

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL GIRLS AND BOYS REGARDING THEIR MORPHOLOGICAL AND MOTOR ABILITIES

Abstract

The aim of the research is to apply a composition of 43 variables in total (14 morphological and 29 motoric variables) on the sample of 393 respondents (169 girls and 224 boys) of the pre-primary school age (4, 5 and 6 years old) from Primorsko-Goranska County (including nursery schools from Fužina, Kostren, Delfin, Delnica, Zamet, Maestral, Krnjevo and Galeb). The aim of this application is to determine univariate and multivariate statistical significance of differences in arithmetic means of applied morphological and motoric variables between pre-primary school girls and boys. The obtained information would allow more optimal, accurate and efficient way of modelling, diagnosis, planning, programming and controlling of kinesiological activities of pre-primary school children. The results showed that there is multivariate statistical significance of differences at the level $p=.00$ between two sexes. On the basis of obtained univariate values it can be concluded that boys with statistically significant differences in arithmetic means of morphological variables with reduced amount of panniculus adiposus and increased transversal dimension of skeleton along with increased values of height and weight, make better results in motor variables of explosive power of legs, partial body coordination, flexibility while lying down and endurance (3-minute polygon) which is seen through statistically significant differences in arithmetic means and better values of pulse before and after the activity. The girls with increased morphological values of voluminosity of soft tissue achieve better results in a static strength of arms and shoulders, repetitive strength of abdomen, flexibility of hamstrings, flexibility of hip and endurance – running over 'sliding polygon' for 3 minutes.

Key words: boys, girls, pre-primary school, morphological characteristics, motor abilities, differences
