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THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT AND THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT

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To properly educate children, it is necessary to know the basic principles and characteristics of the growth and development of their organism. Growth and development are characteristics of the human body, as are all living organisms. All aspects of the growth and development of the organism begin at the time of its formation. These two processes are considered complex and are integrated into one whole and interconnected.

Growth is an increase in body weight and size due to an increase in cells and tissues in it. Growth is the most important indicator of a child's health and physical behavior. The body develops in growth, and this means complicating the structure of the organism or morphological comparison of tissues and organs. Development refers to the formation of tissues, cells, and organs of the growing organism, namely, that the cells of the child's body are improved and have some complex systems that are unique to people of adolescence and maturity. Due to development, the functions and characteristics of the whole organism are improved.

Growth and development are intertwined, and all indicators in the body become quality indicators over a certain period of time.

After a good study of the growth and development of the organism of children and adolescents, it is possible to carry out educational work accordingly, prevent and treat all kinds of diseases found among them in a timely manner.

The growth of a child's body is an anatomical process that simultaneously outweighs the cost of absorbing nutrients (the assimilation process surpasses the process of dissimilation).

Growth is determined by weight, staleness, measurements of all industries, etc. This includes the growth of bones and pulling of the nose. The rate at which different organs and systems in one organism grow also varies.

In babies, the growth of the body and head will be of different proportions. In newly born children, this is 1:4, while older people are 1:8. At the same time, the body weight and surface part ratios also change. It has a theoretical and practical implications in physiological terms.

The growth of the baby does not go smoothly. This ensures that the body parts are in different proportions to each other. A child grows up very well in adolescence until he reaches puberty (tissues and organs change in girls between the ages of 11 and 12 and boys between the ages of 13 and 14). Breeding and development is a complex process, in which you can observe three factors that are directly connected to each other:

growth, volume of the hive and weight gain;

development, i.e. quality changes in tissues and organs;

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c) the formation of a normal shape in the gastrointestinal tract.

Growth and development lasts from 22 to 25 years. But during these years of life, the growth and development of the body will not be uniform. At a certain time, the process of development and formation of the hive increases. The younger the baby, the faster and stronger the body's growth and development. Accordingly, the appearance of children's gastrointestinal structure differs from that of adults. The speed of growth acquires characteristic signs as the age increases.

During growth and development, morphological and functional activities of all organs and systems will continue. Skeletal bones are improved, permanent teeth come out, the amount of water contained in the body's tissues changes. After puberty, growth and development cease. The growth and development of the child's body is directly influenced by the environment, a process that is carried out directly by the central nervous system and primarily the cerebral cortex. Determining the transition from one period to another in a child's development, namely, the period of development from a morphological, physiological, and psychological point of view, is an important scientific theory.

The presence of age-related characteristics in the structure or hierarchy of it or these physiological systems does not indicate that the child's body is fully developed during its period of a separate age. It is precisely such a set of characteristics that characterizes him or this age. The organism covers all stages of growth and development during childhood, adolescence, youth, and maturity. Growth is an indicator of the quality of the body's quantity, and these two processes are based on irregularities—ghettochronia, inconsistency, and acceleration processes.

Uneven development or ghettochronia. Although growth and development in the normal state of the organism are in very close contact and cooperation with each other, they do not occur at the same time and at the same intensity, because the enlargement of any member mass does not mean that it is functionally improved at the same time. In ontogenesis, first and foremost, the speed at which organs and systems are developed at this stage of ontogenesis or in its near future, needed to live the body, changes. The development of functional systems that are not necessary at this stage, on the contrary, lags behind.

The irregularity of the body's growth on the body's threas is as follows. The height of the newborn baby will be 48-52 cm. In the first year of the baby's life, he grows up to 25 cm in height and is 75 cm. In the second year, the growth of the body slows down, and it grows to just 1cm. In subsequent years (6-7 years), the growth rate slows down even more. At the beginning of the junior high school year, the neck grows to 6-10 cm, and by the age of 8-10, it grows to 3-5 cm. During puberty, the rate of growth increases again, the annual growth is 5-10 cm. The most increase in body growth is observed in girls by the age of 12 and in boys at the age of 15. Neck growth is mainly completed by the age of 19 in girls and by the age of 20 in boys. Growth in the body's throng increases its mass in the first year of life, and slows down in the next period -

Is related to the activation of the processes of differentiation of cells, tissues, organs of functional systems.

Body weight varies depending on age as follows. The average weight of newborn girls is 3.5 kg, and boys - 3.4 kg. The weight of the baby increases by 600 g in the first month after birth and 800 g in the

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second month. The weight of a one-year-old baby increases three times from birth to 9-10 kg. At the age of 2 years, 2.5-3.5g is added to the baby's weight. At the age of 4, 5, 6 years, 1.5-2 kg is added annually to the child's weight. From the age of 7 years, its weight increases rapidly. Up to 10 years of age, the weight of boys and girls varies the same. With the onset of sexual maturity, girls gain weight from 4.5-5 kg to 5-8 kg annually at the age of 14-15 years. Boys, on the other hand, weigh between the ages of 13 and 14 and weigh 7-8 kg, and from the age of 15, their weight exceeds that of girls.

As mentioned above in the physical, mental, and sexual development of children, it is important that they suffer from living conditions, school and lyceum work, physical activity, and diseases, along with hereditary factors.

In addition, weather conditions, climatic conditions, solar radiation have a huge impact on their growth and development. Children grow up especially quickly during the summer (July-August). If a child is engaged in exercise and sports regularly from an early age, he will grow up healthy, his organs will develop harmoniously. (For example, the improvement of a child's respiratory organs has a profound effect on the development of the cardiovascular system.)

One of the most important characteristics of childhood is the abusive growth and development of a child, the morphological and functional improvement of his or her organs and systems.

At a 1965 symposium held by the Institute for Scientific Research in Child and Adolescent Physiology, he recommended that all scientific, educational, treatment and other organizations use the following age-related periodic scheme:

Newborn - the first 10 days;

Until the insead age -1 years;

First childhood - from 1 to 3 years old;

First childhood -4 to 7 years old;

Second childhood - boys from 8 to 12 years old, girls from 8 to 11 years old;
adolescents - boys from 13 to 16 years old, girls from 12 to 15 years old;
Negligent age - boys from 17 to 21 years old, girls from 16 to 20 years old;
Maturity age - the first period: males range from 22 to 35 years, females from 21 to 35 years; second period: males from 36 to 60 years (females from 36 to 55 years);
Aging age - males from 61 to 70 years, females from 56 to 74 years;
Aging age - men and women up to 90 years;

Longevity - males and females are 90 years and older.

This periodibility can then be clarified when experimentally establishing each age cycle.

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The developmental period of children was recommended by N. P. Gundobin, and N. P. Krasnogorsky introduced some changes.
In pediatrics, the developmental periods scheme proposed by N.P. Gundobin is the most common.
The period of development in the mother's woome.
Newborn period.
The period of infancy.
Period before mourning and preschool.
Preschool age period.
Junior high school age period.
High school age.
High school or adolescence.
The resulting embryo was allowed to produce nutrents and then inserted into her wowoe, where it implanted. That is why education and training play a major role in a child's personal development and perfection.
Conditional childhood sharing at different times eases the relationship with children, allowing them to properly evaluate their development.

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