

THE IMPACT
OF THE PROGRAM
OF THE DETECTIVE ACTIVITIES

on the development of **HEALTH
AND
PHYSICAL FIELDS**

And The Attitude Towards Students With
Deaf And Dumb Disabilities

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***Research problem
and its significance***

The Scout Movement is considered an educational , voluntary, non-political movement, which is intended for boys and young people and is available for all people without distinction in origin, sex or creed, in order to contribute to the upbringing and the development of young people to achieve maximum degree of upgrading their spiritual, mental, social and physical abilities as individuals and responsible citizens in their communities, national and global . The movement is based on three principles : duty to God, duty to others, duty to self, and is exercised in accordance with the method of scouting, which is a progressive self-education system for boys and young adults.

Gamal Al-Shafei (2003) sees that Education scouting and school camps provide the best answers to the needs of pupils' basic purposes of the comprehensive development and balanced personality as they help them to acquire food culture that appropriate to help him how to choose his food and willingness not too bad in sporting activities and the activities of risk, and recommend competitive spirit and commitment to exercise good health habits, along with some skills of first aid. These programs replete with a marathon of behavioral activities (social behavior, the behavior of participation, conduct competitive, risk-taking behavior, exploration behavior, physical expression behavior , taste behaviors, delegated experience) based on the physical and psychological characteristics that reflect varying forms of psychological satisfaction.

Fawzi Farghali (2000), and *Gamal Al-Shafii (2003)* confirm on the link between educational experiences in the curriculum Scout attitudes and external cases that exist in the environment that must be chosen by the designer of Scout curriculum to suit the characteristics of growth and the needs of the boy . They contain scout curriculum on eight fields (religious field - national field - Scout field - the social field - the environmental field - the

scientific field - the field of health and physical - Arab and international field), and these fields represent the main sources of experinces and activities in the Scout curriculum in general , they vary according to variation of stages of Scout Movement exercises (buds - Cubs -Scouts -Advanced Scout - phones), and the application of these programs have multiple methods.

Farban Abu Zeid (2004) notices that the Scout activities is considered a set of some educational directed practices that satisfy the needs of the individuals and improves their different skills and knowledge , and benefit them . Scout activities contribute generally in the development of young people , physically , intellectually, socially and spiritually.

Gamal Al-Shafei (2003) shows that the field of health and physical is one of the Scout curriculum fields that is used to educate young people and raise them upon health, physical and knowledge activities to take care of themselves, their bodies, and their personal and social lives, and also to be good citizens . Also , to encourage Scouts to get sporting badges identities, especially that contribute to raising the level of fitness.

Ebada Ahmed (2002) refers that hearing disability is the most difficult

disabilities sensory affecting humans which have a lost the ability to speak and talk next to deafness total and so it is difficult for the deaf to acquire speech and language or learning different skills, and thus Disability audio cause of the disabled suffer more than others, and those which the child is born of most disabilities influential on the individual in the future. Valsama is the primary way to learn the language and to communicate with others and therefore hinders social interaction, learning and cognitive and intellectual production and integration with the information and the full use of the capacity of the mental and creative individual.

And see all of Abla Hanafi (2001), Ibrabim Abbas (2003 m) deafness reduce the chances of contact this category socially and prevent acquiring social skills required than the consequent emotional problems such as deformation self-concept and autism and concentration on self and non-self-confidence, aggressiveness and isolationism and topoor psychological adjustment and conduct disorder and crisis emotional and motor, and it should not be a distinction between individuals, whether they are heterosexual or other individual is unable to physically or weak visually or acoustically or was

deaf mute has the right to be covered physical education care and care which enables it to enjoy life parallelin with his peers without disabilities, including offers of his educational services or rehabilitation, and educational services are important in the preparation of private individuals and determine their level in dealing with the environment, because these individuals are doing all educational services that qualify them for that, and therefore this important must be the absolutely necessary for the Deaf dumb as those services provided to them you need to type and style consistent with the level of disability and is responsible for creating the right learning environment for the provision of educational services is seeking for their education and rehabilitation so as not to be subjected to a new psychological and educational problems.

Through the work of researchers in the field of teaching university and supervise the training ground for students Faculty of Physical Education and through their experience in the field of education Scout associations Deaf Mute noticed a lack of scientific studies and research dealing with the development of the health aspects and the physical and accept disability and linked activity Scout to

know the impact of activities scout in development balanced for this category of students, prompting the researchers to study the impact of the program of activities detective on the development of physical health and attitude towards disability deaf and dumb students in the eastern province.

Objective of this research

The research aims to identify the impact of the program of activities detective on the development of health and physical and attitude towards disability deaf and dumb students.

Hypotheses

- Scout program of activities has a statistically significant positive effect on the development of the health and physical domain and the trend towards disability for the deaf and dumb students.

-The presence of statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups in the dimensional measurement of the area of health and physical and the trend towards disability in favor of the experimental group.

Previous studies

Conducted Ahmed Assem (1994) study entitled foundations educational Scouting and resulted in the most important results for contributing Scout Movement

in preparing a good citizen and a focus on composition leaders successful has conducted Mohammed Fayek (1995) study entitled some problems Scouting youth centers in Egypt, and the most important results lack of evidence and publications shortage in the number of cadres Scout shortage in the number of participants in activities scout no programs scout available non-existence of tools and capabilities, also conducted Abdulsalam Hussein (1998) study entitled Evaluation of the educational role of the Scout Movement, and was the most important results put visualization proposed for the advancement of motion scout and develop alternatives to overcome the problem solving the Scout Movement, has conducted Shafer Spring (2005) study entitled Effect software Heber Media on the achievement Scout for some physical education teachers Gharbia Governorate The main results courses and rehabilitation programs for leaders Scout schools and clubs and using tutorial, also conducted Amin al-Husseini (2008) study on the effect of the exercise of some Scouting activities on the acquisition of moral values for middle school students were the most important results that the proposed program of scouting activities led to increased rates of improvement in the moral values of the experimental group.

Search procedures

The method used

Researchers used the quasi-experimental approach to design two groups, one experimental and the other control using pre and post measurements.

The research sample

Represents the research community pupils deaf mute preparatory phase, the selected sample search randomly strength (60) students who represent a percentage of (55.5%) of the original community of (108) students tied the school for the academic year 2011/2012 m school deaf and dumb of the Department of West Zagazig educational Directorate of Education, Sharqia evenly distributed between the experimental and control groups and the strength of each group (30) students as well as (10) pupils sample reconnaissance, has conducted researchers homogeneity of the sample search in variables age, height, weight and some physical attributes and tests of skill under discussion.

Methods of collecting data

- 1 - measure te health and physical domain (Attachment 1)
- 2 - tests of skill in football (Attachment2)
- 3 - scale trend towards disability - and

take positive phrases (3-2-1) and negative phrases (1 - 2 - 3) (Attachment 3)

4 - Scout program activities (Attachment 4)

The researchers conducted a scientific transactions of physical and skill tests and trend towards disability scale coefficients ranged between 8.48 honesty, 20.53, and stability coefficients between 0.891, 0.984, a statistically significant values of all.

Baseline study

The researchers conducted measurement Tribal Group Search experimental and control where scale was applied field health and physical and tests of skill and scale trend towards disability in order to ensure equal Group Search in these variables ranged values "v" tabular between 1.02, 1.24 values that all non-statistically significant then the researchers apply the program of activities scouting the experimental group and the program used with the control group, for a period of ten weeks and by two units weekly and time unit 60 BC, 40 BC Games Scout activity Scout, and that in the period from 02/22/2012 till 05/01/2012 AD after Closing from the application of the program was applied dimensional measurements on two groups of experimental and control research, where the same variables were measured that were made in tribal measurement.

Table (1)

Significant differences incident and progress ratios between pre and post measurements of the control group in the variables under study

n = 30

Field	Test	Before		After		Minece	Value	Percent
		main	S.d	main	S.d			
Health	Personal behavior	8.56	0.56	8.93	0.63	0.43	1.62	5.02
	Individual activities	7.31	0.97	7.52	0.74	0.21	1.25	2.87
	Group activities	3.16	1.02	3.69	0.92	0.53	1.33	16.77
Physical	Personal behavior	2.33	0.88	2.41	0.86	0.08	1.17	3.42
	Individual activities	7.54	1.19	8.01	0.73	0.47	1.08	6.23
	Group activities	5.21	0.92	5.67	0.91	0.46	1.41	8.82
Skill	Dribbling the ball in time	1.66	0.29	3.01	0.57	1.35	4.34*	81.23
	Running with the ball between menus	32.81	1.16	30.92	0.61	1.89	5.45*	5.76
	Correction on the net	18.89	1.22	23.81	1.03	4.92	7.78*	26.04
The trend towards disability	Throw the farthest distance	10.51	0.85	13.01	0.44	2.50	6.95*	23.79
	Hit the ball to the head in time	25.33	3.18	32.81	2.08	7.48	8.81*	29.53
		33.39	1.23	37.49	1.48	4.19	1.56	12.55

Evidenced by the table (1) and no statistically significant differences between pre and post measurements of the control group in all tests soccer skills under study and for dimensional measurement, while not statistically significant differences in the health field and physical and the trend towards disability.

Table (2)

Significant differences incident and progress ratios between pre and post measurements of the experimental group in variables under study

n = 30

Field	Test	Before		After		Minece	Value	Percent
		main	S.d	main	S.d			
Health	Personal behavior	8.91	0.82	17.57	1.12	8.66	5.32*	67.19
	Individual activities	7.04	0.97	18.88	1.03	11.84	6.51*	168.18
	Group activities	3.54	1.19	12.41	1.24	8.87	4.76*	250.56
Physical	Personal behavior	2.08	0.79	7.68	0.99	5.60	4.65*	269.23
	Individual activities	7.88	0.94	17.44	1.41	9.56	5.14*	121.32
	Group activities	5.36	1.13	18.61	1.08	13.25	7.32*	247.20
Skill	Dribbling the ball in time	1.59	0.32	6.08	0.96	3.49	8.13*	282.39
	Running with the ball between menus	32.66	1.26	25.50	0.50	7.16	8.01*	21.92
	Correction on the net	19.05	1.57	43.81	1.74	24.76	15.56*	129.97
The trend towards disability	Throw the farthest distance	10.23	0.72	21.07	0.89	10.84	11.31*	105.96
	Hit the ball to the head in time	25.76	2.51	43.24	2.40	17.48	13.48*	67.86
		34.01	1.54	63.49	1.28	29.48	9.54*	86.68

Evidenced by the table (2) and there were statistically significant differences between pre and post measurements of the experimental group in all the variables under study and for dimensional measurement.

Table (3)

Moral incident differences between experimental and control groups in the dimensional measurement of the variables under study

n 1 = n 2 = 30

Field	Test	Experimental		Controller		Value
		main	S.d	main	S.d	
Health	Personal behavior	17.57	1.12	8.93	0.63	36.20*
	Individual activities	18.88	1.03	7.52	0.74	48.23*
	Group activities	12.41	1.24	3.69	0.92	30.41*
Physical	Personal behavior	7.68	0.99	2.41	0.86	21.64*
	Individual activities	17.44	1.41	8.01	0.73	31.98*
	Group activities	18.61	1.08	5.67	0.91	49.34*
Skill	Dribbling the ball in time	6.08	0.96	3.01	0.57	12.60*
	Running with the ball between menus	25.50	0.50	30.92	0.61	30.73*
	Correction on the net	43.81	1.74	23.81	1.03	44.23*
	Throw the farthest distance	21.07	0.89	13.01	0.44	36.31*
	Hit the ball to the head in time	43.24	2.40	32.81	2.08	14.69*
The trend towards disability		63.49	1.28	37.49	1.48	17.56*

Evidenced by the table (3) the presence of statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups in the dimensional measurement of all the variables under study in favor of the experimental group.

Discussion of Results

Evidenced by the table (1) and no statistically significant differences between pre and post measurements of the control group in all tests soccer

skills under study and for dimensional measurement, while not statistically significant differences in the health field and physical and the trend towards disability . Where it is clear that there is a positive impact of the program traditional approach, but less so in the field of health and physical education program proposed using activities scout, while there are no statistically significant differences between the measurement pre and post testing trend towards

disability, due researchers these findings to influence the traditional method (used), which depends on the teacher explained that does not depend on scouting activities, which led to a slight improvement in the field of health and physical and football skills under study while lacking this improvement in the trend towards disability.

Both the Mustafa Fahmy Secretary (1995), Abla Hanafi (201 m) to the child special needs suffer shortages or defect in the possibility of performing certain activities inspecting the ability to adapt social and psychological, which deprives him of his duties core without the use of learning compensatory programs that offer has a special kind of care and services that enable it to achieve the maximum extent of their preparations and potential, Valasabh deaf reduce the chances of contact this category socially and prevent acquiring social skills required than the consequent emotional problems such as deformation self-concept and autism and concentration on self and non-self-confidence The aggressive and isolationism and poor psychological adjustment and behavior disorder, emotional crises and kinetic.

It is clear from the table (2) and there were statistically significant differences between pre and post measurements of the experimental

group in all the variables under study and for dimensional measurement. The researchers attributed these results to the effectiveness of the proposed program of scouting activities, which has been applied, and contained units of Scout activities and games for the field of physical and health contributed to modify the trend towards disability for the deaf and dumb students.

This is consistent with both Farhan Abu Zeid (2004 m), Gamal El-Din Shafei (2003) that the activities Scout not systematically have a positive effect in the development of young people in general, physically and intellectually, socially and spiritually, and health and physical as areas curriculum Scout means educating young people in and education through health and physical activities and motor knowledge to assume their responsibility towards themselves, while providing opportunities for interesting activities and to participate in motor sports competitions which contribute to raising the level of fitness, and provide opportunities for training to provide first aid for simple cases .

As shown in Table (3) and there were statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups in the dimensional measurement of all the variables under study in favor of the experimental group. Due researchers this result to the program of

activities scouting proposed contributed suspicion significant in the development of health and physical and the trend towards disability for pupils deaf and dumb to sample experimental which reflected the impact on their behavior, where they all sorts of desired behavior which him the satisfaction of others and appreciation for them, in addition to that the involvement of students in the proposed program contributed to the development of desired health behaviors and physical practices aimed, as it is the people of undesirable health behaviors that hurt others or harass also sought to apply the area Scout in his daily life which has had the greatest impact on the amendment trend towards disability.

This is consistent with both the Secretary Anwar Kholy and Gamal

Shafei (2000 m), Jamal Shafii (2003 m), Fawzi Farghali et al (2006 m) in the breeding programs toilet in Education scout school replete with a marathon of activities behavioral to provide the best answers to the needs of pupils basic purpose of the overall development and balanced personality as they help him to acquire food culture appropriate to help him choose his food as gain the ability and willingness not too bad in sporting activities and the activities of risk, and recommend the spirit of competition and the obligation to exercise good health habits, and the curriculum Scout contain a range of activities scouting you the help Scouts for the development of their physical and mental, social and spiritual balance and coverage commensurate with the reality of each cub or mobile or Scouts

Conclusions

- Scout program of activities has a statistically significant positive effect on the development of the health and physical domain (personal behavior - Individual activities - collective activities) and basic skills in football under research and modify the direction toward disability.

- And there were statistically significant differences between pre and post measurements of the control group on basic skills tests for football under discussion, while the differences were not statistically significant in the health field and physical and the trend towards disability.

- And found statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups in the dimensional measurement of the area of health and physical and skill tests in football and the measure of the trend towards disability in favor of the experimental group

Conclusions

- The use of the program of activities scouting prep school students of deaf and dumb because of a statistically significant positive effect on the development of the health and physical domain (personal behavior - Individual activities - group activities) and basic skills in football under research and modify the direction toward disability.

- The need to give courses in the Boy Scouts of physical education teachers

- Conduct a similar study on other areas of the Scouts and the different samples

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