The purpose of the study was to determine if mildly mentally retarded (MMR) children followed the same developmental sequence of coordination for the propulsive phase of the standing long jump as their nonhandicapped (NH) peers. Subjects for the study included 39 MMR and 90 NH children, ages 4–7 years. Each subject was filmed performing several standing long jumps. Jumping patterns were analyzed from the film records, and distance jumped also was determined from the film. Results indicated that the arm and leg patterns of coordination proposed for NH children by Clark and Phillips (1985) were comprehensive enough to include the MMR children. In spite of similar patterns of coordination, the age group means for the distance jumped by the MMR subjects were 2 to 3 years behind their NH peers. Two explanations are offered for this deficit in distance jumped: first, there may be differences in coordination between the arm and leg action, and second, there may be differences in control mechanisms.

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These children can be integrated into society as they can pick up speech and essential life skills; however, their academic performance is likely to be dismal, and they would perform poorly in school. Educate Yourself: Raising a mentally challenged child may be difficult, and counseling sessions with experts can help in overcoming these difficulties. Even if you refer books that can help you deal with certain issues parents face with their intellectually retarded children in Ethiopia did not get the due attention. While, the very concept of mental retardation or having birth to a mentally retarded child in Ethiopia have been strongly attached with social stigma. It resulted in isolation and frustration on the part of the families of the retarded person. Mental retardation is a serious disorder. The roughly 80% of retarded children have an IQ between 50 or 55 and 70. Mild retardation, which may not be detected in early impairment. The symptoms of mental retardation are usually evident by a child’s first or second year. In the case of Down syndrome, which involves distinctive physical characteristics, a diagnosis can usually be made shortly after birth. Mentally retarded children lag behind their peers in developmental milestones such as sitting up, smiling, walking, and talking. They often demonstrate lower than normal levels of interest in their environment and responsiveness to others, and they are slower than other children in reacting to visual or auditory stimulation.