# BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SCALES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION



REETA PESHAWARIA S. VENKATESAN



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

(Ministry of Welfare Govt. of India) MANOVIKAS NAGAR, P.O. SECUNDERABAD-500 009. A.P. INDIA.

# **BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SCALES FOR INDIAN** CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

(BASIC - MR)

# **REETA PESHAWARIA**

# S.VENKATESAN



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#### FOREWORD

Assessment is an important pre-requisite for programming and intervention. Historically intellectual assessment began with the work of Alfred Binet in the year 1905 with the screening of school children having low academic achievements. The use of the concept of IQ (Intelligence Quotient) is now confined to defining the borders of mental retardation. None of the intelligence tests can claim to have high degree of precision or to measure individual differences with great precision.

Another significant development in the field of psychological assessment has been the shift to direct acquisition of data as compared to indirect methods. During the past three decades behavioural assessment has concentrated more on (a) motoric functions; (b) physiological responses and (c) self report by the subject in contrast to assessing psychodynamics or complexes or personality traits.

Traditional psychometric approach has been to assess the attributes of the person, while behavioural assessment gives importance to the environment in which the person lives and also the interaction of the individual with the environment.

Assessment must take into account the practical needs. The most commonly asked questions are:

- a) What kind of services will suit the given person with disability.
- b) What priority order be given to the areas which need to be taken up for enhancing competence,
- c) Is it a diagnostic exercise to find out whether a person has mental retardation, or
- d) Is the person with disability showing progress following the training programme.

Can one set of assessment answer all the above questions. No, it is only through series of assessments that comprehensive picture about the individual can emerge that can help in taking the right kind of decisions for future course of rehabilitation and training.

Hogg and Raynes (1987) in the book on Assessment in Mental Handicap classified assessment into four categories:

- a) Norm referenced,
- b) Assessment of adaptive behaviour,
- c) Criterion referenced, and
- d) Techniques of behavioural observations.

Psychometric evaluation typically takes into account performance of an individual as compared to the group norm. Psychological tests which give a score of IQ (Intelligence Quotient) or DQ (Development Quotient) provide global measure of intelligence which rarely helps in developing a training programme. Assessment of adaptive behaviour gives an indication of social competence achieved by the individual which helps in appropriate placement, and predict community adjustment. Many adaptive behaviour scales also contain a separate section on behaviour problems.

The criterion referenced assessment not only identifies the behaviour which require to be taken for enhancing competence but also represent the outcome of the teaching or training, while behavioural observation defines/specific functions performed by an individual in relation to the environment in which he lives.

The development of "Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation" Parts A and B typically takes into account the behaviours performed by a handicapped individual in relation to his environment which can be subjected to direct observation. Part A deals with assessment of criterion referenced behaviours which can be taken up for training while Part B deals with problematic behaviour which could be taken up for intervention. The field trials have shown that both Parts A and B are sensitive to training and meet the requisite criteria of reliability and validity. The special features of these scales are the provision of glossary which helps in carrying out assessment reliably and a record booklet which can be used by teachers to record progressive achievement of the child on the target behaviours.

The authors have done excellent work in developing a tool for assessment taking into account the state of the art behavioural technology which can be conveniently used by special teachers in the classroom setting. Coupled with the manual on "Behavioural approach in training mentally retarded children", it is hoped that the Parts A and B of the BASIC-MR would be useful instruments in the hands of the special teachers. The authors should continue further validation work so that these scales are applicable on wider range of children with mental retardation.

Dr.D.K.MENON Director, NIMH

Date : March 30, 1992 Place: Secunderabad

#### PREFACE

Psychological assessment tools may be used for a number of purposes with the mentally retarded population which includes screening, identification and diagnosis, classification, selection, guidance, behavioural assessment for programming and training, evaluation for change and for certification. The over all situation related to the availability of assessment tools to meet the above mentioned needs is not too bright in our Indian setting, yet it is relatively better in terms of diagnostic assessment area than for behavioural assessment tools needed for programming and training mentally retarded individuals.

After going through the existing few Behavioural assessment Scales in our  $C_{\infty}$  try, the need was strongly felt to develop "Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian children with Mental Retardation" which laid emphasis on objectivity and also to see that the tool was duly field tested and included information on reliability and validity.

One of the salient features of behavioural assessment is its emphasis on objectivity. Objectivity relating to items in the scale which essentially need to be observable and measurable, objectivity in terms of procedures for assessment and objectivity in terms of scoring and evaluation.

Behavioural assessment is essential and crucial for developing programmes for training mentally retarded individuals. It involves a detailed assessment of the behaviours in a given child including both skill behaviours and problem behaviours. It helps to objectively evaluate changes in a given individual over time and intervention phase. If the teacher goes wrong at this initial step itself, further training may become meaningless.

This book on "Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian children with Mental Retardation" (BASIC-MR) has been developed as part of the project to develop materials for teachers in the use of Behavioural technology in training mentally retarded children in special schools. Other materials developed as part of the project includes "Behavioural Approach in training mentally retarded children: A manual for teachers" which has been printed seperately.

An attempt has been made by the authors to include items which are culturally relevant to out Indian special school settings. The scales developed are more suitable for school going mentally retarded children between the age range of 3 to 16-18 years. However, for older severely retarded children and children who are not attending any special school these scales could also be found useful. To make this tool as objective as possible items have been worded in behavioural terms, additional features of BASIC-MR include glossary to clarify assessment issues related to various items, record

**booklet** for retaining precious information obtained during assessment, **objective** scoring system, description of materials to be used during assessment, provision for developing profiles and graphs for each child and report card which has also been included to communicate the performance of the child on the scales on quarterly basis. To ensure appropriate use of these scales it is suggested that the users attend a 1-2 days workshop/training on Behavioural assessment of mentally retarded children and in the use of "Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian children with Mental Retardation" BASIC-MR. However, this need not to be followed as a rule.

The present scales have been developed based on the needs of Indian school going population of mentally retarded children. No claim however, is made that it is an ultimate scale. An attempt has been made by the authors to develop a sensitive and an objective tool for assessment and evaluation of mentally retarded children. Immense efforts have been made by the authors towards developing this tool keeping the parameters and sophistications in view which go to make a scientific tool. It was a constant struggle to see that the tool goes through some of the rigors of test sophistication as also that the tool serves a useful purpose for the users primarily the teacher/s of mentally retarded children. More work could continue with these scales in terms of trying them out with larger number of mentally retarded children, adapting it to suit individual population needs and further strengthening the standardisation aspects of the scale.

Ree to leshawang

Reeta Peshawaria (Principal Investigator)

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It took three years to write, field test and print the materials developed under this project which includes "Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation" (BASIC-MR) and Behavioural Approach in Teaching Mentally Retarded Children; A Manual for Teachers". In the course of it many well meaning persons/professionals have helped. But for the very fact that I could decide to take up this project and consider it useful is due to the contributions made for many years in shaping my ideas by my teachers from the Departments of Clinical Psychology at Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi; National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore; Maudsley Hospital, London; and, professionals who have significantly contributed in the field of behavioural technology. To them all,  $I \rightarrow my$  deep sense of gratitude and to the mentally retarded children and their families, with whom only, I could gain experience.

Igratefully acknowledge the financial assistance provided by UNICEF to develop this book. The encouragement, guidance, support and significant suggestions provided by **Hr**.D.K.Menon, Director, NIMH during the project is noteworthy and the authors feel indebted for it.

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Field testing of the BASIC-MR and the MANUAL seemed to us as one of the biggest tasks. But for the extremely cooperative attitude of the Heads of the Institutions/ Special schools as also, the positive attitude and unconditional support provided by the teachers/staff of these schools has been very encouraging for us. These include the

Head and Staff of 'Manochaitanya' School for mentally retarded children (PAMEN-CAP) Secunderabad; Model School for the Mentally Deficient Children, Kasturba Niketan, Lajpatnagar, New Delhi; Okhla Centre, Okhla Marg, New Delhi and Sweekar, Rehabilitation Institute for the Disabled, Hyderabad. The open attitude and excellence with which Mrs. Sangeeta Gupta, Research Officer, at NIMH (RTC), Delhi involved herself with the project team during the field testing and conduct of the workshop for teachers at Okhla Centre is highly appreciated.

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Cate keshawang

Reeta Peshawaria Principal Investigator

# CHAPTER I

# Introduction

Assessment involves the systematic collection, organisation and interpretation of information about an individual to enable decisions about him (Sundberg and Taylor, 1962; Fiske and Pearson, 1970). There are many approaches to psychological assessment depending on the different purposes of assessment in the field of mental handicap.

Diagnostic assessment aims at identification and isolation of children with mental handicap as different from other normal children. In a way, diagnostic assessment is assessment for identification. Diagnostic assessments follow a normative or psychometric models to make comparitive evaluations of individuals (Witt et al, 1989). The normative approach involves assessment of typical performances of groups or subgroups on a given psychological variable as against a large collectively representative sample of the general population known as the "norm or reference group". The obtained raw scores are transformed into standard or transferred scores, such as, percentiles, stanines, point scales, grade equivalents, etc., so as to enable interpretations and comparisons of the individual scores to those of the group. There are various types of normative assessments, such as, norm referenced tests of intelligence, developmental schedules, adaptive behaviour scales, achievement tests, etc.

Criterion referenced assessments follow recent trends in the field of special education and rehabilitation medicine (Glaser, 1963). In contrast to normative approaches, this approach is not concerned with comparison of individuals with a norm or standard. The point of reference is to an absolute standard within an individual rather than a population norm (Glaser and Nitko, 1971; Popham, 1973). Criterion measures try to answer specific questions, such as, does this child name the colour "red" eight out of ten times successfully? It is argued that conventional normative approaches do not really provide any useful information except stating the obvious (i.e., the individual testee deviates from the normal). In target populations, especially individuals with mental handicap, the individual differences are so great that group comparisons are futile. This is true, if the assessment information is required to decide appropriate training or rehabilitation programmes (Livingston, 1977).

Behavioural assessments view behaviour as objective, observable and measurable units of actions with precise functional consequences. Behavioural assessments have flourished with the progress in the field of behaviour therapy/modification (Goldfried and Pomeranz, 1968; Kanfer and Philips, 1970; O'Leary, 1979). The crucial points of difference between diagnostic and behavioural approaches to assessment are summarised in Table 1.

Behavioural Assessment	Diagnostic Assessment
Understands behaviour as a function of its environment;	Understands behaviour as a function of its underlying causes;
Recognises behaviour as a sample of the individual phenomena per se;	Recognises behaviour as a sign of some underlying construct, such as, personality, intelligence, etc.
Samples varied, but specific behaviours in particular situations;	Samples limited behaviour in broad and general situations;
Involves assessment for programming and evaluation;	Involves assessment for identification and diagnostic labelling;
Lead on directly to planning and program- ming;	Bear only an indirect relationship to plan- ning and programming;
Continue throughout the stages of pro- gramme planning and evaluation.	Occur mainly prior to intervention or pro- gramming

#### Table 1. Differences between Behavioural and Diagnostic Assessments

Thus, diagnostic assessments are always followed by behavioural assessment. Behavioural assessment involves systematic collection and organisation of information regarding what a mentally handicapped child can do or cannot do. This information is needed to decide on what to teach.

Objectivity is an important feature of behavioural assessment. Objectivity is vital at all stages of using behavioural assessment tools, including, administration, scoring and interpretation of test results. Some of the ways in which behavioural assessment is carried out in children with mental handicap are, *interview* (Kanfer and Saslow, 1969; Meyer, Liddell and Lyons, 1977); *direct observation* (Nay, 1977); and use of *behaviour rating scales* (Stuart and Stuart, 1972; Rathus, 1973; Wolff and Merrens, 1974), etc.

In the West, several behaviour assessment scales have been developed for routine use in the training of mentally handicapped individuals. A few of them are, Balthazar Scales of Adaptive Behaviour (Balthazar, 1973), Adaptive Behaviour Scales (Nihira, Foster, Shellhaas and Leland, 1974), Disability Assessment Schedule (Holmes, Shah and Wing, 1982), Aberrant Behaviour Checklist (Aman, Singh, Stewart and Field, 1985); Psychopathology Instrument for Mentally Retarded Adults (Senatore, Matson and Kazdin, 1985), Behaviour Disturbance Scale (Leuder, and Fraser 1987) and others. This book gives a detailed presentation of the development and use of BASIC-MR, Part A and B. The book begins with an introduction on the meaning and uses of behaviour assessment, before giving a brief review of the existing behaviour assessment scales available for use with mentally handicapped individuals in our country. A chapter each is devoted on the development of the BASIC-MR, Part A and B, including the reliability, validity and sensitivity of this Scale. There are separate chapters on the list of materials required to be used, the Scale, glossary, record booklet, administration and scoring for the Scale.

# CHAPTER II

### **Behavioural Assessment**

#### What is Behavioural Assessment?

A detailed behavioural assessment is essential before deciding what to teach a child with mental handicap. Behavioural assessment is a continuous process of acquiring information about:

- (a) the current level of skill behaviours; and,
- (b) the current problem behaviours in a child with mental handicap.

This information is useful in programming, training the mentally handicapped child.

#### Why do Behavioural Assessment?

The teacher must conduct a detailed behavioural assessment separately for each child with mental handicap. Though behavioural assessment is a continuous process, there are three occasions when it is essential and should be done in detail.

- 1. Before starting the teaching or training programme. This is called as *baseline assessment*, which is done once at the beginning of each year.
- 2. During the teaching or training programme. These are called as *quarterly assessments*, which is done once in every three months.
- 3. At the end of the teaching or training programme. This is called as *programme evaluation* which is done at the end of each year.

#### Methods of Behavioural Assessment

The behavioural assessment of children with mental handicap can be done in many ways, such as, interviewing, use of direct observation techniques, and behaviour checklists or rating scales, etc.

#### A detailed behavioural assessment helps the teacher to know

- 1. The specific skill behaviours already present in the child
- 2. The specific skill behaviours not present in the child

- 3. The specific skill behaviours that are to be targetted for teaching or training the child
- 4. The prerequisite skills needed to teach the newly targetted skill behaviours for the child
- 5. The types of problem behaviours present in the child
- 6. The specific problem behaviours that are to be targetted for management of the child
- 7. Whether the teaching programme or the programme of behaviour change is effective on a given child as compared with other children, or within the same child at two different times.

# CHAPTER II

### Brief Review of the Existing Behavioural Assessment Tools Used in Indian Settings

To the best of the authors' knowledge, the various assessment tools presently being used for programming and training the mentally handicapped children in our country have been listed alongwith the addresses for procuring them. This list may not. however, be all inclusive.

#### A. Madras Developmental Programming System. (MDPS)

The MDPS designed by Jeyachandran, Vimala and Kumar, provides information about the functional skills of mentally handicapped persons in order to facilitate individualised programme planning.

The scale consists of 360 items grouped under 18 functional domains, such as, gross motor, fine motor, eating, dressing, grooming, toiletting, receptive and expressive language, social interaction, reading, writing, numbers, time, money, domestic, community orientation and vocational respectively. Each domain lists twenty items in an increasing order of developmental difficulty and along the dependence-independence continuum. The MDPS also provides an Adaptive Behavioural Assessment Kit comprising of materials to be used in the assessment of each child with mental handicap.

The administration procedure involves getting information on what skill behaviours the child can or cannot do currently. This information is derived by direct observation of the child, parent/caretaker interviews or by means of testing. during assessment.

The child's performance on each item is rated along two descriptions, A and B respectively, depending on whether the child can or cannot perform the target behaviour listed in an item on the Scale.

The data derived from MDPS helps the teacher to set goals and draw behavioural profiles of individual cases. Besides, it helps in the evaluation of a child's progress over a period of time. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so far.

For further details on the MDPS, contact:

Principal Vijay Human Services. 6, Laxmipuram Street, Royapettah, Madras - 600 014.

# B. Assessment of the Mentally Retarded Individuals for Grouping and Teaching

The Department of Special Education, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, introduced a series of Checklists to facilitate programme planning in each child with mental handicap.

There are five checklists in this series. Each Checklist is addressed to different levels of the child's functioning, viz., preprimary, primary, secondary, prevocational and vocational. The skills required at each level have been selected carefully and written as objectively as possible. At each level, the Checklist covers a broad domain of skills, such as, motor, self-care, communication, social and pre-academic/academic respectively. The number of items included within each domain of the Checklist varies from as few as 5 to 20. There are 370 items in all the levels of the Checklists.

When a child achieves 80% success in a given level, he/she may be considered suitable for promotion to the next level. Each item on the Checklist are rated along a descriptive scale, viz., Independent (I), Needs Cueing (C), Needs Verbal Prompting (VP), Needs Physical Prompting (PP), Totally Dependent (TD) and Physically Incapable (PI) respectively.

The Checklists are recommended for periodic evaluation of each child on three occasions, i.e., entry level, periodic (formative) level, and final (summative) evaluation. The training procedures for each item is also being prepared in the form of a handbook. The "Handbook for the Trainers of Mentally Retarded Persons-Preprimary Level", alongwith the Checklists for Preprimary Level is already published (Narayan and Kutty, 1989). The handbooks for other levels, i.e., primary, secondary, prevocational and vocational are under preparation. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so far.

For further details, contact:

Department of Special Education National Institute For The Mentally Handicapped, Manovikasnagar, Bowenpally, Secunderabad 500011.

#### C. Functional Assessment Tools

In a recently published "Guide for Parents of Children with Mental Handicap", (1990) the research division of National Society of Equal Oppurtunities for the Handicapped, (NASEOH) has proposed Functional Assessment Checklists which have been designed for use with four levels of children with mental handicap. They are given in the table below:

Groups	Chronological Age	Mental Age
Preprimary level	3-6 yrs	Below 5 yrs
Primary level	7-10 yrs	5-7 yrs
Secondary	10-13yrs	7-9 yrs
Pre-vocational	14-16yrs	8+ yrs

At each level, the Functional Assessment Checklists cover at least five broad domains, viz., motor skills, self-care skills, communication skills, social skills and pre-academic skills respectively. The specific number of items within each domain is varying ranging from even 1 to 20 items.

The performance of each child is assessed along a descriptive scale, viz., Independent (I), Needs Cueing (C), Needs verbal Prompting (VP), Needs Physical Prompting(PP) and Totally dependent (TD) respectively.

When a child achieves 80% of the skills listed in the checklist for any level, he qualifies for promotion into the next higher level. A periodic evaluation of each child on atleast three occassions, i.e., entry level, formative level and summative level is recommended. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so far.

For further details on the checklists, contact:

د.

Research Division, National Soceity of Equal Oppurtunities for the Handicapped, (NASEOH), Postal Colony Road, Chembur, Bombay-400 001.

#### D. Curriculum Guidelines for Schools for Children with Mental Retardation

In order to facilitate special teachers to target specific behaviours for teaching children with mental handicap, the "Curriculum Guidelines" were developed as part of a project initiated under the aegis of Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Maharashtra. These guidelines address to about 100 skills from five important areas of human development, viz., motor, self-help, psycho-social, communication and cognitive respectively. A developmental pattern was maintained in the lay-out of these skills. The complexity of the items increase as the Scale progresses over ages.

The curriculum guidelines have been designed for use on the following five groups:

Groups	Chronological Age	Mental Age
Pre Nursery	0-6 yrs	0-3 yrs
Nursery	6-10 yrs	3-5 yrs
Primary	10-16 yrs	5-9 yrs
Pre-vocational	12-20 yrs	9+ yrs
Vocational	20 +  yrs	9+ yrs

Each child with mental handicap is assessed on every item in the curriculum guidelines based on information derived by means of general observation, information from parents and/or assessment of actual performance during testing. Each item is rated along six categories, viz., "Independent", "Requires Verbal Prompting", "Requires Gestural Prompting", "Requires Physical Prompting", "Unable to Perform", or "Not Applicable", respectively. These ratings are recorded on a profile chart before specific teaching objectives are formulated for each assessed child with mental handicap.

A periodic quarterly assessment is suggested once in every three months. Besides, an annual evaluation for each child with mental handicap. According to the authors, the Curriculum Guidelines have been developed provisionally and are subject to subsequent revisions in future. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so

far.

For further details on the Curriculum Guidelines, contact:

Administrative Director. Jai Vakeel School for Children in Need of Special Care, Sewri Hills, Sewri Road, Bombay-400 033.

#### **Problem Behaviour Checklist** F.

In the booklet titled "Organisation of special Schools for Mentally Retarded Children", Peshawaria (1989) has proposed a Problem Behaviour Checklist comprising of seventeen domains (including an 'others' category) alongwith sample problem behaviours listed under each of them. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify problem behaviours in children which may require behaviour modification within the school and home settings. The teachers or parents are required to rate each item on the Checklist under three descriptive statements, viz., occasionally, frequently and no problem respectively.

The various domains of problem behaviours included in the Checklist are, physical violence towards others, damages own or others property, has violent temper or temper tantrums, restless and physically overactive, inattentive or easily distractible, disobeys or obstinate, wanders or truancy from home/school, uses abusive or angry language, bosses and manipulates others, misbehaves in group settings, lies or cheats, stereotyped behaviours, self injurious behaviours, sexual behaviour problems, odd behaviours, fears and others respectively. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so far.

For further details on this Checklist refer:

Peshawaria, R. (1989). "Problem Behaviour Checklist". In J. Narayan., & D.K. Menon. "Organisation of Special Schools for Mentally Retarded Children", Secunderabad: NIMH.

#### G. Maladaptive Behaviour Checklist

The Maladaptive Behaviour Checklist consists of eighty eightitems distributed over twelve domains (including an "others" category). The various domains are, physical harm towards others, damages property, misbehaves with others, temper tantrums, self injurious behaviours, odd behaviours, antisocial behaviours, rebellious behaviours, hyperactive behaviours, fears and others respectively.

The purpose of the Checklist is to identify problem behaviours in children at home or in the school. The observation of problem behaviours in children are made on the basis of their duration or frequency of occurence in a given hour or day or week. A three point rating in terms of never (n), occasionally (o) and frequently (f) is also included in the Checklist. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so far. For further details on the Maladaptive Behaviour Checklist, contact:

Reeta Peshawaria/Shakila Naidu, Department of Clinical Psychology, NIMH, Manovikasnagar, Bowenpally, Secunderabad: 500 011.

#### H. Problem Behaviour Checklist

The Problem Behaviour Checklist is designed to identify specific problem behaviours in children with mental handicap in the school or home settings. There are eighty eight items distributed along twelve domains, such as, physical harm towards others, damages property, misbehaves with others, temper tantrums, self injurious behaviours, repetitive or stereotyped behaviours, odd behaviours, antisocial behaviours, rebellious behaviours, hyperactive behaviours, fears, and any others respectively. Each item is to be rated along a three point descriptive rating Scale, viz., never (n), Occasionally (o) and frequently (f) respectively. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so far.

For further details and description of the Problem Behaviour Checklist, contact :

Arya, S., Peshawaria, R., Naidu, S., and Venkatesan, S. (1990). "Problem Behaviour Checklist". In Peshawaria, R. "Managing Behaviour Problems in Children : A Guide for Parents". New Delhi : Vikas Publishing House Private Limited.

#### I. Behaviour Disorder Checklist (Child)

This Checklist is meant for the assessment for behaviour disorders in children. There are 162 items in this Checklist, which have been distributed along six domains, viz., disorders associated with face (mouth, nose, ears and eyes), head, personal hygiene and other habits respectively.

Each item is to be scored along a five point descriptive scale, such as, Profound (P), Severe (S), Moderate (Md), Mild (M), and/or Absent (A) respectively. A recording sheet is also appended alongwith the Checklist to be used for session wise assessments of each child. Information on the reliability, validity, field testing or standardisation of this Scale is not known or available so far.

For more details on the Checklist, contact:

Dr. H.P. Mishra, Additional Professor, Department of Clinical Psychology, NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore : 560 029.

#### SUMMARY OF EXISTING BEHAVIOUR ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN IN INDIA

#### Madras Developmental Programming System (MDPS)

Assessment Tool

Assessment of the Mentally Retarded Individuals for Grouping and Teaching

Functional Assessment Tools

Curriculum Guidelines for Schools for Children with Mental Retardation

Problem Behaviour Checklist Principal, Vijay Human Services, 6, Laxmipuram Street, Royapettah, Madras: 600 014.

Address/Reference

Department of Special Education, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Manovikasnagar, Bowenpally, Secunderabad: 500 011.

Research Division, National Society of Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped (NASEOH), Postal Colony Road, Chembur, Bombay: 400 001.

Administrative Director, Jai Vakeel School for Children in Need of Special Care, Sewri Hills, Sewri Road, Bombay: 400 033.

Peshawaria, R. (1989). "Problem Behaviour Checklist". In J. Narayan and D.K. Menon. "Organisation of Special Schools for Mentally Retarded Children". Secunderabad, NIMH.

Contd.....

Maladaptive Behaviour Checklist	Peshawaria, R., and Naidu, S. Department of Clinical Psychology, NIMH, Manovikasnagar, Bowenpally, Secunderabad: 500 011.
Problem Behaviour Checklist	Arya, S., Peshawaria, R., Naidu,S., and Venkatesan, S. (1900). "Problem Behaviour Checklist" In Peshawaria, R. "Managing Behaviour Problems in Children: A Guide for Parents". New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Private Limited.
Behaviour Disorder Checklist	Dr. H.P. Mishra, Additional Professor, Department of Clinical Psychology, NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore: 560 029.
Adaptive Behaviour Scale (Indian Revision)	Gunthey, R.K., and Upadhyaya, S. (1982). "Adaptive Behaviour in Retarded and Non retarded Children". Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology. 9. 163.

Assessment Tool

Address/Reference

Observations on the Existing Behaviour Assessment Tools for Mentally Handicapped Children in the Indian Settings and Need for Developing Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation (BASIC-MR)

The existing behavioural assessment tools in the Indian setting continue to serve a useful purpose. However, the following observations on the existing behavioural assessment scales/checklists available for use with mentally handicapped persons in our country are very important.

1. Most of these tools/checklists do not elicit a complete and comprehensive information of the current level of, both, skill behaviours as well as problem behaviours. Emphasis is laid more on the assessment of skill behaviours alone.

- 2. Some of the items included in these tools/checklists are not behaviourally worded.
- 3. Some of the Scales fail to provide objective and clear instructions on administration of each item.
- 4. Some of these scales or checklists lack a material kit to be used while making objective behavioural assessments of each child with mental handicap.
- 5. Almost, all the existing behavioural assessment tools lack quantitative measures of observed performance.
- 6. All the existing behavioural assessment tools do not have a glossary to give clear instructions on administration of each item.
- 7. All the existing assessment tools do not include record booklets for maintaining a record of the detailed performance of each child over time.
- 8. For the behaviour assessment tools mentioned earlier, information on the technical aspects, such as, reliability, validity, field testing, standardisation details, etc., are not available or known so far.

Keeping the above mentioned observations in view, an attempt has been made to develop the "Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation" (BASIC-MR) exclusively to meet the requirement of the project.

# CHAPTER IV

# Introduction To Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation (BASIC-MR))

The Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation (BASIC-MR) has been designed to elicit systematic information on the current level of behaviours in school going children with mental handicap. The Scales are suitable for mentally handicapped children between 3 to 16 (or 18) years. However, the teacher may find the Scales useful for even older severely retarded individuals. The Scales are relevant for behavioural assessment and can also be used as a curriculum guide for programme planning and training based on the individual needs of each mentally handicapped child. The Scales have been field tested on a select so uple population. Information on the technical aspects such as reliability, validity and sensitivity of the Scale are given in the next chapter.

BASIC-MR has been developed in two parts:

- a) **Part A:** The items included in Part A of the Scale helps to assess the current level of skill behaviours in the child.
- b) **Part B:** The items included in Part B of the Scale helps to assess the current level of problem behaviours in the child.

The BASIC-MR, Part A, consists of 280 items grouped under the following seven domains.

- 1. Motor
- 2. Activities of daily living (ADL)
- 3. Language
- 4. Reading-Writing

- 5. Number-Time
- 6. Domestic-Social
- 7. Prevocational-Money
- \_\_\_\_\_

There are forty items under each domain.

All items in the scale have been written in clearly observable and measurable terms in order to avoid confusion in understanding each item. Further, a glossary has been added to clarify meanings of certain difficult items in the Scale (marked with asterisk). The items included in the scale have been selected in such a way that they can be targetted for teaching children with mental handicap in the school/classroom setting. The items within a domain or sub-domain have been placed in an increasing order of difficulty in training mentally handicapped children. This means that the items within a domain or sub-domain have been arranged in such a way that more number of children with mental handicap would pass the items at the lower end than at the upper end in the scale. There are specific quantitative scoring procedures, suggestions for preparation of materials kit, record booklet, profile sheets and a report card included in the Scales (See relevant chapters). There are provisions for periodic assessment of each child for every quarter or three months, and also, to calculate cumulative skill behaviour score which can be converted into cumulative percentages and graphic profiles.

The BASIC-MR, Part B, consists of seventy five items grouped under the following ten domains.

- 1. Violent and destructive behaviours
- 2. Temper tantrums
- 3. Misbehaves with others
- 4. Self injurious behaviours
- 5. Repetitive behaviours

- 6. Odd behaviours
- 7. Hyperactive behaviours
- 8. Rebellious behaviours
- 9. Antisocial behaviours
- 10. Fears

The number of items within each domain varies.

There are specific quantitative scoring procedures, record booklet, profile sheets and a report card included in the Scales (see relevant chapters). There are provisions for periodic assessment of each child for every quarter or three months and to calculate raw score, which can be converted into cumulative percentages and graphic profiles.

# CHAPTER V

# Development of BASIC-MR, Part A

The following steps were used to develop BASIC-MR, Part A:

- 1. Formation of item pool
- 2. Selection of items for initial try-out
- 3. Preparation of BASIC-MR, Part A
- Initial Try out of selected items
- 5. Pilot study
- 6. Training workshop on behavioural assessment (including BASIC-MR, Part A)
- 7. Final try-out of BASIC-MR, Part A
- 8. Sensitivity of BASIC-MR, Part A, to behavioural changes
- 9. Reliability
- 10. Validity
- 1. Formation of Item Pool

The initial item pool of 421 items for the BASIC-MR, Part A was formed by

- a) Undertaking an exhaustive review of the available behavioural assessment scales in the West as well as in our country
- Observing class room teaching activities being carried out in special school settings.
- c) Obtaining comments from teachers and other professionals working with mentally handicapped children

NOTE: A summary list of behavioural assessment scales available for use with mentally handicapped children in our country are given in pages 12-13

#### 2. Selection of items for intial try out

After the formation of initial item pool consisting of 421 items these were further put through scrutiny and selection. Many items had to be rejected from this initial pool because they were either subjective and not behaviourally oriented, were non-functional or not found appropriate for teaching mentally retarded children in school settings.

#### Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion/exclusion criteria followed for selection or rejection of items from the initial pool into the main pool of the BASIC-MR, Part A, was as follows:

1. Exhaustive

The aim of test construction was to make the Scale exhaustive by covering as many behavioural domains as required to lead a mentally handicapped child from dependence to independence.

2. Relevance

Emphasis was placed on selection of items that are relevant to Indian culture, especially in the context of their use within the school/classroom settings for children with mental handicap.

3. Functional

Emphasis was placed on selection of items that are functional and useful to the development of the behavioural competence in children with mental handicap.

4. Behavioural terms

The items, which could be expressed in clear observable and measurable terms (behavioural terms) were only included in the Scale.

By applying the above mentioned inclusion/exclusion criteria, 117 items (27.79%) got rejected and 304 items(72.21%) got included in the Scale (Table 2). A few examples of the rejected items are given in the table-2.

Domain	Initial Pool	Rejected Items	Select Main Pool
Motor	88	40	48
ADL	76	35	41
Language	53	9	44
Reading-Writing	50	7	43
Number-Time	45	3	42
Domestic-Social	59	15	44
Pre Vocational-Money	50	8	42

# Table 2. Initial Inclusion/Exclusion of Test Items on BASIC-MR, Part A

#### a) Irrelevant Items

Examples:

"Lifts head steady off shoulders for more than five seconds when carried in arms" (Motor)

"Rotates around same place when lying prone" (Motor)

"Offers little or no resistance to being washed" (ADL)

"Drinks by holding feeding bottle" (ADL)

"Turns head towards source of sound" (Language)

There were 55 (47.00 %) irrelevant items in the rejected pool of items (Table 3)

#### b) Non Functional Items

Examples. "Aligns five small cubes horizontally and vertically" (Motor) "Builds a tower" (Motor) "Rote counts 1-100" (Number-Time) "Traces upper case alphabets" (Reading-Writing) "Draws a star pattern" (Reading-Writing)

There were 28 (23.97%) non functional items in the rejected pool of items (Table 3).

#### c) Items worded in Non-Behavioural Terms

Examples: "Has Bowel control" (ADL) "Has Bladder control (ADL) "Participates in religious or community activities" (Domestic-Social) "Finds various places in community" (Domestic-Social)

There were 34 (29.03 %) items worded in non behavioural terms among the rejected pool of items (Table 3).

Domain	Irrelevant	Non Observable/ Non Measurable	Non- Functional	Tot:
	ltems	Items	Items	
Motor	23	7	10	4
ADL	20	13	2	3
Language	3	3	3	1
Reading-Writing	1	1	5	
Number-Time	-	•	3	
Domestic-Social	8	5	2	14
Pre Vocational-Money	-	5	3	

#### Table 3. Analysis of Rejected Items from BASIC-MR, Part A

#### 3. Preparation of BASIC-MR Part A

The 304 item BASIC-MR, Part A, was initially drafted to cover behavioural assessment in seven broad domains, viz., motor, activities of daily living, language, reading-writing, number-time, domestic-social and prevocational-money respectively.

All the items were checked to see if they were worded in observable and measurable terms (behavioural terms). Wherever it was not possible to clarify a particular item in behavioural terms, a *glossary* was prepared for that item so as to clarify and give clear instructions on its administration. A *quantitative behaviour measuring system* was evolved to assign *numerical scores* for each subject's performance on every item in the Scale.

Thereafter, *raw scores* were derived for each domain as well as the whole Scale depending on their individual performances. The score ranges for each item varied from 0 (not applicable); 1 (totally dependent); 2 (physical prompting); 3 (verbal prompting); 4 (clueing) to 5 (totally independent) respectively. Thus, the maximum score possible for a child within each domain and all the seven domains are fixed (Table 4). A *materials kit* was also prepared for use during the initial try out in order to facilitate objective behavioural assessment of each child on the BASIC-MR, Part A. Further, *record booklet* for maintaining the performance of each child over time was also prepared and put into use for the initial try out. The items within a domain or sub-domain were carefully placed in an *increasing order of difficulty* in training mentally handicapped children. This means that the items within a domain or sub-domain were arranged in such a way that more number of children would pass the items at the upper end than at the lower end in the Scale.

Motor	48	240
ADL	41	205
anguage	44	220
Reading Writing	43	215
Number-Time	42	210
Domestic-Social	44	220
Prevocational-Money	42	210

Table 4. Number of Items and Maximum Scores Possible in the initial try out of BASIC-MR, Part A.

#### 4. Initial try out of selected items

The BASIC-MR, Part A, initially consisting of 304 items was put into an initial try-out on five students with mental handicap attending a special school. There were 3 males and 2 females in the age range from 6 to 18 years belonging to various levels from primary to prevocational respectively. The results of the scores attained by the five children indicated the practical feasability for using the BASIC-MR, Part A (Table 5).

	Number Of	Maximum Possible		Scores obt	ained by s	tudents	
	Items	Score	1 (S)	2 (KR)	3 (J)	4 (A)	5 (V)
Level			Severe	Secondary	Primary	Pre-vocational	Secondary
Motor	. 48	240	151	204	194	194	206
ADL	41	205	62	144	150	158	168
Language	44	220	77	158	119	103	156
Reading-							
Writing	43	<b>2</b> 15	43	65	67	56	76
Number-Time	42	210	51	63	63	68	86
Domestic-							
Social	44	220	56	80	63	102	97
Prevocational-							•
Money	42	210	42	67	67	64	67

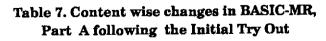
 Table 5. Results of the Initial Try Out

In order to facilitate inter-domain comparisions, easy scoring, calculation and conversion of raw scores into percentages, a final rounding up of the existing 304 items was carried out in the Scale. For this, expert opinion and suggestions were sought from professionals working in the field of mental handicap including 12 special educators/special teachers and clinical psychologists. They were requested to rate all the items in all the domains on a 3 point rating scale, i.e., if an item is found to be most relevant for teaching, to score (3): if relevant, to score (2) and if least relevant, to score (1). By pooling the expert comments certain items rated as less relevant were eliminated which lead to 40 items in each domain. (Table 6 and 7).

Domain	Initial Pool	Initial Rejection	Rejection in Final Round	Final L up of Item
n an airte an ann an an ann an ann an an an an an				
Motor	88	40	8	40
ADL	76	35	1	40
Language	53	9	4	40
Reading-Writing	50	7	3	40
Number-Time	45	3	2	40
Domestic-Social	59	15	4	40
Prevocational-Money	50	8	2	40
The delighted at the second				BRANK STREET

Table 6. Summary of Initial and Final Round up of items on BASIC-MR, Part A

Area of Change		4.004		Domains		Domestic I		
	10101	. <del>א</del> חד	<b>CHURDAR</b>	Writing	Time	Social	Moriey	
SCALES Sentence Structure						· 1		1
Change of Items	5		2		1	ī	3	12
Sequence	•		_					
Arrangement	1		3			3	7	14
GLOSSARY								
Additions	6	3	1	5	3	4	6	28
Deletions	1		1	1		1	1	5
Clarifications			1					1
RECORD BOOKLI	e <b>T</b>							
Additions			1					1
Total	18	3	8	7	•	10	17	82



A few examples of the content wise changes in BASIC-MR, Part A, following the initial try out are given below:

#### a) Sentence structure:

"Irons clothes" changed to "Irons own cotton clothes"

#### b) Change of items

"Reaches for objects held 3 inches in front" was changed to "Cleans blackboard using duster".

#### c) Sequence arrangement

"Follows postpositions in, on, under" (Item number 11 was shifted to 8).

#### 5. Pilot Study

The pilot study was conducted on a random sample of 20 children with mental handiap belonging to a special school. The sample included children with mild (N: 9), moderate (N: 6) and severe mental handicap (N: 5). There were 13 males and 7 females in the age range from 6 to 18 years belonging to various school levels from primary to prevocational respectively. The overall scores obtained for the sample of subjects in the pilot study are given in (Table 8), The pilot study helped in finalising the structure, format, procedure of administration and scoring of the BASIC-MR, Part A.

Domain	Mican	SD
Motor	163.70	16.53
ADL	139.90	32.37
Language	118.65	30.93
Reading-Writing	75.65	29.95
Number-Time	73.55	26.67
Domestic-Social	90.20	22.37
Pre Vocational-Money	68.95	23.23
Overall concentration of the second	731.10	169.59

#### Table 8. Results of the Pilot Study

#### 6. Training workshop on Behavioural Assessment (Including BASIC-MR, Part A)

In order to introduce the newly developed Scale to the teachers, a one day training workshop on "Behavioural Assessment of Children with Mental Handicap" was conducted on 41 teachers (Table 9) from three special schools for mentally retarded children in the country, including two schools from New Delhi, North India, and one in Secunderabad, South India. The training workshops were conducted by the authors separately for each centre. The student strength in Centre A was 120, in Centre B was 150, and Centre C was 150 respectively. The children were grouped into various classes/levels, such as, prenursery/primary, nursery/secondary, prevocational and severe groups respectively. The teacher student ratio was approximately 1:10 in all the three Centres. Two were voluntary organisations with financial assistance from Government and one totally funded by the Government.

	Trai	ning	Sex	Sex		
Centre	Trained	Untrained	Male	Female		
A (N:11)	5	6	2	9		
<b>B</b> (N:17)	10	7	-	17		
C (N:13)	4	9	-	13		
Total (N: 41)	19	22	2	39		

# Table 9. Distribution of Teacher CharacteristicsParticipating in the Final Try Out

The teachers were classified as trained/untrained depending on whether they had undergone a minimum of 1 academic year training course in special education/disability and rehabilitation.

The training workshops were carried out in two phases. In the **first phase**, two Centres at New Delhi; and in the **second phase**, the third Centre at Secunderabad were exposed to the use of the Scale. The topics covered during the workshop included:

- 1. Introduction and meaning of behavioural assessment
- 2. Need for behavioural assessment
- 3. Review of existing behavioural assessment tools for mentally handicapped children in India.

.

4. Administration, scoring, use of record booklets/profile charts and glossary in the BASIC-MR, Part A.

The method of didactic lectures, case demonstrations and individual case work was adopted for the conduct of the workshop/s and the introduction of the BASIC-MR, Part A, to the teachers. Though didactic lectures were delivered, the emphasis was on live case demonstration to show the procedure of using the BASIC-MR, Part A, to the participants of the workshop. Thereafter, teachers were given the reading materials pertaining to the Scale for reading, before they undertook individual casework with supervision. It was made sure that the teachers become familiar with all the aspects of administration, scoring and interpretation of the Scale, including use of glossary, record booklet, profile charts, etc. Comments and suggestions from the teacher participants of the two workshops in the North (Table 10) were taken into account to incorporate necessary changes in the Scale. The revised version of the BASIC-MR, Part A, was then tried out at the Centre in Secunderabad. Comments and suggestions were sought for from the teacher participants again in the centre from South after conducting the workshops. No suggestions were put forth this time in terms of revising the scale per se. However, it was suggested by the majority of teachers from the South centre to have a report card if possible, based upon the assessments on the BASIC-MR, to be used for communicating child's progress/ performance to the parents. A semi-structured feedback questionnaire/form as well as verbal /written comments were taken from teachers about the BASIC-MR, Part A (Table 11).

м	otor	ADL	Language	Reading- Writing	Number- Time		Prevocational Money	Tota
SCALES		<u>1996)</u> (J.523)			****		Money	
Sentence Structure	4	12	21	15	4	2	15	
hange of Items	6		~1	10	4	2	15	73
Bequence	-					1		7
Arrangement	8	1	6	15	7	2	5	44
JLOSSARY								
Additions	5	4	1	1	4	1		10
)eletions	1	ī	•	i	4	+		16 3
Clarifications	3	2	15	10	7		3	3 40
ECORD BOOKL	eT							
larifications			13	7				20

Table 10. Content wise changes in the BASIC-MR, Part A, following the training workshop

Aspects of BASIC-MR	Positive Com		Negative Comments	No Comments	Other Suggestions
UTILI <b>T</b> Y OF BASIC-MR	Useful" 37	"Useful" 4 (10 %)	NIL	NIL	7(17.7%) teachers suggested that the BASIC- MR would be more useful if the items are placed in order and classified in terms of MAs and levels for purpose of group teaching.
ADMINISTRATION	"Very Easy" 22(53.66%)	"Easy" 15(36.59%)		4(9.7%)	
ITEMS IN SCALE	Relevance to 35 (85.7 %) Items "Objec 38 (92.86 %)	ctive/Clear"			2 (4.9%) teachers wanted addition of items, such as, "names festivals", "eats in public places", etc. 1(2.4%) teacher suggested clubbing "Money" with the "Number-Time" domain, rather than "Prevocational
	Items ''Exha 34 (82.14 %)		NIL	NIL	domain. 4(9.8%) teachers suggested some changes in the sequential arrangement of <u>few items.</u>
GLOSSARY	All teachers that the G "Useful" "G "Necessary"	lood",	ed NIL	NIL	14(14.1%) teachers suggested that the Glossar should be placed directly under each item rather that as separate section to facilitate easy accessability
RECORD BOOKLET	booklet is " to use", "ne	at the record needed", "easy ecessary to kee needed to show	7 :P	3(4.9%)	1(2.4%) teachers suggeste having separate booklets fo record booklet. 2(4.9) teachers suggested more spacing between item in the record booklet.
SCORING		s(100%) report pring system good", etc.	ted NIL		NIL
REPORT CARD					12 (29.27%) of teachers suggested to have a repor card.

# Table 11. Teachers comments N-41 on BASIC-MR, Part A & B

#### 7. Final Try Out of BASIC-MR, Part A

After appropriate training inputs were given about the use of the BASIC-MR, Part A, during the Workshop, the teachers from the same three schools were asked to administer the Scale on the children in their respective classes. The overall mean baseline scores and their domain wise distribution of scores on the BASIC-MR, Part A, for 235 mentally retarded children as reported by the respective teachers were compiled (Table 12).

Motor	160.83	32.62
ADL	153.41	39.46
Language	130.96	45.06
Reading-Writing	90.58	41.04
Number-Time	77.54	42.16
Domestic-Social	106.58	35.70
Prevocational-Money	75.44	35.13

Table 12. Baseline Scores on the BASIC-MR, Part A, for subjects in the Final Try out

#### 8. Sensitivity of BASIC-MR, Part A, to Behavioural Changes in Children with Mental Handicap

A follow up repeat assessment of the same 235 children was conducted after a period of three months on the BASIC,-MR, Part A, in order to determine the sensitivity of the Scale to behavioural changes over an intervening training phase. Apart from one day's workshop on behavioural assessment a four day workshop was also conducted for these teacher/participants on the use of behavioural approach (methods) in training mentally retarded children as also to decrease problem behaviours in them. The results indicate that the Scale is indeed sensitive to behavioural changes over time even within three months at a statistically highly significant level, both overall as well as within each domain. (Table 13).

Domain (Pre-Post Scores)	Mean (N:235)	, SD	"t" value
Motor			
Pre	160.83	32.62	- 、
Post	165.08	31.12	7.99***
ADL			
Pre	153.41	39.46	
Post	158.59	37.75	7.44***
Language			
Pre	130.96	45.06	
Post	137.49	44.78	10.00***
<b>Reading-Writing</b>			
Pre	90.58	41.04	
Post	98.29	42.15	10.33***
Number-Time			
Pre	77.54	42.16	
Post	83.54	43.85	10.47***
Domestic-Social			
Pre	106.58	35,70	
Post	113.03	35.70	7.89***
Prevocational-Money			
Pre	75.44	35.13	
Post	80.65	36.88	8.60***
Overall			
Pre	795.35	242.22	
Post	836.66	243.88	12.52***

(\*\*\* p = < 0.001)

Value (choose c

### Table 13. Sensitivity of BASIC-MR, Part A, to Behavioural Changes

#### 9. Reliability

An attempt was made to establish the inter-rater reliability for the BASIC-MR, Part A, by taking a sub sample of 46 school going children with mental handicap and having them independently assessed concurrently by two raters. Rater 1 was a duly trained Research Assistant in the Project team and Rater 2, who had undergone 1 day/s training workshop on behavioural assessment and 4 day/s workshop behavioural methods for teaching, was the child's respective class teacher. The results show a high degree of positive correlation between the two independent assessments for the overall scores (r: 0.835) as well as within each domain of the Scale (Table 14).

Domain	Rater I & II	Mean (N:46)	SD	
Motor	Rater 1	153.91	20.08	<u>9948.00.00.00.00000.00.00000000000000000</u>
	Rater 2	165.20	28.72	0.829***
ADL	Rater 1	156.96	21.37	
	Rater 2	165.39	30.51	0.750***
Language	Rater 1	130.15	19.55	
	Rater 2	137.70	37.09	0.791***
Reading-	Rater 1	81.00	24.54	
Writing	Rater 2	104.2 <b>6</b>	30.88	0.723***
Number-	Rater 1	73.78	19.54	
Time	Rater 2	77.39	27.70	0.806***
Domestic-	Rater 1	85.30	16.62	
Social	Rater 2	119.80	27.72	0.582***
Pre vocational-	Rater 1	69.91	14.79	
Money	Rater 2	88.39	27.93	0.801***
Overall	Rater 1	751.02	119.94	
	Rater 2	855.96	183.22	0.835***

(\*\*\* p = < 0.001)

#### Table 14. Reliability of BASIC-MR, Part A

#### 10. Validity

The concurrent validity of the BASIC-MR, Part A, was established against social quotients of the mentally retarded children as derived on the Vineland Social Maturity Scale, Indian adaptation by Malin. For a sub sample of 88 school going children with mental handicap the VSMS was administered individually and the scores derived on this Scale was correlated against their scores on the BASIC-MR, Part A (Table 15). Construct validity of BASIC-MR, Part A was also measured for the differences between the mean scores on pre and post test levels. The scores were found

to be statistically significant ( $p = \langle 0.001 \rangle$ ) (Table 15). Besides the face validity for BASIC-MR Part A as obtained from teacher ratings was found to be high (Table 11)

Scores		SD	ייבןוי. ייבווי
Pre test			
BASIC-MR, Part A VSMS	7 <mark>96.36</mark> 51.07	224.88 19.20	0.726***
Post test			
BASIC-MR, Part A VSMS	831.27 51.07	218.90 19.20	0.804***

Table 15. Validity of BASIC-MR, Part A

# CHAPTER VI

# **List of Materials**

The BASIC-MR, Part A, requires the following materials for assessment. The teacher can prepare a kit as also suggested during the field testing by collecting the materials with the specifications given in this chapter. It is important that these materials are used according to the specifications, only for assessment purposes and not necessarily for teaching/training children with mental handicap. The sign '#' given against the items in the scale indicate use of specific materials for assessment. The list does not however include a few materials needed for assessment as it is presumed that schools would in any case have them. For example, slide, ladder, chair, table, etc.

The abbreviations given in brackets in the following list of materials rear to the specific domain-item for which the material is to be used. For example, the code M-1 against "One inch cubes" means that the said material is to be used during assessment of item 1 under the Motor (M) domain. The abbreviations listed in the brackets include Motor (M), Activities of daily living (ADL), Language (L), Reading-Writing (RW), Number-Time (NT), Domestic-social (DS) and Pre-vocational-Money (PV) respectively. Certain materials may be repeatedly used to assess different items under the same domain as mentioned in the material list or different items under different domains. For example, under Motor(M) Domain I, to assess item 17(M-17), picture book is required. This same material can be used to assess Language(L) item number 6 (L-6).

#### DOMAIN-I MOTOR (M)

DOMAIN-II ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL)

M-1	One inch cubes	ADL-2	Cup/glass
M-5	One inch beads of different col- ours	ADL-6	Banana, orange
	Two square inch container	ADL-7	Straws
M-6	One centimetre beads or pegs of different colours	ADL-8	Spoon and plate
M-9	The ball should be around 12-14	ADL-14	Towel
	inches in circumference.	ADL-15	Seen
M-11	Same as M-9		-
M-15	The glasses should be of 12-15cms.	ADL-16	Tooth brush
_	in height.	ADL-19	Tooth paste/dental cream/
	Picture book		tooth powder/neem stick
	Same as M-9	ADL-20	Mug, bucket
	Same as M-9		
	Duster/cloth/sponge	ADL-21	Same as ADL-14
	Cycle tyre, 5 stones	ADL-22	Same as ADL-15
M-29	Postal size envelopes and A-4 size paper.	ADL-23	Same as ADL-14
M-31	Marbles.	ADL-24	Same as ADL-20
	Perforated sheets of about 10 cms. length	ADL-25	Same as ADI-15
	The basket should be 9-10 inches	ADL-34	String
	in height and 9-10 inches in cir-	ADL-35	-
	cumference. Ball 12-14 inches in circumference.	ADT-39	Powder
M-34	10-12 cms. size scissors.	ADL-36	Hair Oil
	Tenni koit ring	ADL-37	Medium sized nailcutter
	Medium sized needle and ordinary		
	machine thread.	ADL-38	Wrist watch
M-38	Match box with match sticks	ADL-39	Comb
M-39	Bicycle	ADL-40	Cloth/cotton/pads, shaving set
M-40	Skinning rone		story totton paus, shating set

M-40 Skipping rope.

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#### DOMAIN-III LANGUAGE (L)

L-6 Same as M-17

- L-17 Sight words written in capital letters on 12 1/2 x 8 1/2cm. flash cards
- L-18 Story pictures cut and pasted on 17 1/2 x 12 1/2cm. flash cards
- L-19 Pictures of traffic signals pasted on 12 1/2 x 8 1/2cm. flash cards
- L-29 Action pictures pasted on 121/2x 81/2cm. flash cards
- L-32 Pictures of animals, vehicles, vegetables and fruits pasted on 12 1/2 x 8 1/2 cm. flash cards.
- L-33 Same as L-32
- L-34 Same as L-32
- L-35 Same as L-32

#### DOMAIN-IV READING-WRITING (RW)

- RW-2 Same as M-17
- RW-3 Same as M-6
- RW-6 Same cards can be used as L-32to35
- RW-7 3 letter words in small letters can be written on 12 1/2 x 8 1/ 2cm.flash cards (two sets)
- RW-8 Same as M-6
- RW-9 Same as M-6
- RW-10 4 letter words in small letters can be written on 12 1/2 x 8 1/ 2 cm. flash cards
- RW-12 Two word phrases can be written on 12 1/2 x 8 1/2cm. flash cards
- RW-15 Short sentences consisting of 6-8 words can be written on 12 1/2 x 8 1/2cm flash cards
- RW-16 Words in capital letters can be be written on 12 1/2x8 1/2cm flash cards
- RW-17 Paragraphs consisting of 30-40 words can be written on 17 1/2x 12 1/2cm flash cards
- RW-18 Cuttings of headlines from newspaper or magazines
- RW-19 Paragraphs should be handwritten in cursive characters, consisting of 30-40 words
- RW-20 Cuttings of short news items from newspaper or magazines
- RW-23 2-3 inches in diameter circular object
- RW-37 Post cards
- RW-38 Specimen application forms of bus pass, railway pass, etc.

#### DOMAIN-V NUMBER-TIME (NT)

NT-2	Same as	M-1
------	---------	-----

- NT-3 Same as M-6
- NT-5 Numbers 1-10 written on 12 1/2 x 8 1/2 cm flash cards
- NT-8 Same as NT-5
- NT-9 Same as M-15
- NT-17 Math symbols +, -,  $\pm$ , x, = written on 12 1/2 x 8 1/2 cm flash cards.
- NT-18 Measuring cups of 1/4th, 1/2, 1 and 3/4 litres.
- NT-19 Weighing scale, weights of 50gms and 100gms.
- NT-20 Calculator
- NT-22 Number clock
- NT-27 Same as NT-22
- NT-30 Same as NT-22
- NT-34 Same as NT-22
- NT-37 Calender
- NT-38 Same as NT-22
- NT-40 Same as NT-22

#### DOMAIN-VI DOMESTIC-SOCIAL (DS)

- DS-3 Cloth/sponge
- DS-4 Same as ADL-20
- DS-6 Broom
- DS-7 Same DS-3
- DS-8 Plates, snacks, etc.
- DS-9 Ash/vim/soap
- DS-10 Washing powder, soap
- DS-11 Knife
- DS-12 Match box/Lighter
- DS-13 Tea/coffee powder, sugar milk
- DS-14 Flour, water, plate
- DS-16 Buttons, needle and thread
- DS-36 Snake and ladder, ludo, Chinese checker

#### DOMAIN-VII PRE-VOCATIONAL (PV)

- PV-2 Crayons/water colours
- PV-3 Pencil sharpner
- PV-4 Gum and Scrap book
- PV-5 Same as M-34
- PV-7 Stappler, stappler pins
- PV-8 Punching machine
- PV-11 Nuts, envelopes, etc.
- PV-12 Calender, Nail and Hammer
- PV-13 Screw Driver
- PV-15 Flowers, needle and thread
- PV-16 Cotton, bandage/cloth, antisceptic
- PV-17 Same as M-37
- PV-18 Saplings
- PV-20 Gift wrapping paper, cellotape/ stappler
- PV-24 Coins and currency notes of various denomintions
- PV-25 Same as PV-24
- PV-26 Same as PV-24
- PV-27 Same as PV-24
- PV-28 Same as PV-24
- PV-29 Same as PV-24
- PV-39 Specimen of deposit form
- PV-40 Specimen of withdrawl form

# CHAPTER VII

# Administration and Scoring of BASIC-MR (Part-A)

There are specific guidelines which the teachers/users need to follow while administering and scoring BASIC-MR (Part-A) which are discussed in this chapter.

The BASIC-MR, Part A, is to be *administered individually* on each child with mental handicap. The teacher/user should go through the entire scale and *familiarise* with the meaning of each item before beginning to administer the scale.

#### Administration of BASIC-MR (Part-A)

The following points need to be followed while administering the Scale :

- 1. Read each item within every domain in the Scale and assess whether the given child with mental handicap can or cannot perform it.
- 2. As far as possible, use direct observation techniques rather than interview techniques to determine actual performance of the child, i.e., how well the child can or cannot perform the said item.
- 3. It is not essential that the teacher should complete the behavioural assessment of the child using the Scale within a single session. Depending on the extent of the child's co-operation ecause some children with mental handicap require to be assessed over two or more sessions to note if they can or cannot perform certain items on the scale. In rare cases, where information cannot be gathered through direct observation, information from parents/caretakers may be supplemented. Assessment should be conducted over a period of time till the teacher is convinced and certain that it is the best performance of the child on a particular item.
- 4. The teacher need not administer all the 40 items within a given domain for each and every child being assessed on the BASIC-MR. The test administration within any domain can be stopped after five consecutive failures by a child in that domain. The rest of the items need not be administered, and they should be scored '0'. In such cases, maxmium scores possible for the child in each of the domains continue to be 200.
- 5. The items within each domain of the BASIC-MR, part A, have been classified according to the social/mental ages i.e. 0-5years, 5-7years, 7-9 years and 9+ respectively. The age levels to which a particular item belongs to, are coded accordingly in the Scale. The teacher may administer only those items, which belong to the known social/mental age range of a given child with mental handi-

cap. For example, if a child is in the 0-5year level, the teacher may administer only those items which are listed under this age range in the Scale. However, if a child passes all the items in this age range, the teacher may proceed to assess and/or teach the items in the next age range. This information is useful to guide teachers/users roughly as to, on which item to begin assessing the child. However, if the teacher/user has the time it is ideal to assess the child on the whole scale.

- 6. Use a record booklet as you administer the scale for each child. Enter the performance of the child and the score obtained in the record booklet for all the four occassions that you assess and evaluate the child during the year.
- 7. The teacher/user must refer to the glossary where ever the item in the scale is marked with an asterisk (\*). This will help clarify issues related to the administration of certain items. As the teacher/user gains experience in the use of the items the need for referring to the glossary will decrease.
- 8. The teacher/user should prepare the materials as described in chapter 6 and keep it ready before starting the assessment of the child.
- 9. Use the report card (*Appendix 3*) to communicate the performance/progress to the parents or significant others of each child. Enter the information/scores obtained in the appropriate columns of the report card after each assessment/ evaluation.

#### Scoring of BASIC-MR (Part-A)

Each child with mental handicap may show different levels of performance on every item on the BASIC-MR, Part A. The six possible levels of performance under which each item can be scored are as follows: Use the record booklet to enter the scores obtained by the child on each item.

### Level One: Independent (Score 5)

If the child performs the listed behaviour without any kind of physical or verbal help, it is marked as independent and given a score of 5. For example, on verbal instruction given by the teacher "Undress", the child undresses himself without any help.

#### Level Two: Clueing (Score 4)

If the child performs the listed behaviour only with some kind of verbal hints (example, "open", "close", "pull", "push", etc.) or gestural clues (example, pointing

with fingers, shaking forefinger to hint "no" or having to show him how to do and then only he does, etc.), it is marked as "clueing" and given a score of 4. To continue the previous example, even after the teacher's verbal instruction to "undress" if the child is unable to perform, and requires additional verbal clues such as "pull...open...bend etc.", in order to perform the activity, then the child's performance is at the level of clueing.

# Level Three : Verbal Prompting (Score 3)

If the child performs the listed behaviour only with some kind of accompanying verbal statements (example, "open the zipper", "bend your body", "raise the right leg and remove the pant", etc.) it is marked as verbal prompting and given a score of 3.

## Level Four: Physical Prompting (Score 2)

If the child performs the listed behaviour only with any kind of accompanying physical or manual help (example, requires physical help in unzipping pants, removing pants from legs, etc.) it is marked as physical prompting and given a score of 2.

# Level Five : Totally dependent (Score 1)

If the child does not perform the listed behaviour currently, although he can be trained to do so (example, others have to remove his pants and the child makes no attempt to do it on his own), it is marked as totally dependent and given a score of 1.

### Level Six: Not applicable (Score 0)

Some children may not be able to perform a listed behaviour at all, owing to sensory or physical handicaps. For example a visually impaired child will not be able to "read words/sentences" (RW-10, 15). Similary the item "runs for minimum ten steps" (M-12) may not be applicable to a CP child with grossly affected lower limbs. Occassionally, an item may not be applicable owing to age, sex or psychosocial background of the child. For example, the item "plaits hair" (ADL-39) will not be applicable for a female child with short cut hair; or the item "maintains menstrual hygiene/shaves" (ADL-40) will not be applicable for a person who has not started shaving or attained menarche; the item "tells date of birth" (NT-35) will not be applicable for an orphan child, respectively. Wherever an item is marked "not applicable", it gets a score of 0.

#### Instructions

- 1. On each item of the Scale, a child with mental handicap may get any score ranging from 0 to 5 depending upon his level of performance for that particular item. Enter the appropriate score obtained by the child for each item in the record booklet.
- 2. The maximum possible score for a child within each domain of 40 items is 200.
- 3. The maximum possible score for a child in all the seven domains of the Scale is 1400.
- 4. Add the individual scores of the child on each item within a domain and express it as "Raw Score" for that domain. Convert it into percentage for each domain by dividing the raw score (RS) obtained in each domain with 200 and multiply by 100.
- 5. Calculate the total "Raw Scores" for all the seven domains and express it as BASIC-MR, Part A Score. A higher Score indicates better skill behaviours in the child.
- 6. Convert the total 'Raw score' into cumulative percentages by dividing the total 'Raw score' (RS) with the maximum possible score i.e. 1400 and multiply by 100.
- 7. Administer the Scale according to the above procedure on four occasions.
  - a) The first or initial assessment of the child is done before starting the teaching or training programme. This is called as *Baseline Assessment*
  - b) Repeat the next three assessments at the end of every three months i.e., one quarter.
- 8. Enter the Raw Scores, Total Raw Scores, Percentages and Cumulative percentages attainted by the child at the end of each quarter in the appropriate columns. and plot the graph under "graphic profile".
  - \* Indicates item has a Glossary.
  - # Indicates materials to be used.
  - \*# Indicates item has, both, glossary and materials to be used.

#### Discrepencies in Scores

In the actual use of BASIC-MR, part A, some children may rarely get higher scores on difficult items and lower scores on easier items in the Scale. This tendency in the distribution of scores is called as *intra domain scatter or intru domain dispersion*.

Whenever intra domain dispersion is observed in the performance of a particular child on the BASIC-MR, part A, check on the following sources of scatter:

- 1. Has the scatter occured because the child was taught the difficult item/s in place of item/s at easier levels?
- 2. Has the scatter occurred due to some assessment error in using the BASIC-MR, part A? There may be errors in observation or scoring.
- 3. Has the scatter occurred due to any associated handicaps in the child (such as, cerebral palsy, hearing impairment, visual impairment, etc.), which might have prevented the child from passing test items which are loaded in these skills. For example, a visually impaired child may be unable to pass the item on "threads a needle", but pass an item which is of higher difficulty level.

# CHAPTER VIII

# Development of BASIC-MR, Part B

The following steps were used to develop BASIC-MR, Part B:

- 1. Formation of item pool
- 2. Selection of items for initial try-out
- Survey of problem behaviours in special school settings
- 4. Preparation of BASIC-MR, Part B
- 5. Pilot study
- 6. Training workshop on behavioural assessment (including BASIC-MR, Part B)
- 7. Final try-out of BASIC-MR, Part B
- 8. Sensitivity of BASIC-MR, Part B, to behavioural changes
- 9. Reliability
- 10. Validity
- 1. Formation of Item Pool

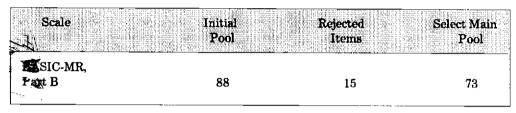
The initial item pool for the BASIC-MR, Part B was formed by

- a) Undertaking an exhaustive review of the available behavioural assessment scales in the West as well as in our country including assessment of problem behaviours.
- b) Observing class room problem behaviours in special schools
- c) Obtaining comments from teachers and other professionals working with mentally handicapped children

**Note :** A summary list of behavioural assessment scales available for use with mentally handicapped children in our country are given in pages 12-13.

### 2. Selection of Items for Initial Try Out

After the formation of item pool, 88 items were generated for further scrutiny and selection. Many items had to be rejected from this initial pool because they were either subjective, not behaviourally oriented, or not applicable to special school settings. Items were selected in the Scale, which were relevant to school/classroom settings, and expressed in observable and measurable terms (behavioural terms). By applying these inclusion/exclusion criteria, 15 items (16.9%) got rejected and 73 items (83.1%) got included in the Scale (Table 16). Besides, the 11 domains in the BASIC-MR, Part B, during initial try out were increased to 12 domains. A few examples of the rejected items are "threatens physical violence", "behaves mischieviously, etc.



#### Table 16. Initial Inclusion/Exclusion of Items on BASIC-MR, Part B

### 3. Survey of Problem Behaviours in Special School Settings

The 78 item BASIC-MR, Part B, was initially drafted to cover behavioural assessment of problem behaviours in mentally retarded children in 12 domains, viz., physical harm towards others, damages property, temper tantrums, misbehaves with others, self injurious behaviour, repetitive behaviour, odd behaviour, restless and physically overactive, inattentive, rebellious behaviour, antisocial behaviour and fears. Under each of these domains items/problem behaviours were listed in behavioural terms, including an "others" category.

This Scale was used in a survey of 288 institutions working for the mentally handicapped in the country in order to elicit teachers perceptions of problem behaviours in classroom/special school settings. The Scale was mailed to all these institutions, out of which 530 teachers responded by giving their perceptions of problem behaviours in children within their classroom/school settings (Peshawaria, Venkatesan, Mohanpatra and Menon, 1990).

### 4. Preparation of BASIC-MR, Part B

Based on the results of the survey conducted on teachers in the various special schools across the country, the 73 item Scale was revised into a 75 item Scale. The domains, "physical harm towards others" and "damages property" were combined as "violent

and destructive behaviour", while the domains "restless and physically overactive" and "inattentive" were combined as "hyperactivity". Also, the "others" category was only kept at the end of the Scale since no additional problem behaviours were reported by the teachers during the survey.

Thus, the final 75 item BASIC-MR, Part B, covered 10 domains, viz., violent and destructive behaviours, temper tantrums, misbehaves with others, self injurious behaviour, repetitive behaviour, odd behaviour, hyperactivity, rebellious behaviour, antisocial behaviour and fears, along with an "others" category (Table 17).

All the items were written in observable and measurable terms (behavioural terms). A quantitative behaviour measuring system was evolved to assign numerical scores for each subject's problem behaviour. The raw scores for a given item on the BASIC-MR, Part B, ranges from 0 (never); 1 (occasionally); and 2 (frequently). Thus, the maximum score possible for a child on the whole Scale is 150. The raw scores can be converted into cumulative percentages. Further, profile sheet, record booklet for maintaining record of problem behaviours in each child over time was also prepared and included in the BASIC-MR, Part B.

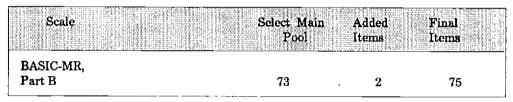


Table 17. Final Version of Items on BASIC-MR, Part B

#### 5. Pilot Study

The pilot study was conducted on a sample of 20 children with mental handiap belonging to a special school. The sample included children with mild (N: 9), moderate (N: 6) and severe mental handicap (N: 5). There were 13 males and 7 females in the age range from 6 to 18 years belonging to various school levels from primary to prevocational respectively. The overall scores obtained for the sample of subjects in the pilot study is given in (Table 18). This helped in finalising the structure, format, procedure of administration and scoring of the BASIC-MR, Part B.

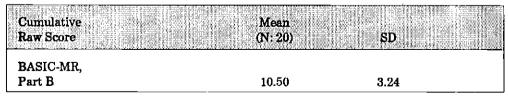


Table 18. Results of the Pilot Study

# 6. Training Workshop on Behavioural Assessment (Inculding BASIC-MR, Part B)

In order to introduce the BASIC-MR, Part B, to the teachers, a one day training workshop on "Behavioural Assessment of Children with Mental Handicap" was conducted on 41 teachers from the same special schools as listed under Step VI of the development of BASIC-MR, Part A (*See Chapter V*). The training workshop also covered details on administration, scoring, use of record booklets/profile sheets for the BASIC-MR, Part B. Emphasis was on live case demonstration to show the procedure of using the Scale to the participants. A semi-structured feedback questionnaire/from as well as verbal/written comments were taken from teachers about the BASIC-MR, including both Part A and B. (See Table 11 in Chapter V)

### 7. Final Try Out of BASIC-MR, Part B

After appropriate training inputs were given on the use of the BASIC-MR, Part B, during the Workshop, the teachers from the same three schools were asked to administer the Scale on the children in their respective classes. The overall mean baseline scores on the BASIC-MR, Part B, for 235 children as reported by their respective teachers were compiled (Table 19).

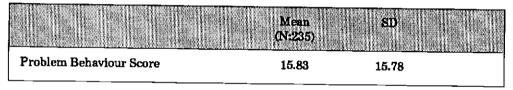


Table 19. Baseline Scores on the BASIC-MR, Part B, for subjects in the Final Try out

#### 8. Sensitivity of BASIC-MR, Part B, to Behavioural Changes in Children with Mental Handicap

A follow-up repeat assessment of the children was conducted after a period of three months on the BASIC,-MR, Part B, in order to determine the sensitivity of the Scale to behavioural changes over an intervening behaviour management programme. Apart from one day's workshop on behavioural assessment a four day workshop was also conducted for these teacher/participants on the use of behavioural approach (methods) in training mentally retarded children as also to decrease problem behaviours in them. The results indicate that the Scale is indeed sensitive to behavioural changes over time even within three months at a statistically highly significant level. (Table 20).

	Mean (N:235)	SD.	"t" value
Problem Behaviour Score			
Pre Post	15.83	15.78	
Post	13.21	15.2 <u>2</u>	7.50***

(\*\*\* p = < 0.001)

#### Table 20. Sensitivity of BASIC-MR, Part B, to Behavioural Changes

#### 9. Reliability

A test retest reliability exercise was conducted on a sample of 127 teachers. The eight week test retest reliability coefficient for the BASIC-MR, Part B, was found to be 0.68 (Peshawaria, Venkatesan, Mohapatra, and Menon, 1990).

#### 10. Validity

The construct validity of the BASIC-MR, Part B, was established by measuring the significant difference between the mean scores at pre and post test levels. This change was found to be statistically significant (p = < 0.001) (Table 20). Besides, face validity for TASIC-MR, Part B, as obtained from teacher ratings was found to be high (Table 11).

# CHAPTER IX

# Administration and Scoring of BASIC-MR (Part-B)

There are specific guidelines which the teachers/users need to follow while administering and scoring BASIC-MR (Part-B) which are discussed in this chapter. The BASIC-MR Part-B is to be administered individually on each child with mental handicap. The teacher/user should go through the entire scale and familiarise with the meaning of each item before beginning to administer the scale.

#### Administration of BASIC-MR (Part-B)

The following points need to be followed while administering the scale:

- 1. Administer the BASIC-MR, Part B, alongwith the Part A on each child with mental handicap in the school/classroom setting. Do not presume that whether a particular child has or does not have behaviour problems.
- 2. Read each item within every domain in the scale and assess whether the given child with mental handicap has or does not have, the stated problem behaviour.
- 3. As far as possible, use direct observation techniques rather than interview techniques to determine if the child has or does not have the stated problem behaviour.
- 4. It is not essential that the teacher should complete the behavioural assessment of the child using Part B, within a single session. Depending on the nature of problem behaviours observed or reported, children may have to be assessed over few sessions of observation. In rare cases, where direct observation of some problem behaviours is not possible, information can be elicited and supplemented from parents/caretakers.
- 5. Some of the items in the scale describe behaviours which cannot be considered as problematic for very young children (for example, fears). The question of whether a given behaviour is problematic or not depends on the way that particular behaviour is viewed by the teacher as interfering in the teaching/ learning process. Nevertheless, record a persons behaviour as accurately as possible while completing the Scale.
- 6. Use a record booklet (See Chapter 13) as you administer the scale for each child. Enter the performance of the child and the score obtained as you administer the scale for all four occassions that you assess and evaluate the child during the year.

	Mean (N:235)	SD	"'t" value
Problem Behaviour Score			
Pre	15.83	15.78	
Post	13.21	15.22	7.50***

(\*\*\* p = < 0.001)

## Table 20. Sensitivity of BASIC-MR, Part B, to Behavioural Changes

#### 9. Reliability

A test retest reliability exercise was conducted on a sample of 127 teachers. The eight week test retest reliability coefficient for the BASIC-MR, Part B, was found to be 0.68 (Peshawaria, Venkatesan, Mohapatra, and Menon, 1990).

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The construct validity of the BASIC-MR, Part B, was established by measuring the significant difference between the mean scores at pre and post test levels. This change was found to be statistically significant (p = < 0.001) (Table 20). Besides, face validity for LASIC-MR, Part B, as obtained from teacher ratings was found to be high (Table 11).

# CHAPTER IX

# Administration and Scoring of BASIC-MR (Part-B)

There are specific guidelines which the teachers/users need to follow while administering and scoring BASIC-MR (Part-B) which are discussed in this chapter. The BASIC-MR Part-B is to be administered individually on each child with mental handicap. The teacher/user should go through the entire scale and familiarise with the meaning of each item before beginning to administer the scale.

# Administration of BASIC-MR (Part-B)

The following points need to be followed while administering the scale:

- 1. Administer the BASIC-MR, Part B, alongwith the Part A on each child with mental handicap in the school/classroom setting. Do not presume that whether a particular child has or does not have behaviour problems.
- 2. Read each item within every domain in the scale and assess whether the given child with mental handicap has or does not have, the stated problem behaviour.
- 3. As tar as possible, use direct observation techniques rather than interview techniques to determine if the child has or does not have the stated problem behaviour.
- 4. It is not essential that the teacher should complete the behavioural assessment of the child using Part B, within a single session. Depending on the nature of problem behaviours observed or reported, children may have to be assessed over few sessions of observation. In rare cases, where direct observation of some problem behaviours is not possible, information can be elicited and supplemented from parents/caretakers.
- 5. Some of the items in the scale describe behaviours which cannot be considered as problematic for very young children (for example, fears). The question of whether a given behaviour is problematic or not depends on the way that particular behaviour is viewed by the teacher as interfering in the teaching/ learning process. Nevertheless, record a persons behaviour as accurately as possible while completing the Scale.
- 6. Use a record booklet (See Chapter 13) as you administer the scale for each child. Enter the performance of the child and the score obtained as you administer the scale for all four occassions that you assess and evaluate the child during the year.

### Scoring of BASIC-MR (Part-B)

The following is the criteria of scoring which need to be used for BASIC-MR (Part-B):

- 1. For any given child with mental handicap, check each item of the scale and rate them along a three point rating scale, viz. never (n), occassionally (o) or frequently (f) respectively given in the record booklet against each item on the scale.
  - a. If the stated problem behaviour presently does not occur in the child, mark "never"(n) and give a score of zero.
  - b. If the stated problem behaviour presently occurs once in a while or now and then, it is marked "Occasionally" and given a score of one.
  - c. the stated problem behaviour presently occurs quite often or, habitually, n is marked "frequently" and given a score of two.

Thus, for each item on the BASIC-MR, Part B, a child with mental handicap mage get any score ranging from zero to two depending on the severity frequency of that problem behaviour. Enter the appropriate score obtained by the child for each item in the record booklet.

- 2. The maximum possible score for a child on Part B, is 150.
- 3. Add the individual scores of the child on each item within a domain and express it a 'Raw score'(RS) for that domain. Convert it into percentage for each domain by dividing the obtained raw score (RS) with maximum score for that particular domain and multiple by 100.
- 4. Calculate the total 'Raw score' for all the ten domains and express it as Total 'Raw score'(RS) for BASIC-MR (Part-B). A lower score indicates fewer behaviour problems.
- 5. Convert the total Raw score (RS) into cumulative percentages by dividing the total Raw score (RS) with the maximum possible score i.e. 150 and multiply by 100.
- 6. Plot the cumulative percentages on the graphic profile.
- 7. Administer the BASIC-MR, Part B, according to the above procedure on four occasions each time alongwith Part A.

- a) The first or initial assessment of the child is done before starting the teaching or training programme. This is called as baseline assessment.
- b) Repeat the next three assessments at the end of every three months i.e. one quarter.
- 8. Enter the Raw Scores, percentages, total Raw scores and cumulative percentages attained by the child at the end of each quarter in the appropriate columns and plot the graph under "graphic profile". (Appendix 2)
- 9. Use the report card (*Appendix 3*) to communicate the performance/progress to the parents or significant others of each child. Enter the information/scores obtained in the appropriate columns of the report card after each assessment/ evaluation.

# CHAPTER X

# Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation (BASIC-MR) Part A

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-I MOTOR (M)
0 - 5	1.	Retains two one inch cubes in one hand for 30 seconds #
	2.	Claps hands
	3.	Crawls a distance of 5 feet or more
	4.	When made to stand, stands without support for a minimum of two minutes
	5.	Puts small objects into a container* #
	6.	Uses thumb and index finger to pick up objects* #
	7.	From sitting position is able to stand
	8.	From standing position, bends knees to squatting position
	9.	Throws ball in any direction #
	10.	Walks for minimum 5-10 steps
	11.	Kicks ball in any direction #
	12.	Runs for minimum ten steps
	13.	Climbs up chair*
	14,	Climbs upstairs using alternate feet
	15.	Pours liquid from one glass to another without spilling* #
	16.	Climbs down the stairs using alternate feet
	17.	Turns pages singly from a book #
	18.	Jumps off the ground with both feet
	19.	Opens the door*
	20.	Does simple physical exercises*

(\* Glossary ; # Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-I MOTOR (M)
0 - 5	21,	Throws ball atleast five metres away before first bounce #
	22.	Catches ball* #
5 - 7	23.	Swings for at least 2-3 minutes*
	24.	Wipes blackboard clean using duster #
	25.	Pushes a cycle tyre (male)/ plays 5 stones(female)* #
	26.	Climbs at least eight to ten steps of a slide or ladder
	27.	Stands on one foot for minimum 30 seconds
	28.	Jumps from a height of 2 feet
	29.	Folds paper and inserts into an envelope* #
	30.	Walks on straight line for atleast 5-10 steps
	31.	Plays marbles(male)/hopscotch(female)* #
	32.	Tears off a perforated sheet #
	33.	Throws ball into a basket* #
	34.	Cuts along a straight line using scissors* #
	35.	Hops on one foot for minimum 30 seconds
7 - 9	36.	Plays ring games* #
	37.	Threads a medium sized needle* #
	38.	Strikes and lights a match stick within two attempts $\#$
9 +	<b>39</b> .	Rides a bicycle* #
	40.	Skips* #

(\* Glossary ; # Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

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Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-II ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL)
		Eating
0-5	1.	Swallows liquid or semi-solid foods
	2.	Drinks from cup or glass #
	3.	Discriminates eatables from non-eatables
	4.	Chews solid foods
	5.	Picks up food with fingers and puts in mouth*
5 - 7	6.	Peels banana/orange skin #
	7.	Sucks water/liquid through a straw #
	8.	Mixes rice, dal and eats with hands/spoon* #
<u></u>		Toiletting
0 - 5	9.	Indicates need to go to toilet*
	10.	Reaches the toilet
5 - 7	11.	Removes underware/pant before sitting on toilet seat
	12.	Washes self after use of the toilet*
	13.	Flushes toilet after use*
		Brushing
0 - 5	14.	Wipes hands with towel/cloth #
	15.	Washes hands with soap and water #
5 - 7	16.	Brushes teeth* #
	17.	Spits paste
	18.	Cleans the tongue*
	19.	Applies paste on the tooth brush* #

## (\* Glossary ; # Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-II ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL)
		Bathing
0 - 5	20.	Pours water on self for bathing #
	21.	Wipes face with towel/cloth #
5 - 7	22.	Washes face with soap and water #
	23.	Uses towel for drying body #
	24.	Removes soap from body with water #
	25.	Applies soap on body #
		Dressing
0-5	26.	Takes off clothes when unbuttoned
	27.	Puts on underpants or elastic knickers
	28.	Unbuttons clothing
	<b>29</b> .	Puts on shirt/frock (need not button)
5 - 7	30.	Puts slippers on correct feet
	31.	Buttons own clothing
	32.	Puts on pullover shirt/skirt and blouse*
	33.	Laces shoes or buckles sandles*
7 - 9	34.	Ties knots* #
		Grooming
5 - 7	35.	Applies powder on face/body #
7 - 9	36.	Oils Hair* #
	37.	Cuts nails with nailcutter/scissors #
	38.	Puts on wrist watch #
9 +	<b>39</b> .	Plaits hair (female)/Combs hair with parting (males) #
		Looks after menstural hygiene(Female)/Shaves (male)* #

#### (\* Glossary ; # Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-III LANGUAGE (L)
		Receptive
0 - 5	1.	Locates items/persons on command by looking at them*
	2.	Responds to verbal or gestural commands*
	3.	Follows simple commands that call for action*
	4.	Points to five body parts
	5.	Points to familiar objects*
	6.	Points to pictures in a book*#
5 - 7	7.	Follows question forms, whose?*
	8.	Follows post positions like in, on and under*
	9.	Carries out two sequential verbal or gestural commands*
	10.	Follows question forms, which ?*
	11,	Follows questions forms, why?*
	12.	Follows adjectives like big-small, up-down*
7 - 9	13.	Follows the concept of whole-part*
	14.	Follows three step directions*
	15.	Identifies first, middle and last in a group
9+	16.	Follows left, right
	17.	Follows sight words*#
	18.	Arranges pictures after listening to a story*#
	1 <b>9</b> .	Follows traffic signs/signals*#
	20.	Follows voting rights*

#### (\* Glossary; # Material; \* # Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-III LANGUAGE (L)
		Expressive
0 - 5	21.	Imitates five vowel sounds
	22.	Uses yes/no by nodding of head*
	23,	Indicates basic needs by pointing or gesturing*
	24.	Speaks five single words meaningfully
	25.	When asked tells own name
	26.	Imitates sounds of animals and inanimate objects*
	27.	Uses two word phrases*
	28.	Tells use of five familiar objects*
	29.	Describes actions of people using words*#
	30.	Uses words to indicate commands*
	31.	Identifies sex*
5 - 7	32.	Names five common vehicles #
	<b>3</b> 3.	Names five common animals #
	34.	Names five common vegetables #
	35.	Names five common fruits #
	36.	Recites rhymes of atleast 3-4 lines
	37.	Uses adjectives like long-short, rough-smooth and clean-dirty
7 - 9	38.	Uses complex sentences*
	39.	Narrates simple jokes*
9 +	40.	Carries on simple conversation*

## (\* Glossary ; # Material; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-IV READING-WRITING (RW)
		Reading
0 - 5	1.	Matches five similar objects*
	2.	Matches five common objects to pictures in a book #
	3.	Matches five colours #
	4.	Recognizes his/her name*
	5.	Reads his/her own name*
	6.	Sorts five similar pictures into same category*#
	7.	Matches five three letter words*#
5 - 7	8.	Identifies five colours #
	9.	Names five colours #
	10.	Reads five printed words* #
7 - 9	1 <b>1</b> .	Reads names of parents*
	12.	Reads two word phrases* #
	13.	Reads own address*
	14.	Reads names of family members/friends*
	15	Reads short sentences* #
	16.	Reads sign boards* #
9 +	17.	Reads small paragraphs* #
	18.	Reads large print from magazines, newspapers, etc.* #
	19.	Reads medium sized handwritten paragraphs* #
	20.	Reads short news item from newspapers #

#### (\* Glossary; # Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-IV READING-WRITING (RW)
		Writing
0 - 5	21.	Scribbles with chalk or pencil on a slate, floor or paper
	22.	Traces along a three inch straight line
	23.	Traces along a circular object #
	24.	Traces alphabets of own name
	25.	Copies alphabets of own name
	26.	Copies a straight line
	27.	Copies a circle
	28.	Draws a line connecting three dots*
	29.	Writes own name*
5 - 7	30.	Copies a square
	31.	Copies a triangle
	32.	Copies own address
	33.	Writes own address
7 - 9	34.	Copies five printed sentences*
	35.	Writes 5-6 words on dictation*
	36.	Writes five sentences on dictation*
9 +	37.	Writes a letter* #
	38.	Fills in an application* #
	39.	Writes a composition of minimum 40 words on simple topics*
	40.	Writes a leave letter*

## (\* Glossary ; # Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-V NUMBER-TIME (NT)
		Number
0 - 5	1.	Rote counts 1-5.
ſ	2.	Separates one object from a group upon request*#
	3.	Discriminates between less and more* #
	4.	Matches identical number of concrete objects*
5 - 7	5.	Recognizes written numbers from 1-10 #
	6.	Writes numbers sequentially from 1-10
	7.	Picks up specified number of objects upto five*
	8.	Arranges number symbols sequentially from 1-5 in an order #
	9.	Follows directions to fill upto half glass* #
	10.	Adds single digit numbers within 10
	11.	Substracts single digit numbers within 10
	12.	Writes numerals upto 100 on random dictation
7 - 9	13.	Does two digit addition without carry over
	14.	Does two digit substraction without borrowing
	15.	Does two digit addition with carryover
	16.	Does two digit substraction with borrowing
9+	17.	Names math symbols* #
	18.	Measures liquid using measuring cups* #
	19.	Weighs objects using weighing scale* #
	20.	Uses calculator for basic arithmetic operations*#

### (\* Glossary ;# Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-V NUMBER-TIME (NT)
		Time
0 - 5	21.	Associates time/events to routine school activities*
	22.	Associates watch/clock with time* #
	23.	Follows 'now', 'later', 'hurry', 'wait'*
	24.	Tells correctly if it is day or night*
	25.	Tells correctly if it is morning or evening*
	26.	Follows yesterday, today and tomorrow*
5 - 7	27.	Tells hour and minute hands on the clock #
	28.	Names and identifies days of the week
	29.	Counts by five's*
7 - 9	30.	Tells time by hour* #
	31.	Tells own age in years
	32.	Names and identifies months of the year
	<b>33</b> .	Associates time with work routine*
	34.	Tells time by quarter hour #
	35.	Tells date of birth*
9+	36.	Tells day, date, month and year
	37.	Reads and uses a calender* #
	38.	Tells time to the minutes on the clock* #
	3 <b>9</b> .	Reminds on prefixed time*
	40.	Sets watch to correct time* #

#### (\* Glossary ; # Material ; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-VI DOMESTIC-SOCIAL (DS)
		Domestic
0 - 5	1.	Keeps things at places when asked to
	2.	Collects waste and puts away in the waste paper basket
	3.	Dusts/wipes table, chairs etc.#
5 - 7	4.	Waters plants #
	5.	Folds own clothing
	6.	Sweeps floor using a broom #
7 - 9	7.	Wets/mops floor #
	8.	Serves eatables* #
	9.	Washes utensils* #
	10.	Washes clothes* #
	11.	Cuts vegetables* #
9+	12.	Lights a kerosene/gas stove #
	13.	Prepares tea or coffee* #
	14.	Prepares dough for chapati/puris* #
	15.	Prepares simple breakfast items*
	16.	Sews buttons* #
	17.	Cooks rice or other food items*
	18.	Prepares a curry or sabji*
	19.	Irons own cotton clothes
	20.	Prepares a complete meal*

## (\* Glossary ;# Material; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-VI DOMESTIC-SOCIAL (DS)
		Social
0 - 5	<b>2</b> 1.	Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta
	22.	Responds to own name by turning his/her head
	23.	Identifies teacher by her name
	24.	Goes inside school yard and comes back
	25.	Shares food/toys with other children
5 - 7	26.	Greets others*
	27.	Seeks permission to go out*
	<b>2</b> 8.	Sings/dances with music
	29.	Offers help to teachers in classroom/school chores*
	30.	Knows duties of various occupations*
	31.	Waits for his turn with 4 to 5 other children
	32.	Plays with 4-5 children*
7 - 9	33.	Comes and goes to school unattended when the school is within the same neighbourhood*
	34.	Says 'please', and 'thank you'*
	35.	Introduces himself to others*
	36.	Plays with children for 20 minutes in cooperative play/ activity*#
	37.	Can cross road *
	38.	Goes to home from school or vice versa outside his neighbour- hood*
9 +	39.	Receives and gives message taken on phone or in person
	40.	Travels in a bus on own*

(\* Glossary ; # Material; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-VII PRE-VOCATIONAL-MONEY (PV)
		Pre-pocational
0 - 5	1.	Carries notice/messages from one classroom to another
	2.	Brush paints* #
5 - 7	3.	Uses a pencil sharpener #
	4.	Sticks using gum or glue* #
7 - 9	5.	Cuts simple shapes* #
	6.	Rings school bell on time
	7.	Clips using stappler* #
	8.	Makes holes using punching machine* #
	9.	Stacks objects into groups*
	10.	Puts away things in appropriate places after use*
	1 <b>1</b> .	Assembles similar objects of three to four sizes* #
	12.	Nails and hangs a calender #
	13.	Uses a screw driver to insert or remove screws #
9 +	14.	Tells date of National festivals*
	15.	Makes a garland of flowers using thread* #
	16.	Applies medicine on a cut* #
	17.	Does simple hemming work* #
	18.	Plants a sapling #
	19.	Tells names of important people*
	20.	Wraps a gift box* #

#### (\* Glossary ; # Material; \*# Glossary & Material)

Age level in years	Item no.	DOMAIN-VII PREVOCATIONAL-MONEY (PV)
		Money
0 - 5	21.	Sorts coins from other similar metal objects*
	22.	Aware that money can buy things
	23.	Keeps money safely*
	24.	Selects a rupee note from other paper objects #
5 - 7	25.	Sorts out mixed coins* #
	26.	Identifies/names denomination of all coins* #
	27.	Identifies/names currency notes upto 10* #
	28.	Rank orders coins* #
7 - 9	29.	Adds collects coins to make a rupee* #
	30.	Makes purchases within 1 Re*
	31.	Makes purchases within 1 Re. with correct change*
	32.	Makes purchases upto Rs.2 with correct change
	33.	Knows transactional value for items below Rs.10*
9 +	34.	Calculates change upto 10 rupees*
	35.	Makes purchases upto Rs.5 with correct change
	36.	Makes purchases upto Rs.10 with correct change
	37.	Knows transactional value for items upto Rs.100
	38.	Maintains account of money in a piggy bank
	39.	Deposits money in a bank* #
	40.	Withdraws money from bank* #

(\* Glossary; # Material; \*# Glossary & Material)

# Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation (BASIC-MR) Part B

ITEM NO.	DOMAIN/ITEMS
	Violent and Destructive Behaviours
1.	Kicks others
2.	Pushes others
3.	Pinches others
4.	Pulls hair, ear, body parts of others
5.	Slaps others
6.	Hits others
5.	Spits on others
3.	Bangs objects
et.	Slams doors
10.	Bites others
) Í.	Attacks or pokes others with weapon (blade, stick, pencil)
10	Throws objects at others
13.	Tears/pulls threads from own or others clothing
14.	Tears up own or others books, papers, magazines
15.	Breaks objects/glass/toys
16.	Damages furniture
	Temper Tantrums
17.	Cries excessively
18.	Screams
19.	Stamps feet
20.	Rolls on floor

#### ITEM NO. DOMAINS/ITEMS **Misbehaves with others** 21. Pulls objects from others 22. Interrupts in between when others are talking 23. Makes loud noise when others are working or reading 24. Makes face to tease others 25. Uses abusive/vulgar language **26**. Takes others possession without their permission openly 27. Tells others what to do and wants his/her way (bossy) Self injurious behaviours 28. Bangs head 29. Bites self 30. Cuts or mutilates self 31. Pulls own hair 32. Scratches self 33. Hits self 34. Puts objects into eyes/nose/ear 35. Eats inedible things 36. Peels skin/wounds 37. Bites nails **Repetitive behaviours** 38. Rocks body 39. Nods head 40. Sucks thumb 41. Makes peculiar sounds 42. Bites ends of pen/pencil

TEM NO.	DOMAINS/ITEMS
43.	Shakes parts of the body repeatedly
44.	Grinds teeth
45.	Swings round and round
	Odd behaviours
46.	Laughs to self
47.	Laughs inappropriately
48.	Talks to self
49.	Hoards unwanted objects (sticks, thread, pieces of old clothes)
50.	Picks nose
<b>5</b> 1.	Plays with unwanted objects like chappal, strings, faeces and dirt excessively
52.	Kisses, hugs, and licks people unnecessarily
53.	Smells objects
1	Hyperactivity
54.	Does not sit at one place for required time
55.	Does not pay attention to what is told
56.	Does not continue with the task at hand for required time
	Rebellious behaviours
57.	Refuses to obey commands
58.	Does opposite of what is requested
59.	Takes very long time intentionally to complete a task
60.	Wanders outside school
61.	Runs away from school

Argues without purpose
Antisocial behaviours
Lies or twists the truth to his own advantage or blames others
Cheats in games or no sense of fair play
Steals
Makes obscene gestures
Exposes body parts inappropriately
Makes sexual advances towards members of opposite sex
Touches own private parts in public.
Touches others private parts in public
Gambles
Fears
Fear of objects
Fear of animals
Fear of places
Fear of persons
Any others:

# CHAPTER XI

# Glossary for Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children with Mental Retardation, (BASIC-MR) Part A

#### Note

To help clarify certain issues related to the administration of specific items on the scale, a glossary has been added. The teacher must refer to the glossary, items marked with asterisk\* on the scale. However, as the teacher/user gains experience in the use of the scales, the need for referring to the glossary will decrease.

Item no.	DOMAIN-I: MOTOR (M)
M-5.	The child should put small objects like beads, marbles, pebbles, etc. into a two square inch container. If the container is transparent child may enjoy.
M-6.	The objects should be one centimeter or less in size. Examples, small sized beads, pegs, etc.
M-13.	The chair should be of medium height (two feet) with arms.
M-15.	The water in the glass required to be transferred to the other glass should be only half full.(preferably use plastic glasses.)
M-19.	The door can be opened by turning the door knob or opening of a latch or bolt of the door, as the case may be.
M-20.	The physical exercises may involve three to four steps of sequences such as extending hands side ways, forwards, upwards and downwards, on verbal command or demonstration.
M-22.	The child must catch the ball thrown from a distance of five to six feet.
M-23.	The child must be able to sit and swing to and fro through an angle of more than 45 degrees.
M-25.	The child should be able to push a cycle tyre and run along with it for a distance of 10-15 metres.The female child should be able to play the game of 5 stones as it is played in the local settings.

# DOMAIN-I: MOTOR (M)

Item

no.

#### M-29 The child should be able to fold an A-4 size paper with correct crease, with a minimum of three folds and insert the folded paper into a postal size envelope.

- M-31 In case of boys, the child should be able to play simple marbles involving aiming and striking the particular marble atleast 1 out of 6 attempts. In case of girls the child should be able to hop, skip and jump to complete the required 6 to 8 steps in the game.
- M-33 The child should be standing atleast two metres away before throwing the ball into the basket.
- M-34 Draw a straight line (with pencil) of about 15 cms. length on an unruled paper and ask the child to cut along it with scissors. An error in cutting of not more than one cm. on either side of the straight line is permissible.
- M-36 The child should be able to throw the ring across a distance of minimum 10 feet to the other person (playmate).
- M-37 The child should be able to thread a medium sized needle using ordinary machine thread atleast one out of three attempts.
- M-39 The child should be able to take the cycle off stand, mount on it and ride through a distance of atleast 200 metres by negotiating appropriate turns or bends on the road. (The bicycle should be of such a size that when the child sits on it his feet should touch the ground.
- M-40 The child should be able to skip atleast three times continuously using skipping rope.

### Item DOMAIN·II : ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL) No.

- ADL-5 In case of children who are accustomed to using spoons/fork, they should be able to eat accordingly on their own.
- ADL-8 In case of children who are accustomed to eating chappati they should break the chappati and eat with the vegetable.

Item No.	DOMAIN-II : ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL)
ADL-9	Child should be able to indicate the need to go to toilet through words or gesture.
ADL-12	Washes genitilia after toilet use, with a toilet paper/water.
ADL-13	In case no flush is available, the child should pour water in the toilet till it is clean or follow the practice normally used in their settings
ADL-16	When paste is applied on the brush or when tooth powder is put on the palm, the child should brush the teeth. Using neem stick is also acceptable for cleaning teeth.
ADL-18	The child be able to clean his tongue and rinse his mouth.
ADL-19	The child should be able to apply paste on the brush or take the appropriate quantity of tooth powder for brushing. In case a child uses neem stick, check if the child is able to open the neem stick at one end appropriately.
ADL-32	A pull over shirt/skirt and blouse refers to those types of garments which are to be worn through the head. These apparels do not have an opening from the front. Examples banian, sweater, kurtas, etc.
ADL-33	Wherein the child habitually uses sandles assess for buckling skills, if the child usually wears shoes assess for shoe lacing or if he wears shoes with straps assess for shoe strapping.
ADL-34	The knot referred in this item is called as the slip knot which is commonly used for fastening pyjamas, under skirts, etc.
ADL-36	The child should be able to put oil in the palm and apply it on the hair.
ADL-40	Menstrual hygiene includes, recognising that she has periods/menses, keeps and changes pads/cloth/cotton at regular intervals.
Item No.	DOMAIN-III : LANGUAGE (L)
	m lus lus list little indication

Note: For a child who is unable to speak, identification or gestural indication is sufficient to pass the items in this domain.

L-1 When the examiner names a given item/person the child should be able to locate minimum five objects either by turning head or eye gaze towards that object. eg. fan, light, mother, father, etc.

Item No.	DOMAIN-III : LANGUAGE (L)
L-2	Responds to atleast five verbal or gestural commands such as "come", "go","look","give", "take", etc.
L-3	When verbally or gesturally asked to do atleast five commands such as "get me the ball", "give me your book", "wipe your face", etc. the child should be able to carry out the command.
L-5	The child should point out atleast ten items such as plate, tumbler, spoon, etc., or food items such as chappati,dal, curry/sabji, rice, etc. or other objects such as chair, doll, frock, shirt, pencil, book, light, cycle etc. which he is most exposed to in his daily use.
L-6	The child should point to atleast ten familiar pictures in a book, when asked, "Show me". The pictures can include common animals, fruits, household articles, etc.
L-7	When whose questions are asked the child should respond to atleast five of them correctly by pointing to self or others.
	<ul> <li>(i) Whose bag is this?</li> <li>(ii) Whose book is this?</li> <li>(iii) Whose pencil is this?</li> <li>(iv) Whose tiffin box is this?</li> </ul>
L-8	Examples,
	"Put the toy <u>on</u> the table" or "Put the book on the table", etc. "Put the tiffin box <u>in</u> the bag" or "Put the bead in the box/container, etc. "Put the doll <u>under</u> the table" or "Put the paper <b>under</b> the book etc
	The child must follow all the three postpositions with three examples of each for 'on' and 'in' and four examples for 'under' postpositions.
L-9	Examples,
	"Close the door and bring the book", "Keep the book in the bag and ge the chalkpiece", etc. The child should follow atleast five such directions given in an order.
L-10	When 'which' questions are asked the child should respond to atleas five of them correctly by pointing.
	(i) Which book have you written your home work?

- (i) Which book have you written y(ii) Which teacher did you talk to?(iii) Which water bottle is yours?(iv) Which is your drawing?

# DOMAIN-III: LANGUAGE (L)

#### L-11 Examples,

Item No.

> Why do we wear warm clothes in winter? Why do we carry an umbrella? Why do we go to school?, etc. The child should be able to follow at least five such 'Why' questions.

- L-12 The child must follow the two pairs of adjectives with five examples of each.
- L-13 The child should be able to correctly discriminate at least five items eg. "This is a whole chappati, this is part of it", "This is a whole chalk piece, this is part of it", etc.
- L-14 Examples,

"Keep the pen on the table, close the door and bring your book,", "Open your book, keep the pencil in your bag, and stand up with folded hands", etc. The child should be able to follow at least five three step instructions.

- L-17 Sight words are commonly encountered in our daily lives, such as "DANGER", "PULL", "PUSH", "LADIES", "GENTS", "TOILET", "EXIT", "POISON", "ENQUIRY", etc. The child should be able to, not merely read, but tell/explain the meaning of at least five such sight words available in his surroundings.
- L-18 The teacher can have four to six cut out pictures of action sequences from fables and ask the child to arrange the pieces in an order after listening to the story. The child should be able to arrange sequences for at least five short fables (Examples, fox and the sour grapes, Brainy crow, Golden eggs, etc.).
- L-19 The child should understand that the traffic sign "red light" indicates "stop", "yellow light" means "get set", and "green light" means "go" respectively. The teacher can also check for other traffic signs/signals such as for "speed breaker", "school", "Zebra crossing", etc. The child must comprehend at least five common traffic signs or signals available in their surroundings.
- L-20 The child should understand the meaning and procedures of voting. This can be assessed by asking specific questions related to "Why do we have elections?", "When do we have elections?", "Who can vote in the elections?", "Where to go for voting?", "How to vote in elections?".

### DOMAIN-III: LANGUAGE (L)

Item

No.

- L-22 When the child is given an instruction eg."Did you bring your book" etc. the child should respond by appropriate nodding of the head.
- L-23 The child should be able to indicate at least five basic needs such as, indicating toilet needs, indicating need for food, water, toy, etc.
- L-26 The child should imitate sounds of atleast five animate or inanimate things, such as, the mew of a cat, bark of a dog, roar of a lion, mow of the cow, huff of the train, whir of an automobile etc. These imitations should be in response to the question, "How does a dog bark?", "How does a cat mew"? etc.
- L-27 The child should use at least five two word phrases. Example: "mamagive", "Daddy-come", "Mummy-milk", etc.
- L-28 The child should be able to identify atleast five objects such as, chair, spoon, doll, pencil, etc. Select objects which are freely available in the child's environment. Ask the child 'what is a chair used for'? 'what do we do with the chair'?
- L-29 The child should see pictures depicting various persons in action and describe atleast ten of them appropriately, such as 'skipping', 'bathing', 'combing', 'brushing', 'eating,etc.
- L-30 The child should be able to appropriately use five words such as "move", "throw", "catch", "sit", "stand", "come", "go", etc.
- L-31 The child should be able to correctly identify: "Are you boy or girl?", "Is Rama a boy or girl?", "Is Radha boy or girl?", etc.
- L-38 The child should be able to use complex sentences conveying 3 or more ideas within that sentence. The child should be able to use five such complex sentences. Eg. "Ramu opened the bag to remove a book and read a poem in front of the class".
- L-39 The child must be able to narrate at least five jokes told or heard from others.
- L-40 The conversation is restricted to simple topics or issues such as 'a TV/ Radio programme seen/heard', 'visit to a cinema', 'your daily routine', etc. The child should be able to converse for minimum 2-3 minutes.

Item No.

**Note:** While assessing a child on this domain, the teacher should assess in capital/small letters depending on what the particular child is more familiar with or exposed to.

- RW-1 A child should be able to match an object with another from a group of concrete objects. For example, a pen to another pen, a key to another key, etc. Minimum of five objects should be matched.
- RW-4 The child should be able to recognize his/her own name from a list of at least five names. Example, a child whose name is Suresh may have to recognize his name from a list of names such as SUKESH, SATISH, RAMESH, HARISH and SUVARNA respectively. The child should be able to correctly recognise his/her name in five trials.
- RW-5 When presented with his name the child should be able to spell and read his/her name. In case of a child who is unable to speak, he/she should be able to match and arrange alphabets of his/her own name in a sequential order.
- RW-6 The teacher takes 4 to 5 picture cards of animals, vehicles, fruits, vegetables and shuffles them. After giving it to the child she asks the child to separate the cards into different categories.
- RW-7 The child should be able to match a three letter word such as 'bat' to a group of other three letter words like bat, mat, cat, rat, etc. The child should match atleast five words.
- RW-10 Identification of printed words is sufficient for a child who is unable to speak. For a child who can speak he/she should be able to read the printed four letter words such as ball, tube, plug, fire, stop, etc.
- RW-11 Identification of printed names of father and mother is sufficient for a child who is unable to speak. For a child who can speak, he/she should be able to read both the names correctly.
- RW-12 The child should read atleast five two word phrases such as "the cat", "my ball", "a bat", etc. For a child who is unable to speak, identification of the 2 word phrases is sufficient.
- RW-13 Identification of the printed address from a group of three other addresses is sufficient for a child who is unable to speak. For a child who can speak, he/she should be able to read the printed address.

# DOMAIN-IV : READING-WRITING (RW)

RW-14 The child should identify or read the names of atleast five family members other than parents. Identification of printed names of the family members/friends is sufficient for a child who cannot speak.

Item No.

- RW-15 The child should be able to read atleast five sentences such as, "The cat is on the mat", etc. The sentence should consist of atleast 6 to 8 words.
- RW-16 The child should be able to read atleast five commonly seen sign boards such as, "school", "Post Office", "Bank", "Police Station", "Hospital", "Hotel", "Medical Shop", etc. within his neighbourhood.
- RW-17 The child should be able to read atleast three paragraphs without any errors in blends, articulation/pronunciation, etc. Each paragraph should consist of 30 to 40 words written in small letters.
- RW-18 The child should be able to read headlines from newspapers or magazines, with appropriate pauses at punctuations such as comas, semicolon, colon, hyphen, etc.
- RW-19 The child should be able to read short handwritten paragraphs consisting of 60 to 70 words with cursive characters or running handwriting. A maximum of three errors are permitted in each paragraph.
- RW-28 The child is required to connect three dots placed at equal distances of approximately two inches apart from one another.
- RW-29 It is sufficient if the child can write his main name alone. Surnames/ nicknames are not required.
- RW-34 The child should copy five sentences, three specimens are given in the record booklet along with all comas, punctuations, capitals, etc.
- RW-35 The chosen words for dictation should have atleast 4-5 alphabets in each and must relate to common objects used in daily life. (Example, stool, scale, book, etc.)
- RW-36 The child should write atleast five sentences on dictation such as, The cat is on the mat, Rama is reading the book, etc., consisting of 6 to 8 simple words.
- RW-37 The letter should be informally addressed to parent or a friend on a post card with address written on it.

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- RW-38 The child should be able to fill in specimens of an application form for jobs, for a bus pass, railway reservation forms, money order forms, etc.
- RW-39 Examples 'My school', 'My pet', 'My home', etc. The child should be able to write minimum about 40 words on at least any one of such topics with maximum of three errors.
- RW-40 The child should be able to write a leave letter which should include 'From' and 'To' address. The content of the leave letter should include date and reason for applying leave.

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**Note:** For some of the items in this domain, if the child uses fingers/lines/ objects in calculations it should be scored as clueing. To score independent the child should pass the required number of items given in the record booklet. In case the child is able to complete 2 sums independently yet, requires clues to complete the third sum, the score given should be 4 and not 5.

- NT-2 The child should be able to give one object correctly when asked, "Give me one object" etc.
- NT-3 When shown different quantities of the same object, the child should be able to discriminate. The larger quantity should be atleast 3 times more than the smaller quantity.
- NT-4 When taken a specific number of similar objects eg. cubes from a pile and shown, the child should be able to give exactly the same number of the objects shown.
- NT-7 Placing a group of objects eg. 5-6 pencils in front of the child, and asking to give 2 pencils, the child should be able to give the required number of objects as instructed.
- NT-9 When told, "fill the glass half with water", the child responds accordingly.
- NT-17 The child should be able to name atleast three mathematical symbols such as  $x_1 = x_1 + x_2$ , and respectively. For a child who is unable to speak identification is sufficient.

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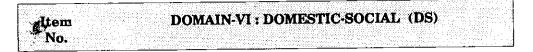
Item No.

- NT-18 The child should correctly measure one litre, half a litre, one fourths litre and three fourths litre of liquid respectively on three consecutive occasions.
- NT-19 The child should measure atleast 50gms. and 100 gms. of some item successfully on three consecutive trials.
- NT-20 The child should be able to operate on atleast five functions such as +, -, x, =, decimal (.) etc., on the calculator.
- NT-21 The child should be able to associate specific time to specific activities. For example, the first bell signals time for prayer, second bell signals for interval, etc.
- NT-22 When shown a watch/clock, the child should be able to associate it with time by answering to specific questions, "what is this?", "where do we look for time ?" etc.
- NT-23 The child must follow the instructions with atleast three examples of each such as, "We will draw *now* and colour it *later*." "Wait until I tell you to begin". "Hurry up! Finish the colouring".
- NT-24 During assessment, if it is day ask, "Is it day or night?", and if it is night ask, "Is it night or day?" Ask this to the child three times and the child must respond to all three checks correctly.
- NT-25 During assessment, if it is morning ask, "Is it morning or evening?", and if it is evening ask, "Is it evening or morning?" Ask this to the child three times and the child must respond to all three checks correctly.
- NT-26 The child must understand the terms "yesterday", "today" and "tomorrow" respectively. He must answer correctly to questions, such as, what did you eat *yesterday*?" "What did you eat *today*?" "What day is *tommo*row?" etc with 3 or 4 examples of each.
- NT-29 The child should be a ble to count by five's up to 60 such as, 5 10, 15, etc.
- NT-30 The child should be able to tell time correctly to the nearest hour by identifying the numbers against short arm of the clock. Example 3'O Clock for 3.05, 5'O Clock for 4.55, 11'O Clock for 11.10, etc. within the range of 5 minutes.
- NT-33 The child should answer to questions such as, "what time do you take your breakfast?", "what time do you sleep"?, etc. The answers may be verbal or the child can use a watch to indicate.

### DOMAIN-V : NUMBERS-TIME (NT)

Item No.

- NT-35 If the date of birth cannot be cross checked then score it as "not applicable". The child should specify the date, month and year of birth.
- NT-37 The child should be able to identify or name correctly the specific day, date, and month from the calender on three consecutive checks. For example, when a particular date and month is told the child should read the correct day from the calender.
- NT-38 The child should be able to tell the time correctly to the near similar by identifying the numbers against both the short arm as well as long arm of the clock. Example 11.12, 12.22, 7.16, etc.
- NT-39 Fix a specific time (example 10.30 am) and ask the child to remind at that appropriate time i.e. when it is 10.30 am. The child should be able to remind at the prefixed time such as 9.20 a.m., 11.35 a.m., etc. The reporting time gap should be between 15-30 minutes.
- NT-40 When told a particular time, eg. 9.35 the child should be able to set watch to the said time correctly.



- DS-8 The child should be able to set the plates with 2 cr 3 kinds of snacks and serve four to five persons.
- DS-9 The child should be able to wash or clean utensils used for both cooking and eating using vim/ash and water.
- DS-10 The child should be able to wash clothes using soap/detergent and water, as well as dry them on a clothes line.
- DS-11 It includes peeling and cutting vegetables.
- DS-13 The preparation of tea/coffee should be in the specified quantity for minimum two persons including right amount of sugar and milk.
- DS-14 The preparation of rice or any other staple food should be in the specified quantity for minimum number of four persons.

## DOMAIN-VI : DOMESTIC-SOCIAL (DS)

DS-15 The child should be able to prepare the specified quantity of dough for chappatis/puris according to the requirements indicated for minimum number of four persons.

Item

No.

- DS-16 A child should be able to place a button exactly in position, thread a needle and sew the button in place.
- DS-17 The child should beable to prepare the specified quantity of breakfast items generally eaten at home such as upma, idli, bread and butter or toast, etc. according to the requirements indicated for minimum number of four persons.
- DS-18 The child should be able to prepare the specified quantity of sabji/curry generally eaten at home according to the requirements indicated for minimum number of four persons.
- DS-20 The preparation of the meal (including rice/chappati, sabji/curry, and other usual items eaten at home) should be in the specified quantity according to the requirements indicated for minimum number of four persons.
- DS-26 Examples, "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening", "Adaab", "Namaste", etc. by gesturally or verbally.
- DS-27 Seeks permission to go out for routine chores, such as, drinking water, toilet, etc. verbally or gesturally.
- DS-29 The child should offer help to the teacher in any of the activities such as, moving, carrying, cleaning, or dusting furniture, books etc. in the school/classroom setting.
- DS-30 The child should be able to recognise the duties of atleast five occupations such as, policeman, postman, teacher, driver, newspaper boy, milkman, etc. Questions asked could be "What does the milkman do?"etc.
- DS-32 The child should be able to play kindergarden games like "Ring-O-Ring Roses", "The farmer's in the den", etc. with 4 to 5 children.
- DS-33 In case of children whose homes are not within the school neighbourhood, i.e. within 1 km. assess whether the child roams freely within his home neighbourhood.

# DOMAIN-VI: DOMESTIC-SOCIAL (DS)

DS-34 The child must be observed to say "Please" and/or "Thank You" when required on atleast three occasions before being scored as independent.

Item No.

- DS-35 The child should be able to introduce himself to others by correctly answering atleast four of the following questions. What is your name?, how old are you?, where do you stay? what is your father/mother's name? and what is the name of your school?
- DS-36 The child should be able to play any one of the indoor/outdoor games/ activities with rules like snake and ladder, ludo, carrom board, chinese checker, cricket, badminton, volleyball, etc.
- DS-37 The child should know the rules for crossing road by looking to left, then to right and again to the left before stepping across road.
- DS-38 The child should be able to go to school from home or vice versa even if the school and home are in different neighbourhoods. In case of children whose school is within their home neighbourhood, i.e. 2-3 km. radius assess whether the child is able to go and return on own. It involves crossing roads.
- DS-40 The child should get into the correct number bus, buy ticket or show the bus pass and get down the bus at the right place within the city.

#### Item DOMAIN-VII : PREVOCATIONAL-MONEY (PV) No.

- PV-2 The child should be able to paint or colour inside of the hand drawn geometrical shapes such as square, triangle and circle using water colours or crayons.
- PV-4 The child should be able to paste small cutout shapes on a scrap book or handwork book or it can include pasting labels, envelopes, stamps, etc.
- PV-5 The child should be able to cut atleast three geometrical shapes such as square, triangle and circle using scissors.
- PV-7 The child should be able to arrange atleast five papers in order, before stappling them at the appropriate end or the child should be able to stapple small packets at the openings.

- PV-8 The child should be able to arrange atleast five papers in order, before punching them at the appropriate place.
- PV-9 The child should be able to stack objects in groups of 5's, 10's and 20's.
- PV-10 The child should be able to put back the materials used in appropriate places.
- PV-11 The child should be able to assemble similar objects of different sizes such as, nuts, bolts, candles, envelopes, etc.
- PV-14 The child should be able to tell the dates of National festivals such as, Independence day, Republic day, Children's day and Gandhi Jayanthi.
- PV-15 The child should be able to make garland with flowers using a needle and thread.
- PV-16 The child should be able to apply an ointment on the cut and tie a simple bandage using cloth/gause/bandage.
- PV-17 The child should be able to do simple hemming work or able to mend own torn clothes.
- PV-19 The child should be able to name important persons, such as the current President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Governor and Chief Minister.
- PV-20 The child should be able to wrap a gift box using gift wrapping paper and cellotape.
- PV-21 The child should be able to sort atleast five coins of any denomination from similar shapes/sizes of metal objects.eg. bottle caps etc.
- PV-23 The child should know that money has to be kept safely either in a purse, locker, pocket, almirah etc.
- PV-25 The child should be able to sort 5 ps, 10 ps, 20 ps, 25 ps and 50 ps coins into different groups.
- PV-26 In case of a child who is unable to speak, mere identification of the denominations of the coins is sufficient such as when asked, "show me 5 ps coin", he/she should be able to show/point. For a child who is able to speak he/she should be able to name the denominations of coins.

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- PV-27 In case of a child who is unable to speak, mere identification of the denominations of the currency notes is sufficient. For a child who can speak they should be able to name the denominations of currency notes up to Rs. 10.
- PV-28 The child should be able to rank order various denominations from 5 ps, to 50ps.
- PV-29 The child should know that two 50 paise coins make one rupee or four 25 paise coins make one rupee or five 20 paise coins make a rupee, etc. For a child who is unable to speak he should be able to add correct number of coins to make a rupee. A child who can speak can indicate verbally.
- PV-30 The purchases may be made with or without chits. This item does not involve getting back change correctly.
- PV-31 The purchases may be made with or without chits. This item involves getting back correct change within 1 Re.
- PV-33 When asked the cost price of a particular thing, the child should be able to say the correct price of any three items within a permissible range. Example, egg costs 70-90 ps. biscuit packet costs around Rs.3-4, a soap cake costs Rs.3-4 etc.
- PV-34 The child should know for example that six 50 paise coins, two one rupee notes and one Rs.5 note will make ten rupees. Similarly three 25 paise coins, four 20 paise coins, two 1Re notes will make Rs.3.55 etc.
- PV-39 The child should be able to fill in a deposit form at the bank and know all the attending procedures of depositing cash at Bank, such as,giving, taking and checking the pass book. The minimum value can be Rs.50/-
- PV-40 The child should be able to fill in a cheque/withdrawl slip and know all the attending procedures of withdrawing money from the bank, such as, giving, taking, checking the pass book and counting the cash.

## CHAPTER XII

#### Behavioural Assessment Scales For Indian Children with Mental Retardation, (BASIC-MR) Part A

Authors : Reeta Pesbawaria, S. Venkatesan

#### RECORD BOOKLET

	Age
Dates :	
Baseline Assessment	Evaluated by
	Evaluated by
	Evaluated by
	Evaluated by

#### Instructions

- Each item should be scored based on the 6 levels of performance, i.e., Independent=5 ; Clueing=4; Verbal prompting=3; Physical prompting=2; Totally dependent=1; Not applicable=0.
- The score for each item should be entered in the appropriate boxes given on the right side. Baseline assessment, first quarter, second quarter and third quarter assessment.
- 3. For some items examples are given in the record booklet. The teacher can use other examples during assessment, and note them in the blank spaces given.
- 4. Wherever space is insufficient, use extra sheets and attach them to the record booklet.
- 5. To score independent (5), the child should pass all the required number of items/trials given in the brackets. For example, in NT-10, if a child is able to complete only 4 out of 5 required sums independently, and does the fifth sum with clues the score is given as "clueing" (4) and not independently (5).
- 6. Refer to the Glossary for the administration procedure about specific items.

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Baseline	Asses	
	MOTOR (M)			 <b></b>
1.	Retains two one inch cubes in one hand for 30 seconds			
2.	Claps hands			
3.	Crawls a distance of 5 feet or more			 
4.	When made to stand, stands without support for			
5.	Puts small objects into a container			
6.	Uses thumb and index finger to pick up objects			
7.	From sitting position is able to stand			
8.	From standing position, bends knees to squatting position			
9.	Throws ball in any direction	$\square$		$\square$
10.	Walks for minimum 5-10 steps			$\Box$
11.	Kicks ball in any direction			
12.	Runs for minimum ten steps			$\square$
13.	Climbs up chair	$\square$		$\square$
	cord booklet reduced to include in the book. Inderabed 1992			

Item No.	D	OMAINS/ITE	MS		I	lasetica	Asses	0.0000000000000000	COTTO: COC 202
14.	Climbs upstain	rs using alterne	ite feet						
15.	Pours liquid fro	om one glass to	another without	t spilling					
16.	Climbs down t	he stairs using	alternate feet						
17.	Turns pages si	ngly from a boo	)k						
18.	Jumps off the	ground with bo	th feet						
19.	Opens the door	r							
20.	Does simple pl	nysical exercise	ŝ						
21.	Throws ball at	tleast five metr	es away before fi	rst bounce				······	
22.	Catches ball								
23.	Swings for at l	east 2-3 minute	e <b>s</b>						
24.	Wipes blackbo	ard clean using	duster						
25.	Pushes a cycle	tyre (male)/ pl	lays 5 stones (fen	nale)					
26.	Climbs atleast	eight to ten ste	eps of a slide or l	adder					
27.	Stands on one	foot for minim	um 30 seconds						
28.	Jumps from a	height of 2 feet	:						
29.	Folds paper an	nd inserts into a	an envelope						
30.	Walks on strai	ight line for atle	east 5-10 steps						
31.	Plays marbles	(male)/hopsco	tch (female)						
32.	Tears off a per	forated sheet							
33.	Throws ball in	ito a basket							
34.	Cuts along a s	traight line usi	ng scissors						
35.	Hops on one f	00t for minimu	m 30 seconds						
36.	Plays ring gan	nes							
37.	Threads a me	dium sized nee	dle						
38.	Strikes and lig	ghts a match s	tick within two a	ttempt <b>s</b>					
39.	Rides a bicycle	Ð							
40.	Skips								
	Total Raw Score	e Baseline	Ist Quarter	IInd Quarter	IIIrd Quarter	]			
	Motor	1				l			

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS		Assessments Baseline Int Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
	ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL)		
	Eating		
1.	Swallows liquid or semi-solid foods		
2.	Drinks from cup or glass		
3.	Discriminates eatables and non-eatables		
4.	Chews solid foods		
5.	Picks up food with fingers and puts in mouth		
6.	Peels banana/orange skin		
7.	Sucks water/liquid through a straw		
8.	Mixes rice, dal and eats with hand/spoon		
	Toiletting		
9.	Indicates need to go to toilet		
10.	Reaches the toilet		
11.	Removes underware/pant before sitting on toilet	seat	
12.	Washes self after use of the toilet		
13.	Flushes toilet after use		
	Brushing		
14.	Wipes hands with towel/cloth		
15.	Washes hands with soap and water		
16.	Brushes teeth		
17.	Spits paste		
18.	Cleans the tongue		
19.	Applies paste on the tooth brush		
	Bathing		
20.	Pours water on self for bathing		
21.	Wipes face with towel/cloth		
22.	Washes face with soap and water		
23.	Uses towel for drying body		

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS		Assessments lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
24.	Removes soap from body with water		
25.	Applies soap on body		
	Dressing		
26.	Takes off clothes when unbuttoned		
27.	Puts on underpants or elastic knickers		
28.	Unbuttons clothing		
29.	Puts on shirt/frock (need not button)		
30.	Puts slippers on correct feet		
31.	Buttons own clothing		
32.	Puts on pullover shirt/skirt and blouse		
33.	Laces shoes or buckles sandles		
34.	Ties knots		
	Grooming		
35.	Applies powder on face/body		
36.	Oils hair		
37.	Cuts nails with nailcutter/scissors		
38.	Puts on wrist watch		
39.	Plaits hair (female)/Combs hair with parting (males)		
40.	Looks after menstural hygiene(Female)/Shaves (male)		
	Total Raw Score         Baseline         Ist Quarter         Hnd Quarter         Hird Quarter           Activities of	rter	
	LANGUAGE (L)		
	NOTE : For a child who is unable to speak, identification or gestural indication is domain	s sufficient to	pass the items in this
1.	Locates items/persons on command by looking at them		
2.	Responds to verbal or gestural commands. (any five)		
	a) "Come" b) "Go" c) "Look" d) "give" e)		

Item No.		DO	MAINS/ITEMS		Beeline	Assessments Ist Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
3.	Fol	lows simple c	ommands that cal	l for action. (any five)		
	a)	"Get me the	e ball"			
	b)	"Give me t				
	c)	"Close the				
	d)	"Wipe your	face"			
	e)					
4.	Poi	nts to body p	arts (any five)			
	<b>a</b> )	Eyes		b) Ears		
	c)	Nose		d) Hair		
	e)	Lips		f) Legs		
	g)	Head		h) Hands		
	i)			j)		
5.	Poi	nts to famili <b>s</b>	ır objects (any ten)	I		
	a)	Chair		b) Frock		
	c)	Pen		d) Pencil		
	e)	Fan		f) Book		
	g)	Doll		h) Light		
	i)	Shirt		j) Plate		
	k)	Tumbler		1)	[]	
6.	Poi	ints to picture	es in a book ( <i>any t</i>	'en)		
	a)			f)		
	b)			g)		
	c)			h)		
	d)			i)		
	e)			j)		
7.	Fo	llows "WHO	SE" questions (an	y five)		
		Whose bag				
		Whose bool				
		Whose pen-				
			n box is this?		_	
	(e)					
	(f)				,	
8.	Fo	llows postpos	sitions (any ten)			
	8.1			on the table		
		(any 3)	•	ok on the table		
			c) d)			
			·			
	8.2			in box in the bag		
		(any 3)		ad in the box/containe	er	
			c)			
			d)			

ltem No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
	<ul> <li>8.3 Under a) Put the doll under the table</li> <li>(any 4) b) Put the paper under the book</li> <li>c)</li> <li>d)</li> </ul>	
9.	Follows two step directions (any five)	
	<ul> <li>a) Close the door and bring the book</li> <li>b) Keep the book in the bag and get the chalkpiece</li> <li>c)</li> <li>d)</li> <li>e)</li> </ul>	
10.	Follows "Which" questions (any five)	
	<ul> <li>a) Which book have you written your home work?</li> <li>b) Which teacher did you talk to?</li> <li>c) Which water bottle is yours?</li> <li>d) Which is your drawing?</li> <li>e)</li> <li>f)</li> </ul>	
11.	Follows "Why" questions (any five)	
	<ul> <li>a) Why do we wear warm clothes in winter?</li> <li>b) Why do we carry an umbrella?</li> <li>c) Why do we go to school?</li> <li>d)</li> <li>e)</li> <li>f)</li> </ul>	
1 <b>2</b> .	Follows adjectives (any ten)	
	<ul> <li>12.1 Big-small a) Show me which of these two (any 5) pencils is bigger?</li> <li>b) Get me the smaller of the two balls</li> <li>c)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>12.2 Up-down a) Throw the ball up</li> <li>(any 5) b) Put your hands up/ Put your hands down</li> <li>c)</li> </ul>	
13.	Follows concept of whole/part (any five)	
	<ul> <li>a) This is a whole chappati,this is a part of it</li> <li>b) This is a whole chalkpiece, this is a part of it</li> <li>c)</li> <li>d)</li> <li>e)</li> </ul>	

Item No.		D	OMA	INS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
14.	Follow	vs three s	tep d	irections (any five)	<u></u>
	J) U	eep the p pen your lded han	000R	the table, close the door and bring your book. , keep the pencil in your bag and stand up with	
	c)				
	d)				
	e)				
15.	Identif	lies first r	niddl	e and last in a group (any ten)	
	15.1	First (any 3)	<b>a</b> )	Keep the book in the middle of the pen and erazer.	
			b)	Who is standing first in the line.	
			C)		
		Middle (any 3)	a)	Go and sit in the middle of and	
			b) c)		
	150	<b>-</b> .		-	
	15.3		a)	Go and sit in the last chair,	
	•	(any 4)	b) c)		
			d)		
16.	Follow	s left-righ	-	correct in 5 trials)	
	16.1 I	Left	a) b)	Show your left hand Who is sitting left to you	
			c)	Show your left ear	
	16.2 1	Right	a)	Show your right leg	
			b)	Show your right eve	
			c)	Who is sitting right to you	
17.	Follows	s sight wo	ords (	any five)	
		NGER		b) TOILET	
		LL.		d) EXIT	
		SH		f) POISON	
		DIES NTS		h) ENQUIRY	
	1) GE	AN 10		j)	
18.	Arrang	es picture	e aftei	listening to a story (any five)	
		ainy crow			
	b) Sou	ur grapes			
		lden eggs			
	d) e)				
	0)				

Item No,		DOMAINS/ITEMS			Baseline	Assessments lst Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
19.	Fol	llows traffic signs/signals (any five	)		. 1997 - 19 <u>97</u>	
	a) b) c) d) e)	What does Red light indicate? What does Yellow light indicate? What does Green light indicate? What is a Speed breaker?				
20.	Fol	lows voting rights (all correct in 5	trial	ls)		
	a) b) c) d) e)	Why do we have elections? When do we have elections? Who can vote in the elections? Where to go for voting? How to vote in the elections?			<b></b>	
21.	-,	itates vowel sounds (all five)			L	
21.	a) c) e)	a i u	b) d)	e o		
22.	Us	es Yes/No by nodding of head.				
23.	Ind	licates basic needs by pointing or g	estu	ring. (any five)		
24.	Spe	eaks single words meaningfully (ar	ıy fit	ve)		
	a) c) e)	Akka Papa	b) d)	Mama		
25.	Wł	nen asked tells own name.				
26.	Imi	itates sounds of animals & inanim	ate o	bjects (any five)		
	a) c) e) g)	Cat Dog Lion	b) d) f) h)	Cow Train Automobile	[]	
27.	Use	es two word phrases (any five)				
	a) c) e)	Mummy milk	b) d)	Daddy come		
28.	Tel	ls use of familiar objects (any five	)			
	a) c) e)	Chair Doll	b) d) f)	Spoon Pencil		

Item No.		DOMAIN	is/items				Baadhaa	Assessments
29.	Des	cribes action pictu	res (any ten)					
	a)	Eating		b)	Skipping			
	c)	Playing		d)	Combing			
	e)	Bathing		f)	Brushing			
	g)	Sleeping		h)	Reading			
	i)	Studying		j)	Praying			
	<b>k</b> )			1)				
	m)			n)				
30.	Use	s words to indicate	commands (	any fi	ve)			
	<b>B</b> )			b)				
	c)			d)			<u> </u>	
	e)							
<b>3</b> 1.	Ide	ntifies sex (all corr	rect in 5 trials	)				
	a)	Are you a boy or ; Are you a girl or ]	girl (in case of boy (in case of	boy) airl)				
	b)	Is a bo	y or a girl (Sh	ցա <i>տ</i> owrah	av)			
	c)	ls agir	l or a boy (Sh	n ser a cri	vy, irl)			
	d)	15 e gu	101 2 009 (011				$\Box$	
32.	Ide	ntifies/names vehi	icles (any five)	)				
	a)			b)				
	c)			d)				
	e)							
33.	Ide	entifies/names anii	nals (any five	).				
	a)			b)	•			
	c)			d)				
	e)			ц,	,			
							نـــا	
34.	Ide	entifies/names veg	etables ( <i>any f</i> i	ive).				
	<b>a</b> )			b)	)			
	c)			d)	)		<u> </u>	
	e)							
35.	Id	entifies/names fru	its (any five).					
	a)			b	)			
	a) c)			ď				
	e)			-	,			
	-							
36.	R	ecites rhymes of at	least 3-4 lines				·	
37.	U	ses adjectives: (any	ten)					
	37	1.1. Long-short a (any 3) l	a) Who has b) Show me in the cla	the s	air in the class? hortest person	•		
			c)					

4.

Item No.		DOMAINS	S/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
	37.2.		<ul> <li>a) Give me the rough paper out of the two papers.</li> <li>b) Which of the piece of cloth is smooth.</li> <li>c)</li> </ul>	
	37.3.	(any 4)	<ul> <li>a) Show me which of these two handkerchiefs is dirty?</li> <li>b) Show me which of these two glasses of water is clean?</li> <li>c)</li> </ul>	
38.	Uses	complex sentence	d) s (any five)	
39.	Narr	rates simple jokes	(any five)	
40.	Car	ries on simple con	versation.	
	Tota	el Raw Score Bas	eline Ist QuarterInd Quarter IIIr	d Quarter
	La	nguage		

Iten No		DOMA	INS/ITEMS	Ļ			Assessments
	READING	-WRITIN	G (RW)	- Christer Christ			Bassiins int Qr. Juit Qr. Int Qr.
	NOTE : Whi the particula	le assessing ar child is n	y a child on thi pore \familian	s domain with or	a, the teacher	r should assess	in Captial/Small letter depending on what
1.			ts (any five)				
	C)	io a key		b) d)	A pen to	a pen	
2.	e) Matches obj	iects to nic	tures (aný f	Ð			
	a)	, 10 pic	cures (uny f				
	c)			b) d)			
	e)			Ð			
3,	Matches col	lours (any	five)				
	a) Red			b)	Blue		
	c) Green e)				Yellow		
4.	Recomises b	ie /h					
	Recognises h		ne, (correct t	n <u>a</u> ll 5	trials)		
_							
5.	Reads own na	me					
_							
<del>6</del> .	Sorts picture	s (any five	)				
	Animals	<b>a</b> )	b)	c)	d)	e)	
	Fruits Vehicles	a) a)	b)	c)	ď	e)	
	Vegetables	a)	Ь) Ь)	c) c)	d) d)	e) e)	
7.	Matches words	s (any five)	)		·	2,	
	a) Bat			b) м	lat		
	c) Cat e) Hat			d) R	at		
	g) Rug			f) M h)	ug		
				•			

tem No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS		Assessments Baseline lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Q					
8.	Identifies colours (any five)							
	a)	b)						
	c)	d)						
	e)							
9.	Names colours (any five)							
	a)	b) d)						
	c) e)	u)						
10.	Identifies/reads printed words (an	y five)						
	a) ball	b) tube						
	c) plug	d) fire						
	d) stop f)	e) g)						
11.	i) Identifies/reads names of parents (	_						
12. 13.	Reads two-word phrases (any five) a) The cat c) A bat e) Identifies/reads own address (all c	b) My ball d) f,						
14.	Identifies/reads names of family r	nembers/friends (any five)						
	a)	b)						
	c)	d)						
	e)							
15.	Reads short sentences (any five)							
	a) This is a cat.							
	<ul><li>b) The cat is on the mat.</li><li>c) Put a pen in the box.</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>c) Put a pen in the box.</li><li>d) The monkey is sitting on the</li></ul>	tree						
	e)							

\*

Itom No.		DOMAINS/ITEMS			Asse Baseline	ssmer 1# Qr.	ård Qr.
16.	Read	ls sign boards (any five)					 
	c) c)	Hospital School Post office Bank	b) f) g) h)	Police Station Hotel Medical shop			
17.	Read	ls small paragraphs (all three corr	recti <u>:</u>	y with maximum of 10 errors)			
	b)	Paragraph One Paragraph Two Paragraph Three					
18.	Read	ls large print from magazines, ne	wspa	apers, etc.			
19.	Reso (any	ls medium sized handwritten par three with maximum of 10 errors	agra s)	pbs.			
20.	Read	ls short news item from a newspa	ıpers	з.			
21.	Scril	bbles.					[]



Item No. 22.	DOMAINS/ITEMS Traces along a straight line.	Assessments Bastine la Qr. 2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.
23.			
24.	Traces alphabets of own name		
25.	Copies alphabets of own name		



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										essm		
em 😳 –			ITEM									
											r. 2nd Qr.	
									seine	1et Q		Srd Qr.

## 26. Copies a straight line

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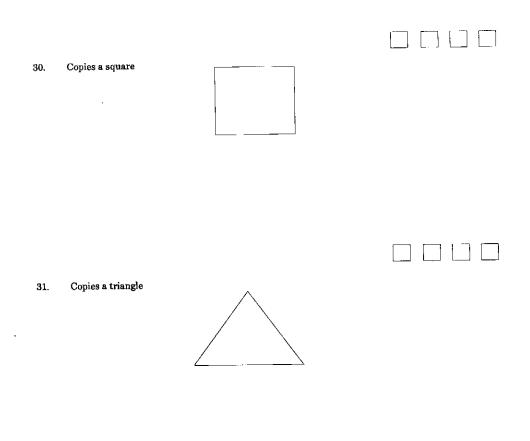
27. Copies circle



28. Draws a line connecting 3 dots

Item	DOMAINS/ITEMS Assessments
Trem .	Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
NO.	

Writes own name 29.





Item DOMA	INS/ITEMS		sments 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
No	<u> - Andrea - Andrea Andrea - Andrea - Andrea</u>	<u></u>	

32. Copies own address



- 748 - SS

33. Writes own address

34. Copies printed sentences (any five)

- a) There are apples, mangoes and bananas in the basket.
- b) What is the Capital of India? Delhi is the Capital of India.
- c) Hello! How are you? I am fine, thank you!
- d)
- e)

No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Baseline	lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd
35.	Dictation of words (any five)		
	a)		
	b)		
	c)		
	d)		
	e)		
36.	Dictation of sentences (any five)		
	a)		
	b)		
	c)		
	d)		
	e)		
37.	Writes a letter.		

No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	ABSC Baseline	essments 1≪Qr: 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
38.	Fills in an application.		

- Composition (minimum 40 words on any one topic, maximum 3 errors permitted)
  - a) My Pet b) My Home c) My School



40. Writes a leave letter.

Total Raw Score Ba Reading - Writing	iseline Ist Quarter	Hind Quarter HIrd Quarter		

Item DOMAINS/ITE	
	Annema
	Resetting Las Qr. 2nd Qr. Lot Qr.

## NUMBERS-TIME (NT)

NOTE : For some of the items in this domain, if the child uses his fingers/lines/objects as clues for calculation it should be scored as "clueing". To score "independent", the child should pass the required number of items given in the record booklet. In case the child is able to complete two sums independently and yet requires clues to complete the third sum, then the score is given as 4 and not 5

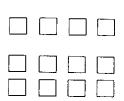
- 1. Rote counts 1-5.
- 2. Separates one object from a group upon request.
- 3. Discriminates between less and more.
- Matches identical number of concrete objects. 4.
- 5. Recognises written numbers from 1-10.
- 6. Writes numbers one to ten

7. Picks up specified number of objects upto five.

- a) 2 b) 5 c) 4 d) 3 1 e)
- 8. Arranges mumber symbols sequentially from 1-5 in an order.
- 9. Follows directions to fill up to half glass.
- 10. Adds single digit numbers within ten (any five)

a) 3	b) 4
+ 2	+ 3
	*******
*******	





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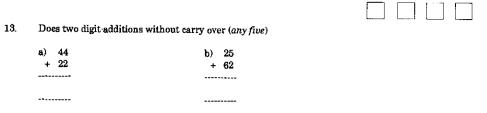
Item DOMAI No.		
c) 3 + 7	d) 5 + 0	J
e)		

#### 11. Subtracts single digit numbers within ten (any five)

a) 3 - 2	b) 6 - 4 
c) 9 - 2	d) 4 - 0
e)	



12. Writes numerals above ten on dictation (any ten)



Rom No.	DOMAIN	S/TTEMS	Associationts Resultion list Qr. Int Qr. Int Qr.
	c) 57 + 20	d) 40 + 36	
	e)		
14.	Dese two digit subtrag	tions without borrowing (any five)	
14.	a) 75	b) 36	
	- 23	- 24	
	c) 56 - 20	d) 84 - 60	
		******	
	e)		
15.	Does two digit additio	ons with carry over (any five)	
	a) 27 + 15	b) 39 + 28	
	c) 53 + 69 	d) 89 + 17	
	e)		
16.	Does two digit subtr	actions with borrowing (any five)	
	a) 81 - 25	b) 64 - 47	

7.4

em No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS		Assessments Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
	70	d) 40 - 18	
	27	- 10	
e)			
17. Idei	ntifies/names math symbols	(any five)	
a) c)	+ ·_	b) - d) x	
e)	-,-		
18. Me	easures liquid using measurin	g cups (all correct in three	e trials)
a)	1 litre	b) 1/2 litre	
c)	3/4 litre	d) 1/4 litre	
19. We	eighs objects using weighing s	scale (all correct in three t	rials)
a)	50 gms	b) 100 gms	
c)	200 gms		
20. Us	ses calculator for basic arithm	etic operations.	
21. As	ssociates time/events to routin	ne school activities	
22. As	ssociates watch/clock with tin	ne	
23. Fo	ollows 'now', 'later', 'hurry', 'v	wait' (any ten)	
23	3.1 Now a)		
	(any two) b)		
23	3.2 Later a)		
	(any two) b)		
23	3.3 Hurry a)		
	(any three) b) c)		
99	3.4 Wait a)		
_	(any three) b)		
9 <u>4</u> T	c) Tolls correctly if it is day or in	ight (correct in all 5 tria	uls)
		- <b>-</b>	
a) b	<ul> <li>Is it day or night?</li> <li>Is it night or day?</li> </ul>		
	· · · · ·	ight (correct in all 5 tric	<i>ils</i> )

Item No.		DOM	AINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Q
25.	Tells	correctly if it	is morning or evening (correct in all 5 trials)	· · · · ·
		s it morning o		
	b) I	s it evening o	r morning?	
<b>26</b> .	Follo	ws yesterday,	today and tomorrow (any ten)	
	26.1	-	a) What did you eat yesterday?	
		(any 3)	b) c)	
	26.2	Today	a) What did you eat today?	
		(any 3)	b)	
			c)	
	26.3	Tommorov		
		(any 4)	b)	
			c) d)	
			ω,	
27.	Tells	hour and mi	nute hands on the clock	
28.	Nam	es/identifies	days of week (all correct)	
	<b>a</b> ) ]	Rote recitatio	n	
		What comes a		
			fter Saturday	
			before Wednesday	
	e)	What comes i	before Sunday	
29.	Cour	nts by five's		
29.	Cour	nts by five's		

**30**. Tells time by the hour (all correct)

- a) 3'O Clock
  c) 9'O Clock
  e) 6'O Clock
  - 9'O Clock
    - f) 1'O Clock
- 31. Tells own age in years

b) 12'O Clock d) 7'O Clock l

Item No.		DOMAINS/ITEMS		Assessments Basilize Let Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr
32.	Na	nes/identifies months of year (all corr	ect)	
	<b>a</b> )	Rote recitatiion		
		What comes after March		
	.,	What comes after December		
		What comes before September		
	e)	What comes before January		
33.	Âsi	ociates time with work routine (any fi	ve)	
	a)	What time do you go to school?		
	Ъ)	What time do you have your breakfa	st?	
	C)	What time do you go to bed ?		
	d)	What time do you have your dinner?		
	e)			
34.	Te	ls time by quarter hour (all correct)		
	a)		6.30	
	c)	12.15 d)	3.15	
	e)	12.45 f)	9.45	
35.	Te	ls date of birth		
36.	Te	lls day, date, month and year (all corr	ect)	
	A)	What day is today ?		
	b)	What is the date today?		
	c)	What is the present month?		
	d)	Which year is going on?		
37.	Re	ads and uses a calender ( <i>correct in all</i>	5 trials)	
38.		lls time to the minutes on the clock (an		
	<b>a</b> )		12.22	
	c)	7.16 d)	4.25	
39.	R	minds on prefixed time		
40.	Se	te watch to correct time (any five)		
	<b>a</b> )	9.35 b)	2.18	
	c)	12.20 d)	7.12	
	e)	1.50 Ď	8.48	

Total Raw Se	ore	Baseline	Ist Quarter	IInd Quarter	IIIrd Quarter
Numbers	-				
Time					

DOMESTIC-SOCIAL (DS)         1. Keeps things at places when asked to         2. Collects waste and puts away in the waste paper basket         3. Dusts/wipes table, chairs etc.         4. Waters plants         5. Folds own clothing         6. Sweeps floor using a broom         7. Wets/mops floor         8. Serves eatables         9. Washes utensils         10. Washes clothes         11. Cuts vegetables         12. Lights a kerosene/gas stove         13. Prepares tea or coffee         14. Prepares dough for chapati/puris         15. Prepares simple breakfast items         16. Sews buttons         17. Cooks rice or other food items         18. Prepares a curry or sabji         19. Irons own cotton clothes         20. Prepares a complete meal         21. Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22. Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23. Identifies teacher by her name         24. Goes inside school yard and comes back         25. Shares food/toys with other children         26. Greets others         27. Seeks permission to go out	Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Asse Baseline	ssments 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
2.       Collects waste and puts away in the waste paper basket         8.       Dusts/wipes table, chairs etc.         4.       Waters plants         5.       Folds own clothing         6.       Sweeps floor using a broom         7.       Wets/mops floor         8.       Serves eatables         9.       Washes utensils         10.       Washes clothes         11.       Cuts vegetables         12.       Lights a kerosene/gas stove         13.       Prepares tea or coffee         14.       Prepares dough for chapati/puris         15.       Prepares a corroffee         14.       Prepares a cort offee         15.       Prepares a cort offee         16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabii         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with o		DOMESTIC-SOCIAL (DS)		<u></u>
8.       Dusts/wipes table, chairs etc.         4.       Waters plants         5.       Folds own clothing         6.       Sweeps floor using a broom         7.       Wets/mops floor         8.       Serves eatables         9.       Washes utensils         10.       Washes clothes         11.       Cuts vegetables         12.       Lights a kerosene/gas stove         13.       Prepares tea or coffee         14.       Prepares dough for chapati/puris         15.       Prepares aimple breakfast items         16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabji         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	1.	Keeps things at places when asked to		
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5.       Folds own clothing         6.       Sweeps floor using a broom         7.       Wets/mops floor         8.       Serves eatables         9.       Washes utensils         10.       Washes clothes         11.       Cuts vegetables         12.       Lights a kerosene/gas stove         13.       Prepares tea or coffee         14.       Prepares dough for chapati/puris         15.       Prepares simple breakfast items         16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a complete meal         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	8.	Dusts/wipes table, chairs etc.		
6.       Sweeps floor using a broom	4.	Waters plants		
7.       Wets/mops floor         8.       Serves eatables         9.       Washes utensils         10.       Washes clothes         11.       Cuts vegetables         12.       Lights a kerosene/gas stove         13.       Prepares tea or coffee         14.       Prepares dough for chapati/puris         15.       Prepares simple breakfast items         16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabji         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	δ.	Folds own clothing		
8.       Serves eatables         9.       Washes utensils         10.       Washes clothes         11.       Cuts vegetables         12.       Lights a kerosene/gas stove         13.       Prepares tea or coffee         14.       Prepares dough for chapati/puris         15.       Prepares aimple breakfast items         16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabji         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	6.	Sweeps floor using a broom		
9. Washes utensils	7.	Wets/mops floor		
10.       Washes clothes         11.       Cuts vegetables         12.       Lights a kerosene/gas stove         13.       Prepares tea or coffee         14.       Prepares dough for chapati/puris         15.       Prepares simple breakfast items         16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabji         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	8.	Serves eatables		
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12.       Lights a kerosene/gas stove	10.	Washes clothes		
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15.       Prepares simple breakfast items         16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabji         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	13.	Prepares tea or coffee		
16.       Sews buttons         17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabji         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	14.	Prepares dough for chapati/puris		
17.       Cooks rice or other food items         18.       Prepares a curry or sabji         19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	15.	Prepares simple breakfast items		
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19.       Irons own cotton clothes         20.       Prepares a complete meal         21.       Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22.       Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23.       Identifies teacher by her name         24.       Goes inside school yard and comes back         25.       Shares food/toys with other children         26.       Greets others	17.	Cooks rice or other food items	· 🔲	
20. Prepares a complete meal         21. Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta         22. Responds to own name by turning his/her head         23. Identifies teacher by her name         24. Goes inside school yard and comes back         25. Shares food/toys with other children         26. Greets others	18.	Prepares a curry or sabji		
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22. Responds to own name by turning his/her head       Image: Constraint of the sector o	20.	Prepares a complete meal		
23. Identifies teacher by her name       24. Goes inside school yard and comes back       25. Shares food/toys with other children       26. Greets others	21.	Responds with correct gesture when said ta-ta		
24. Goes inside school yard and comes back	22.	Responds to own name by turning his/her head		
25. Shares food/toys with other children     26. Greets others	23.	Identifies teacher by her name		
26. Greets others	24.	Goes inside school yard and comes back		
	25.	Shares food/toys with other children		
27. Seeks permission to go out	26.	Greets others		
	27.	Seeks permission to go out		

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Basiline 1st Qr. Ind Qr. Brd Qr.
28.	Sings/dances with music	
<b>29</b> .	Offers help to teachers in classroom/school chores	
30.	Knows duties of various occupations (any five)	
	a) Postman b) Milkman c) Newspaper boy d) Policeman e) Doctor	
<b>31</b> .	Waits for his turn with 4 to 5 other children	
82.	Plays with 4-5 children	
<b>33</b> .	Comes and goes to school unattended when the school is within the same neighbourhood	
<b>34</b> .	Says 'please', and 'thank you'	
<b>35</b> .	Introduces himself to others (any five)	
	<ul> <li>a) What is you name?</li> <li>b) How old are you?</li> <li>c) Where do you stay?</li> <li>d) What is your father\mother's name?</li> <li>e) What is the name of your school?</li> </ul>	
<b>36</b> .	Plays with children for 20 minutes in cooperative play/activity	
37.	Can cross road	

- 38. Goes to home from school or vice versa outside his neighbourhood
- **39**. Receives and gives message taken on phone or in person
- 40. Travels in a bus on own

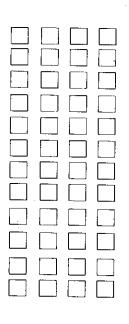
Total Raw Score	Baseline	Ist Quarter	lind Quarter l	IIIrd Quarter		[
Domestic- Social						

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
	PRE-VOCATIONAL-MONEY (PV)	
1.	Carries notice/messages from one classroom to another	

2. Brush paints

3.	Uses a per	ncil sharpener
----	------------	----------------

- 4. Sticks using gum or glue
- 5. Cuts simple shapes
- 6. Rings school bell on time
- 7. Clips using stappler
- 8. Makes holes using punching machine
- 9. Stacks objects into groups
- 10. Puts away things in appropriate places after use
- 11. Assembles similar objects of three to four sizes
- 12. Nails and hangs a calender
- 13. Uses a screw driver to insert or remove screws



ltem No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS		Assessments Bassine Lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
14.	Tells date of National festivals (al	ll correct)	
	a) Independence day c) Children's day	b) Republic day d) Gandhi Jayanthi	
15.	Makes a garland of flowers using	thread	
16.	Applies medicine on a cut		
17.	Does simple hemming work		
18.	Plants a sapling		
19.	Tells names of important people (	(all correct)	
	<ul><li>a) President</li><li>c) Prime minister</li><li>e) Chief minister</li></ul>	b) Vice-President d) Governor	
20.	Wraps a gift box		
21.	Sorts coins from other similar me	tal objects	
22.	Aware that money can buy things	3	
23.	Keeps money safely		
24.	Selects a rupee note from other p	aper objects	
25.	Sorts out mixed coins (all correct)	)	
.26.	<ul> <li>a) Isolates five 5 ps.coins</li> <li>b) Isolates five 10 ps.coins</li> <li>c) Isolates five 20 ps.coins</li> <li>d) Isolates five 25 ps. coins</li> <li>e) Isolates five 50 ps. coins</li> <li>f) Isolates five 1.00 Re. coins</li> <li>Identifies/names all denomination</li> </ul>	ns of coins (all correct)	
	a) 5 ps c) 20 ps e) 50 ps	b) 10 ps d) 25 ps f) 1 Re	
27.	Identifies/names currency notes a	upto ten (all correct)	
	a) Re.1 c) Rs.5	b) Rs.2 d) Rs.10	
28.	Rank orders coins		
29.	Adds collects coins to make a rup	ee	
30.	Makes purchases within 1 Re		

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline is Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
<b>3</b> 1.	Makes purchases within 1 Re. with correct change	
32.	Makes purchases upto Rs.2 with correct change	
33.	Knows transactional value for items below Rs.10/- (any five)	
	<ul> <li>a) What is the cost of a pencil ?</li> <li>b) What is the cost of a note book ?</li> <li>c)</li> <li>d)</li> </ul>	
	e)	
34.	Calculates change upto 10 rupees	
35.	Makes purchases upto Rs.5 with correct change	
36.	Makes purchases upto Rs. 10 with correct change	
37.	Knows transactional value of items above Rs.10/- (any five)	
	a) b) c)	
	d) e)	
88.	Maintains account of money in a piggy bank	
<b>3</b> 0.	Deposits money in a bank	
40.	Withdraws money from bank	

Total Raw Score	Baseline	Ist Quarter	Ind Quarter	Illrd Quarter
Pre vocational-			1	
Money		[		
				1 1

Total Raw Score	Baseline	Ist Quarter	IInd Quarter IIIrd Quarter	
Cumulative Score				Cumulative
(All Domains)				Score
هــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		<u> </u>		(All Domains)

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# **Behavioural Assessment Scales for Indian Children** with Mental Retardation, (BASIC-MR) Part B

Authors : Reeta Pesbawaria, S. Venkatesan

# **RECORD BOOKLET**

Name of the student Level/Class	Age Sex
Dates :	
Baseline Assessment	Evaluated by
First Quarter Assessment	Evaluated by
Second Quarter Assessment	Evaluated by
Third Quarter Assement	Evaluated by

#### Instructions

- Eact item should be scored based on three levels of severity/frequencey of problem behaviours, i.e., Never (N), 1. Occasionally (O) and Frequently (F). Score 0 for "Never", 1 for "Occasionally" and 2 for "Frequently".
- 2. Enter the appropriate numerical score against each item for the child, depending on the severity/frequency of the problem behaviour in question, and in the appropriate box, i.e., baseline, first quarter assessment, second quarter assessment and/or third quarter assessment
- 3. Add the total problem behaviour raw score and enter it in the profile sheet of BASIC-MR, Part-B.

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Baseline	Assessments lst Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
	Violent and Destructive Behaviour		
1.	Kicks others		
2.	Pushes others		
3.	Pinches others		
4.	Pulls hair, ear, body parts of others		
5.	Slaps others		
6.	Hits others		
7.	Spits on others		
8.	Bangs objects		
9.	Slams doors		
10.	Bites others		
11.	Attacks or pokes others with weapon (blade, stick, pencil)		
12.	Throws objects at others		
• NIMH, Secur	nderabad 1992		

Item No	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Bassiline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
13.	Tears/pulls threads from own or others clothing	
14.	Tears up own or others books, papers, magazines	
15.	Breaks objects/glass/toys	
16.	Damages furniture	
	Temper Tantrums	
17.	Cries excessively	
18.	Screams	
19.	Stamps feet	
20.	Rolls on floor	
	Misbehaves with others	
21.	Pulls objects from others	
22.	Interrupts in between when others are talking	
23.	Makes loud noise when others are working or reading	
24.	Makes face to tease others	
25.	Uses abusive/vulgar language	
26.	Takes others possession without their permission openly	
27.	Tells others what to do and wants his/her way (bossy)	
	Self injurious behaviours	
28.	Bangs head	
29.	Bites self	
30.	Cuts or mutilates self	
31.	Pulls own hair	
32.	Scratches self	
33.	Hits self	
34.	Puts objects into eyes/nose/ear	
35.	Eats inedible things	

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Item No	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseling 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
36.	Peels skin/wounds	
37.	Bites nail	
	Repetitive behaviours	
38.	Rocks body	
39.	Nods head	
40.	Sucks thumb	
41.	Makes peculiar sounds	
42.	Bites ends of pen/pencil	
43.	Shakes parts of the body repeatedly	
44.	Grinds teeth	
45.	Swings round and round	
	Odd behaviours	
46.	Laughs to self	
47.	Laughs inappropriately	
48.	Talks to self Hoards unwanted objects (sticks, thread,	
49.	pieces of old clothes)	
50.	Picks nose	
51.	Plays with unwanted objects like chappal, strings, faeces and dirt excessively	
52.	Kisses, hugs, and licks people unnecessarily	
53.	Smells objects	
	Hyperactivity	
54		
55	· -	
56	Does not continue with the task at hand for required time	
	Rebellious behaviours	
5'		
5	<ol> <li>Does opposite of what is requested</li> </ol>	

Item No	. DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baceline Jat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
59.	Takes very long time intentionally to complete a task	
60.	Wanders outside school	
61.	Runs away from school	
62.	Argues without purpose	
	Antisocial bebaviours	
63.	Lies or twists the truth to his own advantage or blames others	
64.	Cheats in games or no sense of fair play	
65.	Steals	
66.	Makes obscene gestures	
67.	Exposes body parts inappropriately	
68,	Makes sexual advances towards members of opposite sex	
69.	Touches own private parts in public	
70.	Touches others private parts in public	
71.	Gambles	
	Fears	
72.	Fear of objects	
73.	Fear of animals	
74.	Fear of places	
75.	Fear of persons	
	Any others:	

Total Raw Score	Baseline	Ist Quarter	IInd Quarter IIIrd Quarter
Cumulative Score			
(All Domains)			

ltem No.	DOMAINS/ITEM	AIS		в	nnelina	10000001.0000	ssmen Ind Qr.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
14.	Climbs upstairs using alternat	te feet	<u>, , , , , , .</u>	[				
15.	Pours liquid from one glass to	another without	spilling	[				
16.	Climbs down the stairs using a	lternate feet		ſ			$\square$	$\square$
17.	Turns pages singly from a bool	ĸ		]				
18.	Jumps off the ground with bot	h feet		( [	 			
19.	Opens the door			] ]				
20.	Does simple physical exercises	I						
21.	Throws ball atleast five metre	s away before fi	rst bounce					
22.	Catches ball			ļ				
23.	Swings for at least 2-3 minutes	5						
24.	Wipes blackboard clean using	duster						
25.	Pushes a cycle tyre (male)/ pla	ays 5 stones (fen	nale)					
26.	Climbs atleast eight to ten step	ps of a slide or l	adder					
27.	Stands on one foot for minimu	um 30 seconds						
28.	Jumps from a height of 2 feet							
2 <del>9</del> .	Folds paper and inserts into a	n envelope						
30.	Walks on straight line for atles	ast 5-10 steps						
31.	Plays marbles (male)/hopscot	ch (female)						
32.	Tears off a perforated sheet							
33.	Throws ball into a basket							
34.	Cuts along a straight line usin	g scissors						
35.	Hops on one foot for minimum	n 30 seconds						
36.	Plays ring games							
37.	Threads a medium sized need	lle				· ]		
38.	Strikes and lights a match sti	ick within two a	ttempts					
39.	Rides a bicycle							
40.	Skips							
	Total Raw Score Baseline Motor	Ist Quarter	IInd Quarter	IIIrd Quarter				

Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline Jas Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
<u></u>	ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL)	<u></u>
	Eating	
1.	Swallows liquid or semi-solid foods	
2.	Drinks from cup or glass	
3.	Discriminates eatables and non-eatables	
4.	Chews solid foods	
5.	Picks up food with fingers and puts in mouth	
6.	Peels banana/orange skin	
7.	Sucks water/liquid through a straw	
8.	Mixes rice, dal and eats with hand/spoon	
	Toiletting	
9.	Indicates need to go to toilet	
10.	Reaches the toilet	
11.	Removes underware/pant before sitting on toilet seat	
12.	Washes self after use of the toilet	
13.	Flushes toilet after use	
	Brushing	
14.	Wipes hands with towel/cloth	
15.	Washes hands with soap and water	
16.	Brushes teeth	
17.	Spits paste	
18.	Cleans the tongue	
19.	Applies paste on the tooth brush	
	Bathing	
20.	Pours water on self for bathing	
21.	Wipes face with towel/cloth	
22.	Washes face with soap and water	
23.	Uses towel for drying body	

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Item No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Baseline	Assessments 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
24.	Removes soap from body with water		
25.	Applies soap on body		
	Dressing		
26.	Takes off clothes when unbuttoned		
27.	Puts on underpants or elastic knickers		
<b>28</b> .	Unbuttons clothing		
29.	Puts on shirt/frock (need not button)		
30.	Puts slippers on correct feet		
31.	Buttons own clothing		
32.	Puts on pullover shirt/skirt and blouse		
33.	Laces shoes or buckles sandles		
34.	Ties knots		
	Grooming		
35.	Applies powder on face/body		
36.	Oils hair		
37.	Cuts nails with nailcutter/scissors		
38.	Puts on wrist watch		
39.	Plaits hair (female)/Combs hair with parting (males)		
40.	Looks after menstural hygiene(Female)/Shaves (male)		
	Total Raw Score         Baseline         Ist Quarter         Hnd Quarter	ter	
	LANGUAGE (L)		
	NOTE : For a child who is unable to speak, identification or gestural indication is domain	sufficient	to pass the items in this
1.	Locates items/persons on command by looking at them		
2.	Responds to verbal or gestural commands. (any five)		
	a) "Come" b) "Go" c) "Look" d) "give" e)		

Item No.		DO	MAINS/ITE	MS		Assessments Beseline lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr
3.	Foll	lows simple c	ommands tha	t call for act	ion. (any five)	
	a)	"Get me the	ball"			
	b)	"Give me th	ne book"			
	c)	"Close the	door"			
	d)	"Wipe your	face"			
	e)					
4,	Poi	nts to body p	arts (any five)	)		
	a)	Eyes		b)	Ears	
	c)	Nose		d)	Hair	
	e)	Lips		f)	Legs	
	g)	Head		h)	Hands	
	i)			Þ		
5.	Poi	nts to familia	r objects (any	ten)		
	a)	Chair		b)	Frock	
	c)	Pen		d)	Pencil	
	e)	Fan		f)	Book	
	g)	Doll		h)	Light	
	i)	Shirt		j)	Plate	
	k)	Tumbler		1)		
6.	Poi	ints to picture	esina book (a	any ten)		
	a)			Ð		
	b)			g)		
	C)			h)		
	d)			i)		
	e)			j)		
7.	$\mathbf{Fo}$	llows "WHOS	SE" questions	(any five)		
	(a)	Whose bag	is this?			
	(b)	Whose bool	s is this?			
	(c)	Whose pen-	cil is this?			
	(d)	Whose tiffi	n box is this?			
	(e)					
	(f)					
8.	Fo	llows postpos	itions (any ter	1)		
	8.1	On	a) Put the	e toy on the	table	
		(any 3)		e book on th		
		÷ .	c)			
			d)			
	8.2	2 In	a) Put the	e tiffin box i	n the bag	
		(any 3)	b) Put the	e bead in th	e box/container	
		•	c)			
			d)			

ltem No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Q
<u></u>	8.3 Under a) Put the doll under the table	
	(any 4) b) Put the paper under the book	
	c)	
	d)	
9.	Follows two step directions (any five)	
	a) Close the door and bring the book	
	b) Keep the book in the bag and get the chalkpiece	
	c)	
	d) e)	
10		
10.	Follows "Which" questions (any five)	
	a) Which book have you written your home work?	
	<ul><li>b) Which teacher did you talk to?</li><li>c) Which water bottle is yours?</li></ul>	
	d) Which is your drawing?	
	e)	
	f)	
11.	Follows "Why" questions (any five)	
	a) Why do we wear warm clothes in winter?	
	b) Why do we carry an umbrella?	
	c) Why do we go to school?	
	d) e)	
	f)	
1 <b>2</b> .	Follows adjectives (any ten)	
	12.1 Big-small a) Show me which of these two	
	(any 5) pencils is bigger? b) Get me the smaller of the	
	two balls	
	c)	
	12.2 Up-down a) Throw the ball up	
	(any 5) b) Put your hands up/	
	Put your hands down	
	c)	
13.	Follows concept of whole/part (any five)	
	a) This is a whole chappati, this is a part of it	
	b) This is a whole chalkpiece, this is a part of it	
	c)	
	d)	

14.	Follows thr	e step directions (any five)	Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd C
	a) Keep ti	e pen on the table, close the door and bring your	book
	b) Open y folded l	our book, keep the pencil in your bag and stand un	o with
	c)		
	d) e)		
15			
15.	laentines h	st middle and last in a group (any ten)	
	15.1 First	a) Keep the book in the middle	
	(any j	<ul><li>of the pen and erazer.</li><li>b) Who is standing first in the line.</li></ul>	
		c)	
	15.2 Midd		
	(any l	b)and	
		c)	
	15.3 Last	a) Go and sit in the last chair,	
	(any 4	b) c)	
		d)	
16.	Follows left-	ight (all correct in 5 trials)	
	16.1 Left	a) Show your left hand	
		<ul><li>b) Who is sitting left to you</li><li>c) Show your left ear</li></ul>	
	16.2 Right	a) Show your right leg	
		<ul><li>b) Show your right eye</li><li>c) Who is sitting right to you</li></ul>	
17.	Follows sigh	words (any five)	
	a) DANGE c) PULL	e b) TOILET d) EXIT	
	e) PUSH	f) EXIT	
	g) LADIES i) GENTS	h) ENQUIRY	
10		(j	
18.	Arranges pic	ure after listening to a story (any five)	
	a) Brainy c		
	<ul><li>b) Sour gra</li><li>c) Golden e</li></ul>	105 108	
	d)	50~ 	
	e)		

Item No.		DOMAINS/ITEM	<b>IS</b>		Baseline	Assessments lst Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
19.	Fol	lows traffic signs/signals (ar	ıy five)			
	a) b) c) d) e)	What does Red light indica What does Yellow light ind What does Green light ind What is a Speed breaker?	licate?			
20.	Fol	lows voting rights (all correc	ct in 5 tria	ls)		
	a) b) c) d) e)	Why do we have elections? When do we have elections Who can vote in the election Where to go for voting? How to vote in the election	s? ons?			
21.	Imi	tates vowel sounds (al! five)			<b>L</b>	
	a) c) e)	a i u	b) d)	e 0		
22.	Use	es Yes/No by nodding of hea	d.			
23.	Ind	icates basic needs by pointin	ng or gestu	uring. (any five)		
24.	Spe	eaks single words meaningfu	ılly (any fi	ve)		
25	a) c) e)	Akka Papa	b) d)	Mama		
25.		en asked tells own name.				
26.		tates sounds of animals & ir	animate o	objects (any five)		
	a) c) e) g)	Cat Dog Lion	b) d) f) h)	Cow Train Automobile		
27.		es two word phrases (any five	e)			
	a) c) e)	Mummy milk	b) d)	Daddy come		
28.	Tell	ls use of familiar objects (an	ıy five)			
	a) c) e)	Chair Doll	b) d) f)	Spoon Pencil		

ltem No.		DOMAINS/ITE	ing .		Antopermentie Banden in Gr. Int Gr. Int Gr.
29.	Describes a	iction pictures (an	y ten)		
	a) Eating	ſ	b)	Skipping	
	c) Playin		d)	Combing	
	e) Bathir		Ð	Brushing	
	g) Sleepin		h)	Reading	
	i) Studyi k)	ing	j) 1)	Praying	
	k) m)		л)		
30.	Uses word	s to indicate comm	ands (any fu	e)	
	<b>a</b> )		b)		
	c)		d)		
	e)				
<b>31</b> .	Identifies (	sex (all correct in	5 trials)		
	a) Are y	ou a boy or girl (in	case of boy)		
		ou a girl or boy (in	case of girl)		
	b) Is c) Is	a boy or a p	girl (Show a b loy (Show a gi	oy) el)	
	d)	agin or a c	оў (опон я 81	,	
			<i></i> .		
32.	Identifies/	'names vehicles (a	ny five)		
	a)		b)		
	c)		d)		
	e)				
33.	Identifies,	/names animals (a	ny five).		
	<b>a</b> )		b)		
	c)		d)		
	e)				
34.	Identifies,	/names vegetables	(any five).		
	a)		b)		
	c)		d)		
	e)				
35.	Identifies	/names fruits (any	(five).		
	<b>a</b> )		b)		
	C)		<b>d</b> )	I.	
	e)				
36.	Recites r	hymes of atleast 3-	4 lines.		
37.	Uses adje	ectives: (any ten)			
		ty3) b)Sh	ho has long h ow me the si the class?	air in the class? cortest person	

Item No.		DOMAII	NS/I	TEMS	Baseline	Assessn 1st Qr. 2nd	
	37.2.	Rough-smoot (any 3)	;h a) b) c)	Give me the rough paper out of the two papers. Which of the piece of cloth is smooth.			
	37.3.	Clean-Dirty (any 4)	a) b) c) d)	Show me which of these two handkerchiefs is dirty? Show me which of these two glasses of water is clean?			
38.	Uses	complex senten	ices (a	ny five)			
39.	Nar	rates simple joka	es (an	v fine)			
05.	- Tur						

40. Carries on simple conversation.

Total Raw Score	Baseline	Ist Quarter	IInd Quarter IIIrd Quarter		
Language					

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Item No.		D	OMAINS	/ITEMS					A	sessments
	RE	ADING-W	RITING	(RW)	<u></u>		<u> </u>		Baseline Lat	Qr. Jail Qr. and Qr.
	NO' the j	l'E : While as particular ch	sessing a ci ild is more	hild on this Mamilian	domai with o	n, the teac	to.	assess in Captial	/Small letter	depending on what
1.		ches simila								
	a) c) e)	A key to a ]	key		b) d)	A pen	to a pen			
2.		ches objects	to picture	es (aný fi	f) ve)					
	a) c) e)				b) d) D				[] [	[] []
3.	Mate	hes colour	s (any five	)						
		Red Green			b) d)	Blue Yellow				
4.	Reco	mises his/h	er name.	(correct i	n all 5	trials)		i		
5.	Reads	own name						[		
<del>6</del> . :	Sorts	pictur <del>es</del> (a	ıy five)							
I V	Anima Fruits Vehicle Vegetal	5	a) a) a) a)	b) b) b) b)	e) e) c) e)	d) d) d)	e) e) e) e)	Γ		
7. N	fatche	s words (an	y five)					L_		
a c, g	) Cat ) Ha	t			d) R	fat lat lug		E		

Item No.	DOMAINS/	ITEMS	Assessments Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3r
8.	Identifies colours (any fiv	e)	
	a) c) e)	b) d)	
9.	Names colours (any five)		
	a) c) e)	b) d)	
10.	Identifies/reads printed	words (any five)	
	a) ball c) plug d) stop f)	b) tube d) fire e) g)	
11.	Identifies/reads names o	f parents (all correct in 5 trials)	
12.	Reads two-word phrases	(any five)	
12.	a) The cat c) A bat e)	b) My ball d) f,	
13.	Identifies/reads own add	lress (all correct in 5 trials)	
14.	Identifies/reads names	of family members/friends (any five)	
	a) c) e)	b) d)	
15.	Reads short sentences (	any five)	
	<ul> <li>a) This is a cat.</li> <li>b) The cat is on the m</li> <li>c) Put a pen in the bo</li> <li>d) The monkey is sitt</li> </ul>	<b>X</b> .	
	e)		

ltem No.	DOMAINS/ITE	IMS	Assessments Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
16.	Reads sign boards (any five)		
	a) Hospital	b) Police Station	
	c) School	f) Hotel	
	c) Post office d) Bank	g) Medical shop	
	u) Dank	h)	
17.	Reads small paragraphs (all t	three correctly with maximum of 10 error	rs)
	a) Paragraph One		
	b) Paragraph Two		
	c) Paragraph Three		
18.	Reads large print from magaz	zines, newspapers, etc.	
19.	Reads medium sized handwr (any three with maximum of	itten paragraphs. 10 errors)	
20.	Reads short news item from a	a newspapers.	
21.	Scribbles.		



Item	DOMAINS/ITEMS Assessments
No.	Bessine ist Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
22.	Traces along a straight line.

. . . . . . . .



23. Traces along a circular object (2-3\*d)

24. Traces alphabets of own name

25. Copies alphabets of own name





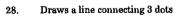
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ſ	Item	DOMAI	NS/ITEMS	29 N		an she	Assessments
	No.	- 16 - M. Se		142 ( <u>†</u> 1	40 22 2	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Baseline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.

# 26. Copies a straight line

27. Copies circle







 $\square$ 

Item DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments meline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
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#### 29. Writes own name

B

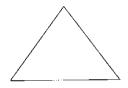




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31. Copies a triangle

.





			Assessments
	IAINS/ITEMS		
litem DU			
			Receive let Or 2nd Or 3rd Or
			Baseline lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
			Baseline let Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.

32. Copies own address



33. Writes own address



34. Copies printed sentences (any five)

a) There are apples, mangoes and bananas in the basket.

b) What is the Capital of India? Delhi is the Capital of India.

c) Hello! How are you? I am fine, thank you!

d)

e)

ltem No.	DOMAINS/ITEMS	Assessments Baseline lat Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr
35.	Dictation of words (any five)	
	a)	
	b)	
	c)	
	d)	
	е)	
	6)	
36.	Dictation of sentences (any five)	
	a)	
	b)	
	c)	
	d)	
	e)	
37.	Writes a letter.	

- -

	- 1200. ISBN 12006	DOMAINS/				Asso Baseline	asmeni la Qr. 2	:8 nd Qr.	ard Qr.	
38	Fills in an ar	plication.								

38. Fills in an application.

1

- Composition (minimum 40 words on any one topic, 39. maximum 3 errors permitted)
  - a) My Pet b) My Home c) My School



40. Writes a leave letter.

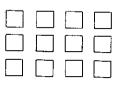
Total Raw Score	Baseline	Ist Quarter	Hind Quarter IIIrd Quarter
Reading -			
Writing			

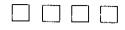
16												
				/TTE								
											en be	
									 Barold			

### NUMBERS-TIME (NT)

NOTE : For some of the items in this domain, if the child uses his fingers/lines/objects as clues for calculation it should be scored as "clueing". To score "independent", the child should pass the required number of items given in the record booklet. In case the child is able to complete two sums independently and yet requires clues to complete the third sum, then the score is given as 4 and not 5

- 1. Rote counts 1-5.
- 2. Separates one object from a group upon request.
- 3. Discriminates between less and more.
- 4. Matches identical number of concrete objects.
- 5. Recognises written numbers from 1-10.
- 6. Writes numbers one to ten





- 7. Picks up specified number of objects upto five.
  - a) 2 b) 5 c) 4 d) 3 e) 1

8. Arranges mumber symbols sequentially from 1-5 in an order.

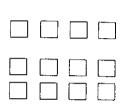
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9. Follows directions to fill up to half glass.

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10. Adds single digit numbers within ten (any five)

+ 2	+ 8
a) 3	b) 4



Item DOM/ No.	AINS/ITEMS	Assessments Beselline 1st Qr. 2nd Qr. 3rd Qr.
c) 3 + 7	d) 5 + 0	
e)		

# 11. Subtracts single digit numbers within ten (any five)

a) 3 - 2	b) 6 - 4
c) 9 - 2	d) 4 - 0
	**
e)	

12. Writes numerals above ten on dictation (any ten)



13. Does two digit additions without carry over (any five)

a) 44 + 22	b) 25 + 62

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# BEHAVIOURAL PROFILE ON BASIC-MR, PART - A

Appendix i

Name of the	stud	lent	:	<u> </u>	. 5	. R	A 1	1			Le	vel	/Cła	<b>I</b> ŚS	- ``		çı.	10	<u>A</u> 1	<u>,</u>			Date/s	Evalu	ated	d bi	,									D	ate	le		· Fa	valu	iste	d by
Age Sex			:	_	) 1 A L	/ E A - E	RS			<u> </u>			ne , Qua				-	eat	-			_					Se				er / r As				-	2.		_			·		_`
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Language : Receptive	5	51	ĩ	5	5	ĿS	5			Ę	ε	5	З	3	5	3	1 5		,	7		T	Language : Expressive		. 5	Ť		1	5		5			5		F							5
Reading	5	5	2	<u>r</u>	S	5	ĩ	5	5	5	5	1	1	12	÷	3	T		,	1	1.	$\uparrow$	Writing	5	- 5	5	+5	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		-		5	- 1	5			3	_	-	F	-	-
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Scoring Key : Independent:5 - Clueing:4 - Verbal prompting:3 - Physicst prompting:2 - Totally dependent:1 - Not applicable:0

	GRAPHI	C PROFILE		Bas	eline	Fin	t Qr.	Seco	md Qr.	Thir	d Qr.
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<b>c</b> 100	_		Motor	139	67.5	140	70	140	70	144	72
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u r 60			Language	170	35	172	76	175	87.5		
• 40			Reading-Writing	130	15	132	66	137	68.5	143	71.
n t 20			Number-Time	78	49	105	52.5	109	54.5	114	57
· · · ·			Domestic-Social	77	57.5	70	45	92	46		49.
• •			Pre vocational-Money	្នឹ4	27.	έ2.	31	65	32.5	77	38.
•	I Qr.	II Qr. III Qr. (Key : RS - Raw Score : Qr Quarter)	TOTAL	829	59.21	891		880	62.86	918	45.

Size of the Behavioural Profile reduced to include in this book.

# Appendix i

Name of the stu	dent	:								Le Ba	vel. seli	/Cla	ass As	sess	artie	ent				<u> </u>	Date/s	Eva	dua	ted '		Sec Thi	ond	l Qi	uart	er A	Asse	ssn	neni nt		Dat	e/s	-		Eva	102	ted	Ъу 
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# BEHAVIOURAL PROFILE ON BASIC-MR, PART - A

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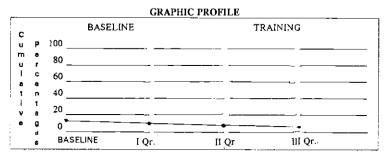
# **BEHAVIOURAL PROFILE ON BASIC-MR, PART - B**

Name of the student	:	V S.RAVI	Level/Class SECONDARY	Date/s	Evaluated by	ł	Date/s	Evaluated by
Age	:	12 YEARS	Baseline Assessment			Second Quarter Assessment		
Sex	:	MALG	First Quarter Assessment			Third Quarter Assessment	(	Kr. 1-KATP

Violent	and	Des	truc	tive	В	leha	vio	urs			Te	mper '	Fantru	ns		Mi	sbeh	aves	wit	h ot	hers			Se	lf inj	urio	us	Beh	avi	ours	3	F	Repr	etiti	ve E	Behav	viou	rs .
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Scoring Key : Never (N) : 0; Occasionally (O) : 1; Frequently (F) : 2



Size of the Behavioural Profile reduced to include in this book.

### CUMULATIVE SCORES

Appendix ii

ASSESSMENT	RAW SCORES	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES
BASELINE	16	1667
FIRST QUARTER	14	7.32
SECOND QUARTER	9	600
THIRD QUARTER	. 5	3.30

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# Appendix ii

# BEHAVIOURAL PROFILE ON BASIC-MR, PART - B

Name of the student		Level/Class	Date/s	Evaluated by		Date/s	Evaluated by
Age	:	 Baseline Assessment			Second Quarter Assessment		
Sex	:	First Quarter Assessment			Third Quarter Assessment		

Violent	and	D	Dest	ruc	tive		Bel	navi	iou	ır			Te	mper	Fantru	ms		Mi	sbeh	aves	wit	h ot	hers		]	_		<u> </u>	riou		_				-	· •			Beha			
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Scoring Key : Never (N) : 0 Occasionally (0) : 1 Frequently (FI : 2

### GRAPHIC PROFILE

		BASEL	INE	TF	AINING	
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l	c e	60				-
t	n	40				-
v	t a	20				-
•	g e	0				-
	8	BASELINE	I Qr.	lí Qr.	III Qr.	

### CUMULATIVE SCORES

ASSESSMENT	RAW SCORES	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES
BASELINE		
FIRST QUARTER		
SECOND QUARTER		
THIRD QUARTER		 

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# Appendix v

# **OTHER NIMH PUBLICATIONS**

#### Title Price (in rupees) Directory of Institutions for the Mentally Handicapped Persons in India Out of stock 1. Supplement to the Directory of Institutions for the Mentally 2. Out of stock. Handicapped Persons in India. 10.00 Mental Retardation: A Manual for Village Rehabilitation Workers 3. Mental Retardation: A Manual for Multi Rehabilitation Workers 10.00 4. Mental Retardation: A Manual for Guidance Counsellors 10.00 5. Mental Retardation: A Manual for Psychologists 10.00 6. 10.00 Annual Seminar on Mental Retardation (1889) 7. Vocational Training and Employment of Persons with Mental Retardation 10.00 8. Handbook for the Trainers of Mental Retardation : Prepirmary Level 30.00 9. 8.00 Organisation of Special Schools for the Mentally Retarded Persons 10. 8.00 Organisatin of Special Class in a Regular School 11. Towards Independence Series : Enhancing Gross Motor Skills 10.00 12. 10.00 Towards Independence Series : Fine Motor Skills 13. Towards Independence Series : Feeding on Their Own 10.00 14. 10.00 Towards Independence Series : Toilet Training 15. 10.00 Towards Independence Series : Teaching Brushing Skills 16. Towards Independence Series : We can Dress Ourselves 10.00 17. 10.00 Towards Independence Series : Train Your Child to Bathe 18. Towards Independence Series : Teaching Grooming Skills 10.00 19. 20. Towards Independence Series : Teaching Basic Social Skills 10.00 10.00 Manual for "Towards Independence Serie" 21. 10.00 22. Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons : Bathing Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons : Gross Motor Skills 10.00 23. : Fine Motor Skills Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons 10.00 24. 10.00 : Eating Skills 25. Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons 10.00 Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons : Toilet Training 26. 10.00 : Tooth Brushing 27. Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons 10.00 : Dressing 28. Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons 10.00 Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons : Grooming 29.

30.	Skill Training in the Mentally Retarded Persons : Social Skills	10.00
	Play Activities for Young children with Special Needs (English)	10.00
31.	Play Activities for Young children with Special Needs (Hindi)	10.00
32.	Play Activities for roung endered with operation	

### MIMEOGRAPHS

	Open Employment Opportunities in the Departments of Post and Telecommunications for Persons with Mental Retardation	10.00
34.	Open Employment Opportunities in the Indian Railways for persons with Mental Retardation	10.00
35.	Job Analysis and on the Job Training for Persons with Mental Retardation. Series 1. Manufacture of Wire, Cut Bricks and Tiles	10.00

### VIDEO FILMS

	Step by Step We Learn (English)	150.00
		150.00
	Step by Step We Learn (Telugu)	150.00
3.	Give Them a Chance (English)	150.00
4.	Give Them a Chance (Telugu)	
5.	Sahanubuthi Nahi sayog (Hindi)	150.00

# EDUCATIONAL FOLDERS AND POSTERS (for free distribution)

- 1. My Tool Box
- 2. Teaching Time
- 3. Check and Know
- 4. Prevent Mental Retardation
- 5. Saying Simple Words
- 6. Tell the Day, Date and Month: A Special Education Calender
- 7. Mentally Retarded Children and Communication (Speech Language Hearing Development)
- 8. Declaration of Geneal and Special Rights of the Mentally Retarded
- 9 Greeting Skills
- Ten different Posters (in English, Hindi and Telugu) on Prevention and Management of Mentally Retarded Children (Out of stock)
- Note: Please mail your requests alongwith a Demand Draft drawn in favour of "Director, NIMH, Secunderabad" to: Information & Documentation Officer, NIMH, Manovikasnagar, Secunderabad: 500011. (A.P. INDIA)