

3.0 Research Methodology

Human search is a shared search. Every searcher adds to the existing knowledge. Researcher has made the original contribution to the existing dimensions of knowledge. The advancement in knowledge is different in different realms, sometimes altogether new facts are discovered, for instance transition from plane geometry solid geometry or from Newtonian physics to Einsteinium physics or from Corpuscular theory of light, from Ptolemaic Geocentric conception of the universe to Copernican to knowledge may be made by the discovery of new relations of facts.

In simple terms “research means movements from the known to unknown”. Intellectual curiosity to know the truth is the propelling force behind taking up research. A method is a way in which an activity is done. It can be describe as step-by-step procedure followed in the execution of a sound methodology and setting of the study. From the above mentioned definitions it is clear that research is concerned with pure economic phenomena, it aims at finding out the old or new facts through scientific method, which is based on logic and systematic steps. Through research we can find out economics facts by means of scientific method only. Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve this research problem. It is a plan and process comparing research’s decision about how to proceed for collection of data, computing data and analyze this same for given study which aims at fulfilling the purpose of study without wasteful expenditure and time, money and energy.

3.1 Variables:

a. Independent Variable:

Independent variables are those variable which manipulated by investigator directly by the selection. In this research independent variable is vocational skill training.

b. Dependent Variable:

The dependent variable is measured in an experiment. Any change in behavioural dimension is also dependent variable. Dependent variable of the study consisted level of achievement in vocational skills and change in work behavior of intellectually disabled person.

3.2 Design of the Study

Single-subject research is experimental rather than correlation or descriptive, and its purpose is to document causal, or functional, relationships between independent and dependent variables. Single- subject research employs within- and between-subjects comparisons to control for major threats to internal validity and requires systematic replication to enhance external validity. Several critical features define this methodology. Each feature is described in the following sections and organized later in a table of quality indicators that may be used to assess.

An individual study is an acceptable example of single-subject research. Single-subject research methods offer a number of features that make them particularly appropriate for ties in special education research. Special education is field that emphasized the individual student as the unit of concern, active intervention, and practical procedures that can he used in typical school, home, and community contexts, special education is a problem-solving discipline, in which ongoing research in applied settings is needed.

In this investigation a set of independent variable includes Vocational Training. Before-after Design of research is used to observe the effect of 40 days training. It will be a pre and post design experiment in which child's skill development was assessed regarding the Gross Motor, Fine Motor, Social interaction, pre-vocational and lamination skills. The average scores of pre & post test sessions will reveal the effect of vocational training.

Table No. 5 : Research Design

Pre-Tests				TREATMENT	Post-Tests					
Test	Test	Test	Test		Test	Test	Withdrawal	Test	TREATMENT	Test
1	2	3	4		1	2	Withdrawal	3	TREATMENT	4

3.3 Sample:-

Sampling may be defined as the selection of some part of an aggregate or totally on the basis of which judgments or inference about the aggregate or totally is

made. In other words, it is the processes of obtaining information about an entire population by examine only a part of it.

3.4 Sampling Technique:

From different sampling techniques the investigators selected purposive sampling procedure for selection of the sample for the present study. Purposive sampling method in which, the investigator selected the sample intentionally from his choice. This is the reason why purposive sampling is considered as the best technique of selecting representative sample. One male intellectually challenged adult of 28 years of age of mild IQ level was selected for this study from TEPSE & HEPSN Center (Teacher Preparation in Special Education & Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs), Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.

3.5 Material Required

Lamination machine, paper, lamination sheet, pouch

3.6 Measuring Tool Used

Researcher has used a standardized scale namely Behavioral Assessment Scales for Adult Living- Mental Retardation (BASAL-MR). The above tool is created by NIMH- National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (Secunderabad). The tool is having two parts first (BASAL-MR) Part-A which contains 120 items and 8 domains, and the second (BASAL-MR) Part B which consists of 106 items and 12 domains. In this tool the responses measured in the form of rating scale from Part-A 1 to 5 that is lowest to highest from physical prompt, verbal prompt, gestural prompt, occasional cues and independent. Part-B responses measured in the form of rating scale from 0 to 2 that is lowest to highest from Never, Occasionally and Frequently.

3.7 Standardization of Tool

In a research, a statistical analysis is an important aspect. The investigator employed qualitative and quantitative analysis of data. For the quantitative analysis parametric statistic is used. Mean differences and percentage of mean calculated for the all pre & post test, to find out the significance difference between pre-test and post test for the case, 't' value is calculate. An analysis of data is presented in following chapter; however, the tool is yet to be standardized.

3.8 Controls

1. The subject was selected purposefully.
2. Selection of subject was according to the interest and permission of the family members.
3. Subject selected for training has mild level of IQ.
4. The subject has no associated conditions.
5. Proper working environment was provided to the subject.

3.9 Data collecting procedure

Initially, the problem was selected from the vocational activities, and looking to the level and activity, the subject was selected purposefully; looking to the interest of the subject, his family's interest and his ability and level of performance in pre-vocational activities. Prior to selecting the subject it was taken care that subject has no associated condition which effects the overall training instructions & procedures. To know the performance level and to evaluate the knowledge of the lamination skills and operation of lamination machine pre-test of the subject was taken. Pre-evaluation was taken in four parts that is four continuous days. A scale consisting 40 items was formed. The rating was on the basis of level and the scores were collected from 0 levels starting from physical prompt to level 5 for independence.

After pre-test evaluation, training of 30 days was given for enhancing the skills in gross motor, fine motor, social interaction, pre-vocational and the main skill i.e. the lamination skill. The procedure of task analysis was adopted while training different skills to the subject. Techniques of skill training like application of reinforcement at appropriate places and whenever required, prompting, chining, shaping, modeling, were also applied to help subject to learn specific target skills.

Two post-evaluations were conducted after the treatment of 30 days. A withdrawal of 15 days was given thereafter. After withdrawal, a post-test was conducted. A training of 10 days was given to the subject after withdrawal. The final evaluation was accomplished after the withdrawal of 10 days to appraise the overall treatments given to the subject for development of various skills.

3.10 Scoring Procedure:

A standardized scale namely “Behavior Assessment for Adult Living Mental Retardation” (BASAL-MR) was used for the study. In this scale a set of 120 items and 8 domains were contained in part-A and a set of 106 items and 12 domains were contained in part-B, then the responses measured were in the form of rating scale from 1 to 5 that is lowest to highest from Physical prompt, verbal prompt, gestural prompt occasional cues and independent. Among the items present in the above mentioned scale the researcher has only used 40 items in pre-test and 40 items in post-test. The items used from the scale were those concerned with researcher’s vocation training on behavior skill and the skipped items were those concerned with extra vocational training.

3.11 Statistical Analysis procedure

In a research a statistical analysis is important aspect, the investigator employed qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data. For the quantitative analysis, parametric statistics is used. Mean difference and percentage of mean calculated for all pre and post test sessions, to find out the significance difference between pretest and post test for all the five categories ‘t’ value is calculated.