

The effect of suggested play based counseling program on the development of sense-motor perception among kindergarten children (5-6) years old

تأثير برنامج إرشادي مقترح باللعب في تنمية الإدراك الحس-حركي لدى أطفال الروضة ذوي صعوبات التعلم الحركي بعمر (5-6) سنوات

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Abstract: The research was carried out to identify the impact of suggested play based counseling program in the development of cognitive mobility in kindergarten children (5-6) years with motor learning difficulties, crystallized the problem of research in the fact that there is a weakness in some children in their abilities sense of mobility, the researcher used the method of guidance by play, used the experimental method of tribal and dimensional testing, the sample of experimentation reached (40) children and girls the results effective use of the proposed guidance program in the development of perception - dynamic sense of kindergarten (5-6) Years, where we have concluded the need to approve guidance within the kindergarten curriculum to expose the child to many different experiences.

- Keywords: Play Guide Program, Sense Perception - Mobility, Kindergarten Children, Mobility Learning Difficulties

الملخص : أجري البحث بغرض التعرف على تأثير برنامج إرشادي مقترح باللعب في تنمية الإدراك الحس حركي لدى أطفال الروضة بعمر (5-6) سنوات ذوي صعوبات التعلم الحركي، تضمن البحث ومشكلته التي تبلورت في أن هناك ضعفا عند بعض الأطفال في قدراتهم الحس الحركية نتيجة عدم الاهتمام بالأطفال ذوي صعوبات التعلم الحركي الأمر الذي دعا الباحث الى دراسة هذا الجانب المهم والعمل على تحسينه وتطويره عن طرق استعمال أسلوب الإرشاد باللعب الخاص بهذه الفئة العمرية. حيث استخدم المنهج التجريبي بأسلوب الاختبار القبلي والبعدي لملامتهما طبيعة المشكل كما تضمن وصفا لعينة البحث والبالغ عددها (60) طفلا وطفلة لغرض الكشف عن واقع الإدراك الحس-الحركي ، أما أطفال عينة التجريب فقد بلغت (40) طفلا وطفلة من ذوي الأدرارك الحسي الحركي الضعيف وبعد معالجة البيانات باستخدام الوسائل الإحصائية المناسبة (spss) أسفرت النتائج فاعلية استخدام البرنامج الإرشادي

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المقترح باللعب في تطوير الإدراك الحس – حركي لرياض الأطفال بعمر (5-6) سنوات، حيث استنتجنا ضرورة اقران الارشاد ضمن منهج رياض الأطفال لذلك لتعرض الطفل لخبرات كثيرة ومتنوعة.
- كلمات مفتاحية: البرنامج الإرشادي باللعب، الإدراك الحس – حركي، أطفال الروضة، صعوبات التعلم الحركي.

- Introduction and problematic of the study

Children are half the present and all the future and attention to them is imperative for the future of an ancient civilization, where education and training of children in general take an increasingly important place over the years, they need care of a certain kind commensurate with their potential and abilities. The extent to which these aspects interact, studying human development helps us find out what to expect from a child

There are children and adults with motor learning difficulties, some of whom have not only difficulties in learning complex body movements, but also the movements necessary for speech and writing. The term motor learning difficulties has been used to describe ordinary children with age-appropriate intelligence, who do not suffer from physical or mental illness or disability, but are unable to implement motor skills at their expected age (Nahda Al-Dulaimi, 2009, P. 12)

Learning difficulties are a disorder that affects the child's ability to analyze what he sees and hears, or his ability to relate information coming from different areas of the brain, and this deficiency appears in several aspects such as difficulties of motor synergy, self-control, or the ability to pay attention, and these difficulties extend to the performance of motor skills, and hinder the ability (Mahmoud Abu al-Azamat, 2009, P. 41)

The perception of the sense of motion is important in the accuracy of the distinction in the spatial and temporal characteristics of the movement, as" the determination of the temporal relations in the motor work and the Coordination of movements is one of the complex processes of the gendarmerie, and this depends on the precise coordination in the contraction and relaxation. (Nazar Talib, Lewis, 2013, p. 13)

Motor growth depends on physical growth, where the motor growth of preschool children is characterized by instability and constant activity and motor performance is characterized by diversity, intensity, speed and increased kinesthetic compatibility, and this was confirmed by the study of Hisham al-Sawi (2014), The results of the study to the existence of statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group of kindergarten children with learning difficulties in measurements pre and post to measure the perception of the movement of a kindergarten child after the implementation of software for dimensional measurement, There are many and varied methods through which to develop motor perception in a child, including play, which is one of the most prevalent methods in kindergarten and is characteristic of motor activity, Al-Hindawi (2003) states that play counseling is a commonly used method in the field of child counseling on the basis that it is based on psychological foundations and has methods that are consistent with and commensurate with the child's developmental stages. These guidance methods improve the child's future directions, showing the child motor experiences and an important source for the development of motor cognition in general.

Many studies that contained the subject of psychological counseling at this stage where we find the study of Seifeddine Abdul Mohsen (2017) which dealt with a psychological guidance program in the development of perception sense of

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mobility in boxing players, Where I explained the importance of psychological guidance in the preparation of the mind through the actual practice of exercises that correspond to the rookies and from the studies conducted to know the role of guidance playing in the development of sensory perception we find study **Suhair Akram Ibrahim (2014)** , After processing the data using statistical means, the results resulted in the effectiveness of the use of the guided Play program in the development of sensory – kinetic perception for kindergartens aged (5-6) years, and from the conclusions we reached the following recommendations, the need to use the Play program and psychological guidance within the kindergarten curriculum.

It is noted that this period needs careful attention to all aspects of development, especially the role of sensory perception and its importance to the child, From it, the researcher built a proposed program of toys based on scientific and purposeful foundations that can earn children skills and qualities that reduce the difficulties of motor learning, where the program includes the processes of perception and awareness of the body, the development of elements that help balance the body , the development of the element of compatibility of the movements And awareness of the dimensions of the place and the surrounding effects All sensory input movement gained one of the most important factors that contribute to the ease and agility of movement and skill in performance, These are factors that will develop sensory perception, It is known that Algerian kindergartens with all their advantages and according to the legislative framework that defines them may dominate them for the traditional nature, Hence, we ask the following question:

What is the impact of the proposed guidance program by playing in the development of cognitive sense of movement for children with motor learning disabilities (5-6) years?

- General hypothesis:

- The suggested play based counseling program affect on the development of sense- motor perception among children (5-6 years old)

- Research objectives:

- Know the effectiveness of the proposed counseling program by playing in the development of sensory perception.

- Find out if there is a development in the sense of motor perception of children with motor learning difficulties using the method of counseling play.

- Importance of study:

- Relying on play counseling that enhances children's self-confidence and makes them able to make decisions and stay away from fear and shame and Transform the negative image of oneself into a positive image and develop the ability to self-integrate into all the situations it faces.

Associated terms and concepts:

The counseling program: is a series of planning and organizing actions according to scientific and normative theory to provide guidance services at the level of prevention, treatment and development, It is a study of reality, identifying problems, objectives and solutions and is relatively stable but requires constant review (Abdullah and Khoja, 2014, p. 45)

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Operational definition: Total sessions based on exercises and play activities that develop some of the mobility abilities of kindergarten children with motor learning disabilities.

Play: It is a Directed or unguided activity performed by children in order to achieve pleasure and entertainment and is usually used by adults in the development of their different mental, physical and emotional behaviors (Fadhila Arafat, 2011, p. 44).

Operational definition: It is a directed activity performed by children in order to achieve pleasure and entertainment to empty the motor and physical energy, especially psychological, which is performed by the child inside or outside the classroom.

Sensory Perception – kinesthetic: Sense of motion: Osama Kamel Rabet defined it as the ability to interact and integrate all motor and cognitive functions in human behavior" (Crouch Samira, Marbouha, 2017, p. 202)

Operational definition: Is the abilities that represent the interaction and integration of all cognitive functions in human behavior by receiving external and internal stimuli by the five senses and analyzing and interpreting them, Then the response to it, which enables the child to determine the position and condition of his body, its extension, the direction and specifications of the body movements, as well as the overall position of the body.

Children with motor learning disabilities: These kindergarten children are 5-6 years old, have significant developmental weakness, and are not due to a general developmental disorder or a medical condition. (Hisham al-Sawi, 2014, p.213)

Operational definition: The researcher defines children with motor learning disabilities as children (5-6 years old) and belong to kindergarten, have a

noticeable weakness in their awareness of their bodies, their awareness of the place and the loss of balance during their movement, and their loss of motor coordination.

- The practical aspect

- The method used:

The subject of our current study deals with the impact of counseling program proposed with playing in the development of Sensory Perception - kinesthetic to the children Age (5-6) years with motor learning disabilities, the most appropriate approach to this study is the experimental approach to the design of the single group for tribal and dimensional testing.

research sample: The research sample was chosen by the deliberate method of the children of the applied kindergarten Setif, of 60 children, the level of perception – kinetic they have was revealed through the application of the Dayton scale showed us that there are (40) children with impaired perception-kinetic, and (20) children with good perception so they were excluded from the sample.

- Exploratory experiment:

The researcher conducted the exploratory experiment on a sample of kindergarten children and the fact that (20) children in the age of (5) years, and conducted the test on Sunday (2016-01-26) at 13:00 in the playground dedicated to playing kindergarten, and the aim was to ensure the appropriateness of the tools used in the test (Dayton scale), and the extent of the appropriate vocabulary of the sample curriculum.

-Tools used in the study:

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Dayton-Sensory-motor Awareness Scale For children 4-6 years old (Amin Anwar al-Kholi, Salary 2007, p.686)

- Scale description:

The scale includes fifteen tests (body self, field and directions, balance, rhythm and neuromuscular control, forward slide, side slide, back slide, precise muscular control, eye and foot compatibility, perception of shapes, auditory discrimination, eye and hand compatibility), Where the researcher chose the activity (the sculptor game) to measure the physical self of the child, which is the first dimension of the Dayton scale.

Activity specifications: body awareness activity (sculptor's game)

- **Mechanism of application of activity:** Body self: (half degree for each correct answer and maximum score (7) degrees) the child is asked to touch the following parts of his body according to the teacher's call. Head () Heels () ears () stomach () elbows.

- Devices used in the search:

Whistle, hoops, balls of different sizes, measuring tape, adhesive tape, seats, colored chalk terraces, plastic sticks, small plastic cars, ropes, colored ribbons, wooden menus, balloons, cubes, cubes, geometric shapes of different sizes and colors, carton paper, manufactured traffic lights, plastic baskets, tennis balls, masks in the form of various animals, electronic timer).

- **Psychometric characteristics of research tools:** In order to extract the scientific coefficients represented by the coefficient of constancy and objectivity of the scale used, the exploratory experiment was re-applied to the same sample

members and under the same conditions, the special test was re-applied
Dayton-Sensory-motor Awareness Scale

- Scientific foundations of Dayton-Sensory-motor Awareness Scale:

- Validate of the scale:

Validate of the scale is one of the most basic and good conditions that the test is able to measure the characteristic or phenomenon for which it was developed (Bektash Bahia, Sidali, 2020, p. 113).

In order to indicate the validity of this measure has been introduced on the (7) arbitrators in the field (the motor learning - psychology, educational -athletic training - testing and measuring) for the purpose of verification of the test and it's valid, since the percentage Agreement (100 %) and Table (1) shows that.

Table 01 shows: number of experts on the validity of Dayton-Sensory-motor Awareness Scale

t	paragraphs scale	number of experts		agreement ratio
		not fit	Fit	
1	bodily self	0	7	%100
2	sphere and directions	0	7	
3	balance	0	7	
4	poise	0	7	
5	balance	0	7	
6	rhythm and neuromuscular control	0	7	
7	forward glide	0	7	
8	glide to side	0	7	
9	slide back	0	7	
10	precise muscle contro	0	7	
11	eye and foot compatibility	0	7	
12	perceiving Figure	0	7	

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13	perceiving Figure	0	7
14	auditory discrimination	0	7
15	eye and hand compatibility	0	7

Reliability factor test: Ibrahim Abdulaziz defined constancy" is that which gives convergent results or the same results if performed more than once and in the measurement of circumstances(Bin Hamza Radwan, Qasdi, 2019, p. 425)

In order to extract the coefficient of stability, we conducted the test and returned it after (10) days under the same conditions.the correlation coefficient (Pearson) was used between the results of the first and second test. the correlation morale was extracted by (t) for the correlation morale. we found that all the tests are of moral significance because all the calculated values of (t) are greater than their Tabular value at the degree of freedom (18) and the level of indication (0.05) and the amount (2.10), which indicates that all the tests have a high degree of stability. Table 2 shows this

**Table (2) Shows the coefficient of stability, objectivity and value (t) of
Dayton-Sensory-motor Awareness Scale**

T	tests	Reliability factor test	The value of t Calculated	Objectivity coefficient	Calculated t value	Statistical significance
1	Physical self	0,91	9,1	0,93	10,7	Significant
2	Field and trends	0,93	10,7	0,93	10,7	Significant
3	Balance	0,80	5,6	0,86	6,67	Significant
4	Balance	0,88	7,8	0,88	7,8	Significant

5	Balance	0,82	6,1	0,90	8,7	Significant
6	Rhythm and neuromuscular control	0,91	9,1	0,94	11,6	Significant
7	The slide forward.	0,80	5,6	0,82	6,5	Significant
8	The slide to the side.	0,79	5,4	0,78	5,2	Significant
9	The slide back.	0,81	5,8	0,78	5,2	Significant
10	Careful muscular control	0,88	7,8	0,93	10,7	Significant
11	Eye and foot compatibility	0,81	5,8	0,90	8,7	Significant
12	Perception of form	0,80	5,6	0,95	12,9	Significant
13	Perception of form	0,83	6,2	0,96	14,88	Significant
14	Auditory discrimination	0,90	8,7	0,83	6,3	Significant
15	Eye and hand compatibility	0,89	8,2	0,94	12,43	Significant

The scheduled value at the degree of freedom (18) and the level of significance (0.05) equals (2.10)

-The objective factor of the scale:

For the purpose of obtaining the objectivity of the scale, two provisions were selected to measure the performance of each child, and then we created the correlation coefficient (Pearson) by the grades of the two judgments and the correlation coefficients were moral and table (2) shows this.

- The main experiment:

- Pre-test: The pre-tests were conducted for all members of the research sample on (09/24/2018) at 11 am in the playground in Tasnim Sétif Kindergarten, which included a sense-kinesthetic test (Dayton scale). Whereas, all conditions are favorable to work in terms of place and time and have been established for

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the purpose of achieving the same conditions when conducting the post-test for the members of the sample on which the pre-test was performed.

- Counseling program with play:

The program is based on the method of play guidance, which aims to develop the perception of movement for kindergarten children with motor learning difficulties, which reflects positively on the reduction of motor learning difficulties.

In building the program, the researcher relied on many works related to the problems encountered by kindergarten children with motor learning difficulties, as well as those that were adopted to develop the sensory-motor abilities of this group through extension programs, of which we find Fairouz Ali Salih Jabba (2018), Asma Alawneh, Ahmed Smadi (2018), Muhammad Moawad Al-Harbi, Hisham Ibrahim Abdullah (2017), Khamis Al-Hinai (2013).

-referred program:

To verify the sincerity of the proposed guidance program by playing in its initial form, the details were presented to a group of five arbitrators of specialists in psychological guidance from professors and holders of doctoral degrees, to determine the suitability of the objectives for which it was se, The judges made their observations, which focused on doubling the number of sessions, increasing the time period for each session and focusing on the guiding style of play

- The target study group:

The guidance program targets kindergarten children with motor learning disabilities in the age group (5-6) years, where children were applied a series of motor tests to diagnose motor difficulties, where the program was piloted and applied to this group enrolled in the 2018/2019 school year.

- Program content:

After briefing the researcher on a series of specialized research esthesys as well as the curriculum of the preparatory education program for the official kindergarten, the researcher prepared a game-based guidance program for the group under study to achieve the goal of developing sense of mobility. The program was applied to the members of the research sample on Tuesday (14/09/2018) and the program included (17) educational units over (8) weeks and (2).

The program consists of a set of educational modules with a goal as well as guidance sessions aimed at reaching with the sample readiness, acceptance and familiarity, interactive participation, focus, listening and good listening, screen and mutual trust, moderate appearance of the guide, organizing and determining the right place and providing the right place, unit time (60) minutes, After that, the special units of the program were applied using various methods of guidance play by the researcher and the help of the nannies working in kindergarten and supervised by the psychologist, and it included physical exercises, activities and games cognitive, motor and social and guidance that was included in the program for the development (self-confidence, decision-making, self-affirmation and psychological stability).

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The researcher took into account the implementation of the program initiated the guidelines for preparing the child to saliva prescribed in educational units taking into account the principle of gradualism from easy to difficult and relying on concrete things and moving away from the abstract, and taking into account the principle of repetition in order to absorb games and benefit from them, as well as the use of stimuli and avoid failures and create the right conditions.

- Post-test:

The researcher conducted the post-test on the sample members after completing the application of the indicative program, in the same way that the pre-test was conducted and under the same conditions, and that was for a period of time after the pre-test was conducted.

- Statistical methods:

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results:

Dayton scale test results (Sensory-motor Awareness)

In order to obtain objective results, the results of the research were analyzed in a test (t-test) method for analog samples to suit the nature of the research for the purpose of moral knowledge of the differences between the tribal and dimensional tests in the perception test - the movement of children and as shown in table (3)

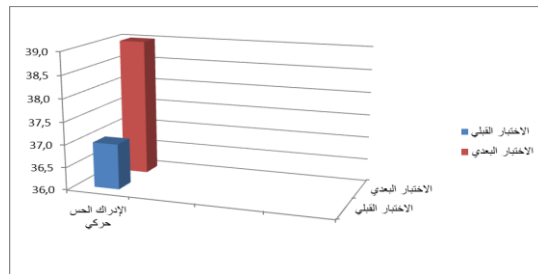
Table (3) shows computational circles, standard deviations and (t) value for the tribal and dimensional testes of the test research of

Dayton scale (Sensory-motor Awareness)

Statistical processing Variable	Tribal testing		Dimensional testing		Sample number	Calculated value (t)	Tabular (t) value	Statistical significance
	A	B	A	B				
sense-motor perception	37.356	3.365	39.365	5.3325	40	8.355	2,021	Significant

at the level of indication (0,05), the degree of freedom (39)

When you note The Table (3) which shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation and the value of (t) calculated and tabular and its statistical significance for the two Tests tribal and dimensional sense - kinetic perception, we find that the arithmetic mean of sense – kinetic perception in the tribal test was a value of (37.356) and a standard deviation of (3.365) while we find we find it with a value (8.355) which is higher than the tabular amount (2,021) at the degree of freedom (29) below the level of indication (0,05), this means that the difference is moral and for the benefit of the dimensional test and Figure (1) shows this



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The researcher attributes this to the fact that the program prepared contained special exercises to train the senses to develop the discrimination of children, especially the sense of touch, because it is related to the movement of the hand that is connected to the mind and helps him, and gave complete freedom to play with balls and invest the body parts assigned to the various throwing of balls (throwing on walls, throwing on geometric shapes ... etc.), playing ball differently And provided an atmosphere of fun, pleasure and desire to work, which increased the demand of children to games, and this is confirmed by (Camellia Abdel Fattah 1991) " that the ball is the most simple game and is from the beloved toys of the old child, the ball represents a very important educational means, we touch it in the application to acquire the concepts of shape, color,)

The program also sponsored the giving of exercises and games between the arms and the movement of the legs, which are represented by exercises (jumping in the place, glove, jumping on geometric shapes, jumping from stability, jumping from the approximate run, the game of passing low walls etc.) and thus became for learners motor programs over time as the mobility of children develops as a result of gradual and elaborate learning, dependent on feedback and correction of mistakes, and the high confidence between the learner and the learner led to an increase in the incidence of the reality such as the occurrence of the reality. This compatibility will drive the learner to perform better, and this is what (Ghassan Mohammed Sadiq et al)" the jump exercises are important for children because they develop the compatibility between the legs and the movement of the legs as they work to develop the mobility of the child at this stage" (Suhair Ibrahim, Sarab Lutfallah, 2014 p. 176)

The proposed guidance program expresses a long and integrated model of basic motor needs, games such as (box game, right and left exercise, motionless game, free running exercise, movements, as the movement does not mean any movement or group of deaf movements, but is a nanny movement characterized by understanding, choice, shelter and guidance for what is suitable for the child's requirements at this age stage and this is confirmed by **Mazen Abdul Hadi (1996)** Sufficient mobility as well as freedom of movement with the provision of an environment that corresponds to his wishes and convictions, at which point we will have served the natural motor development of the child" (**Mazen Abdul Hadi, 1996, p. 15**).

The program has generally emphasized the replacement of negative behaviors and wrong practices that the child has degreed on him and which caused him and other surroundings tension and anxiety with positive and acceptable ones by training him to install them and work to control emotions and control them.

The interpretation of these results is also attributed to the methods adopted in the provision of these skills, where the focus was on the style of play which has a great impact on the child's psyche, addressing the child by his own, is the play psychologically very in learning, diagnosis and treatment, a video that achieves many benefits, including ridding the child even temporarily of the speeds he suffers, and relieving the stress and frustration.

The keenness of the proposed program on the diversity of activities provided in sessions between dynamic games and artistic games contributed to maintaining the enthusiasm of children and their virtue, and said to those who break it bored with breakfast to the same as thanks to the achievement of these results to the behavioral methods adopted in the program promotion of all kinds, and the model through which the children were trained on a number of skills, These

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results are consistent with the study of Hisham al-Sawi(2015), Firouz Ali Saleh jابه (2018), Asma Alawneh, Ahmed Samadi

(2018), Mohammed Mouawad Al-Harbi, Hisham Ibrahim Abdullah (2017), Nabil atrousse(2007), Khamis Al-Hinai (2013) which confirmed the actors of the extension programs by playing the staff in their research.

As well as small games, psychological counseling has had a profound impact on the development of common sense. – Move through the guidance of playing and changing some of the misconceptions in children and help them to increase their confidence in themselves and make them able to make decisions at appropriate times and move away from fear and shame and turn the negative image of oneself into a positive image through the development of the child's ability to self-integrate in all situations From the material through play and verbal interaction between children, and through his movement from one game to another he satisfies his needs, satisfies his inclinations, acquires skills, experiences, provides information and knowledge, which led to the development of sensory – motor perception in children. Therefore, psychologists and those who care about the child's dissonance have agreed on the importance of motor experiences as an important source in the cognitive enlightenment of the child (Ben Fadel Fouad, 2020, p. 280)

-Conclusions:

The researcher showed through the application of the program that:

1-the effectiveness of using the guidance program prepared in the development of sensory - kinetic perception for kindergartens aged (5-6) years.

2-the emergence of significant differences between the results of the tribal and remote tests, which confirms the development of sensory - motor perception and the benefit of the remote test for children with motor learning difficulties.

-Suggestions: In the light of the conclusions reached, some suggestions were put forward as follows:

- The need to include psychological counseling in the kindergarten curriculum, this was confirmed by **Nabil atrousse Study(2017)**

- Ensure that each kindergarten is an expert in the oil, working in coordination with the nannies as a reference, provide them with information and routes to be taken when encountered a problem or a case of intractable and complex requiring an accurate diagnosis and treatment center may exceed the capacity of the experimental capabilities.

3 - rehabilitation of nannies and prepare them to a level befitting the requirements and growth of the child, by opening Education preparatory and kindergarten be a branch of the specialty "soil science" at the level of sections of psychology; the mean graduation nannies with competencies high to work in kindergartens, as is the case in some Western countries.

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