# THE OBSERVATION STUDY ON THE ANTHROPOMETRIC PROFILE OF THE VI TH CLASS PUPILS 

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Keywords: students, gymnasium, measurements. Abstract:

Anthropometric evaluation is a means of estimating physical development centered on measurements of the human body, on certain segments or on the whole body. The main aspect of anthropometric evaluation is the comparison of results from a mathematical point of view, through figures, graphs. In order to achieve the proposed objective, regarding anthropometric measurements, we used tests that aimed at measuring the height, weight, height of the bust, the abdominal perimeter, the width of the arms and the sole. The purpose of this study is to present the methods of somatic evaluation at the level of the 6th grade and the anthropometric examination regarding the harmonious growth and development, which by these measurements we can check if the students fall within the normal limits, below them or above the normal level according to age and sex.

## Introduction

The young generation as an action to educate the social activity includes areas of analysis and appreciation of the measurements made. The science that deals with the use of tests is called psychotechnics. The tests were characterized by the analysis of the human psychic, then they were used in the evaluation of the students' knowledge, aptitudes and intelligence.

The need to know the somatic and morpho-functional parameters represents the quantification of the efficiency of the work submitted by the teacher and his methods as well as the subject, the measurements made periodically, in stages or at the beginning and end of some activities show the variations in the evolution of each subject, highlighting the dynamics of the processes. physical growth and development.

Donald K. Mathews, [4] in the field of bodily activities, tells us about measurement and evaluation as two means. Measurement is a part of the evaluation that pursues an immediate goal, while the evaluation
includes the results of the measurement in knowing the progress of the individual in relation to the purposes of education. Adrian Gagea [3] establishes the characteristics of the measurements as the following: accuracy, repeatability and fairness, these working independently or associated.

Anthropometric evaluation is a means of estimating physical development centered on measurements of the human body, on certain segments or on the whole body. The main aspect of the anthropometric evaluation is the comparison of the results from the mathematical point of view, through figures, graphs, activity that implies precision and correctness.

In the field of motor activities, measurement takes on a particular aspect, being part of the methodological process of knowing the processes and phenomena specific to education. It is a difficult process, due to the complexity of the phenomena that appear within their system of practice. [5]
'All the actions aimed at a correspondence between the measured subject or phenomenon (skills, skills, motor qualities) and the unit of measure, by applying control samples, in order to gather results or data, in order to know as accurately as possible the effects of the practice physical exercises and, in general, the behavior of the subjects in the physical education or sports activity. '[1].

For this study different measurement indices have been created which will be compared with the ideal indices for each study year by interpreting the values obtained by the students, if they fall within the normal limits, below them or above the normal limits.

## Material-method

The students of the 6th grade were subjected to tests that aimed to measure the height, weight, height of the bust, the abdominal perimeter, the width of the arms and the sole. The body dimensions were measured in cm and the weight in kg .

As research methods, I used the bibliographic survey method, the observation method, the anthropometric measurement method, the mathematical method, and the graph and table method. [2]

The method of the bibliographic study consists in searching the bibliographic sources in which the subject is treated, consulting them and noting the important and necessary information for the study.

The method of observation consists in carefully monitoring the students from the initial moment to the final moment.

Method of anthropometric measurements - to assess the morphological type and the degree of physical development of the students, we used the following anthropometric measurements: height, weight, bust height, abdominal perimeter, arm width, foot length. It is recommended to use the same tools for all students, such as: talimeter, metric band, mobility ladder, etc.

The statistical method consists of collecting the numerical data, placing them in the tables and processing them by establishing the position of the individual within the normal limits, or if it is below, or above the normal limit. Graphical and table method - includes the graphical representation of the results from the initial and final tests.

## Results and discussions

The students who participated are from the 6th grade from the "Iorgu Vârnav Liteanu" High School, the city of Liteni, Suceava County, with a total of 20 participants, thus distributing 12 boys and 8 student girls, and the measurements used in the experiment were - held in the gymnasium of the high school.

| No. | Name | Height | Body <br> weight | Height of <br> the chest | Waisst | Length of <br> arms | The <br> length of <br> foot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | A.V. | 158 | 41 | 81 | 69 | 150 | 25 |
| 2. | C.E. | 160 | 44 | 81 | 72 | 160 | 25 |
| 3. | C.S. | 150 | 37 | 72 | 66 | 149 | 23 |
| 4. | C.T. | 160 | 52 | 72 | 69 | 157 | 24 |
| 5. | G.D. | 153 | 40 | 80 | 67 | 148 | 22 |
| 6. | S.M. | 158 | 50 | 80 | 72 | 157 | 25 |
| 7. | T.A. | 159 | 49 | 73 | 68 | 150 | 24 |
| 8. | Z.A. | 161 | 51 | 82 | 78 | 158 | 25 |
|  | $\boldsymbol{A}_{\boldsymbol{a}}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 7 , 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 , 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 , 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 , 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 3 , 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 1 2}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{+ / - S}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 2}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{C v \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 6 4}$ |

Table 1. Initial anthropometric measurements, girls, the 6th grade, average age 12 years

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| No. | Name | Height | Body <br> weight | Height of <br> the chest | Waisst | Length of <br> arms | The <br> length of <br> foot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | A.E. | 155 | 42 | 76 | 65 | 155 | 25 |
| 2. | B.A. | 154 | 54 | 79 | 70 | 153 | 24 |
| 3. | C.E. | 164 | 44 | 82 | 74 | 165 | 25 |
| 4. | J.A. | 155 | 47 | 76 | 75 | 152 | 24 |
| 5. | L.G. | 164 | 51 | 72 | 75 | 164 | 25 |
| 6. | L.A. | 150 | 37 | 74 | 75 | 148 | 20 |
| 7. | P.R. | 161 | 47 | 80 | 62 | 160 | 25 |
| 8. | P.L. | 159 | 53 | 83 | 70 | 157 | 24 |
| 9. | R.P. | 173 | 61 | 86 | 80 | 180 | 26 |
| 10. | R.A. | 149 | 49 | 70 | 80 | 152 | 26 |
| 11. | S.A. | 161 | 43 | 80 | 80 | 163 | 26 |
| 12. | Z.J. | 162 | 46 | 83 | 71 | 160 | 25 |
|  | $\boldsymbol{A}_{\boldsymbol{a}}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 8 , 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 , 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 , 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 , 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 9 , 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 5 8}$ |
|  | +/-S | $\mathbf{6 , 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 2}$ |
|  | Cv\% | $\mathbf{4 , 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 5 9}$ |

Table 2. Initial anthropometric measurements, boys, the 6th grade, average age 12 years

| No. | Name | Height | Body <br> weight | Height of <br> the chest | Waisst | Length of <br> arms | The <br> length of <br> foot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | A.V. | 161 | 44 | 82 | 71 | 154 | 25 |
| 2. | C.E. | 166 | 54 | 82 | 77 | 165 | 25 |
| 3. | C.S. | 157 | 43 | 73 | 72 | 158 | 23 |
| 4. | C.T. | 162 | 55 | 72 | 71 | 162 | 24 |
| 5. | G.D. | 153 | 42 | 80 | 68 | 149 | 22 |
| 6. | S.M. | 160 | 60 | 80 | 79 | 160 | 25 |
| 7. | T.A. | 161 | 52 | 73 | 71 | 162 | 25 |
| 8. | Z.A. | 163 | 55 | 82 | 78 | 163 | 25 |
|  | $\boldsymbol{A}_{\boldsymbol{a}}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 0 , 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 , 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 9 , 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 2 5}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{+ / - S}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 6}$ |
|  | Cv\% | $\mathbf{2 , 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 8}$ |

Table 3. Final anthropometric measurements, girls, 6th grade, average age 12 years

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| No. | Name | Height | Body <br> weight | Height of <br> the chest | Waisst | Length of <br> arms | The <br> length <br> of foot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | A.E. | 161 | 42 | 76 | 69 | 165 | 26 |
| 2. | B.A. | 164 | 57 | 72 | 79 | 156 | 25 |
| 3. | C.E. | 165 | 46 | 82 | 76 | 166 | 25 |
| 4. | J.A. | 156 | 56 | 77 | 77 | 155 | 25 |
| 5. | L.G. | 164 | 62 | 73 | 80 | 164 | 26 |
| 6. | L.A. | 150 | 34 | 73 | 74 | 149 | 22 |
| 7. | P.R. | 164 | 52 | 80 | 70 | 165 | 25 |
| 8. | P.L. | 159 | 59 | 83 | 78 | 162 | 25 |
| 9. | R.P. | 172 | 67 | 86 | 80 | 182 | 28 |
| 10. | R.A. | 152 | 60 | 70 | 86 | 158 | 27 |
| 11. | S.A. | 167 | 47 | 80 | 82 | 163 | 26 |
| 12. | Z.J. | 168 | 56 | 83 | 75 | 170 | 26 |
|  | $\boldsymbol{A}_{\boldsymbol{a}}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 3}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 1 , 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 , 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 , 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 , 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 5}$ |
|  | $\boldsymbol{+ / - S}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 4}$ |
|  | Cv\% | $\mathbf{4 , 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 6 4}$ |

Table 4. Final anthropometric measurements, boys, 6th grade, average age 12 years

|  | Height | Body <br> weight | Height of <br> the chest | Waisst | Length of <br> arms | The <br> length of <br> foot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A_{a}$ | 17,5 | 19,5 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 4,5 |
| X | 158,1 | 46,66 | 78,01 | 71,6 | 156,35 | 24,35 |
| $+/-S$ | 5,29 | 6,04 | 4,65 | 4,8 | 6,65 | 1,37 |
| Cv\% | 3,34 | 12,93 | 5,95 | 6,67 | 4,23 | 5,61 |

Table 5. Mean initial anthropometric measurement, class VI

| Height | Body <br> weight | Height of <br> the chest | Waisst | Length of <br> arms | The <br> length of <br> foot |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| $A_{a}$ | 16,5 | 22,5 | 13 | 14 | 24,5 | 4,5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $X$ | 161,1 | 51,89 | 77,95 | 75,26 | 161,01 | 24,87 |
| $+/-S$ | 5,23 | 8,03 | 4,83 | 4,42 | 6,81 | 1,3 |
| Cv\% | 3,24 | 15,41 | 6,19 | 5,86 | 4,21 | 5,21 |

Table 6. Mean final anthropometric measurement, class VI


Figure 1. Initial and final middle-class measurement
Comparing the results obtained at the initial measurement with the results from the final measurement, the average per class, it is observed in the above representation that the height has an increase of 3 cm , the weight increases by $5,23 \mathrm{~kg}$, the height of the bust decreases by $0,86 \mathrm{~cm}$, the abdominal perimeter increases $3,66 \mathrm{~cm}$, the width of the arms increases by $4,66 \mathrm{~cm}$, and the length of the sole has an increase of $0,52 \mathrm{~cm}$.

|  | F/M | Height | Body <br> weight | Height of <br> the chest | Waisst | Length of <br> arms | The <br> length of <br> foot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | girls | 157,3 | 45,5 | 77,62 | 70,12 | 153,62 | 24,12 |


| $\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{f}}$ |  | 160,37 | 50,62 | 78 | 73,37 | 159,12 | 24,25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{~m}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | boys | 158,91 | 47,83 | 78,41 | 73,08 | 159,08 | 24,58 |
| $\mathrm{~m}^{\mathrm{f}}$ |  | 161,83 | 53,16 | 77,91 | 77,16 | 162,91 | 25,5 |

Table 7. Mean and final measurement for girls and boys, 6th grade


Figure 2. Initial and final measurement of average girls
Comparing the results obtained at the initial measurement with the results from the final measurement, the average girls, it is observed in the above representation that the height has an increase of $3,07 \mathrm{~cm}$, the weight increases by $5,12 \mathrm{~kg}$, the height of the bust increases by $0,38 \mathrm{~cm}$, the abdominal perimeter increases $3,25 \mathrm{~cm}$, the width of the arms increases by $5,5 \mathrm{~cm}$, and the length of the sole has an increase of 0,13 cm .


Figure 3. Initial and final measurement average boys
Comparing the results obtained at the initial measurement with the results from the final measurement, the average girls, it is observed in the above representation that the height has an increase of $2,92 \mathrm{~cm}$, the weight increases by $5,33 \mathrm{~kg}$, the height of the bust decreases by $0,5 \mathrm{~cm}$, the abdominal perimeter increases $4,08 \mathrm{~cm}$, the width of the arms increases by $3,83 \mathrm{~cm}$, and the length of the sole has an increase of 0,92 cm .

## Conclusions

Following the constant study, we found significant differences from the initial measurement to the final one, which is encouraging. The students had a positive attitude and participated actively in the measurements made during the study. I specify that as a result of this study I have established a level of physical development according to the age and sex of the students, we have detected certain physical deficiencies and I have taken the correct measures in order to correct them and to indicate the means that can maintain an optimal state of health.

Considering the development of more pronounced psychomotor skills in the final test, it helps the students to obtain higher grades, sometimes maximum, the control samples by easily promoting them. This can be an incentive for students to practice physical activity in an organized setting, and those who want to move have the opportunity to put into practice what they have learned in school and in their free time.

In order to combat sedentary lifestyle, poor physical development, weight gain, physical exercise must be practiced under all its forms of manifestation in both an organized and leisure time setting.

As a means of attraction for children, movement games make a great contribution to physical exercise. The organization of the games must be led by a competent person who, through the professionalism he has acquired, will also transmit to the children the desire to move and the removal of all activities such as the television, computer games, etc.

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## STUDIUL CONSTATATIV PRIVIND PROFILUL

 ANTROPOMETRIC AL ELEVULUI DIN CLASA A VI-AMihai Ciubotaru ${ }^{1}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Universitatea Ștefan cel Mare, Suceava, România

## Cuvinte cheie: elevi, gimnaziu, măsurători.

## Abstract:

Evaluarea antropometrică este un mijloc de estimare a dezvoltării fizice centrată pe măsurători ale corpului uman, pe anumite segmente sau pe întreg corpul. Principalul aspect a evaluării antropometrice este reprezentat de compararea rezultatelor din punct de vedere matematic, prin cifre, grafice. În vederea realizării obiectivului propus, privind măsurătorilor antropometrice am folosit teste care aveau ca obiectiv măsurarea înălțimii, a greutății, a înălțimii bustului, a perimetrului abdominal, anvergura brațelor și a tălpii. Acest studiu are ca scop
prezentarea metodelor de evaluare somatică la nivelul clasei a VI-a și examenul antropometric privind creșterea și dezvoltarea armonioasă, care prin aceste măsurători putem verifica dacă elevii se încadrează în limitele normale, sub acestea sau depășește nivelul normal în funcție de vârstă și sex.

