

TRACE SENSES OF HEARING AND TOUCH IN THE PERFORMANCE OF BASIC MOTOR SKILLS AMONG STUDENTS NOOR INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND IN DIWANIYAH

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Abstract

The study aimed to find out the relationship between the senses of hearing and touch in the performance of some of the basic motor skills of children visually impaired, as has been selected group of students Noor Institute for the Blind's (20 pupils aged (10-12 years), taking into account the type of injury and the efficiency of the work of the senses under study, Then put Seathan hypothesis there is no relationship between the sense of touch and the performance of some foals exponential as well as the lack of a relationship between hearing and performance basic skills under study and the answer to those hypotheses researchers used the performance of sensory tests (hearing test, touch test), as well as testing the basic motor skills, walking test (walking 20 m) and test jump (broad jump of stability), and the balancing test (standing on the combs foot) and test firing (throw the ball toward the goal), after the application of the tests and the results are processed using statistical Pouch (Spss) concluded Seathan that there is a correlation emerged between the sense of Touch my skills in performance (walking, throwing) and moral contribution rates, as well as the emergence of a good correlation between the hearing and the relationship of performance skill (balance) and moral contribution rates as well.

Keywords : hearing ,touch, skills .

1. INTRODUCTION

The sense of sight of the most important senses in humans does not work action oriented and mentor to his body and any confusion or disorder that affects the sense hinders rights in their daily lives normally It is remarkable that these skills are characterized by weakness and shortcomings among the blind Bmqrntha with ordinary and this was confirmed by (Princess Deeb) that there are indirect effects result in blindness if we find that the growth variables going in a different way from ordinary (1-119), and including the blind to miss this sense, as the view of many researchers in the field of special needs that the visually impaired rely primarily on the sense of hearing, followed by the sense of touch in the performance of locomotor activity requirements and interact with him in which we find him some resulting from a lack of vulnerability concepts of spatial relationships used by sighted Hence the importance of the study current research through knowledge of the contribution of some of the senses (hearing and touch) in the degree of performance of basic motor skills to students Noor Institutes in Diwaniyah.

The purpose of the study

The main purpose of the current study is to find out the impact of the senses of hearing and touch and effectiveness in the good performance of motor skills essential (walking, jumping, balancing, throwing) with blind children aged (10-12 years) and thus give information and practical results on the contribution of each sense with each skill of basic motor skills to help specialists and workers in the field with special needs to provide the time and effort required in the training and education process

Hypotheses of the study

Select the authors of the study sample and are pupils Noor Institute for the Blind in Diwaniyah, totaling 20 pupils aged (10-12 years) what Khven into account some of the conditions for the selection of the main sample, which determine who will be diagnosed congenital and who are able to read the language (Braille) for the blind, as well as the efficiency of the sense of touch and hearing they have. The researchers then identified the descriptive approach manner relational ties to test hypotheses the following:

- 1 .There were no significant correlation between the degree of basic motor skills test and the sense of touch with the students Noor Institute for the Blind ages 10-12years.
2. There were no significant correlation between the degree of basic motor skills test and hearing students at Noor Institute for the Blind ages 10-12years

Tests used in the study:

- 1 .Test the senses:

Test the sense of touch: deliberately researchers to prepare the touch test (Appendix 1) extract his scientific bases and objectivity that give it credibility in drawing conclusions and Test the degree of hearing(Audio device to check the sound vibrations measurement unit (decibels)

2 .test basic motor skills:

Walking test 20 meters (per second) to measure walking skill . Stand on the instep test (per second (to measure the balance . Test the stability of the broad jump (poison) to measure the skill of jumping. and Test throw the ball (mainly) to measure the skill of throwing rud

2. DISCUSSION:

The first hypothesis

Table (1) shows the correlation coefficients and the percentage contribution to the sense of touch

Variable	Motor skills	R	R Square	df	F	Sig
Sense of touch	Walking	*0.722	0.522	1-19	4.801	0.020
	Jump	0.350	0.123	1-19	0.803	0.931
	The balance	0.316	0.100	1-19	0.666	0.446
	Flinging	*0.726	0.523	1-19	4.908	0.036

Table 1 shows the values of the correlation coefficient and the percentage contribution of the sense of touch and motor skills (walking, jumping, balancing, throwing),

With the highest percentage contribution with throwing skills (.523) by a factor of significant correlation was (0.726), while the lowest percentage contribution was with If the balance skill worth (0.100) factor is significant correlation was (0.316) have been shown to contribute significantly to the researcher to extract value ratio (f) calculated as ranging between (0.666 -4.908) when the degree of freedom (1-19) Thus it is clear that the rate of contribution the sense of touch with motor skills (jumping and balance) is not statistically significant when Mqnrtha with tabular value of the correlation coefficient of \$ (0.44) degree of freedom (18), while the percentage contribution of the sense of touch with motor skills (walking and throwing) statistically significant, and attributed the researchers as a result of the link Moral of the sense of touch and skill of walking to evolve walk substantially done by the ability of an individual's feet on fumbling the ground continues to be up to the right of free walking as sense of touch plays a prominent role in the skill of walking and Ttouraha as it can respond to many of the mechanical stimuli, and thermal and electrical and chemical through the skin receptors is ready to receive various stimuli to give facts about the environment and concrete elements Valmthirat touch working on the delivery of a blind child to the environment around it and creates a kind of link between him and the external influences that affect the growth of consciousness tactile and this is reflected in its contribution to the development of this skill and like that in relation to the skill of throwing the sensory receptors in failed working on the transfer of various stimuli on the thing that holds the one hand and Apkta hands therefore it is the mind by which mental picture of the shape, weight and size of this thing and thus meta contained device kinetic occasion with this data and this can judge the safety of the motor due to Mharah chucking due to the safety of the sense of touch has.

The second hypothesis

Table 2 shows the correlation coefficients and the percentage contribution of hearing

Variable	Motor skills	R	R Square	df	F	Sig
Sense of hearing	Walking	0.214	0.046	1-19	0.287	0.611
	Jump	0.223	0.050	1-19	0.294	0.871
	The balance	*0.706	0.499	1-19	4.670	0.026
	Flinging	0.221	0.048	1-19	0.305	0.601

Table 2 shows the values of the correlation coefficient and the ratio of contribution between the sense of hearing and motor skills (walking, jumping, balancing, throwing), with the highest percentage contribution with the balance skills if the contribution rate

of (0.499) by a factor of significant correlation was (0.708), while less The contribution was with the skill (walking) if worth (0.046) factor is significant correlation was (0.214) have been shown to contribute significantly to the researcher to extract value ratio (f) calculated as ranging between (0.287 -4.670) when the degree of freedom (1-19) Thus it is clear that the rate of contribution to the sense of hearing with motor skills is statistically significant when Mqrntha with tabular value of the correlation coefficient is (0.44) degree of freedom (18), except for the balance skill, attribute the researchers as a result of the moral link between the hearing and the skill of balance to the ability of the balance General highlights its importance in public life and in the field of special physical education, one of the most important elements of physical fitness as it is a major component of most sporting activities, especially that require standing and movement (2.43) Since the kinetic equilibrium depends primarily the basis of the functional efficiency of the vestibular apparatus, and this we can deduce that whenever The hearing degree of the individual is very good as reflected on his performance in the balance tests, and this was confirmed by numerous studies (Dardiri 1988) as the correlation between the functional efficiency of the vestibular apparatus relationship and found all of the kinetic balance of the body and the efficiency of the neuromuscular system (3).

3. CONCLUSIONS:

Through the presentation and discussion of results researchers concluded that there is a good correlation to the sense of touch in the performance of my skills (walking, and throwing) and proportions moral contribution, while the hearing appeared to her a good correlation with the performance skill relationship (balance) and to contribution of spirits also

4. REFERENCES:

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Extension (1)











Test the sense of touch model

Promising researchers a simple test to measure the sense of touch with the blind children accuracy if the test consists of a set of concrete objects placed on the table and the (10) Extras (chair, pen, scissors, football, toothbrush, hat, cardboard, glasses, strapless clothes , ruler) the teacher directing a blind child about things and ask him to touch or carry on working and then ask him that this thing is described and what its uses .

5. TEST CORRECTION:

Gives the lab two degrees if known to use these things as well as the type and degree gives one know if the use or the type and given a zero if it does not recognize them and thus have a higher degree of test is (20) and is less degree (zero).

List date

				
pencil	toothbrush	Scissors	hat	Football
				
Bra clothes	ruler	Eyeglasses	Cardboard	chair

Total College of Type	Not know(0)	Used (1)	Type (1)	Name piece	Order
					1
					2
					3
					4
					5
					6
					7
					8
					9
					10
The total score for the test					