

Introduction

Autism is not a mental disease but it's not also a rare Phenomena. It's a type of disability that comes to children and accompanies their growth. It often appears by the end of the second year of age or at the beginning of the third year scientists and researchers refer this disorder to genetic possibilities or chemical changes in the brain. This is because the cerebellum is the organ responsible for balance and for the ability of concentration and behavior. Autism as a developmental disorder is characterized by a deficiency in the social interaction, communication and symbolic play and it's also characterized by a limited range of activities and interest, and so far there is no single theory explaining why autism affecting children during the first three years of their lives, also there is still controversy regarding the neurological differences between normal compared to autistic children, and when scientists and researchers try to reach a conclusion about the etiology of the disorder they face a lot of questions need to be answered which add to the dilemma, hope remains the only solution in each study and research this leads us to potential overlaps in the treatment of autism. The early detection of autism in childhood remains the cornerstone of effective treatment. It is the duty of researchers to study these situations and understand their dynamics to provide them with a healthy lifestyle, and by attempting to design specialized programs for the rehabilitation of the affected children. Thus, the researcher cared for conducting a social skills program for children with autism.

Aims of study:

The study aims at the following:

- 1- To help children with autism to improve their social Skills, which will enable them to interact with others.
- 2- An attempt to put a standard to social skills test.

Method

This study is an experimental approach in which a comparison between an experimental a control groups was done.

The study tools:

- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental Disorders, fourth EDITION. (DSM-IV).
- Gilliam autism diagnostic Test (Prepared by Mohamed Elsaid Abd elrahman and Mona Ghalifa, 2004)
- Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC). (Prepared by Bernard Rimland and Stephen M. Edelson, Translated by Adel Abd allah).
- A criterion of the social skills for autistic children (prepared by researcher).
- The social skills program for autistic children (prepared by researcher).

Study sample:

The study sample consists of (20) autistic children, all of the group members were males, in the age group (7-10 years), the sample divided into An experimental group that contains ten cases and A control group

that contains ten cases. The sample of the study was chosen from the handicapped childhood center, in Azhar University and Ahlam Weladna Association, in Hadaek Al-kobba. The sample was chosen from among the children with autism Who don't Suffer from any hearing, visual, movement or organic difficulties.

Statistical methods:

A sample study was statistically analyzed using following statistical methods:

- 1- Mean.
- 2- Standard deviation.
- 3- Mann – Whitney test.
- 4- Arank Test for two correlated samples (Wileoxon SignedrankTest).

Study results:

This study demonstrated the validity of the hypotheses and the results were as follows:

- 1- There are no statistically significant differences in social skills between pre and post measurement for control group.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences in social skills between pre and post measurement for experimental group.
- 3- There are statistically significant differences in the post administration of social skills between control and experimental groups of children fore the sake of the experimental group.
- 4- There are no statistically significant differences in social skills between post measurement and follow up for the experimental group.

