Comparing Social Development, Cognitive-motor Development and Behavioral Problems of First Grade Female Students in Primary School with and without Kindergarten Service

Bahram Movahedzadeh¹, Raziyeh Safaei-Ardakani²

1. Assistant Professor of Psychology, Faculty of psychology, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran
2. Master of Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University Yasuj Branch, Yasuj, Iran

*Corresponding Author: Bahram Movahedzadeh, Faculty of Psychology, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.
Email: movahed208@pnu.ac.ir

Received: 12 November 2017 Accepted: 3 January 2018 Published: 6 March 2018

How to cite this article:

Abstract
Background and Objectives: As children grow up, they experience particular emotional and behavioral problems that are due to growth pressures and compliance with family and community expectations. The aim of this study was to compare the social development, cognitive-motor development and behavioral problems of elementary and elementary girl students from the day care center of Yasuj city.

Material and Methods: This study was conducted as a causal study with the participation of first grade elementary school students in Yasuj city in the academic year of 2015-16. 132 of them were selected by random sampling. In this study, 69 (52.3%) participants were enrolled and 63 (47.7%) were non-edible from kindergarten services. Data were collected using Vineland’s Social Development Questionnaire, Rutter Behavioral Disorders Questionnaire and Knowledge Development, Social Communication, and Newshe Scale. Data was entered in SPSS-22 software and analyzed by the independents t-test.

Results: The mean (SD) of social growth scores in nursing children and nursing homes was 8 (0.8) and 6.9 (1.2), cognitive development was 12.5 (3.6) and 9.7 (9.1) and motor development were 16.1 (4.4) and 12.9 (1.8) (P<0.001). Also the significant difference among the general self-esteem in children with and without edema were 10.7 (2.1), 2 (9.2) and (P=0.005), self-help in eating 2.8 (0.9) and 6.6 (1.6) and self-help in wearing 8.4 (0.9), 7 (3.1) and (P=0.001). On the other hand, behavioral disorders, including overactive aggression were 6.3 (2.3) and 8.2 (2.2), social incompatibility 5.3 (2.2) and 6.5 (1.1) and antisocial behaviors were 5.7 (2.2) and 7.1 (0.2) in the girls who received the service Kindergarten was less than unpardonable (P=0.001).

Conclusion: The study showed that general self-help of primary school children enjoying child care services was better than primary school girl students of child care services.

Keywords: Social development, Cognitive- motor development, Behavioral problems, Students, kindergarten services