



Mental health disorder among children: social adaptation and rehabilitation

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ABSTRACT

Children, as the least adapted and protected part of society with insufficient experience, are dependent on adults. The lack of formation of biopsychosocial structures of a child's personality due to age characteristics makes them vulnerable to various kinds of effects, including unfavorable ones. The influence of the social environment, other people can delay or stimulate the development of the child, worsen his/her well-being or contribute to the formation of complex social behavior. However, there are forms of mental illness that are present in children from the first years of life, it is sort of a state of mind, the predominant feature that is the departure from social reality, life within itself. It is autism as one of the forms of mental developmental disorders in children from an early age. In the process of rehabilitation of such children, the influence of the social environment will be directed to adjust the social environment to the extent of the child's autism spectrum disorder, to effectively socialize and to develop communication. Streamlining the environment taking into account the desire for the continuity of the autistic child, creating conditions for orientation in space through communicative and socio-behavioral clues is an important task in the organization of social space. The relation of the immediate social environment, that are parents, relatives, acquaintances, friends on the autistic child, methods, and ways of influence in general, is mediated with the level of development of society, its cultural values. The study uses systemic, interdisciplinary and factor analysis, intervention and observation methods. Social, pedagogical, psychological, and medical approaches to the study of the disease show the complex nature of the disease and the need to take into account the influence of genetic, age-related, closely related factors in family planning and the complementary efforts of social workers, psychologists, teachers, sociologists, and medical workers in the rehabilitation of children with ASD. Among the factors affecting autism was social disadvantage, as in areas where the poor lived, the disease was much higher than in well-off areas. Overcoming difficulties and effective rehabilitation depends on creating a favorable environment for autistic people, taking into account the characteristics of the disease, using intervention technology, especially for the development of their communicative abilities.

KEYWORDS

Social adaptation; child autism; social defects; mental disorder; autism thinking; autism spectrum; social stigma

Introduction

It must be recognized that the flow of information of different contents can change the lives of the individual and society as a whole. The virtual environment is a source not only of progress,

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but also of destruction and stress, including psychological and mental illness. Various scientific and research information helps to understand the causes of increased mental illness among children and adults. The Internet is the main source of information needed by the person, and at the same time the reason for weakening emotional perception of reality, awareness of lack of live communication, interpersonal communication. The increase in the number of sick children with autism every day leads us to think about certain influences of technologization, computerization on biological, cognitive, and behavioral characteristics of modern man. *As a type of mental illness*, autism is associated with disorders of motor and speech, social perception, and another important feature of this disease, it is a disorder of social interaction. Childhood autism is included in the group of first-invasive, that is, all-spreading disorders, manifested in the disruption of the development of almost all sides of the psyche: cognitive and affective sphere, sensorics and motorics, attention, memory, speech, thinking (Francesca Appe, 2016).

ASD as a special form of mental development disorder in children, characterized by various symptoms and manifestations, has always occurred, and in all cultures. This is evidenced by popular traditions and stories. In modern conditions, autism among children has begun to be studied in more detail, as certain factors affecting its occurrence have begun to expand and spread in society. There are incredibly many signs of autism—it creates a huge number of diverse forms of this disease. This complicates the work of doctors who diagnose the disease, as the individual variety of signs requires detailed study before making a diagnosis.

The aim: to study the features of socialization of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD), to make comparative analysis on the influence of the level of the country, the social, cultural, and psychological potential of parents on the process of formation of a socially responsible attitude toward children stigmatized based on their mental illness.

Taking into account the existing stereotypes in society, to help overcome the biased, intolerant attitude toward children with mental health disorders, the development of civil consciousness of the population is an important task at this stage of the development of Kazakh society. Aversion of autistic people by society, social stigma in relations to people with autism spectrum disorders requires studying the peculiarities of the social environment of autistic children, establishing the cause of intolerance of behavioral deviation and, in general, the cause of mistrust in society, Affecting the spiritual and moral state of families with children with autism, comparing the views of people from different social groups on disorders caused with mental disorders, and ways to correct them.

Concept of the research and its methods

Systematic, interdisciplinary, and factor analysis, methods of interviewing and observation were used at this study. Social, pedagogical, and medical approach to the study of the disease shows how complex is the nature of the disease and how significant is to take into consideration the influence of genetic, age, and closely related factors in the planning of the family including efforts of social workers, psychologists, teachers, sociologists, and medical workers in the rehabilitation of children with ASD. Among the factors, affecting autism is social disadvantage, being that in the poor areas, the number of people with the disease was higher than in the affluent area.

According to Fukuyama, the level of development of the society and its cultural features characterize the social capital (Fukuyama, 2004). Improving the social capital triggers the development of civic relationships in the society, contributes in overcoming the stigma against children with mental disorders and helps to develop inclusive approach in the field of social rehabilitation. In Kazakhstan, enhancing the role of trust in society (as a key element of social capital) is a significant aspect of modern social rehabilitation of emotionally deprived children, which is also tightly related to the increase of the personal and social resources of their parents.

In general, the results of numerous sociological studies conducted in Kazakhstan are showing a low level of personal and institutional trust. According to Inglehart, "A culture of trust and tolerance in which extensive networks of voluntary associations arise" characterizes social capital (Inglehart, 1997). The mistrust is based on low self-esteem and lack of sufficient conditions to increase them. It is directly related to the overall well-being of the population. Obviously, formation of culture of trust and tolerance depends on enhancing the welfare of the population and on creating the civil society.

It is very interesting to refer to the views of P. Bourdieu in which he examines culture as a kind of economy or market. Accumulating this capital, people spend it on improving their position, or lose it, which leads to a deterioration of their position in the economy (George & Stepnisky, 2018). Considering the biological and genetic nature of autism as a mental illness, it is necessary to pay attention to the importance of the intellectual resource of citizens, contributing to responsible family planning, prevention, early intervention, and using all the possibilities of comprehensive rehabilitation to solve the problems associated with a child's disease. The prevalence of a large number of children with autism in disadvantaged areas of cities requires direct consideration of the role and influence of social and cultural factors.

Autism as a form of mental disorder

The term "autism" was introduced by Swiss psychiatrist Bleuler (1911), who used the word (from the Greek "autos," meaning "himself") to describe the departure from social life seen in adults with schizophrenia (Bleuler, 1911). The term schizophrenia has also been introduced by him. As he himself argues, one of the most important symptoms of some mental illness is the prevalence of inner life, accompanied by active withdrawal from the outside world. More severe cases are completely reduced to dreams, in which all the lives of the sick pass; In lighter cases, the same phenomena can be found to a lesser extent. He called this symptom autism.

Since Bleuler, most scientists have considered autism as one of the manifestations of schizophrenia. Considering that schizophrenia has different degrees of severity, different manifestations of autism disease are characterized by the same. However, scientists such as L. Kanner and G. Asperger pointed to three main signs on which the disorder described by them differs from schizophrenia: positive dynamics, lack of hallucinations, as well as the fact that these children were ill from the first years of life, i.e. the decline of abilities did not occur after the period of normal functioning. Important characteristics and symptoms of this disease are described by Leo Kanner in 1943 in his famous book "Autistic Disorders of Emotional Contact". According to him, the necessary and defining symptoms of autism are the child's "autistic loneliness" and "obsessive desire for constancy" (Kanner & Eisenberg, 1956).

Leo Kanner presented his full definition of autism as a unique disorder under the slogan "early childhood autism." He was the first to describe autism as an independent disorder, and it was subsequently discovered that its definition was still limited and therefore insufficient. This definition was followed by a flood of new autism spectrum studies (Martin, 2013).

In 1944, just a year after the initial definition of the disorder, Hans Asperger published his work on childhood "autistic psychopathy" (Syriopoulou-Deli, 2010). He made an invaluable contribution to the study of autism. Many authors mention the similarity of L. Kanner and G. Asperger's views on autism, despite some differences in their views. The fact that both authors used the term "autistic" is an unusual coincidence (Francesca Appe, 2016). Both claimed to be congenital to social defects and life-long preservation in autistic people. In "Autistic Thinking," E. Bleiler examines two kinds of thinking, realistic, and autistic. If realistic thinking is real; Autism thinking represents what corresponds to affect (Blailer, 2004). Thus, leaving reality characterizes autistic thinking. E. Bleiler spoke of the benefits and harms of autistic thinking, however, he believed their border was uncertain. Autistic imagination will help train thinking abilities, and characterizes the usefulness of autistic thinking, but when it does not lead to further action it is associated with harm.

Social portrait of the autist

Based on what E. Bleiler describes about autistic thinking, and claim L. Kanner and G. Asperger about the birth of social defects, a socio-psychological portrait of the autistic is created. It seems to us that autistic thinking is to some extent present in a perfectly normal person, but when it is an innate characteristic of a person, that is, completely replaces real thinking, then it is already a state of the psyche. Autistic can't go beyond an imaginary world.

Like illness, it means denying everything unpleasant in the outside world, and representing everything that, provides intense pleasure. This man does not fight for his happiness, does not take decisive actions, avoids from realities, people who surround him, from communication, and lives in his collected invented world. People with autism are said to be "on the autism spectrum" or "have ASD." When a diagnosis is made, the degree of complexity of the disease is taken into account, and various terms such as "pre-invasive disorder," atypical autism, "Kanner's autism," "Asperger's syndrome," and the like are applied.

"Pre-invasive developmental disorder" is one of many terms used by scientists to describe the condition of autistic children, which is described as a deep disorder affecting humans in general. According to Theo Peters, unlike mental retardation, psychosis, and other mental illness, autism is a permanent condition requiring not treatment, but "the development of opportunities within deviating parameters of the psyche" (Peters, 1999). A pre-invasive disorder means a mental disorder that does not exactly correspond to autism or is referred to as "atypical autism." It is believed that from 1943 until today, the typical autism corresponds to the Kanner definition, which characterizes an autistic who actively avoids social interaction. But over time, researchers have shown a variety of manifestations of autism depending on the age and intellectual abilities of people suffering from autism spectrum disorder (Wing, 1988). For example, in people with Asperger syndrome, speech abilities are very high, their social and life skills as developed as their speech. This gives rise

to doubt, and to ask whether these are actually people with autism or not. Nevertheless, Asperger syndrome is seen as a subtype of autism, but not all autistic Asperger syndrome.

Social environment as a factor of socialization

Social interaction plays an important role in a child's cognitive development. All higher mental functions are the essence of interiorized relations of social order, the basis of social structure of the individual (Vygotsky, 2005). Given the important role of social interaction for children with autism spectrum disorder, it can be assumed that the daily life of such a child should be organized so that it feels comfortable and makes the maximum effort to prevent a stressful situation. This means that a detailed corrective work program needs to be developed. According to the research carried out by scientists, the specificity of the relations of a close social environment, parents per autistic child depends on the severity and nature of the disease. At the same time, a common feature of maternal attitude toward children with atypical autism and mental retardation is the orientation toward emotional and personal interaction with the child, father—rejection of the deviation of mental development in the child and the desire to avoid communication with him (Alistina, 2013). Aggression in the behavior of a child with RAS shows the importance of the physical and mental health of the parents themselves. The psychoemotional state of parents, their relationship, style, and quality of life definitely changes with the emergence of a sick child in the family. This kind of ordeal can seal a family relationship, or vice versa lead to its disintegration. Effective rehabilitation of a child with ASD depends on the creation of a favorable environment, taking into consideration the characteristics of the disease, the application of intervention technology, primarily for the development of his/her communicative abilities.

Historical aspects of ASD research

The history of autism spectrum disorder research is discussed in an article by Bonnie Evans (2013), which details the views of scientists on autism, which differ dramatically from 1911 to 1950, and has undergone dramatic changes in 1960 – 70 and subsequent years. Whereas before 1950 scientists considered autism as a symbolic "inner life" of a subject that was not easily accessible to observers (Bleuler, 1911), since the mid-1960s psychologists have used the word "autism" to describe the complete opposite of what it meant before that time. This means that excessive hallucinations and fantasy in infants prescribed to autistic psychologists before the 1950s now results in a number of studies, including epidemiological ones, finding out the lack of fantasy in autistic people. The British Maudsley Hospital, which conducted the world's first genetic study of autism, stated in 1972 that "an autistic child has a lack of imagination, not an excess" (Rutter, 1972).

Estimates of the prevalence of autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) among the Irish population show a significant difference in estimates of autism prevalence between the sexes, with men four times more likely to be identified with autism than women, according to epidemiological studies and studied sources. There is also evidence to suggest that autism prevalence rates and service needs are higher in disadvantaged areas ("Epidemiological studies," 2018). Moreover, modern research methods have revealed multiple signs of central nervous system failure in autistic children.

According to studies of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Social and Forensic Psychiatry, the use of antibacterial and antiviral drugs during pregnancy increases the risk of autism by 4 times, infection by 4.2 times. The late age of fathers increases the risk of developing RSA in their children more significantly than the late age of mothers (Martsenkovsky, 2012). This fact, according to researchers, can be explained by the fact that men over 35 years of age have a higher density of genetic mutations than women of the same age.

The works of P. Shatmary and M. B. Jones indicate a number of causes of autism:

- Exogenous—harmful effects during pregnancy;
- Autosomal recessive—defect of father and mother genes;
- X-linked chromosomes—gene brings female chromosome (Szatmari & Jones, 1991).

Many hereditary diseases arise from autosomal recessivity, as shown by research in the field of medicine. Recessive hereditary diseases are particularly common in isolated ethnic groups, marriages between close relatives (Asanova, 2003). Thus, according to medical studies, an abnormal gene in X-linked diseases has an X chromosome, and is one of the causes of the disease.

Facts from the life of the United States

Autism can be considered a disease of the twenty-first century, as the growth of the number of sick is constantly increasing in modern times.

The autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is heterogeneous in nature, and related problems and support needs can range from minor to very wide. In the USA, the state sets a goal for young people with ASD along with young people with good health. Like any young person, her individual life goals may include opportunities for higher education and training, as well as achieving competitive and integrated employment (Transitioning Youth with ASD, 2017).

A good example is Temple Grandin, who was diagnosed with autism (Temple Grandin Story, 2011). She successfully overcame all difficulties, lack of social and other skills and became an outstanding person. Temple compares her brain to a computer, thoughts to calculations, and memory to files of the same computer. She thinks her mind lacks the "spirituality" that ordinary people are endowed with, and believes that at times she thinks too specifically by operating on visual images.

Temple Grandin's claims suggest that the current age of computerization and automation may also be responsible for the spread of the disease. The growing role of the Internet in the process of socialization, indeed, gives rise to people of robots, consciously avoiding communication, insensitive, like a machine, able to count, but not philosophical, abstract from reality, in a word extremely low level of empathy.

A trip to the state of Massachusetts helped to see the real life of autistic children in America, and the attitude of society toward them. In the course of planning visits to Billerica Public Schools (Massachusetts, USA) under the direction and with the help of the Dean and Professor of the School of Social Work of Boston College Gautam Yadama, we selected Parker Elementary School, where inclusive classes are available. There was a conversation with the heads of social programs with autistic, teachers, social worker of the school. This school starts at the age of 7 and the Compass program has been in operation since 2005. Now the number of children with ASD—39. The diagnosis given to

children with RAS differs from light to heavy. They learn with healthy kids, but not all the time. The best method with children with autism is the visual method. The reason for the increase in the number of autistic people in this school was mentioned, first, the high quality of the training program for autistic people, and second, the increase in the number of autistic people in general. Parents move to the city of Billerica because of the good quality of learning and keep in touch with each other by forming a social network. School leaders create good conditions for teachers to work creatively without imposing huge obligations. There is an individual program of work for each child. The American system in working with autistic people, using the example of Parker Elementary School shows, the collective work of professional specialists with autistic people, the application of various methodology—"27 best practices" (Evidence-based practices), high technological equipment of classrooms, the main goal to make children independent.

Attitude toward autistic people in Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan, any deviation from behavioral norms caused by mental disorders is intolerable. The reason for this may be the insufficient level of development of civil society and civic activity. In industrial society, which includes Kazakhstan, the cultural foundations of capitalist market society began to be formed relatively recently, with independence in 1991. The monopoly of the State has acted as a deterrent to civil initiatives, and its gradual growth begins with the adoption of the Law "On Social Partnership in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 129-II of 18 December 2000). The problems of social protection of children with mental health disorders have become of particular interest to civil society institutions. It was with their emergence that questions began to be raised about the existence in society of intolerance toward people who deviate from behavioral norms of development, about the effectiveness of public education in this matter. However, social stigma remains as the most common attitude in modern society toward such people. Manifestations of social stigmatization at all levels of interaction, including professional, family, interpersonal, indicate the degree of complexity of the problem and the acute shortage of professional personnel in the field of social work, medicine, psychology, etc. Discrimination occurs even among the parents of the sick children themselves. The emergence of such attitudes toward their own children can be linked to the insufficient level of personal potential of parents, low level of education and culture, social and psychological self-esteem.

According to the medical staff themselves, children with autism spectrum disorders have increasingly registered at neuropathologists since 2008, and only in cases accompanied by expressed behavioral disorders have there been appeals to child psychiatrists. However, stigmatization of the Child Psychiatry Unit (Saduakasova & Ensebaeva, 2018) was noted. In Kazakhstan according to official statistical data (statistics is kept since 2010) made the number of persons with the diagnosis of a range of autistic frustration from 2010 to 2012, respectively, 1.4; 1.3 and 2.3 per on 100 thousand children.

Research results

We conducted an in-depth interview with five parents of autistic children. Among the five parents who participated in the survey, children from four parents had atypical autism, and one

had typical autism meeting the Canner definition. The results of the interview show the difficult socio-psychological situation in their family and the decrease in emotional attitudes between the spouses. Parents suffer more from originally formed relationships in society, stereotypes, prejudices, social stigma. The common inherent thing for all parents is that they have accepted a new status for them, that is, the status of "parents of sick children." According to this status, their way of life has changed. The father of a child suffering from a more severe form of autism said that he and his wife devoted their life to their son and gave up many things, such as visiting, created the Hayek Foundation for such sick children. It was the difficult situation with the illness of the son that led him to the revision of life values, changed the life cycles of the family, fixed family relations, became a test of the hardness of spirit and character.

At the same time, it should be noted that the level of education, and in general social status, significantly affects the behavior of the parents of the autistic child. A more conscious and attentive attitude toward any manifestations of the disease is inherent in well-off parents. In most cases, they create foundations, social organizations to draw the attention of society, international organizations to the problem of autistic people.

The results of the interview led to the following conclusion:

- under the influence of globalization, there has been a decline in the role of traditional education, where the authority and responsibility of the father in maintaining the family has been a constant value;
- there is an increase in the case when men leave the family, do not want to share difficulty, emotionally do not support the spouse, and leave women with the problem alone. There is a case in which fathers blame their wives for the birth of a sick child, plying all the blame for her unhealthy or irresponsible attitude toward pregnancy;
- stigmatization of parents toward their sick children does not depend on the severity of the disease;
- personal and social resources (education, culture, intelligence) of parents contribute to the formation of solidarity behavior before difficulty;
- parents do not expect help from the state, on support of relatives (in material terms) also do not expect, there is a decrease in the role of traditional values;
- there is hope for the charitable activities of individual citizens, entrepreneurs, and, in general, the non-governmental sector of society. The results of the interview were supplemented by the included observation carried out in the resource centers of the charity foundation "Asyl Miras" of Almaty and Nur—Sultan.

Limitations of the study were related to the existing attitude toward autism in society, the presence of situations and facts of isolation of people with disabilities, lack of understanding and unwillingness to understand their psychological state, lack of emotional support, non-acceptance of their specific needs, unwillingness of parents to show their problems, lack of faith in a positive solution to their problem.

Social adaptation of autists

Capitalization of Kazakhstan 's economy, development of market relations opens new opportunities for competitive people, successful leaders to become successful in business, and actively engage in charitable activities. Children suffering from autism spectrum

disorder in Kazakhstan receive assistance from the private charitable foundation Asyl Miras, which has networks of children's resource centers in various regions for children with autism and other developmental problems. Within the framework of the program "World One for All," Asyl Miras centers offer children with such a disease, or more precisely their parents, to get multifunctional assistance from professionals. The rehabilitation course of each child is designed for 6 months, and includes work with a psychologist, a defectologist, a speech assistant, and a social teacher. In a country where such children and their problems have not been talked about for a long time since 2014, autistic children and their parents receive professional information, quality medical and psychological assistance, social adaptation assistance, and consultations on working with children (Autism centers "Asyl miras," 2019).

The lack of social skills found in autistic people needs to be filled with gradual social adaptation to society. The social adaptation of an autistic child begins passively adaptive behavior, that is, adaptation to the environment. This requires enormous efforts, perseverance, patience of parents, close people of autistic children.

In order to improve the skills of social interaction, communication, formation of adaptive behavior, it is necessary to start with the correct organization of space to the autistic child. To this end, a number of conditions must be observed: the environment surrounding the child must be orderly and moderate (Autism and developmental disorders, 2009). Group therapy helps, which can last for months if not years. (Ranjan et al., 2014). Animal therapy is very relevant, especially with dogs, because they like to communicate with people, easily establish visual contact, expressive, and considered very smart. (Moreno, 2017).

Conclusion

During the Soviet period of Kazakhstan, childhood autism was not studied and moreover there was no information about it. It was necessary to see children constantly repeating monotonous, repetitive movements, their unnatural, nervous, alienated behavior, but most often it was considered congenital backwardness, mental unhealthy.

Social stigmatization in relation to patients with autism in Kazakhstan is not surprising, since society considered people with mental problems as hopelessly sick and there was a one-sided pity attitude of others. This kind of relationship generates distrust on the part of people in psychologically difficult stress situations, mental patients, in general people with some deviations from normal physical and mental development. There is a variation in society associated with the nature of the disorder, so people with psychological impairment are stigmatized more strongly than those with physical impairment (Keppe, 2010). The existing segregation toward people with mental (including autism) and physical development disorders indicates the degree of social security of society for living. The socially safe environment is characterized by the quality not only of the living space but also of the people. Different social strata are representatives of different living conditions and quality of life, and their social characteristics are measured taking into account educational, cultural, and spiritual potential. Autism as a disorder having biological, cognitive, and behavioral aspects is found in different social strata of society. If parents from middle and upper strata are most likely to perceive autism as an abnormal and extremely unpleasant condition, a health disorder, because they have the life resources and potentials to recognize its

manifestation, most parents from lower strata may consider it not to be a disorder, lacking sufficient capacity to understand the nature of this mental deviation.

Today, parents of sick children have come together to overcome stereotypes created by society and culture, as well as to offer their own solutions to problems, often using the service of the media. Close people of sick children, socially vulnerable groups improve civil society, creating new social institutions, sober looking to the future realize the impossibility of qualitative, radical changes if they themselves are not interested in solving their own problems. New paradigm of social assistance, self-help, have become actual directions of social work.

Civil society in Kazakhstan has to go through certain stages of development before overcoming the indifferent attitude of people around them to people at risk, supporting families who find themselves in difficult situations, left alone with their problem. According to official statistics alone, over 80 thousand children are registered in the disability register in Kazakhstan. The state will allocate 58 billion tenge over three years to create a network of small and medium-sized rehabilitation centers for children within "walking distance" (Messages from the President to the People, 2019).

A theoretical analysis and an empirical study of the situation of children with autism in Kazakhstan allow us to highlight the main trends of the changes in society.

- Serious transformation of society in Kazakhstan weakness' the institution of the family and family-marital relations, and these trends have an impact on activities of social work institutions, directing them to study the nature of these changes and raise the status of the family institution in the context of the globalization of public life;
- Disparagement of stigmatization to children with mental illness existing in Kazakhstan is an indicator of the level of social security and it characterizes low degree of readiness of society to create an inclusive environment; at the same time, positive changes can be noted in the development of civic consciousness and behavior, if we take into account the initiative activities of the non-governmental sector and volunteers; At present, there are more than 200 volunteer organizations in the country, in which more than 50 thousand active volunteers are participating (Volunteering, 2020); there is a hope for civil relations with their focus on trust, and certain actions in this direction will contribute to the change of society and create its inclusive parameters, as well as conditions for the adoption of vulnerable citizens with their weaknesses;
- Modern paradigms of social assistance and self-help are getting as relevant trend in the development of social work in Kazakhstan;
- Personal and social resource of parents helps to improve the quality of family life, the effective socialization of children; it affects the content of rehabilitation activities in general. For successful rehabilitation of their child, parents must become equal partners to specialists; they have to know and do a lot. The outcome of interviews shows how important is the role of the educational, cultural, and intellectual potential of parents in solving the problems of their own children, and this proves that improving the human personality is the basis of positive changes in society.

Examples from the life of autistic people show the need for responsible attitude to family creation and birth of children, taking into account the influence of genetic, age, closely related factors, and for the full physical and mental development of the child, taking into

account the influence and social factor is important. It is a concern not only for itself, for their loved ones, but also for the future of mankind as a whole. The innate lack of communication skills in an autistic child can result from the multidimensional deprivation of the physiological, mental, social, and spiritual state of its parents. Thus, autism in children is a congenital pathology, most likely the result of multiple influences.

2020 was declared a "volunteer year" in Kazakhstan, and it is part of the work to strengthen civil society, increase the participation of citizens, especially young people, students, and students in volunteer activities to support socially vulnerable groups of society, which also includes autism.

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