of the dynamics of growth and development of children, their variability in time and depending on the various factors in the increasingly early onset of training. Currently, assessment of morphological and functional indicators of children is difficult because of lack of modern regional standards, which are recommended by WHO to be updated every 10 years in the stability of the human population, and every 5 years - in terms of its instability (elevated levels of migration). The degree of physiological maturity of children 5 - 7 - the age is determined by the basic physiological criteria: height, weight, dental formula, hand movements and arm length.

Results and discussion.

1. In determining the age of the child the primary criterion is the physiological height, weight, dental formula, hand movements and arm length. The growth is a key indicator criterion when determining the basic parameters of physical development. Girls and boys were divided according to the criterion of Rostov into three groups: the relevant passport age, lagging 10% of normal and lagging by more than 15%. A group of girls on a consistent growth factor age parameters. In 60% increase in girls ranged from 121 to 126 cm, which corresponds to the age. 26.66% of girls lagged far behind in the growth index, growth ranged from 106 to 108 cm, which corresponds to 4 years of age and accordingly lag of 2 years (see Figure 1). Approximately similar situation took a group of girls with a lag of 10% of normal and reached 13.34%. The increase ranged from 113 to 116 cm, which corresponds to 5 years of age. The group of boys children appropriate growth parameters was 30.77% and a 38.46% were boys with a lag in the growth of more than 15% (Figure 1).

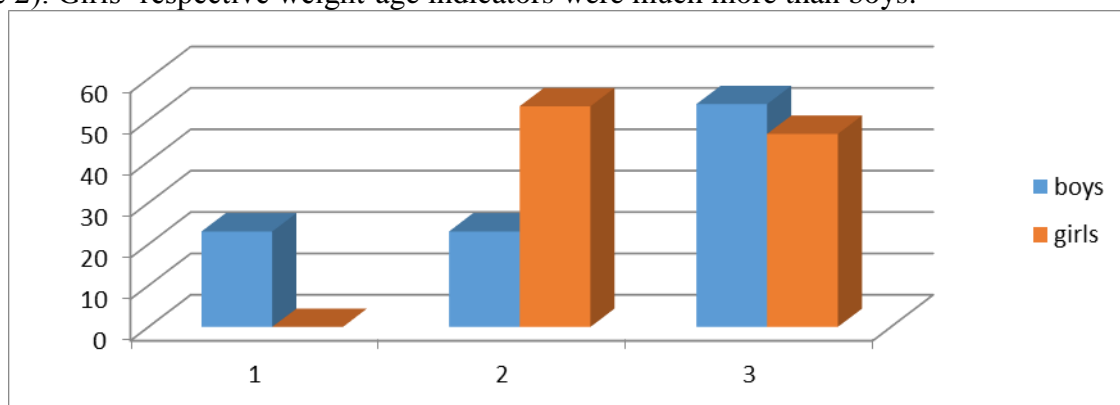


1 - Meets the criteria of physiological age of growth, %; 2 - behind 10% of the age-related physiological indicators, %; 3 - behind more than 15% of the age-related physiological indicators, %

Figure 1 - Analysis of body growth

When comparing the growth performance of boys and girls can be said that, in accordance with the age parameters of the boys in greater numbers lagged behind the rate of only 30% corresponded to indicators of physiological norm.

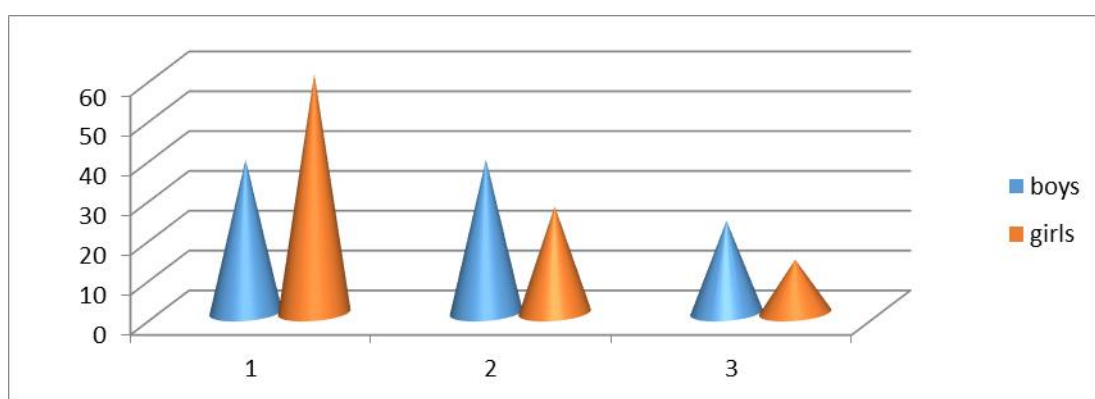
2. An examination of the body weight of boys and girls were divided into three groups: age greater than physiological indicators corresponding to age-related physiological indicators and lagging behind the age-related physiological indicators. Tracking results were obtained: greater than chronological age 23.07% of boys, where the weight was above the norm. Lagging on this criterion amounted to 53.86% of the boys, their weight was below 20 kg and 23.7% of boys matched passport age, where the norm is 20 to 22.4 kg (Figure 2). In groups of girls exceeds the norm has not been registered. Girls' age corresponded to 53.33% in the indices, where the weight was from 19 to 22.4 kg. A lag behind normal weight was 46.6% girl (Figure 2). Girls' respective weight-age indicators were much more than boys.



1 - exceeding the age-related physiological indicators, %; 2 - corresponding to age-related physiological indicators, %; 3 - lagging behind the age-related physiological indicators, %

Figure 2 - Analysis of body weight

3. Movement of hands as a major indicator of child's readiness for school. In studies of boys and girls were divided into three groups: well-developed motor skills of hands, a well-developed motor skills of hands and the hands of a satisfactory motor development. A hand movement has been well developed in 26.67% of girls and 13.33% in only with a satisfactory performance (Figure 3). In 60% of girls hand movements has been developed perfectly. In assessing the hand movements of boys at 38.46% identified with indicators of excellent and good, 28.08% of boys with satisfactory performance (Figure 3). Thus, when evaluating hand movements boys and girls appeared more developed motor skills of hands girls than boys.

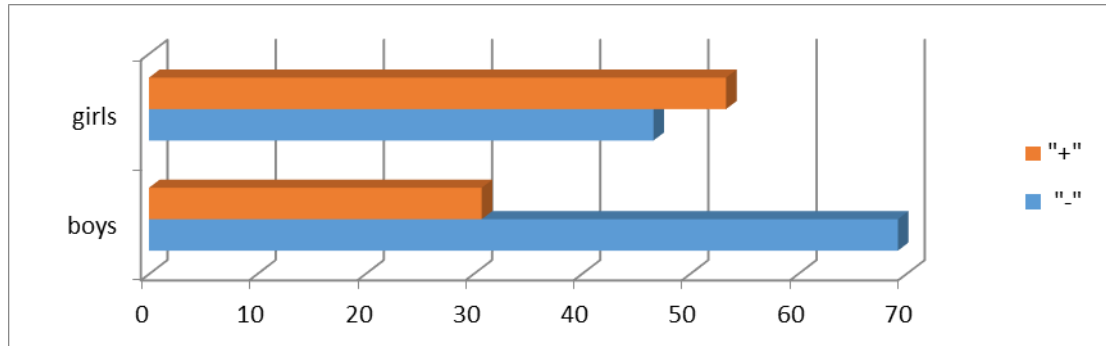


1 - Fine motor development arms, %; 2 - well-developed motor skills of hands, %; 3 - satisfactory motor development arms, %.

Figure 3 - Analysis of the results of assessing the degree of hand movements

4. The result of the Philippine test accurately characterizes the biological age of the child, as it reflects not just a characteristic of the skeleton, but something much more important - the degree of morphological and functional maturity of the body. The first is related to the level of maturation of the nervous system and the ability of the brain to perceive and process information. According to the Philippine test results were as follows: 69.24% of

the boys were a negative indicator, while the positive result was 30.76% of boys. These girls Philippine test showed that 53.32% of the girls had a positive result and 46.68% with negative results. Thus, the results of the test showed Filipino that girls in the degree of morphological and functional maturity were significantly higher than boys.



"+" - The relevant age morph functional parameters, %; "-" - Fails age morph functional parameters, %.

Figure 4 - Evaluation of the morphological and functional maturation of the child

5. The results of the analysis of the dental formula of boys and girls showed that age-appropriate set of permanent teeth abounded boys - 87.1%, and less than half of the girls - 42.7%.

Thus, physiological parameters children were allocated as follows:

In Rostov index, body weight, more boys lagged behind the physiological norm, than girls. In assessing the hand movements of boys and girls appeared more developed motor skills of hands girls than boys. Philippine test results showed that the girls on the degree of morphological and functional maturity were significantly higher than boys. Only when evaluating dental formula, the boys were present in more permanent teeth. Overall, more than 50% of children 5-7 years old lagged behind their physiological age and did not meet the sanitary standards for admission to the school.

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