# CHAPTER - IV

# DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**PART-1 DISCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS**

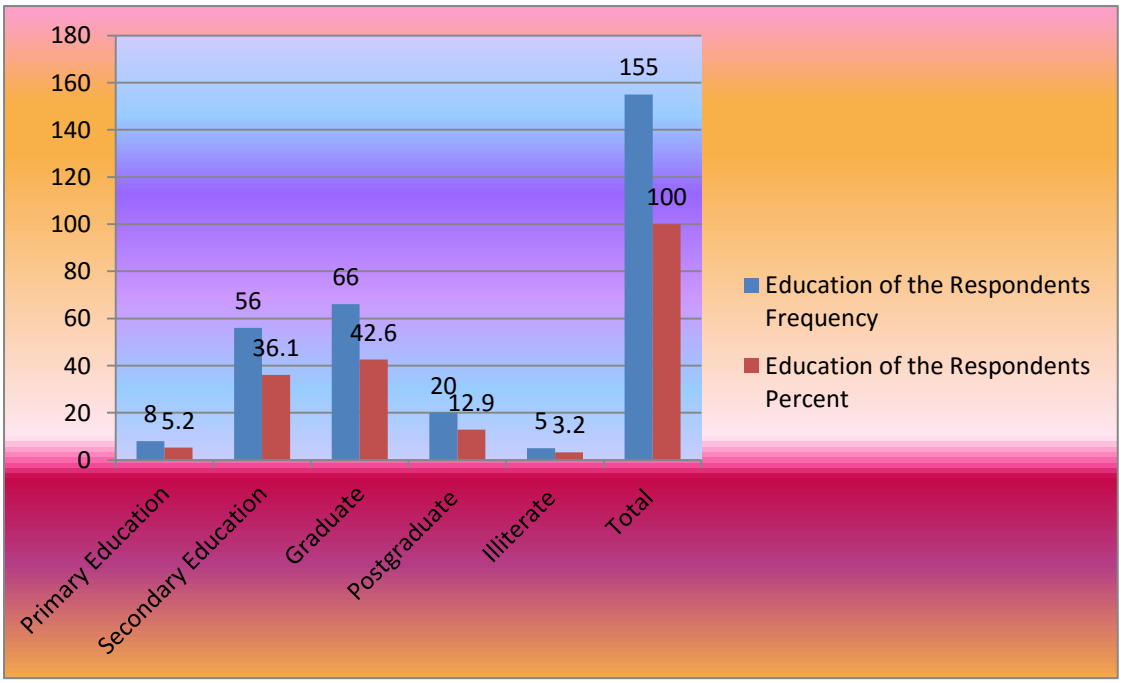
- Section-I Respondents Demographic or Personal variables.
- Section-II Key Variables Analysis (Knowledge of Parents of Autistic Child )
- Section-III Key Variables Analysis (Attitude of Parents of Autistic Child)
- Section-IV Key Variables Analysis ( Practices of Parents of Autistic Child)
- Section-V Variables on Social Problems

**PART-2 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS**

- Section-I Correlation between Key Variables with Socio demographic information.
- Section-II Correlation between Knowledge, Attitude & Practices.

**Table: 1 showing the Education of the Respondents**

| Education of the Respondents | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Education** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Primary Education | 8 | 5.2 |
| Secondary Education | 56 | 36.1 |
| Graduate | 66 | 42.6 |
| Postgraduate | 20 | 12.9 |
| Illiterate | 5 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

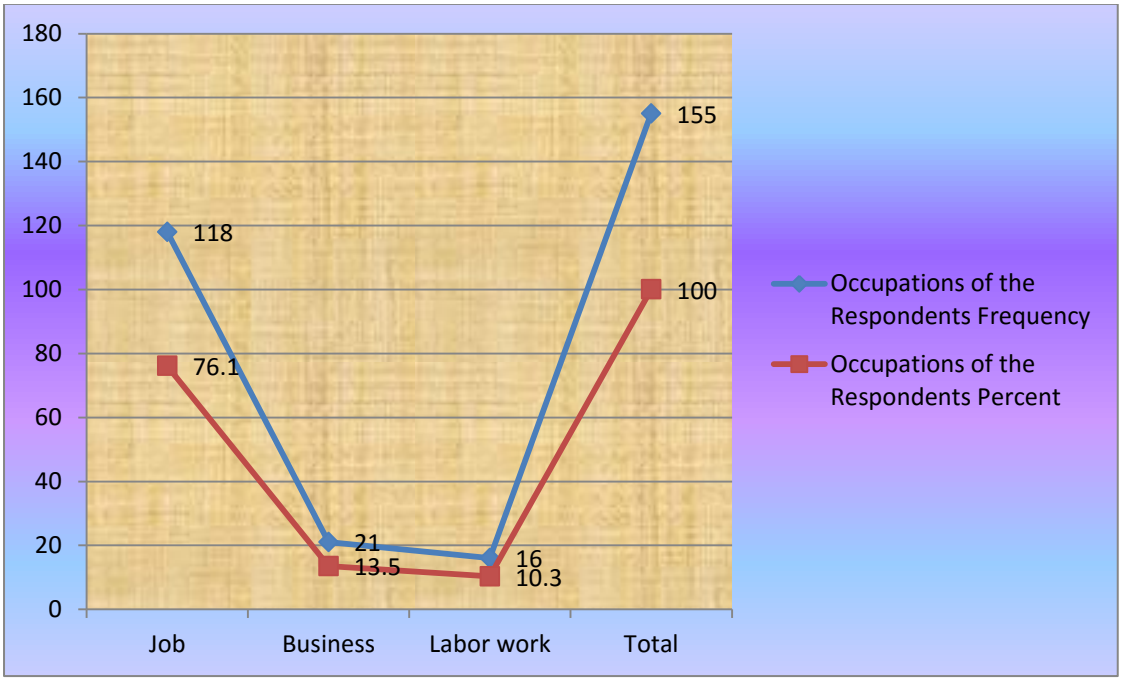



As shown in table education frequency distribution of this investigation; there are 5.2 % (n=5) respondent have only primary education, there are 36.1 % (n=56) respondent have only Secondary education, there are 42.6 % (n=66) respondent have graduation, there are 12.9 % (n=20) respondent have post graduation, rest of 3.2 % (n=05) respondent is illiterate.

**Table: 2 showing the Occupations of the Respondents**

| Occupations of the Respondents | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Occupation** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Job | 118 | 76.1 |
| Business | 21 | 13.5 |
| Labor work | 16 | 10.3 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

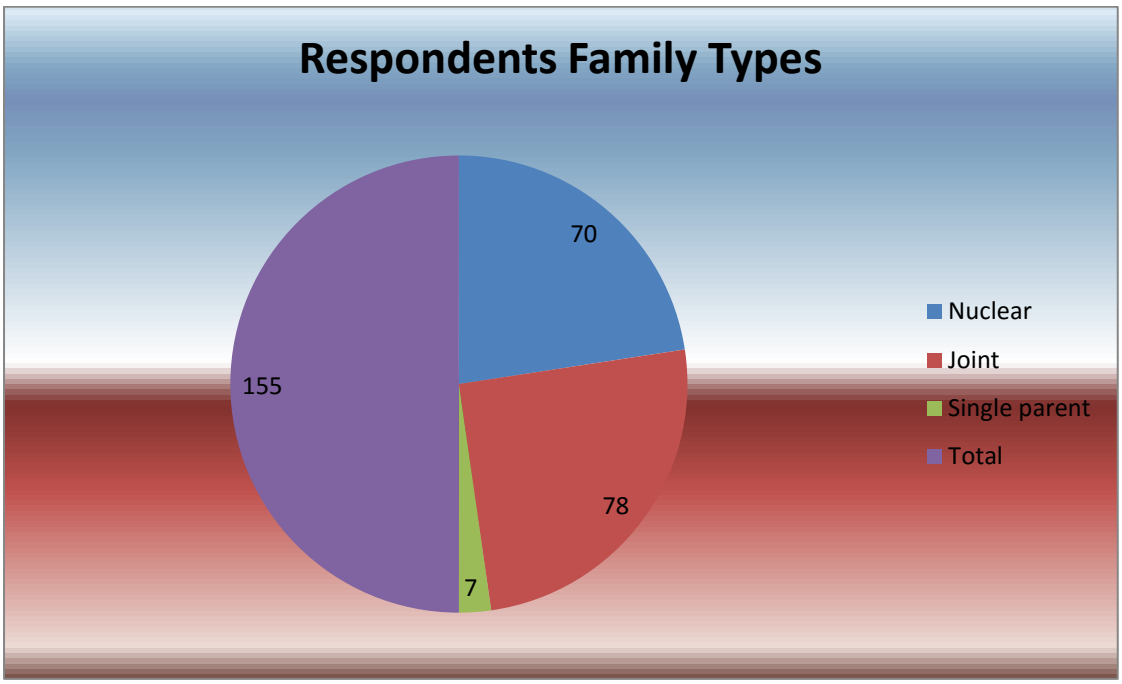
**Chart Showing Occupation of the Respondents.**




As shown in table Occupations of the Respondent's frequency distribution of this research; there are 76.1 % (n=118) respondent have job in public and private sector, there are 13.5 % (n=21) respondent have their own business in various area, there are 10.3 % (n=16) respondent have labor work in public and private sector.

**Table: 3 showing the Respondents Family Types**

| Respondents Family Types | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Family types** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Nuclear | 70 | 45.2 |
| Joint | 78 | 50.3 |
| Single parent | 7 | 4.5 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

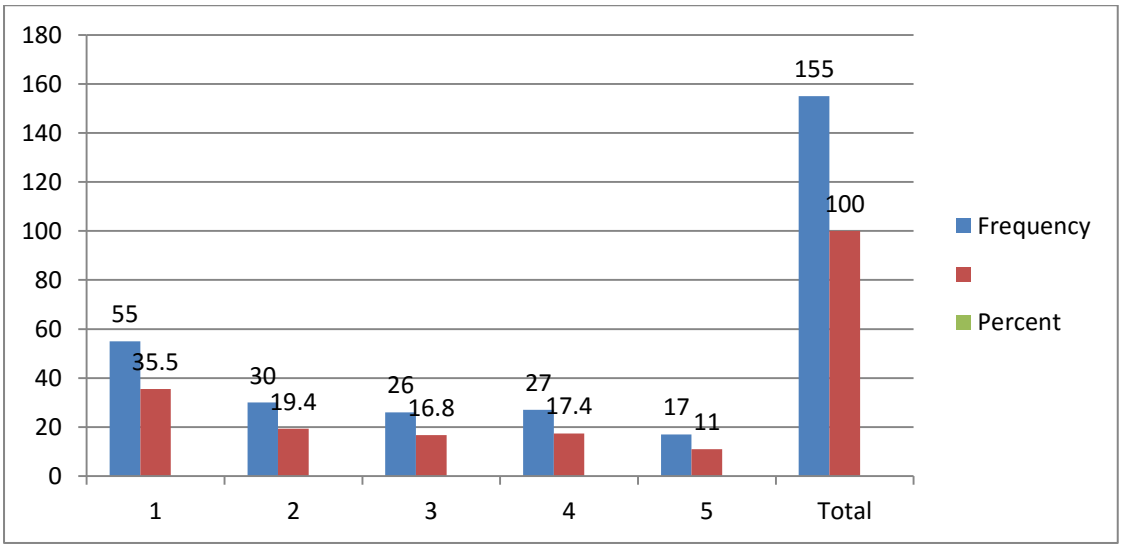



As shown in table Respondents Family Types frequency distribution of this investigate; there are 45.2 % (n=70) respondent have nuclear family, there are 50.3 % (n=78) respondent have joint family, there are 4.5 % (n=07) respondent have single

**Table 4 Showing Respondents Monthly Income**

| Respondents Monthly Income | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Monthly income** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| 5000 to 10,000Rs. | 55 | 35.5 |
| 10,000 to 15,000Rs. | 30 | 19.4 |
| 15,001 to 20,000 Rs. | 26 | 16.8 |
| 20,001 to 25,000Rs | 27 | 17.4 |
| Above 25,000Rs. | 17 | 11.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

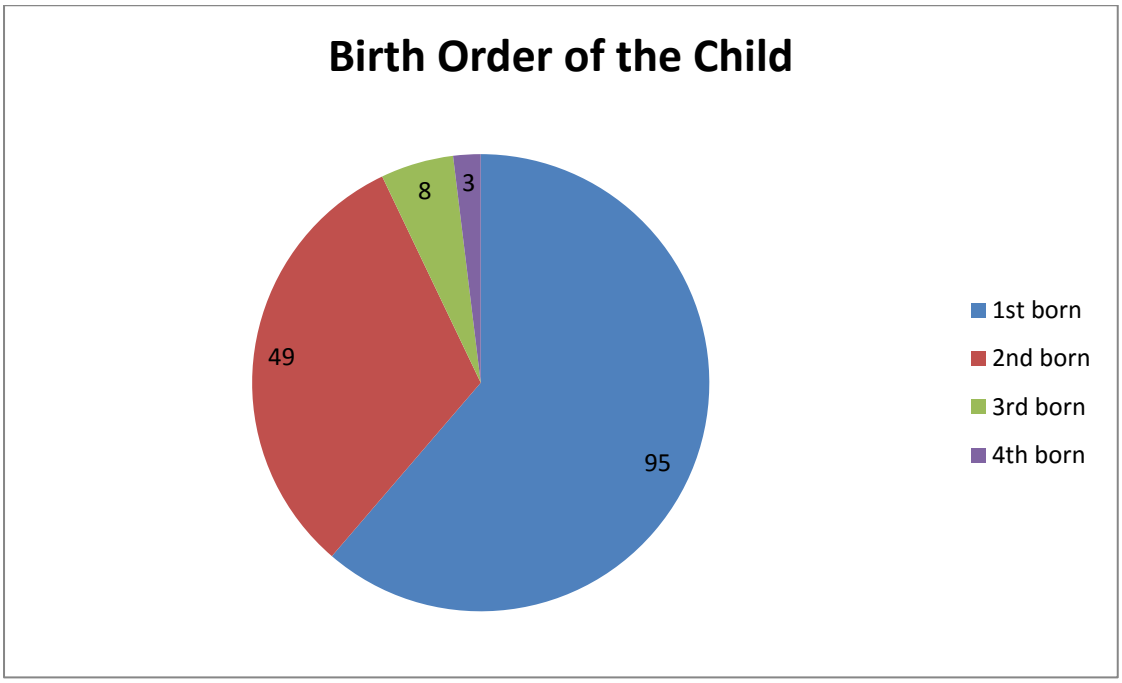
Chart showing the Monthly Income of the Respondents.




As shown in table Respondents Monthly Income frequency distribution of this investigate; there are 35.5 % (n=55) respondent have 5000 to 10,000Rs between income per month. There are 19.4 % (n=30) respondent have 10001 to 15,000Rs between income per month. There are 16.8 % (n=26) respondent have 15001 to 20,000Rs between income per month. There are 17.4 % (n=27) respondent have 20,001 to 25,000Rs between income per month. There are 11. % (n=11) respondent have more than 25,001 Rs between incomes per month.

**Table: 5 Showing Number of children**

| Number of children | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Children's** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| 1st born | 95 | 61.3 |
| 2nd born | 49 | 31.6 |
| 3rd born | 8 | 5.2 |
| 4th born | 3 | 1.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

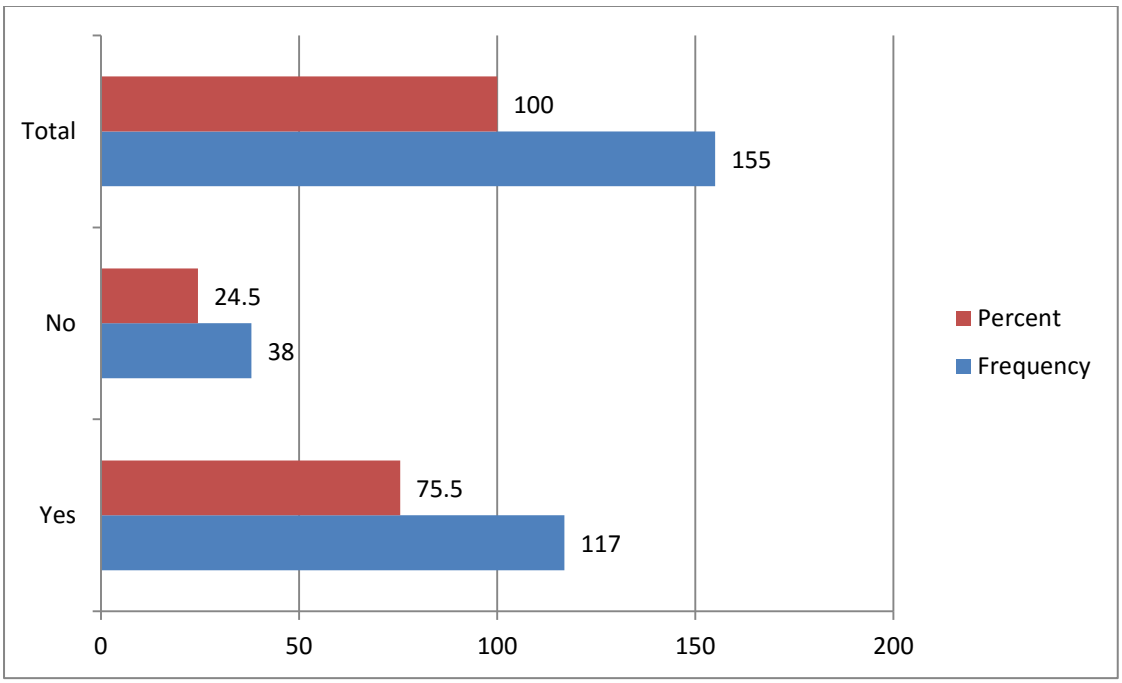



As shown in table Respondents children in the family frequency distributions of this investigate; There are 61.3 % (n=95) respondent have 1st born in the family. There are 31.6 % (n=49) respondent have 2nd born in the family. There are 5.2 % (n=08) respondent have 3rd born in the family. There are 1.9 % (n=03) respondent have 4th born in the family.

**Table: 6 Whether your child is Full term baby or having any complication in delivery**

| Whether your child is Full term baby or having any complication in delivery | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Complication delivery** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Yes | 117 | 75.5 |
| No | 38 | 24.5 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

**Chart Showing Complication in delivery**

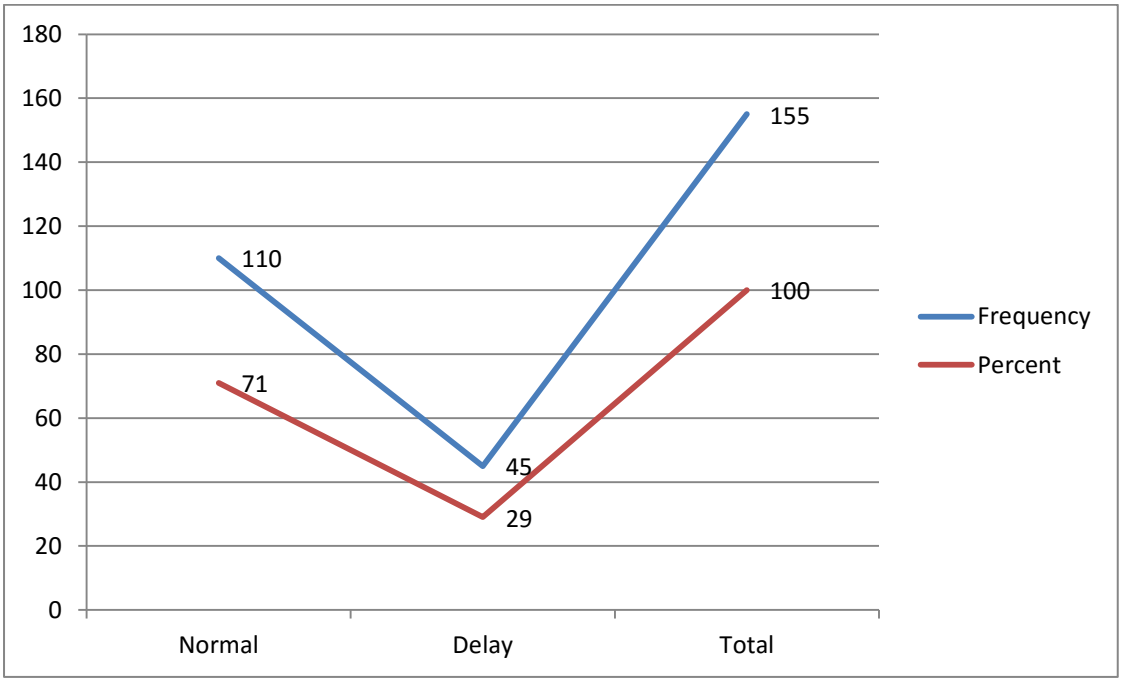



As shown in table Respondents' child is Full term baby or having any complication in delivery period frequency distributions of this investigate; There are 75.5 % (n=117) respondent said yes they have having any complication in delivery period. There are 24.5 % (n=38) respondent said no they do not have having any complication in delivery period.

**Table: 7 Showing Milestone of Respondent's child**

| Milestone of your child | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Milestone child** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Normal | 110 | 71.0 |
| Delay | 45 | 29.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

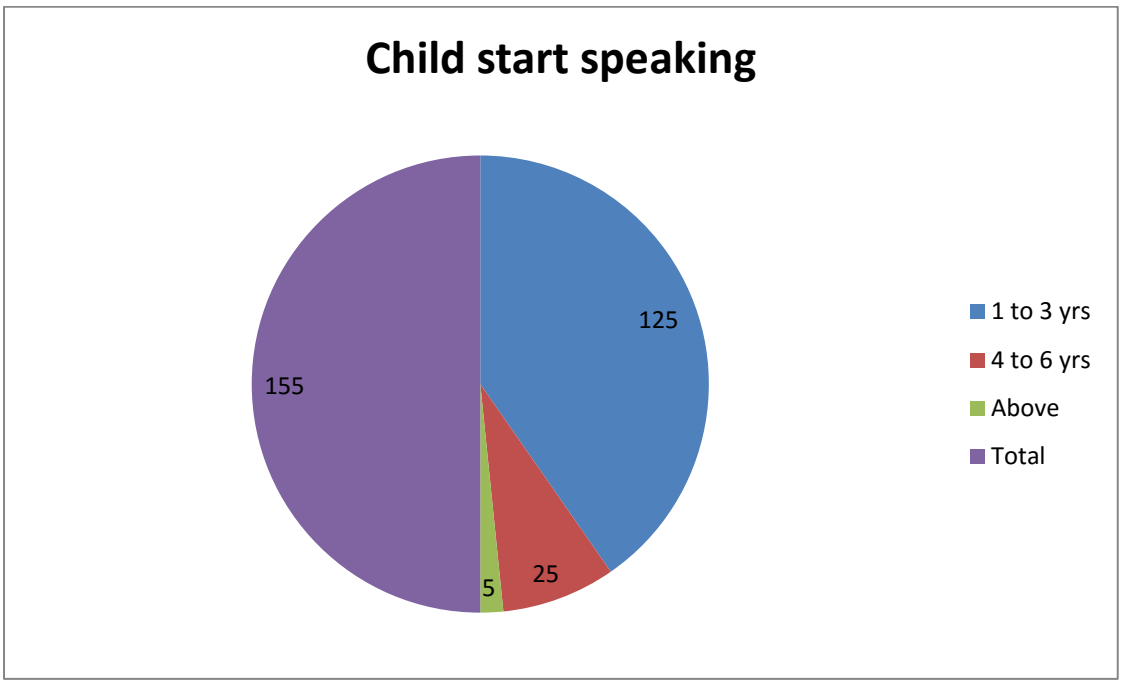
**Chart Showing milestone of the child.**




As shown in table Respondents' child is Milestone of child. There are 71 % (n=110) respondent have normal Milestone in their child. There are 29 % (n=45) respondent have delay Milestone in their child.

**Table: 8 Showing the age When did He/ She start speaking first word?**

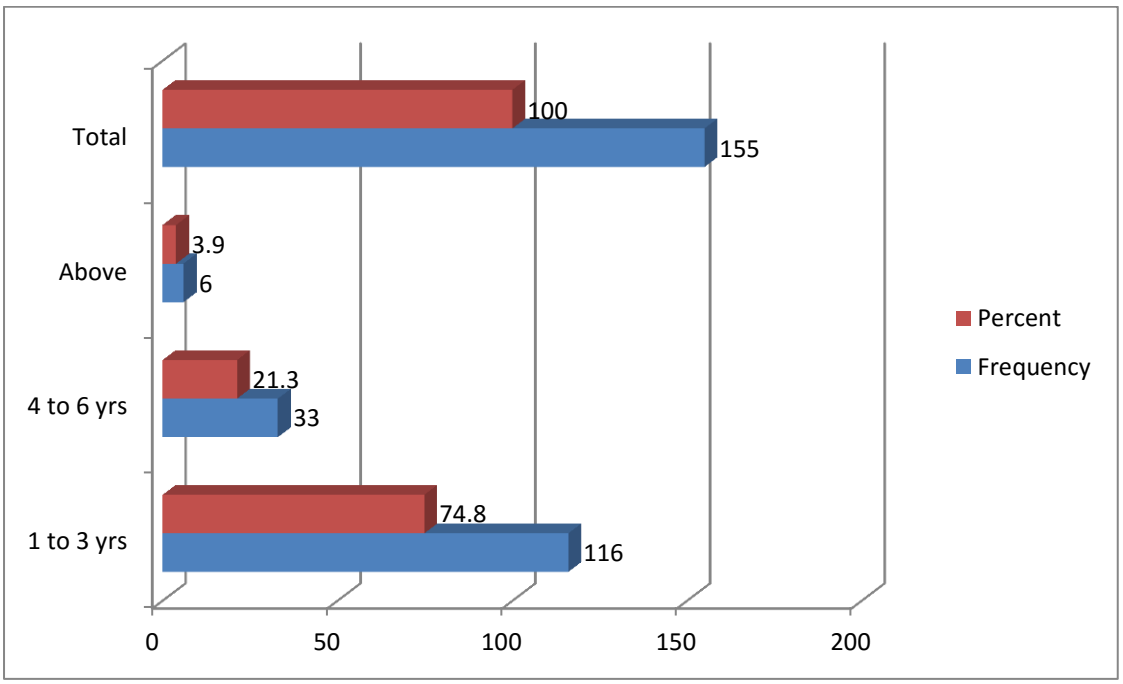
| When did He/ She start speaking first word | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Start sitting** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| 1 to 3 yrs | 125 | 80.6 |
| 4 to 6 yrs | 25 | 16.1 |
| Above | 5 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Child Start sitting in the family frequency distributions of this investigates; there are 80.6 % (n=125) Child Start sitting in the age of 1 to 3 year of age. There are 16.1 % (n=25) Child Start sitting in the age of 4 to 6 year of a

**Table: 9Showing age When did He/ She start Walking**

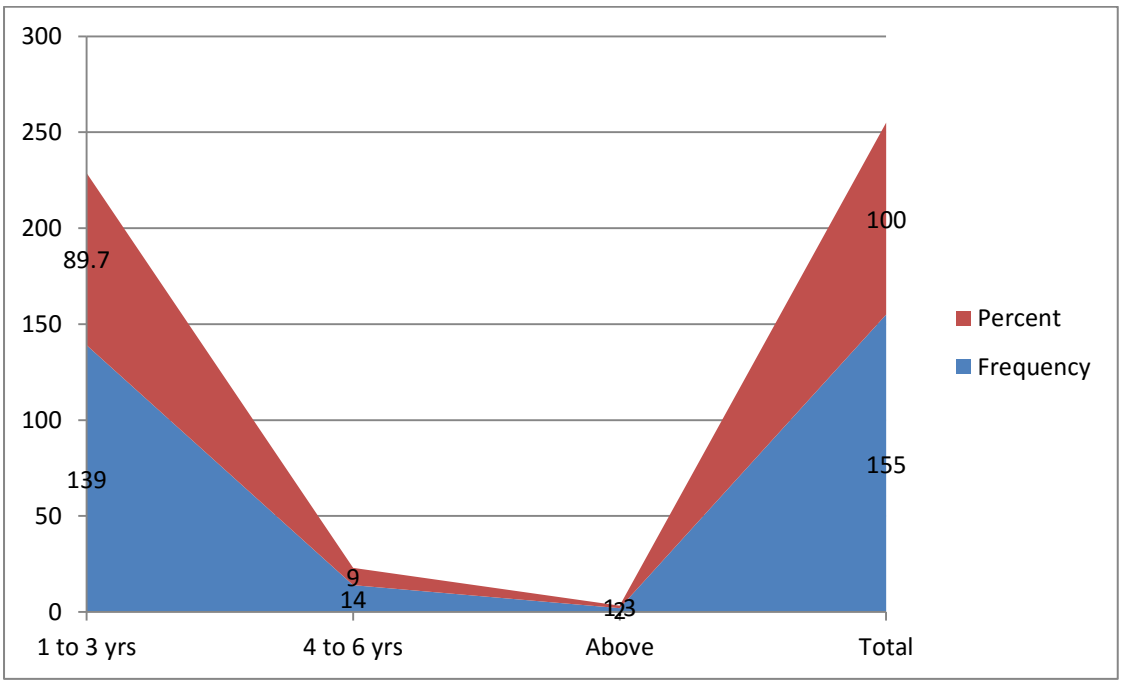
| When did He/ She start Walking | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Start standing** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| 1 to 3 yrs | 116 | 74.8 |
| 4 to 6 yrs | 33 | 21.3 |
| Above | 6 | 3.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Child Start standing in the family frequency distributions of this investigates; there are 74.8 % (n=116) Child Start standing in the age of 1 to 3 year of age. There are 21.3 % (n=33) Child Start standing in the age of 4 to 6 year of age.

**Table: 10 Showing age When did He/ She start Sitting**

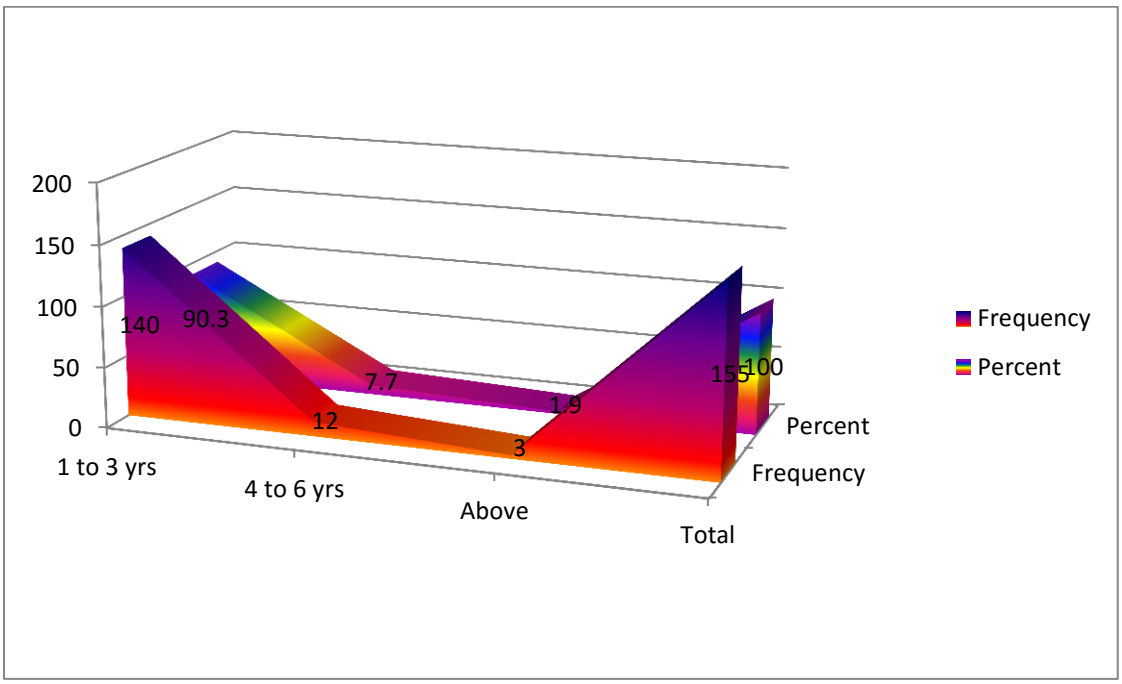
| When did He/ She start Sitting | | |
|---|---|---|
| **First smile** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| 1 to 3 yrs | 139 | 89.7 |
| 4 to 6 yrs | 14 | 9.0 |
| Above | 2 | 1.3 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Child give First smile in the family frequency distributions of this investigates; there are 89.7 % (n=139) Child give First smile in the age of 1 to 3 year of age. There are 9 % (n=14) Child Start give First smile in the age of 4 to 6 year of ag

**Table: 11 When did He/ She start Standing**

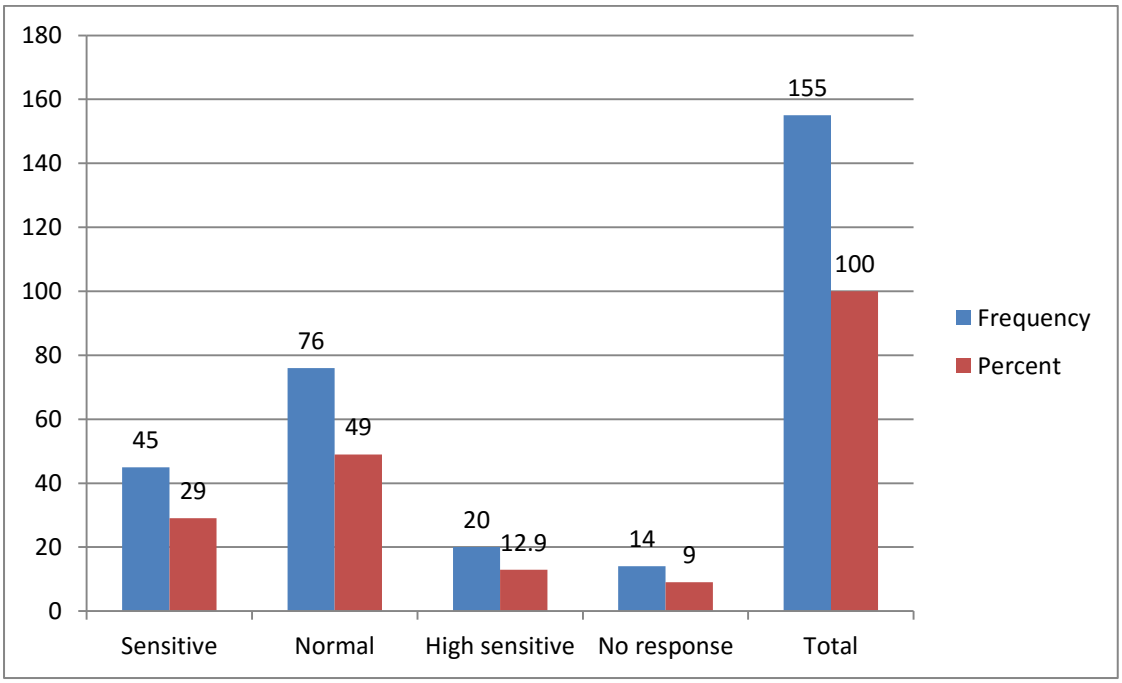
| When did He/ She start Standing | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Start rolling** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| 1 to 3 yrs | 140 | 90.3 |
| 4 to 6 yrs | 12 | 7.7 |
| Above | 3 | 1.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Child Start rolling in the family frequency distributions of this investigates; there are 90.3 % (n=140) Child Start rolling in the age of 1 to 3 year of age. There are 7.7 % (n=12) Child Start rolling in the age of 4 to 6 year of age.

**Table: 12 Emotional area of Development.**

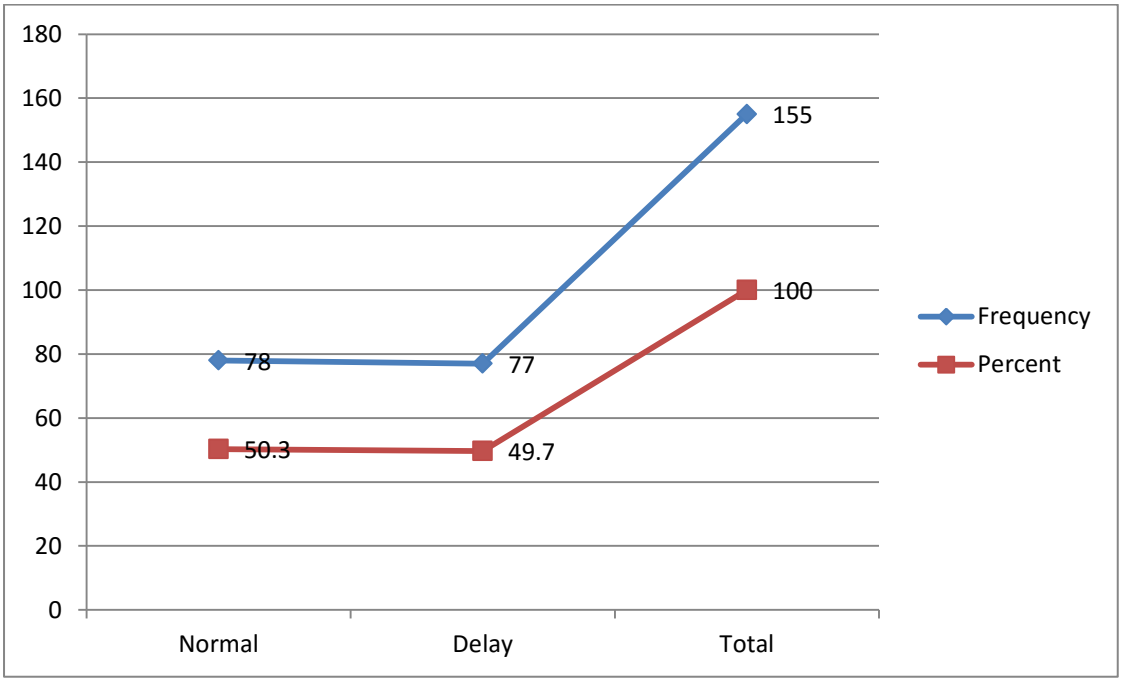
| Emotional area of Development | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Emotional** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Sensitive | 45 | 29.0 |
| Normal | 76 | 49.0 |
| High sensitive | 20 | 12.9 |
| No response | 14 | 9.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Emotional area of Development of Child is in the family frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 29 % (n=5) Child are very sensitive, there are 49 % (n=76) Child are normal, there are 12.9 % (n=20) Child are highly se4nsitive, there are 9 % (n=14) Child are not given any responses.

**Table: 13 Language Developments**

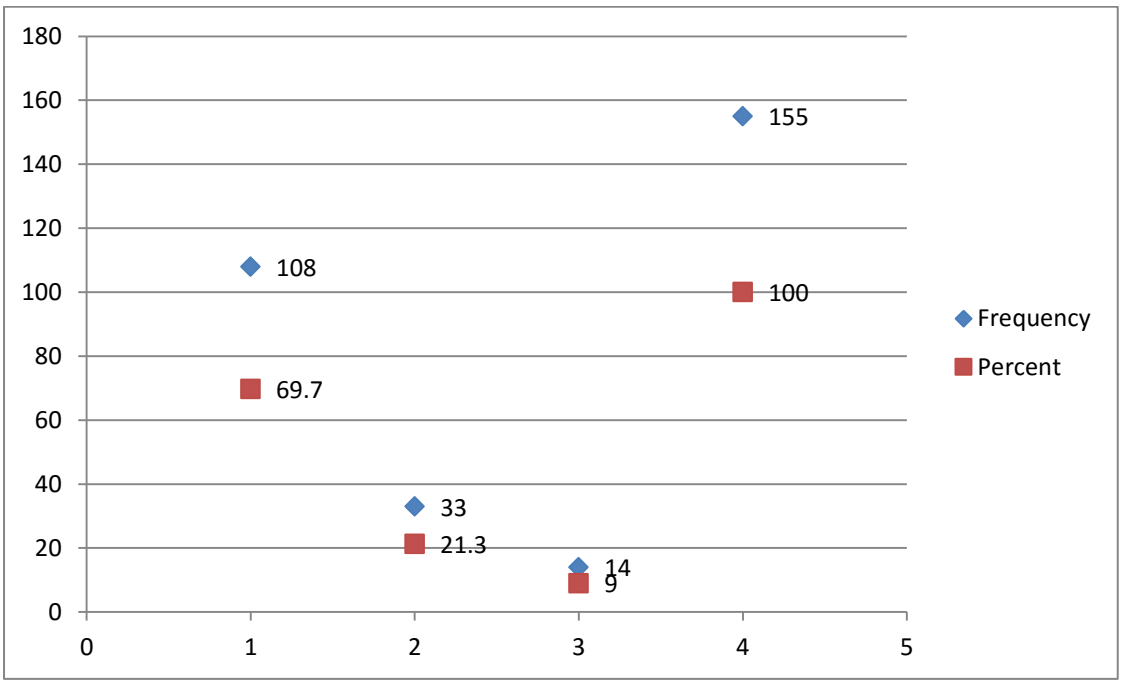
| Language Developments | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Language** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Normal | 78 | 50.3 |
| Delay | 77 | 49.7 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Language Developments in the family frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 50.3 % (n=78) Child have normal Language Developments in the family, there are 49.7 % (n=77) Child have delay Language Developments in the family.

**Table: 14-General appearance & behavior**

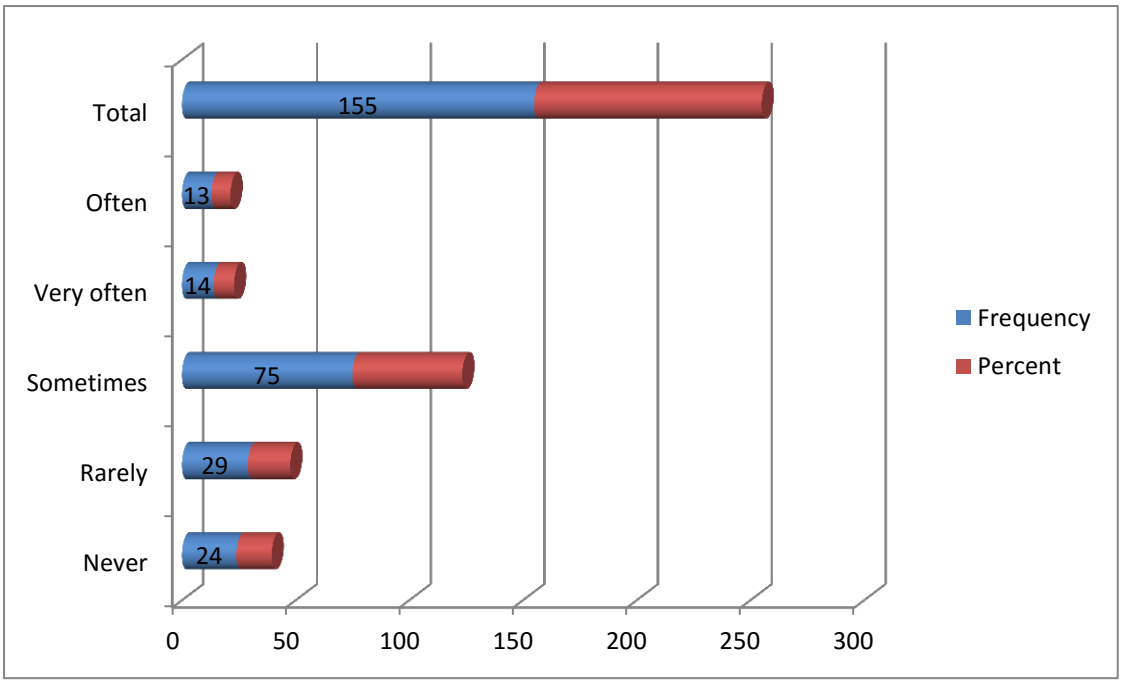
| General appearance & behavior | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Appearance behavior** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Normal | 108 | 69.7 |
| Abnormal | 33 | 21.3 |
| Aggressive | 14 | 9.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents General appearance & behavior in the family frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 69.7 % (n=108) Child have normal General appearance & behavior Developments in the family, there are 21.3 % (n=33) Child have abnormal General appearance & behavior Developments in the family, there are 9. % Child show aggressive behavior in the family.

**Table: 15 Showing the Cooperativeness in the child**

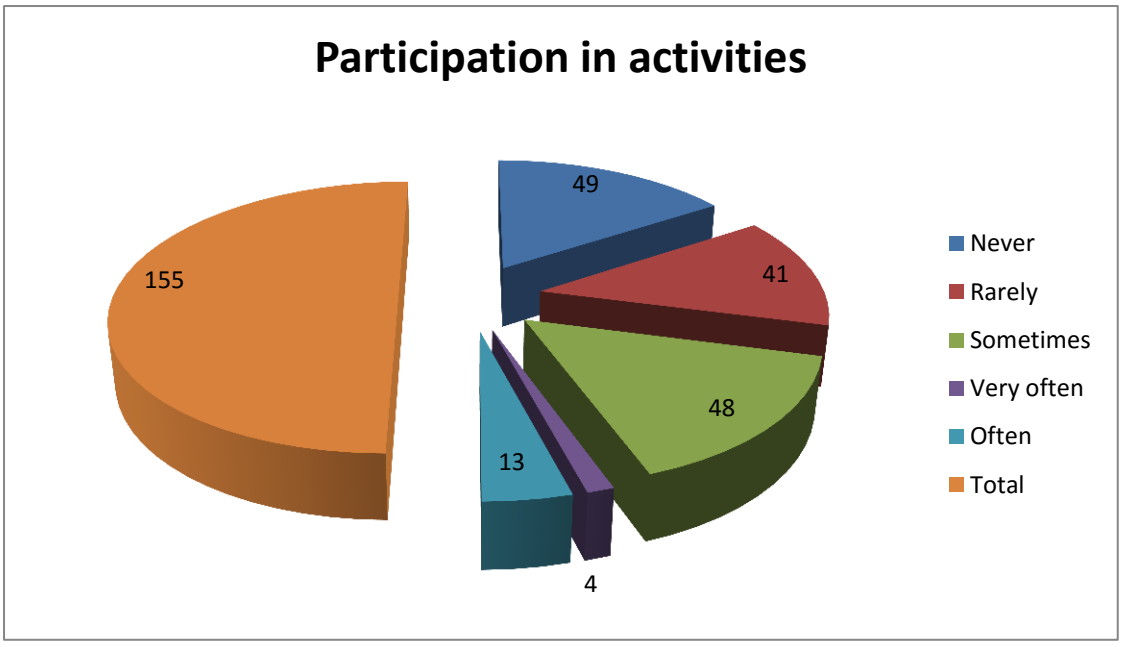
| Cooperativeness in the child | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Co-operative** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Never | 24 | 15.5 |
| Rarely | 29 | 18.7 |
| Sometimes | 75 | 48.4 |
| Very often | 14 | 9.0 |
| Often | 13 | 8.4 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents General Cooperativeness in the child in family frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 15.5 % Child never Cooperative in the family. There are 18.7 % (n=24) Child rarely Cooperative in the family, there are 48.4 % (n=75) Child sometimes Cooperative in the family, there are 9 % (n=14) Child very often Cooperative in the family, there are 8.4 % (n=13) Child often Cooperative in the family.

**Table: 16 showing the Participation in activities**

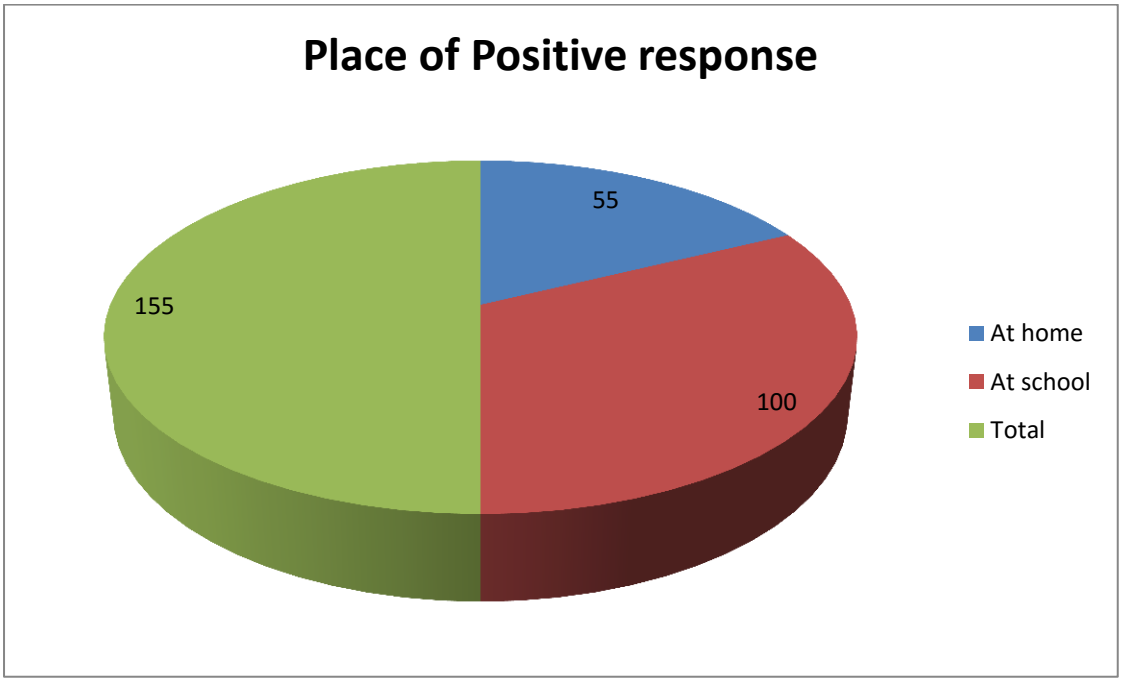
| Participation in activities | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Participate** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Never | 49 | 31.6 |
| Rarely | 41 | 26.5 |
| Sometimes | 48 | 31.0 |
| Very often | 4 | 2.6 |
| Often | 13 | 8.4 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Participation in activities in the child in family activity frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 31.6 % (n=49) Child never participate in any activity in the family. There are 26.5 % (n=41) Child rarely participate in any activity in the family. There are 31 % (n=48) Child sometimes participate in any activity in the family. There are 2.6 % (n=04) Child very often participate in any activity in the family. There are 8.4 % (n=13) Child often participate in any activity in the family.

**Table: 17 showing the Positive response of their child**

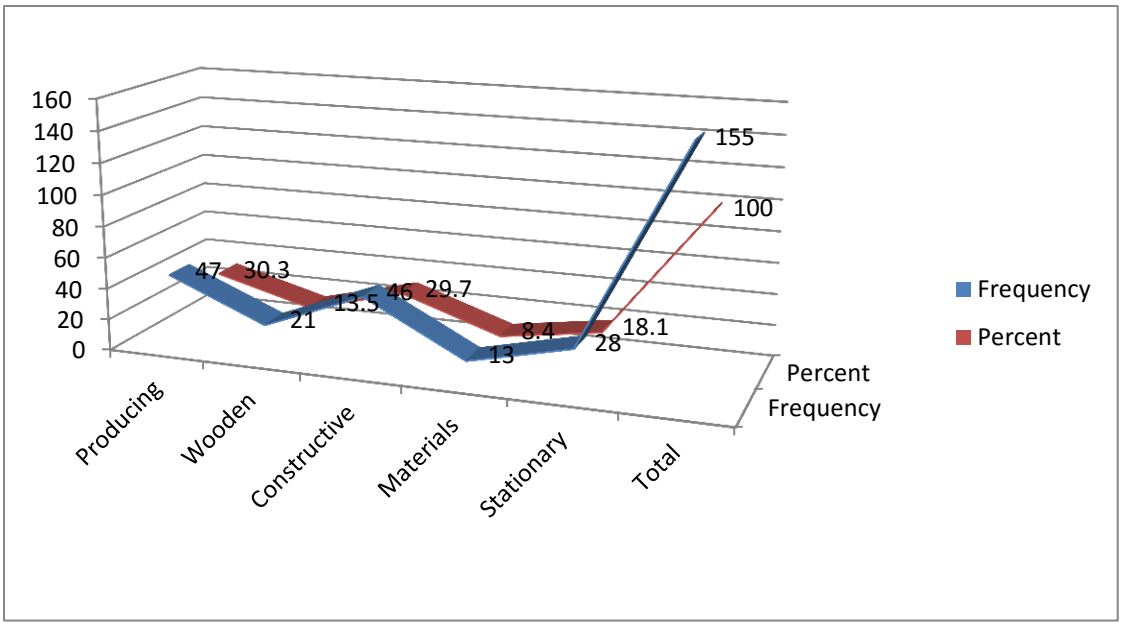
| Positive response | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Find any** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| At home | 55 | 35.5 |
| At school | 100 | 64.5 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Positive response in family or school frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 35.5 % (n=55) Child give their positive responses at home, there are 64.5 % (n=100) Child give their positive responses At school,

**Table: 18 What does the child play contents**

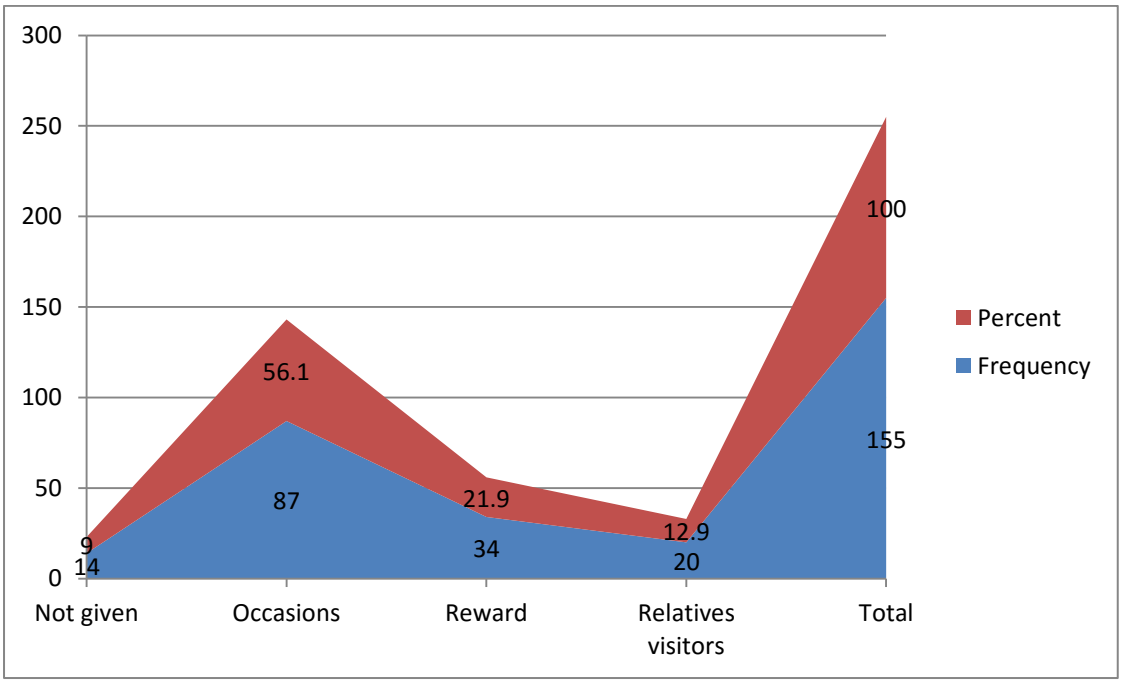
| What does the child play contents | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child play content** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Producing | 47 | 30.3 |
| Wooden | 21 | 13.5 |
| Constructive | 46 | 29.7 |
| Materials | 13 | 8.4 |
| Stationary | 28 | 18.1 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table  Respondents Childs's Play contents are in family frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 30.3 % (n=47) play Sound Producing objects & Toys in the family. There is 13.5 % (n=21) play with Wooden Toys objects & Toys in the family. There is 29.7 % (n=46) play with Constructive toys, Blocks, Clay objects & Toys in the family. There is 08.04 % (n=13) play with Vehicles & Outdoor Materials and objects & Toys in the family. There is 18.01 % (n=28) play with Books, Cuttings, and Crayons in the family.

**Table: 19 When do the children get toys**

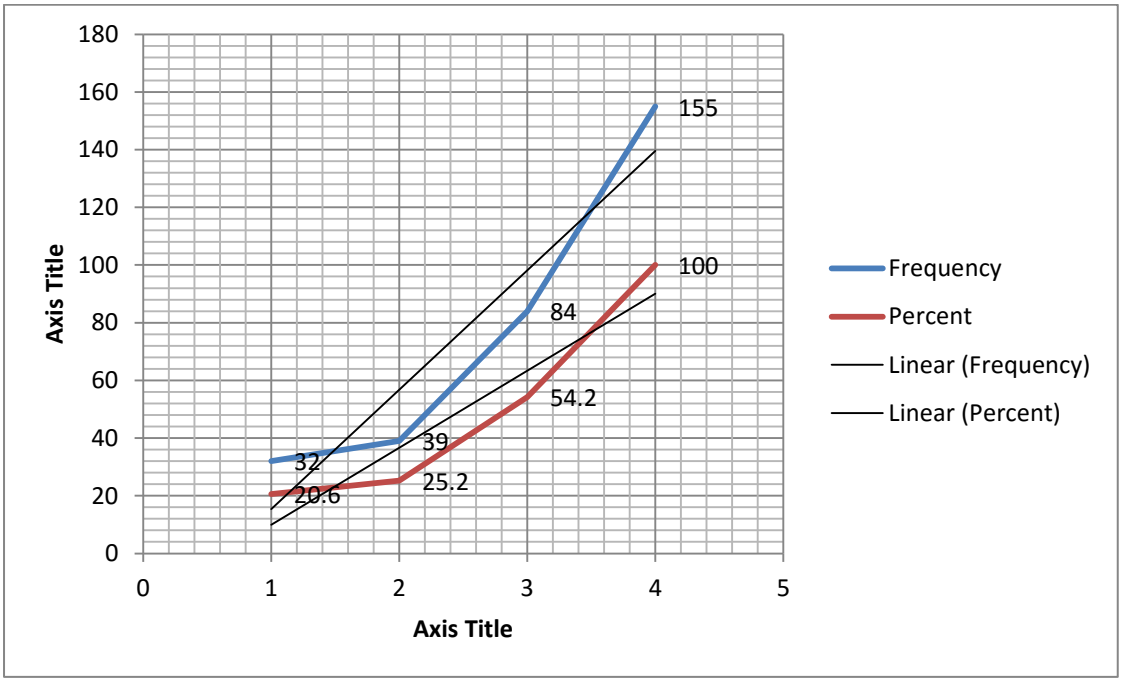
| When do the children get toys | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child toys** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Not given | 14 | 9.0 |
| Occasions | 87 | 56.1 |
| Reward | 34 | 21.9 |
| Relatives visitors | 20 | 12.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table 21 Respondents Child gets toys when Child doing something's frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 09 % (n=14) child never get toy at all. There are 56.01 % (n=87) child get toy and object on any occasions. There are 21.09 % (n=34) child get toy and object on when child get reward. There are 12.11 % (n=20) child get toy and object on when any relative comes on visit at Homes.

**Table: 20 - When does the child allowed to play**

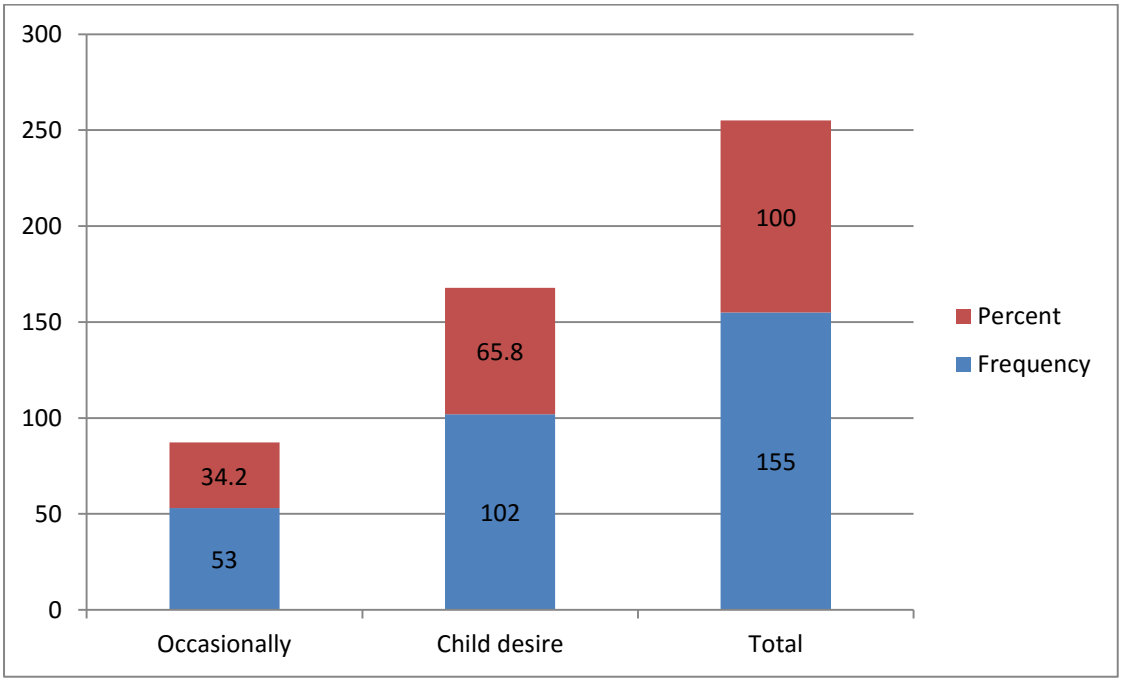
| When does the child allowed to play | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child play** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Mother wishes | 32 | 20.6 |
| Instruction guidance | 39 | 25.2 |
| Child pleases | 84 | 54.2 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents child's allowed to play with toy's frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 20.06 % (n=32) child allowed to play with toys when mother is agree to play with toys. There is 25.02 % (n=39) child allowed to play with toys when specify instruction & guidance given by mother when she is agree to play with toys. There are 54.02 % (n=84) children allowed to play with toys when Child pleases to play.

**Table: 21 showing the Child is given the toys to play**

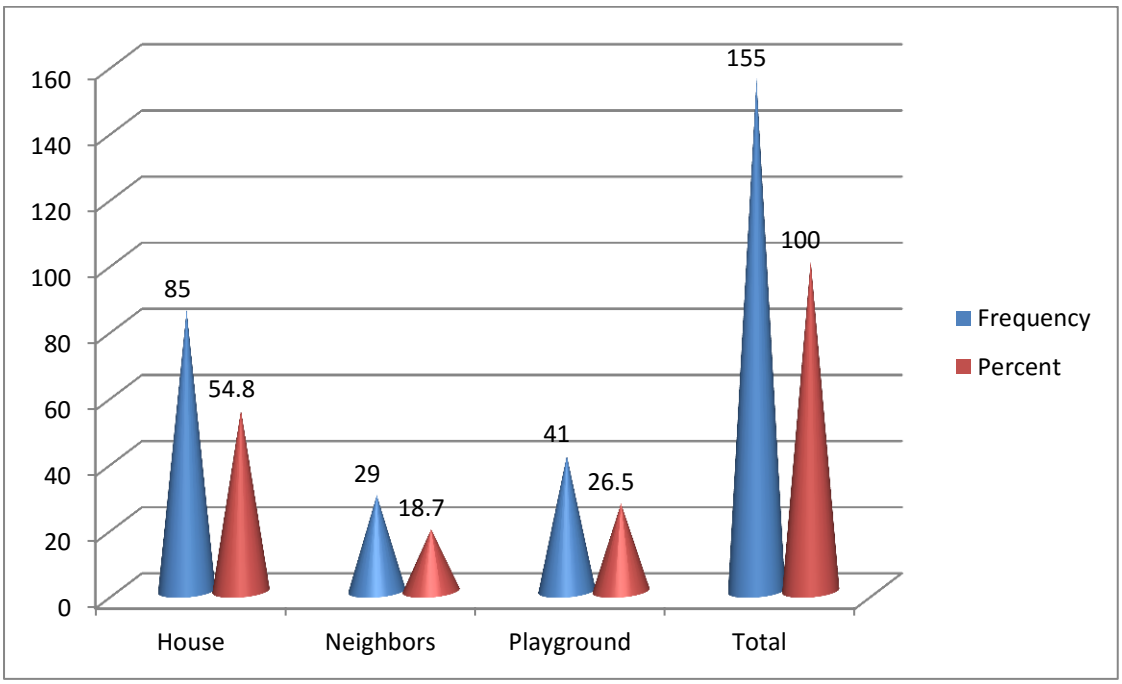
| The Child is given the toys to play | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Toys play** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Occasionally | 53 | 34.2 |
| Child desire | 102 | 65.8 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents Child is given the toys to play toy's frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 34.02 % (n=53) child allowed to play with toys occasionally. There are 65.08 % (n=102) children allowed to play with toys when child desire to play.

**Table: 22 showing the place at where child is allowed to play**

| The child is allowed to play | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Allowed play** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| House | 85 | 54.8 |
| Neighbors | 29 | 18.7 |
| Playground | 41 | 26.5 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

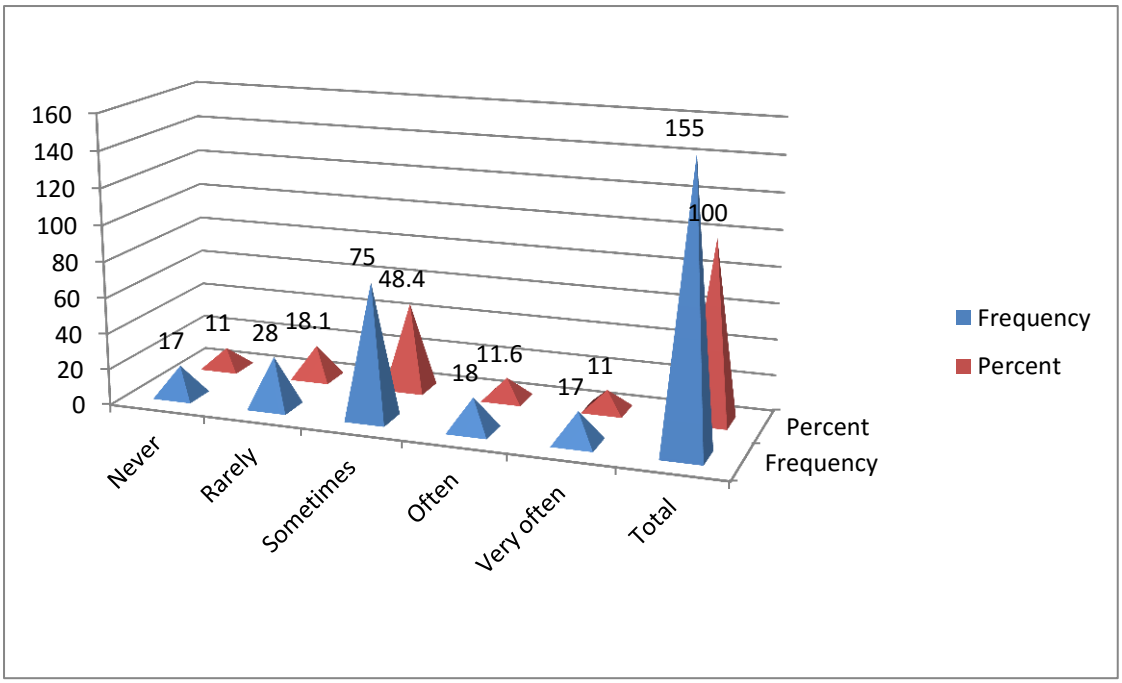



As shown in table Respondents Child is given the toys to play toy allow at the frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 54.08 % (n=85) child allowed to play with toys at home only. There are 18.07 % (n=29) children allowed to play with toys at neighbor home. There are 26.05% (n=41) children allowed to play with toys at garden or nearby Playground

.

**Table: 23 showing the child is allowed to play with children**

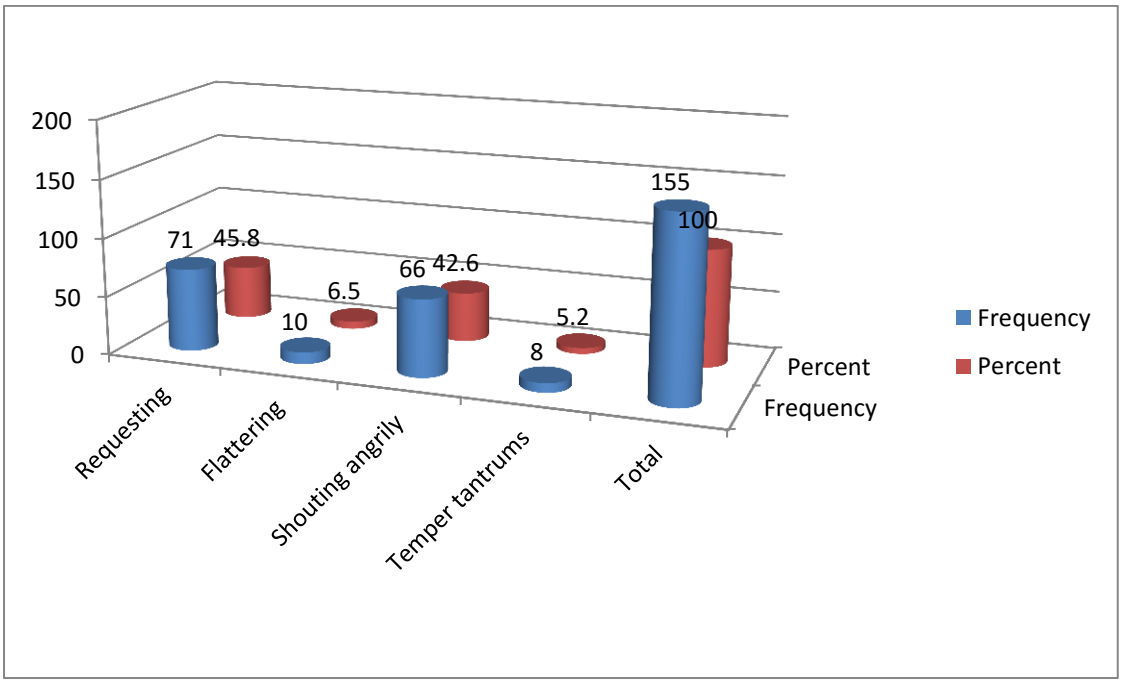
| The child is allowed to play with children | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Play children** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Never | 17 | 11.0 |
| Rarely | 28 | 18.1 |
| Sometimes | 75 | 48.4 |
| Often | 18 | 11.6 |
| Very often | 17 | 11.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents child is allowed to play with children frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 11.00 % (n=17) child never allowed to play with children. There are 18.01 % (n=28) children rarely allowed to play with children. There are 48.04 % (n=71) children sometimes allowed to play with children. There are 11.06 % (n=18) children often allowed to play with children. There are 11.00 % (n=17) children very often allowed to play with children.

**Table: 24 showing the way of needs & Desired by child**

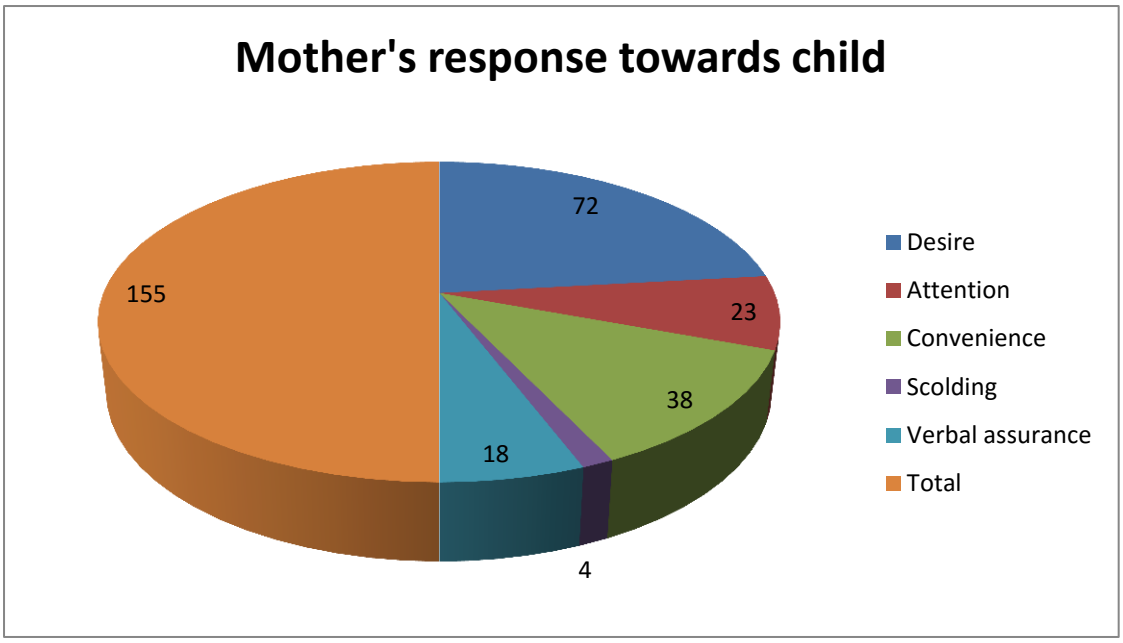
| The child indicates needs & Desired by | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Needs desired** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Requesting | 71 | 45.8 |
| Flattering | 10 | 6.5 |
| Shouting angrily | 66 | 42.6 |
| Temper tantrums | 8 | 5.2 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Respondents child indicates needs & Desired by frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 45.08 % (n=71) child indicates needs & Desired by requesting to parent, there are 42.06 % (n=66) child indicates needs & Desired by Shouting Angrily on parent. There are 6.5 % (n=10) child indicates needs & Desired by flattering on parent. There are 5.02 % (n=08) child indicates needs & Desired by temper tantrums on parent.

**Table: 25showing the Mother's responds to the child's needs**

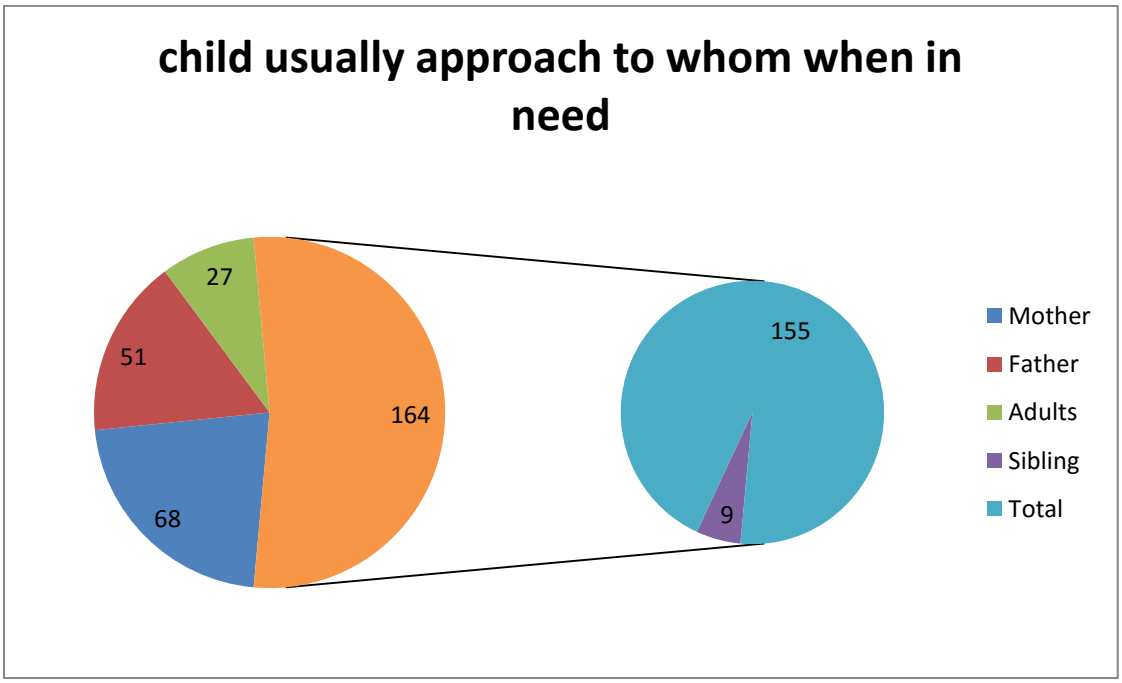
| Mother responds to the child's needs | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child needs** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Desire | 72 | 46.5 |
| Attention | 23 | 14.8 |
| Convenience | 38 | 24.5 |
| Scolding | 4 | 2.6 |
| Verbal assurance | 18 | 11.6 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table Mother responds to the child's needs frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 46.5 % (n=72) Mother responds to the child's needs through giving what the child desire. There are 14.8 % (n=23) Mother responds to the child's needs through diverting the child's attention. There are 24.5 % (n=38) Mother responds to the child's needs through depending upon convenience. There are 02.06 % (n=04) Mother responds to the child's needs through scolding. There are 11.06 % (n=18) Mother responds to the child's needs through verbal assurance.

**Table: 26 showing When in need, the child approach to whom**

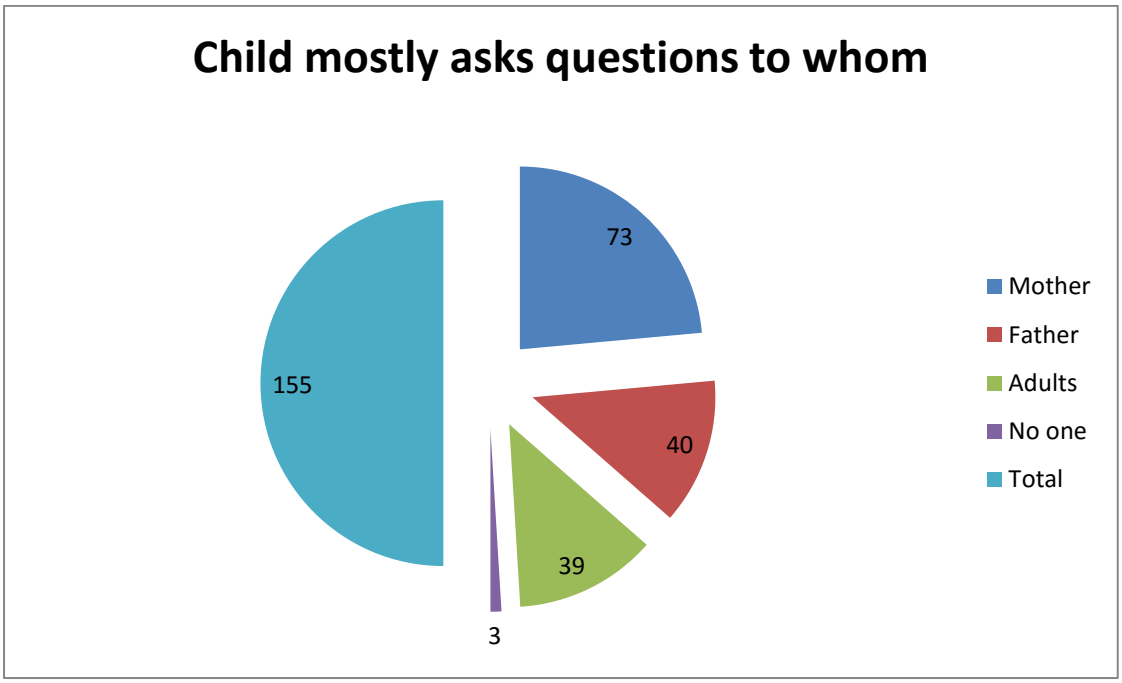
| When in need, the child usually approach to | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child goes** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Mother | 68 | 43.9 |
| Father | 51 | 32.9 |
| Adults | 27 | 17.4 |
| Sibling | 9 | 5.8 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table when in need, the child usually goes to frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 43.09 % (n=68) child usually goes to Mother. There are 32.09 % (n=51) child usually goes to Father. There are 17.4 % (n=27) child usually goes to any other adults.

**Table: 27 showing the child mostly asks questions to whom**

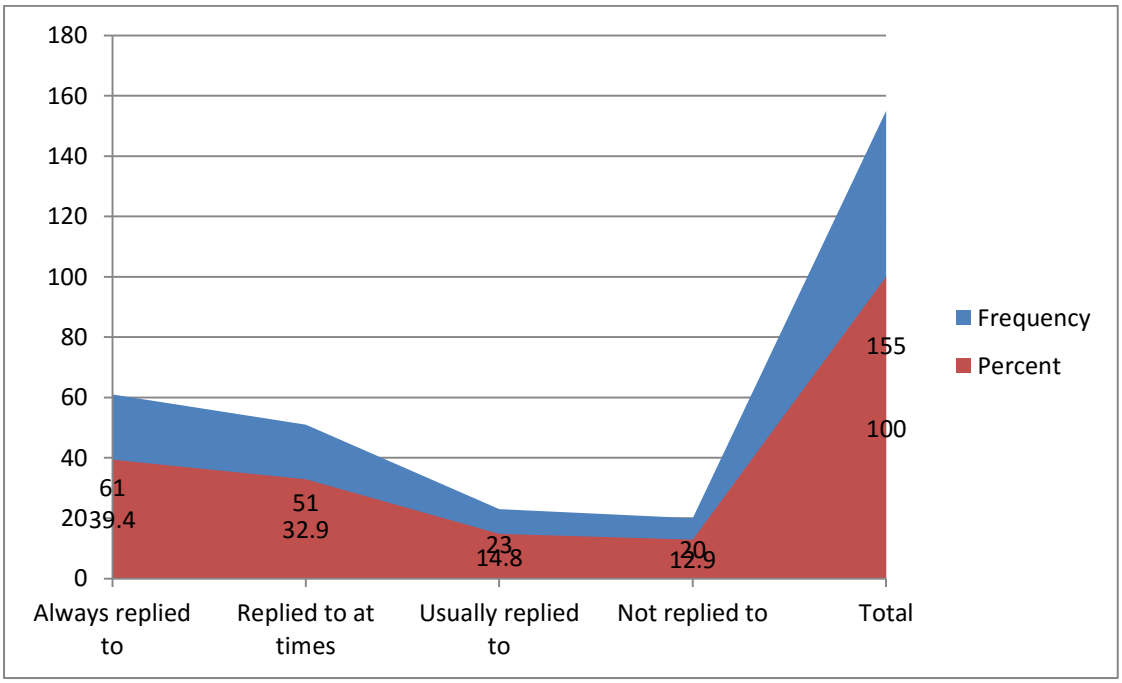
| The child mostly asks questions to | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child ask question** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Mother | 73 | 47.1 |
| Father | 40 | 25.8 |
| Adults | 39 | 25.2 |
| No one | 3 | 1.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table  children mostly ask questions to frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 47.01 % (n=73) child usually goes to Mother. There are 25.08 % (n=40) child usually goes to Father. There are 25.2 % (n=39) child usually goes to any other adults.

**Table: 28 showing the respondent's responds to child's questions**

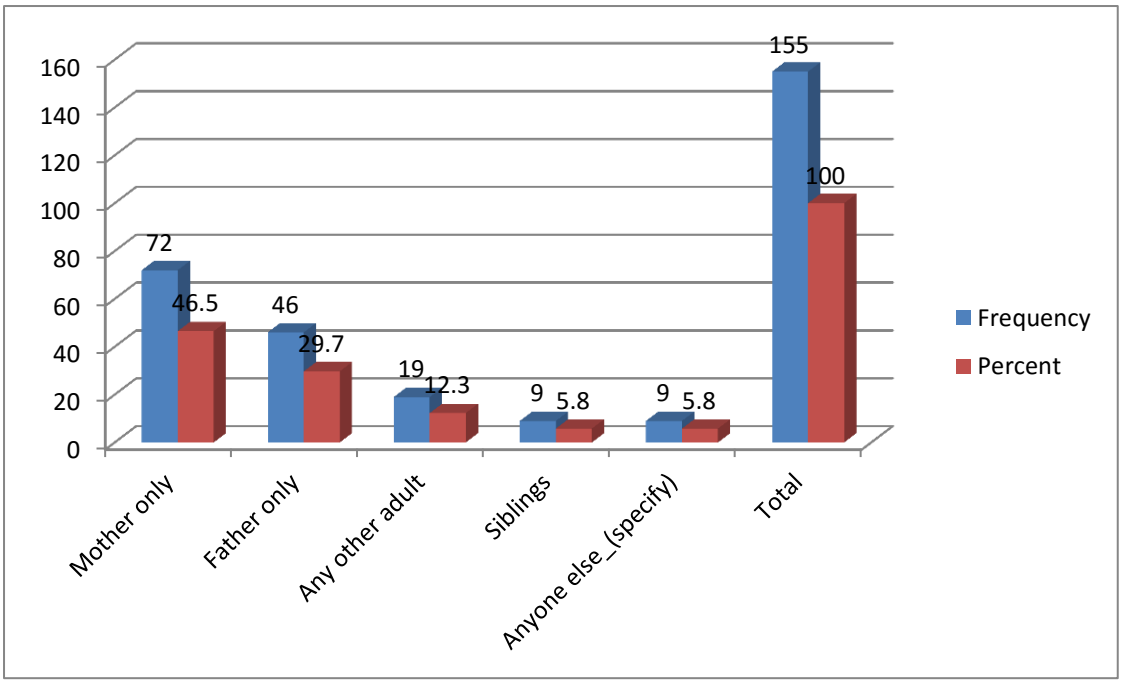
| The child's questions are | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child question** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Always replied to | 61 | 39.4 |
| Replied to at times | 51 | 32.9 |
| Usually replied to | 23 | 14.8 |
| Not replied to | 20 | 12.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table the child's questions are frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 39.04 % (n=61) the child's questions are always replied. There are 32.09 % (n=51) the child's questions are replied to at times. There are 14.08 % (n=23) the child's questions are usually replied. There are 12.09 % (n=20) the child's questions are usually never replied.

**Table: 29 showing the child always desires to be in company of whom**

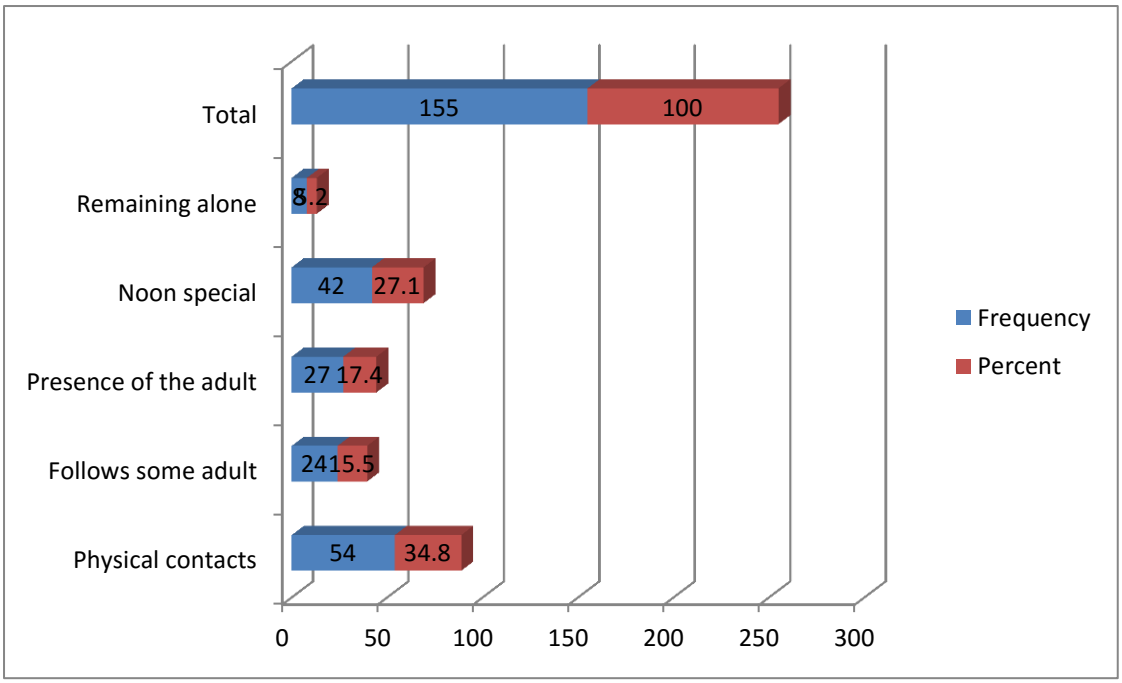
| The child always desires to be in company of | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child company** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Mother only | 72 | 46.5 |
| Father only | 46 | 29.7 |
| Any other adult | 19 | 12.3 |
| Siblings | 9 | 5.8 |
| Anyone else_(specify) | 9 | 5.8 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table The child always desires to be in company of frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 46.05 % (n=72) The child always desires to be in company of Mother. , there are 29.07 % (n=46) the child always desires to be in company of father. There are 12.03% (n=19) the child always desires to be in company of any other adult.

**Table: 30 Showing the child often seeks in respond by**

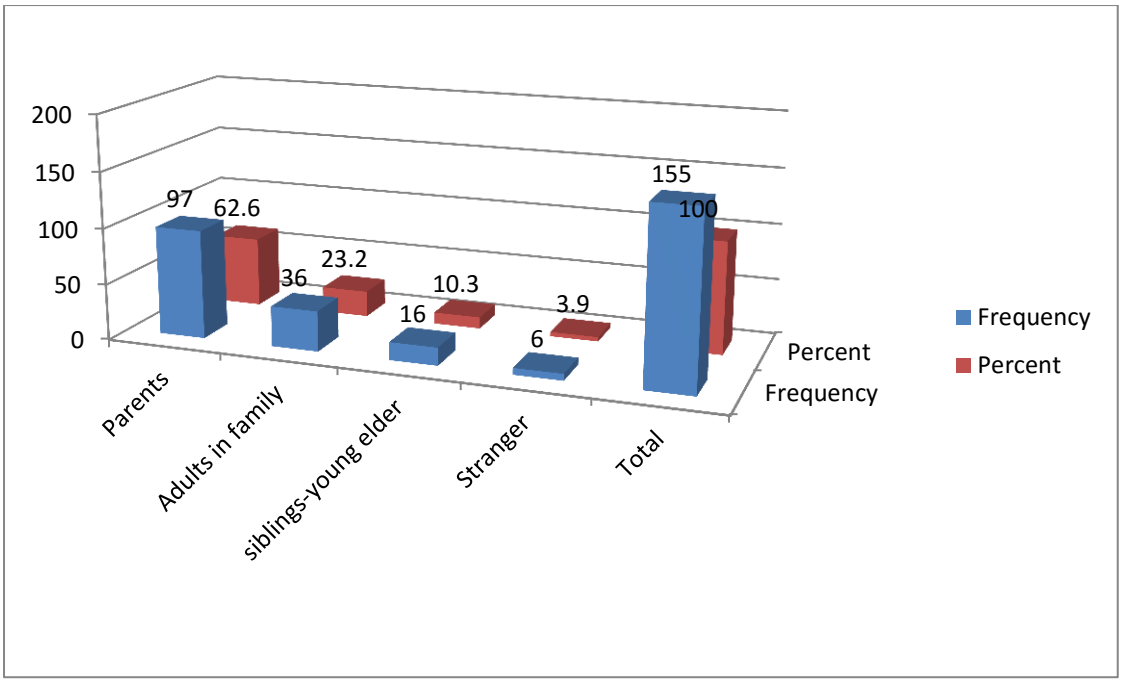
| The child often seeks | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child seeks** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Physical contacts | 54 | 34.8 |
| Follows some adult | 24 | 15.5 |
| Presence of the adult | 27 | 17.4 |
| Noon special | 42 | 27.1 |
| Remaining alone | 8 | 5.2 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table the child often seeks frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 34.08% (n=54) the child often seeks Physical contacts. There are 15.05% (n=24) the child often seeks follows some adult. There are 17.04% (n=27) the child often seeks Follows Presence of the adult. There are 27.01% (n=42) the child often seeks Follows Presence of the adult no one special.

**Table: 31 showing the child communicates in socially approved manner with whom**

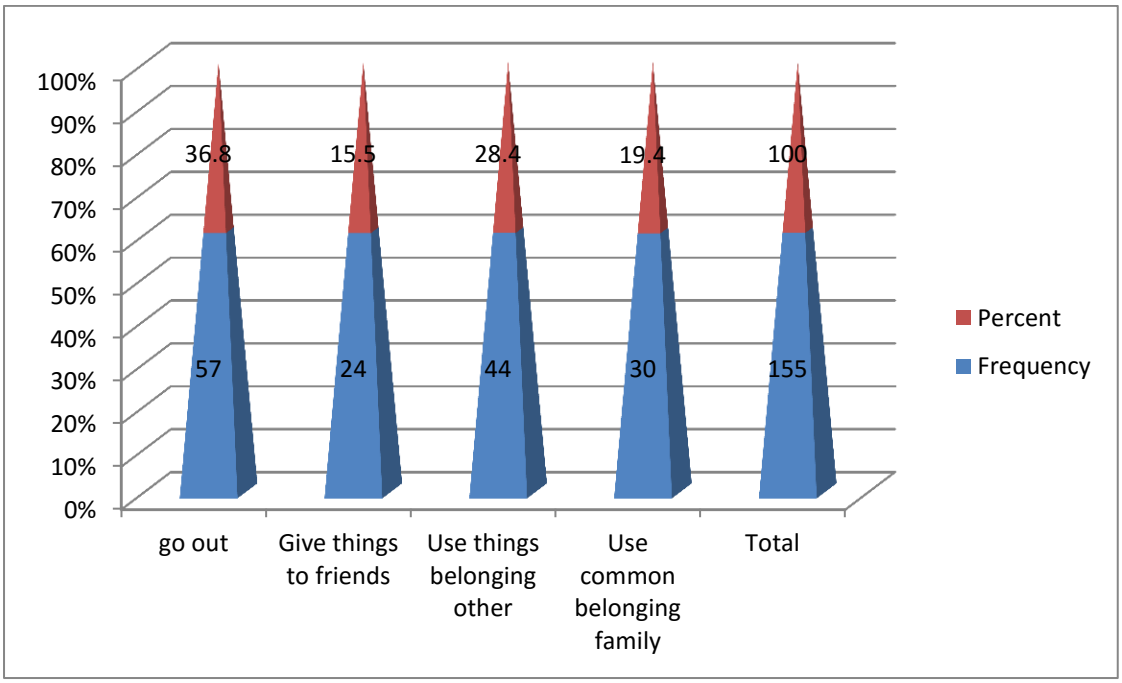
| The child communicates in socially approved manner with | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child communicates** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Parents | 97 | 62.6 |
| Adults in family | 36 | 23.2 |
| siblings-young elder | 16 | 10.3 |
| Stranger | 6 | 3.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table child communicates in socially approved manner with frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 62.06% (n=97) child communicates in socially approved manner with parents. There are 23.02% (n=36) child communicates in socially approved manner with adult in the family. There are 10.03% (n=06) child communicates in socially approved manner with sibling young elders.

**Table: 32 showing the child seeks permission to place**

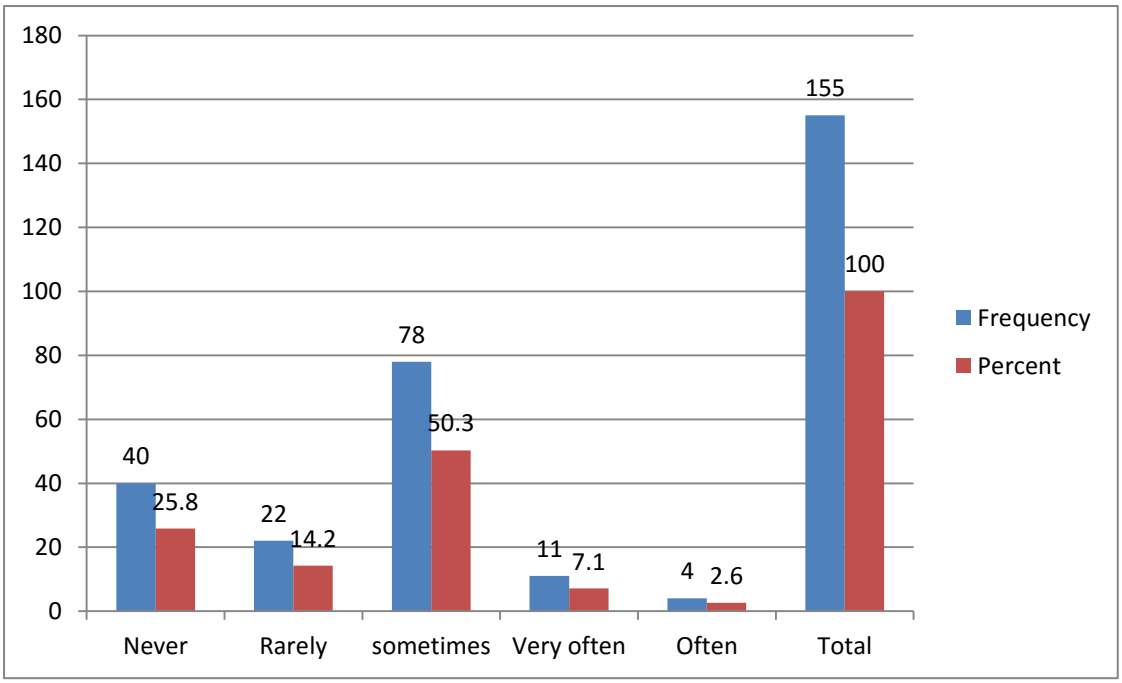
| The child seeks permission to | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child permission** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Go out | 57 | 36.8 |
| Give things to friends | 24 | 15.5 |
| Use things belonging other | 44 | 28.4 |
| Use common belonging family | 30 | 19.4 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table the child seeks permission to frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 36.08% (n=57) the child seeks permission to with go out. There are 15.05% (n=24) the child seeks permission to with give things to friends. There are 28.04% (n=44) the child seeks permission to with use things belonging to other. There are 19.04% (n=30) the child seeks permission to with use common belonging of the family (food, musically instruments, etc.)

**Table: 33 showing whether their child interferes in adult's talk & activities**

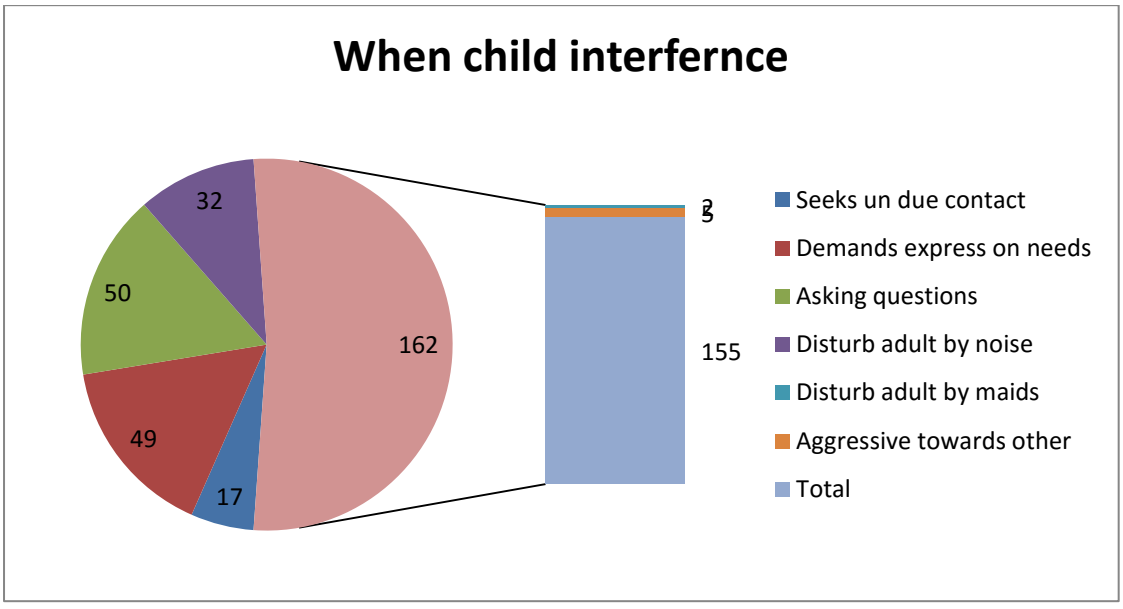
| The child interferes in adult's talk & activities | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Adult talks activity** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Never | 40 | 25.8 |
| Rarely | 22 | 14.2 |
| sometimes | 78 | 50.3 |
| Very often | 11 | 7.1 |
| Often | 4 | 2.6 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table The child interferes in adult's talk & activities frequency distributions of this investigates is shown, there are 25.08% (n=40) child never interferes in adult's talk & activities. There are 14.02% (n=22) child rarely interferes in adult's talk & activities. There are 50.03% (n=78) child sometime interferes in adult's talk & activities. There are 09.07% (n=11) child often interferes in adult's talk & activities.

**Table: 34 showing When the child interferes, the child**

| When the child interferes, the child | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child interferes** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Seeks un due contact | 17 | 11.0 |
| Demands express on needs | 49 | 31.6 |
| Asking questions | 50 | 32.3 |
| Disturb adult by noise | 32 | 20.6 |
| Disturb adult by maids | 2 | 1.3 |
| Aggressive towards other | 5 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table when the child interferes, the child frequency a distribution of this investigates is shown, there are 11.00% (n=17) child interferes in seeks undue adult contact, there are 31.06% (n=49) child interferes in demands attention by expressing needs, there are 32.03% (n=50) child interferes in asks questions. There are 20.06% (n=32) child interferes in asks Disturbs adults by making noise, creating meds, become aggressive towards others.

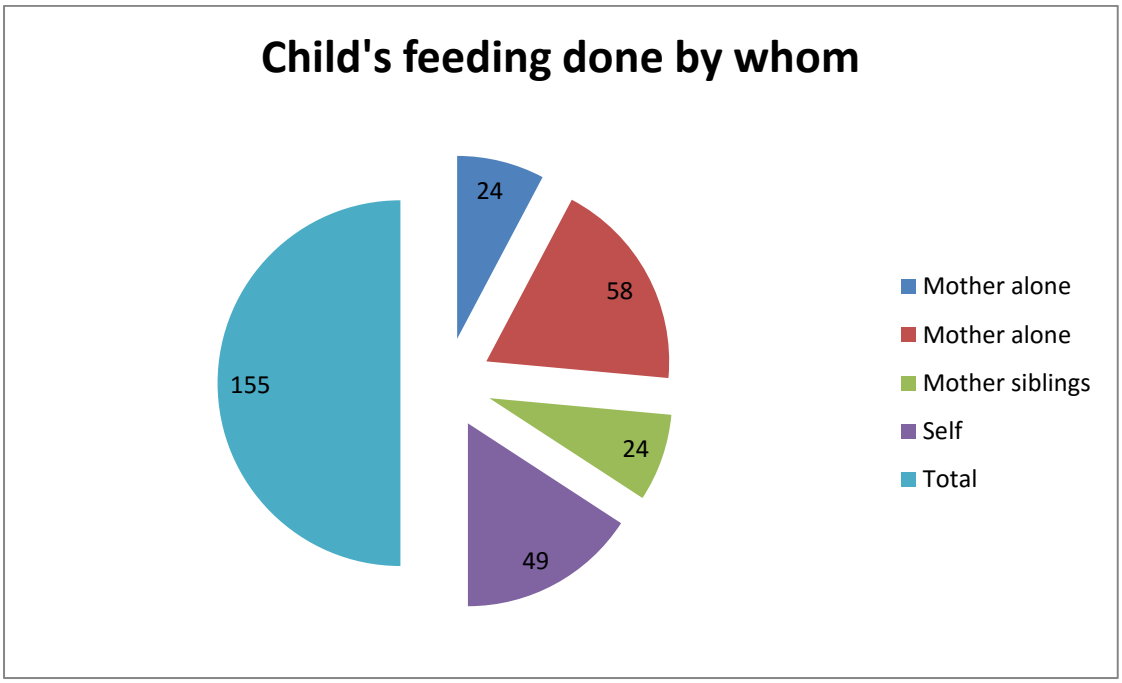
**Table: 35 showing the diet required for keeping the body healthy**

| . The diet required for keeping the body healthy | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Diet body healthy** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Non-veg diet | 4 | 2.6 |
| Balanced diet | 141 | 91.0 |
| Expensive diet | 10 | 6.5 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |


As shown in table The diet required for keeping the body healthy frequency a distribution of this investigates is shown, there are 02.06% (n=04) The diet required for keeping the body healthy Non-veg. diet, there are 91.00% (n=141) diet required for keeping the body healthy balanced diet.

**Table: 36 showing the child's feeding is done by the person**

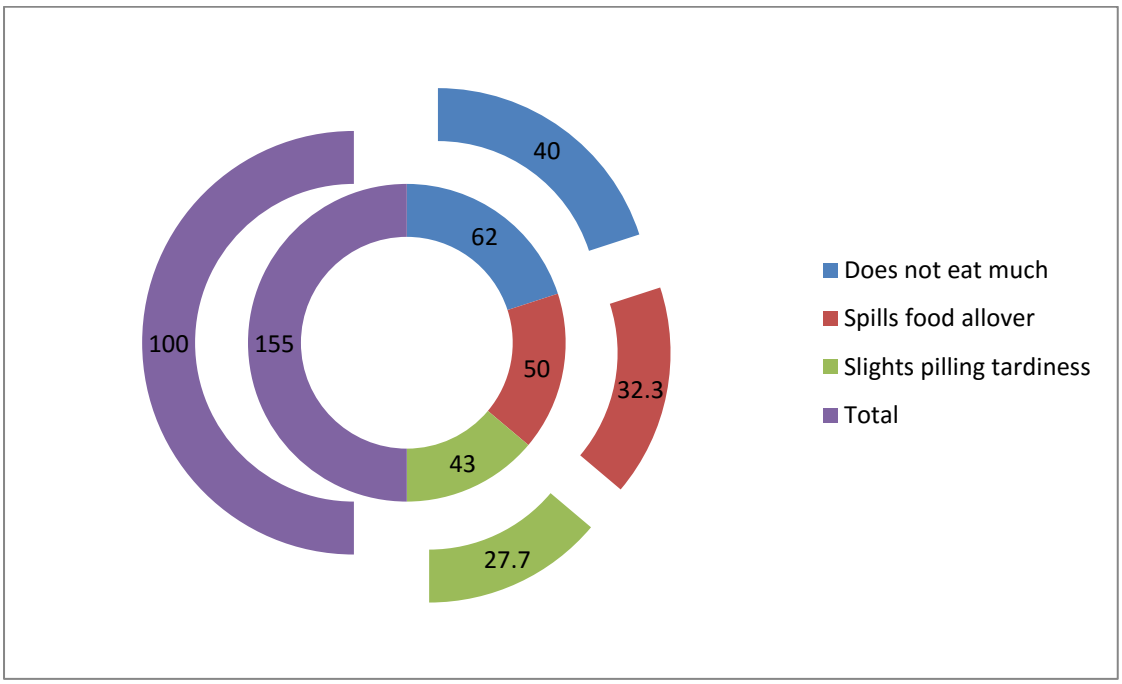
| The child's feeding is done by the | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child feeding** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Mother alone | 24 | 15.5 |
| Mother alone | 58 | 37.4 |
| Mother siblings | 24 | 15.5 |
| Self | 49 | 31.6 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table the child's feeding is done by the frequency a distribution of this investigates is shown, there are 52.09% (n=82) child's feeding is done by mother alone. There are 15.05% (n=24) child's feeding is done by mother sibling. There are 31.06% (n=49) child's feeding is done by self.

**Table: 37 showing when the child eats without any help, the child**

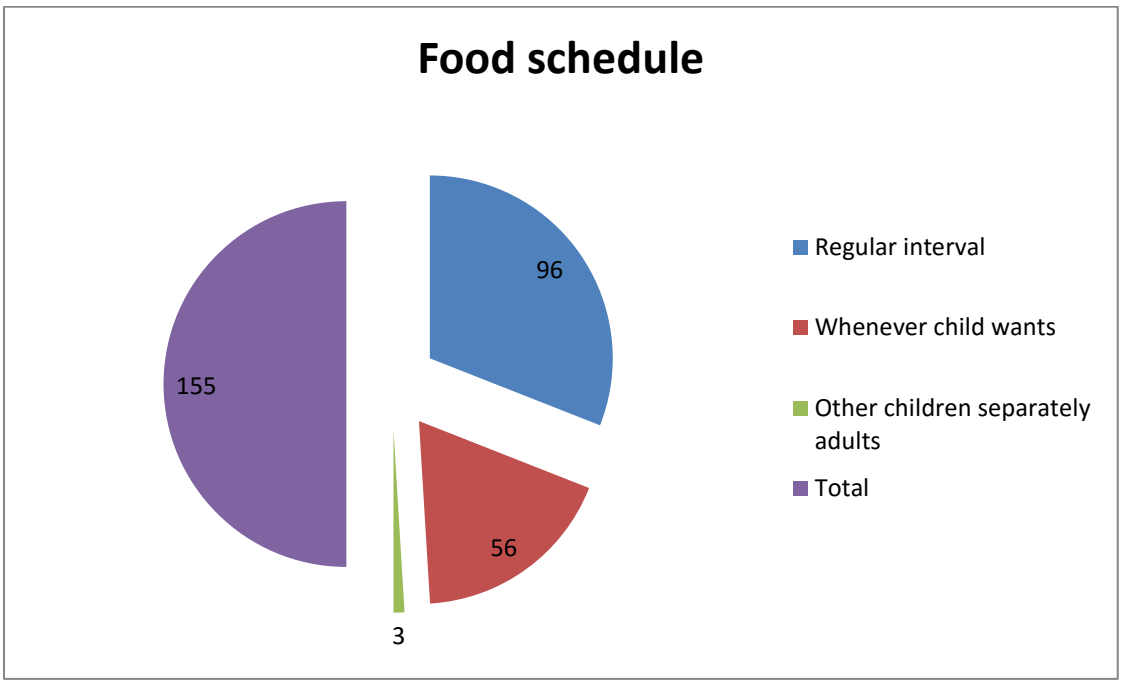
| when the child eats without any help, the child | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child eats any help** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Does not eat much | 62 | 40.0 |
| Spills food allover | 50 | 32.3 |
| Slights pilling tardiness | 43 | 27.7 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table When the child eats without any help, the child frequency a distribution of this investigates is shown, there are 40.00% (n=62) child eats without any help does not eat much, there are 32.03% (n=50) child eats without any help spills food all over. There are 27.07% (n=43) child eats without any help eats with slight spilling or tardiness,

**Table: 38 showing the food schedule given to child**

| The child is given food | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Child food** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Regular interval | 96 | 61.9 |
| Whenever child wants | 56 | 36.1 |
| Other children separately adults | 3 | 1.9 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |




As shown in table child is given food frequency a distribution of this investigates is shown, there are 61.09% (n=96) child is given food at regular interval. There are 36.01% (n=56) child is given food whenever the child wants (cries). There are 01.091% (n=03) child is given food with other children but, separately from adults.

## SECTION-II PARENTAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS AUTISTIC CHILD

**Table :1 Showing the matter of shame when the child is at home**. .

| | Response | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Agree | 64 | 41.3 |
| | Undecided | 5 | 3.2 |
| | Disagree | 31 | 20.0 |
| | strongly disagree | 55 | 35.5 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analyses that 41.3% (n=64) respondents agree that autistic child is matter of shame, while 3.2%(n=5) respondents are undecided ,20.0(n=31) respondents are disagree, 35.5%(n=55) respondents strongly disagree about attitude of matter of shame .

**Table :2 Showing parents attitude towards child that he/she is Burdon for them.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 11 | 7.1 |
| | Agree | 32 | 20.6 |
| | Undecided | 15 | 9.7 |
| | Disagree | 46 | 29.7 |
| | strongly disagree | 51 | 32.9 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table 7.1%(n=11) respondents strongly agree that autistic child is burdon on their family, 20.6%(n=32) respondents are agree, 9.7% (n=15) are undecided, 29.7%(n=46) are disagree, 32.9%(n=51) are strongly disagree about this attitude.

**Table 3 Showing Social-Economics situation is stressful**.

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 14 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| | Agree | 52 | 33.5 | 33.5 |
| | Undecided | 25 | 16.1 | 16.1 |
| | Disagree | 35 | 22.6 | 22.6 |
| | strongly disagree | 29 | 18.7 | 18.7 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be relieved that 9%(n=14)respondents are strongly agree about attitude of their Social Economic situation is stressful, 33.5%(n=52)respondents are agree ,16.1%(n=25)respondents are undecided, 22.6%(n=35)respondents are disagree, 18.7%(n=29)respondents are Strongly disagree.

**Table 4 showing Child is depend on others for daily activities.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 25 | 16.1 |
| | agree | 91 | 58.7 |
| | undecided | 18 | 11.6 |
| | disagree | 10 | 6.5 |
| | strongly disagree | 11 | 7.1 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be describe that 16.1%(n=25)respondents are strongly agree about their child is depend on others for daily activity,58.7%(n=91)respondents are agree, 11.6%(n=18)respondents are undecided, 6.5%(n=10)respondents are disagree,7.1%(n=11)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 5 showing Child should live upon donation.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 33 | 21.3 |
| | Agree | 73 | 47.1 |
| | Undecided | 16 | 10.3 |
| | Disagree | 19 | 12.3 |
| | strongly disagree | 14 | 9.0 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysed that 21.3%(n=33)respondents are strongly agree about their child should live upon donation,47.1%(n=73)respondents are agree, 10.3%(n=16)respondents are undecided, 12.3%(n=19)respondents are disagree, 9%(n=14)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 6 showing Autistic child is Gift_of_God .**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 48 | 31.0 |
| | Agree | 73 | 47.1 |
| | Undecided | 14 | 9.0 |
| | Disagree | 4 | 2.6 |
| | strongly disagree | 16 | 10.3 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table 31%(n=48)respondents are strongly agree that their child is gift of god,47.1%(n=73)respondents are agree,9%(n=14)respondents are undecided, 2.6% (n=4) respondents are disagree, 10.3%(n=16)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 7 showing about child's lacking in Mental_Growth.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 41 | 26.5 |
| | Agree | 85 | 54.8 |
| | Undecided | 4 | 2.6 |
| | Disagree | 21 | 13.5 |
| | strongly disagree | 4 | 2.6 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 26.5%(n=41)respondents are strongly agree about their child is having lacking in mental growth,54.8%(n=85)respondents are agree,2.6%(n=4)respondents are undecided,13.5%(n=21)respondents are disagree, 2.6%(n=4)respondents are strongly disagree, compared to another study of Rodrigue, Morgan and Geffken (1991) adaptive skills of children with autism, its matched with the adaptive behavior of the autistic child, race, birth order.

**Table 8 showing autism is sin.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 5 | 3.2 |
| | Agree | 15 | 9.7 |
| | Undecided | 29 | 18.7 |
| | Disagree | 36 | 23.2 |
| | strongly disagree | 70 | 45.2 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above analysis it is seen that 3.2%(n=5)respondents are strongly agree that autistic child is sin, 9.7%(n=15)respondents are agree ,18.7%(n=29)respondents are undecided,23.2%(n=36)respondents are disagree, 45.2%(n=70)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 9 showing Autistic Child is result of deeds of previous birth.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 8 | 5.2 |
| | Agree | 23 | 14.8 |
| | Undecided | 53 | 34.2 |
| | Disagree | 33 | 21.3 |
| | strongly disagree | 38 | 24.5 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be seen that 5.2%(n=8)respondents are strongly agree that their child is result of deeds of their previous birth,14.8(n=23)respondents are agree, 34.2%(n=53)respondents are undecided, 21.3%(n=33)respondents are disagree, 24.5%(n=38)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 10 showing Parents belief that autistic child can be cure by Supernatural Power**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 20 | 12.9 |
| | Agree | 32 | 20.6 |
| | Undecided | 43 | 27.7 |
| | Disagree | 38 | 24.5 |
| | strongly disagree | 22 | 14.2 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above analysis it can be say that 12.9%(n=20)respondents are strongly agree about belief that their child can be cure by supernatural power, 20.6%(n=32) respondents are agree, 27.7%(n=43) respondents are undecided, 24.5% (n=38) respondent are disagree,14.2%(n=22)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 11 showing Parents belief that autistic child can be cure by Medication**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 21 | 13.5 |
| | Agree | 52 | 33.5 |
| | Undecided | 38 | 24.5 |
| | Disagree | 26 | 16.8 |
| | strongly disagree | 18 | 11.6 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above analysis it can be say that 13.5%(n=21)respondents are strongly agree about belief that their child can be cure by medication,33.5%(n=52)respondents are agree, 24.5%(n=38)respondents are undecided, 16.8%(n=26)respondents are disagree,11.6%(n=18)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 12 showing Parents belief that autistic child can be cure by support of the family**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 14 | 9.0 |
| | Agree | 31 | 20.0 |
| | Undecided | 64 | 41.3 |
| | Disagree | 32 | 20.6 |
| | strongly disagree | 14 | 9.0 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above analysis it can be say that 9% (n=14)respondents are strongly agree about belief that their child can be cure by Support of the family,20%(n=31)respondents are agree, 41.3%(n=64)respondents are undecided, 20.6%(n=32)respondents are disagree, 9%(n=14) respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 13 showing Respondents belief to attempt suicide to have autistic child**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 11 | 7.1 |
| | agree | 65 | 41.9 |
| | undecided | 3 | 1.9 |
| | disagree | 34 | 21.9 |
| | strongly disagree | 42 | 27.1 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above analysis it can be say that 7.1% (n=11)respondents are strongly agree about belief that they think attempt to suicide because of having autistic child 41.9%(n=65)respondents are agree, 1.9%(n=3)respondents are undecided, 21.9% (n=34) respondents are disagree,27.1%(n=42)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 14 showing respondents think to kill their autistic child as they are burdon for them**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 8 | 5.2 |
| | agree | 8 | 5.2 |
| | disagree | 29 | 18.7 |
| | strongly disagree | 110 | 71.0 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above analysis it can be say that 5.2% (n=8)respondents are strongly agree about belief that they think to kill their autistic child as they are Burdon for them, 5.2%(n=8) respondents are agree, 18.7%(n=29) respondents are disagree, 71.% (n=110) respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 15 showing respondents belief in restricting family because of autistic child.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 16 | 10.3 |
| | agree | 90 | 58.1 |
| | undecided | 2 | 1.3 |
| | disagree | 15 | 9.7 |
| | strongly disagree | 32 | 20.6 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be describe that 10.3%(n=16)respondents are strongly agree about belief in restricting family because of autistic child,58.1%(n=90)respondents are agree, 1.3%(n=2)respondents are undecided, 9.7%(n=15)respondents are disagree, 20.6%(n=32)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 16 showing respondents belief that to separate autistic child so family can not be affected**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 4 | 2.6 |
| | Agree | 20 | 12.9 |
| | Undecided | 29 | 18.7 |
| | Disagree | 44 | 28.4 |
| | strongly disagree | 58 | 37.4 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 2.6%(n=4)respondents are strongly agree about belief that to keep separate autistic child so family can not be affected,12.9%(n=20)respondents are agree, 18.7%(n=29)respondents are undecided, 28.4%(n=44)respondents are disagree, 37.4%(n=58)respondents are strongly disagree.

## SECTION-III PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE

**Table 17 showing respondent's thought that autism is an autoimmune condition**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 25 | 16.1 |
| | Agree | 75 | 48.4 |
| | Undecided | 26 | 16.8 |
| | Disagree | 21 | 13.5 |
| | strongly disagree | 8 | 5.2 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 16.1%(n=25)respondents are strongly agree about respondents thought that autism is an autoimmune condition, 48.4%(n=75) respondents are agree, 16.8%(n=26) respondents are undecided, 13.5%(n=21) respondents are disagree, 5.2%(n=8)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Table 18 showing respondent's thought that autism is a_neuro_develop mental disorder**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | strongly agree | 37 | 23.9 |
| | Agree | 38 | 24.5 |
| | Undecided | 50 | 32.3 |
| | Disagree | 21 | 13.5 |
| | strongly disagree | 9 | 5.8 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 23.9%(n=37)respondents are strongly agree about respondents thought that autism is a neuro develop mental disorder, 24.5%(n=38) respondents are agree, 32.3%(n=50) respondents are undecided, 13.5%(n=21) respondents are disagree, 5.8%(n=9)respondents are strongly disagree.

**Lam, Aman, & Arnold, 2006** The autism spectrum disorders (ASD) encompass five related conditions believed to be neurodevelopmental in origin . Although symptom presentations are often rather heterogeneous across individuals, the disorders are all characterized by onset in early childhood and deficits in social interaction and communication along with the presence of restricted or repetitive behaviors

**Table 19 showing respondents need information about assessment report of their autistic child.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 10 | 6.5 |
| | to a slight extent | 18 | 11.6 |
| | to a moderate extent | 24 | 15.5 |
| | to a great extent | 65 | 41.9 |
| | to a very great extent | 38 | 24.5 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be interpreted that 6.5%(n=10)respondents are not at all believe to need information about assessment report for their child, while 11.6%(n=18)respondents are believe to a slight extent, 15.5%(n=24)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 41.9%(n=65)respondents believe to a great extent, 24.5%(n=38)respondents believe to a very great extent, one study by Loveland and Kelley(1988) found out no more significant differences between adaptive skills of adolescents with autism

**Table 20 showing respondents are taken proper decision or help to decide in which training center /school to admit**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 3 | 1.9 |
| | to a slight extent | 35 | 22.6 |
| | to a moderate extent | 7 | 4.5 |
| | to a great extent | 85 | 54.8 |
| | to a very great extent | 25 | 16.1 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 1.9%(n=3) respondents are not at all believe that proper decision or help to decide in which training centre/school to admit their child, while 22.6%(n=35) respondents are believe to a slight extent, 4.5%(n=7) respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 54.8%(n=85) respondents believe to a great extent, 16.1%(n=25) respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 21 showing respondents need information about where to procure training materials**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 4 | 2.6 |
| | to a slight extent | 25 | 16.1 |
| | to a moderate extent | 14 | 9.0 |
| | to a great extent | 73 | 47.1 |
| | to a very great extent | 39 | 25.2 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 2.6%(n=34) respondents are not at all believe that they need information about where to procure training material, while 16.1%(n=25) respondents are believe to a slight extent, 9%(n=14) respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 47.1%(n=73) respondents believe to a great extent, 25.2%(n=39) respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 22 showing need information on the effect_of_ admitting the child special/normal school.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 14 | 9.0 |
| | to a slight extent | 25 | 16.1 |
| | to a moderate extent | 16 | 10.3 |
| | to a great extent | 58 | 37.4 |
| | to a very great extent | 42 | 27.1 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be say that 9%(n=14)respondents are not at all believe that they need information on the effect of admitting the child special/normal school , while 16.1%(n=25)respondents are believe to a slight extent,10.3%(n=16)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 37.4%(n=58)respondents believe to a great extent,27.1%(n=42)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 23 showing respondents have information on legislation for autistic child**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 67 | 43.2 |
| | to a slight extent | 34 | 21.9 |
| | to a moderate extent | 26 | 16.8 |
| | to a great extent | 13 | 8.4 |
| | to a very great extent | 15 | 9.7 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 43.2%(n=67)respondents are not at all aware about information on legislation for autistic child, while 21.9%(n=34)respondents are believe to a slight extent,16.8%(n=26)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 8.4%(n=13)respondents believe to a great extent 9.7%(n=15)respondents believe to a very great extent.

## PARENTAL PRACTICES OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN.

**Table 24 showing respondents requirement of material to deal their child.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 11 | 7.1 |
| | to a slight extent | 9 | 5.8 |
| | to a moderate extent | 21 | 13.5 |
| | to a great extent | 80 | 51.6 |
| | to a very great extent | 34 | 21.9 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be interpretated that 7.1%(n=11)respondents are not at all believe to require material to help to deal with their child, while 5.8%(n=9)respondents are believe to a slight extent,13.5%(n=21)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 51.6%(n=80)respondents believe to a great extent,21.9%(n=34)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 25 showing respondents need information on nutrition/Special diet**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 13 | 8.4 |
| | to a slight extent | 23 | 14.8 |
| | to a moderate extent | 11 | 7.1 |
| | to a great extent | 73 | 47.1 |
| | to a very great extent | 35 | 22.6 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 8.4%(n=13)respondents are not at all believe to require material to help to deal with their child, while 14.8%(n=23)respondents are believe to a slight extent,7.1%(n=11)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 47.1%(n=73)respondents believe to a great extent,22.6%(n=35)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 26 showing respondents need information about normal growth& development by attending any of the parenting seminars.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 8 | 5.2 |
| | to a slight extent | 26 | 16.8 |
| | to a moderate extent | 13 | 8.4 |
| | to a great extent | 63 | 40.6 |
| | to a very great extent | 45 | 29.0 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 5.2%(n=8)respondents are not at all believe to need information about normal growth & development by attending any of the parenting seminars, while 16.8%(n=26)respondents are believe to a slight extent, 8.4%(n=13)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 40.6%(n=63) respondents believe to a great extent,29%(n=45)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 27 showing respondents need to know about what teachers/trainers teaching to their child**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 6 | 3.9 |
| | to a slight extent | 25 | 16.1 |
| | to a moderate extent | 26 | 16.8 |
| | to a great extent | 60 | 38.7 |
| | to a very great extent | 38 | 24.5 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 3.9%(n=6)respondents are not at all believe to need to know about what teachers/trainers teaching to their child, while 16.1%(n=25) respondents are believe to a slight extent,16.8%(n=26)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 38.7%(n=60)respondents believe to a great extent, 24.5%(n=38) respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 27 showing respondents need help in finding the most appropriate vocation**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 4 | 2.6 |
| | to a slight extent | 29 | 18.7 |
| | to a moderate extent | 12 | 7.7 |
| | to a great extent | 67 | 43.2 |
| | to a very great extent | 43 | 27.7 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 2.6%(n=4)respondents are not at all need help in finding the most appropriate vocation , while 18.7%(n=29)respondents are believe to a slight extent,7.7%(n=12)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 43.2%(n=67)respondents believe to a great extent,27.7%(n=43)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 28 showing respondents need to meet_& discuss with parents having children with similar condition**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | 0 | 4 | 2.6 |
| | not at all | 17 | 11.0 |
| | to a slight extent | 20 | 12.9 |
| | to a moderate extent | 15 | 9.7 |
| | to a great extent | 43 | 27.7 |
| | to a very great extent | 56 | 36.1 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be say that 11%(n=17)respondents are not at all need to meet & discuss with parents having children with similar condition , while 12.9%(n=20)respondents are believe to a slight extent,9.7%(n=15)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 27.7%(n=43)respondents believe to a great extent,36.1%(n=56)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 29 showing respondents awareness about any financially security by transfer of property**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 26 | 16.8 |
| | to a slight extent | 34 | 21.9 |
| | to a moderate extent | 43 | 27.7 |
| | to a great extent | 30 | 19.4 |
| | to a very great extent | 22 | 14.2 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 16.8%(n=26)respondents are not at all aware about any financially security by transfer of property, while 21.9%(n=34)respondents are believe to a slight extent,27.7%(n=43)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 19.4%(n=30)respondents believe to a great extent,14.2%(n=22)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 30showing respondents awareness about any saving accounts for their child.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | not at all | 42 | 27.1 |
| | to a slight extent | 47 | 30.3 |
| | to a moderate extent | 49 | 31.6 |
| | to a great extent | 7 | 4.5 |
| | to a very great extent | 10 | 6.5 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 27.1%(n=42)respondents are not at all aware about any saving account, while 30.3%(n=47)respondents are believe to a slight extent,31.6%(n=49)respondents are believe to a moderate extent, 4.5%(n=7) respondents believe to a great extent, 6.5%(n=10)respondents believe to a very great extent.

**Table 31 showing Respondents faced Problems_in_helping to their child.**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 44 | 28.4 |
| | rarely | 26 | 16.8 |
| | sometimes | 58 | 37.4 |
| | very often | 27 | 17.4 |
| | often | 00 | 00 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be analysis that 28.4%(n=44) respondents are never faced problems in helping to their autistic child, while 16.8%(n=26)respondents are rarely faced, 37.4%(n=58)respondents are sometimes faced, 17.4%(n=27) respondents are very often faced.

**Table 32 showing Respondents faced Problems_in_dressing**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 24 | 15.5 |
| | rarely | 26 | 16.8 |
| | sometimes | 66 | 42.6 |
| | very often | 14 | 9.0 |
| | often | 25 | 16.1 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be analysis that 15.5%(n=24) respondents are never faced problems in dressing to their autistic child, while 16.8%(n=26)respondents are rarely faced, 42.6%(n=66)respondents are sometimes faced, 9%(n=14) respondents are very often faced, 16.1%(n=25)respondents are often faced.

**Table 33 showing Respondents faced problems_in_toilet training**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 52 | 33.5 |
| | rarely | 22 | 14.2 |
| | sometimes | 65 | 41.9 |
| | very often | 12 | 7.7 |
| | often | 4 | 2.6 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be analysis that 33.5%(n=52) respondents are never faced problems in toilet training to their autistic child, while 14.2%(n=22)respondents are rarely faced, 41.9%(n=65)respondents are sometimes faced, 12%(n=12) respondents are very often faced, 4%(n=2.6)respondents are often faced.

**Table 34 showing Respondents faced problems_in_brushing**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 52 | 33.5 |
| | rarely | 37 | 23.9 |
| | sometimes | 52 | 33.5 |
| | very often | 7 | 4.5 |
| | often | 7 | 4.5 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be analysis that 33.5%(n=52) respondents are never faced problems in brushing to their autistic child, while 23.9%(n=37)respondents are rarely faced, 33.5%(n=52)respondents are sometimes faced, 4.5%(n=7) respondents are very often faced, 4.5%(n=7)respondents are often faced.

**Table 35 showing Respondents having problem of mental worries**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 18 | 11.6 |
| | rarely | 60 | 38.7 |
| | sometimes | 53 | 34.2 |
| | very often | 22 | 14.2 |
| | often | 2 | 1.3 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be analysis that 11.6%(n=18) respondents are never having problem of mental worries, while 38.7%(n=60)respondents are rarely having, 34.2%(n=53)respondents are sometimes having, 14.2%(n=22) respondents are very often having, 1.3%(n=2)respondents are often having, compare to study done by Gray 1993, he found out parents of autistic children specially mother face greater stress and depression, anxiety, anger and feeling that life is unfair.

**Table 36 showing Respondents having problem of blood_pressure**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 8 | 5.2 |
| | rarely | 25 | 16.1 |
| | sometimes | 50 | 32.3 |
| | very often | 38 | 24.5 |
| | often | 34 | 21.9 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be analysis that 5.2%(n=8) respondents are never having problem of blood pressure, while 16.1%(n=25)respondents are rarely having, 32.3%(n=50)respondents are sometimes having, 24.5%(n=38) respondents are very often having, 21.9%(n=34)respondents are often having.

**Table 37 showing respondents faced the problem of loss of support by spouse**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 99 | 63.9 |
| | rarely | 44 | 28.4 |
| | sometimes | 12 | 7.7 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 63.9%(n=99)respondents never faced the problem of loss of support by spouse, while 28.4%(n=44)respondents rarely faced, 7.7%(n=12)respondents sometimes faced.

**Table 38 showing respondents faced the financial difficulties for visiting to the doctors & other professional**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Never | 122 | 78.7 |
| | Rarely | 15 | 9.7 |
| | Sometimes | 14 | 9.0 |
| | very often | 2 | 1.3 |
| | Often | 2 | 1.3 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 78.7%(n=122)respondents never faced the financial difficulties for visiting to the doctors & other professionals, 9.7%(n=15) respondents rarely faced, 9%(n=14)respondents sometimes faced, 1.3%(n=2) respondents very often faced, 1.3%(n=2)respondents often faced

**Table 39 showing respondents faced the financial difficulties for laboratory investigation**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Never | 123 | 79.4 |
| | Rarely | 16 | 10.3 |
| | sometimes | 10 | 6.5 |
| | very often | 6 | 3.9 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From above table it can be analysis that 79.4%(n=123)respondents never faced the financial difficulties for laboratory investigation,10.3%(n=16)respondents rarely faced,6.5%(n=10)respondents sometimes faced, 3.9%(n=6)respondents very often faced.

**Table 40showing respondents feel restricted in attending social function**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Never | 110 | 71.0 |
| | Rarely | 2 | 1.3 |
| | sometimes | 23 | 14.8 |
| | very often | 15 | 9.7 |
| | often | 5 | 3.2 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be interpret ate that 71%(n=110)respondents never feel restricted in attending social function due to having autistic child, 1.3%(n=2)respondents rarely feel, 14.8%(n=23)respondents sometimes feel, 9.7%(n=15)respondents very often feel,3.2%(n=5)respondents often feel.

## SECTION-V SOCIAL PROBLEMS

**Table 41showing respondents feel socially bounded &_aloof due to autistic child**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Never | 119 | 76.8 |
| | Rarely | 1 | .6 |
| | Sometimes | 20 | 12.9 |
| | very often | 5 | 3.2 |
| | Often | 10 | 6.5 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be interpret ate that 76.8%(n=119)respondents never feel socially bounded & aloof due to autistic child, 0.6%(n=1)respondents rarely feel, 12.9%(n=20)respondents sometimes feel,3.2%(n=5)respondents very often feel, 6.5%(n=10)respondents often feel.

**Table 42 showing respondents feel restricted from pursuing from the learning opportunities .**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Never | 120 | 77.4 |
| | Rarely | 16 | 10.3 |
| | Sometimes | 6 | 3.9 |
| | very often | 9 | 5.8 |
| | Often | 4 | 2.6 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can be interpret ate that 77.4%(n=120)respondents never feel restricted from pursuing from the learning opportunities, 10.3%(n=16)respondents rarely feel, 3.9%(n=6)respondents sometimes feel,5.8%(n=9)respondents very often feel,2.6%(n=4)respondents often feel.

**Table 43 showing respondents have experience of embarrassment**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 122 | 78.7 |
| | rarely | 14 | 9.0 |
| | sometimes | 10 | 6.5 |
| | very often | 6 | 3.9 |
| | often | 3 | 1.9 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can seen that 78.7%(n=122)respondents never have experience of embarrassment,9%(n=14)respondents rarely have experience, 6.5%(n=10)respondents sometimes have experience, 3.9%(n=6)respondents very often have experience, 1.9%(n=3)respondents often have experience of embarrassment.

**Table 44 showing respondents have experienced of embarrassment by their family**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 79 | 51.0 |
| | rarely | 76 | 49.0 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can seen that 51%(n=79)respondents never have experienced of embarrassment by their family,49%(n=76)respondents rarely have experienced of embarrassment by their family.

**Table 45 showing respondents have experienced of embarrassment by their relatives**

| | | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | never | 29 | 18.7 |
| | rarely | 85 | 54.8 |
| | sometimes | 25 | 16.1 |
| | very often | 11 | 7.1 |
| | often | 5 | 3.2 |
| | Total | 155 | 100.0 |

From the above table it can seen that 29%(n=18.7)respondents never have experienced of embarrassment by their relatives,54.8%(n=85)respondents rarely have experienced of embarrassment by their relatives,16.1%(n=25)respondents sometimes have experienced of embarrassment,7.1%(n=11)respondents very often have experienced of embarrassment, 3.2%(n=5)respondents often have experienced of embarrassment.

## PART-II CROSS TABULATION

**Table 1 Showing Correlations between Age & KAP.**

| | | Age | KAP_SCORE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.085 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .293 |
| | N | 155 | 155 |
| KAP_SCORE | Pearson Correlation | -.085 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .293 | |
| | N | 155 | 155 |

From the above table it can be analysis that there is a negative correlation between Knowledge, Attitude & Practices and Age of the respondents. There is no correlation between Age & KAP.

**Table 2 Showing Correlations between Education & KAP.**

| | | KAP_SCORE | Education |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAP_SCORE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .065 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .423 |
| | N | 155 | 155 |
| Education | Pearson Correlation | .065 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .423 | |
| | N | 155 | 155 |

From the above table it can be describe that there is a positive correlation is value of .065 ,N=155 and Sig.(2-tailed) is .423,so positive correlation between Knowledge, Attitude, Practices & Education. There is significant association between Education & KAP. Education affects on the parenting of autistic child.

**Table 3 Showing the Correlation between Socio demographic information education, income and family.**

1. Child participations

| education * allowed play Cross tabulation | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | allowed play | | | Total |
| | | | house | neighbors | playground | |
| Education | Primary education | Count | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | | % within education | 87.5% | .0% | 12.5% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 4.5% | .0% | .6% | 5.2% |
| | Secondary education | Count | 22 | 17 | 17 | 56 |
| | | % within education | 39.3% | 30.4% | 30.4% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 14.2% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 36.1% |
| | Graduate | Count | 45 | 9 | 12 | 66 |
| | | % within education | 68.2% | 13.6% | 18.2% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 29.0% | 5.8% | 7.7% | 42.6% |
| | Post graduate | Count | 9 | 3 | 8 | 20 |
| | | % within education | 45.0% | 15.0% | 40.0% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 5.8% | 1.9% | 5.2% | 12.9% |
| | Illiterate | Count | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| | | % within education | 40.0% | .0% | 60.0% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 1.3% | .0% | 1.9% | 3.2% |
| Total | | Count | 85 | 29 | 41 | 155 |
| | | % within education | 54.8% | 18.7% | 26.5% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 54.8% | 18.7% | 26.5% | 100.0% |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 20.404[a] | 8 | .009 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 21.798 | 8 | .005 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .430 | 1 | .512 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |

In order to interpret the output results, Pearson Chi-Square is seen in the above output table. The Chi-Square value of 20.404 (df= 8), N=155 , p value is 0.009 is significant at 8 degree of freedom, showing that there is significant association between education and child's socialization.

Hence, it can be say that education much influence on the child's socialization process. Here hypotheses is proved.

**Table 4 showing Correlation between KAP and Occupation.**

| | | KAP_SCORE | Occupation |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAP_SCORE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .001 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .988 |
| | N | 155 | 155 |
| Occupation | Pearson Correlation | .001 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .988 | |
| | N | 155 | 155 |

From the above table it can be interpret that Pearson correlation is significant at 0.001, N=155 so there is significant association between Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Occupation. It reveals that occupation has influence on increasing knowledge, attitude and practices of parents towards their autistic child.

**Table 5 Showing Correlations between Monthly Income & KAP.**

| | | KAP_SCORE | monthly Income |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAP_SCORE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.109 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .178 |
| | N | 155 | 155 |
| monthly Income | Pearson Correlation | -.109 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .178 | |
| | N | 155 | 155 |

From the above table it can be describe that there is a negative correlation is value of -.109 ,N=155 and Sig.(2-tailed) is .178 ,so negative correlation between Knowledge, Attitude, Practices & Education. There is no correlation between Monthly Income & KAP.

It reveals that monthly income doesn't influence on parental practices towards their children.

**Table 6 Showing Correlations between family types & KAP.**

| | | KAP_SCORE | family types |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAP_SCORE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .006 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .938 |
| | N | 155 | 155 |
| family types | Pearson Correlation | .006 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .938 | |
| | N | 155 | 155 |

From the above table it can be describe that there is a positive correlation between Knowledge, Attitude, Practices & Family types i.e N=155, and correlation value is .006 at sig (2-tailed) at .938. There is correlation between KAP and Family type. Here we can say that family is the primary institution for the child's growth and development.

**Table 7 Showing Correlations among Attitude, Knowledge & Practice.**

| | | ATTITUDE | KNOWLEDGE | PRACTICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATTITUDE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.119 | -.326** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .142 | .000 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| KNOWLEDGE | Pearson Correlation | -.119 | 1 | .445** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .142 | | .000 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Practice | Pearson Correlation | -.326** | .445** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). | | | | |

From the above table it can be analyses that there is positive correlation among Knowledge, Attitude & Practice are significant at 0.01 level and here the correlation value is .000. so it can be say that Its depends on the motivation and Inspiration by Parents as well as by the Family members as such Knowledge will increased meanwhile Attitude and Practice will also increase and if it is decrease Same will be decrease. One study done by Maston, Fodstad and Rivet (2009) on relationship between social skills and challenging behavior they find out the aggressive and destructive behavior, negative behavior ,nonverbal behavior among these children.

**Table 8 Showing Correlations between KAP and Demographic data of the respondents.**

| | | ATTITUDE | KNOWLEDGE | Practice | Age | education | occupation | family types | monthly Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATTITUDE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.119 | -.326** | .141 | .003 | .030 | .045 | -.131 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .142 | .000 | .080 | .969 | .710 | .582 | .104 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| KNOWLEDGE | Pearson Correlation | -.119 | 1 | .445** | -.046 | -.112 | -.043 | -.138 | -.123 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .142 | | .000 | .567 | .164 | .599 | .087 | .128 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Practice | Pearson Correlation | -.326** | .445** | 1 | -.239** | .175* | .002 | .062 | .053 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | | .003 | .030 | .984 | .444 | .510 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Age | Pearson Correlation | .141 | -.046 | -.239** | 1 | .184* | .031 | -.120 | .012 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .080 | .567 | .003 | | .022 | .703 | .137 | .887 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | Pearson Correlation | .003 | -.112 | .175* | .184* | 1 | -.007 | -.078 | .401** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .969 | .164 | .030 | .022 | | .929 | .332 | .000 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| occupation | Pearson Correlation | .030 | -.043 | .002 | .031 | -.007 | 1 | -.076 | -.119 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .710 | .599 | .984 | .703 | .929 | | .347 | .140 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| family types | Pearson Correlation | .045 | -.138 | .062 | -.120 | -.078 | -.076 | 1 | .159* |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .582 | .087 | .444 | .137 | .332 | .347 | | .048 |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| monthly Income | Pearson Correlation | -.131 | -.123 | .053 | .012 | .401** | -.119 | .159* | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .104 | .128 | .510 | .887 | .000 | .140 | .048 | |
| | N | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). | | | | | | | | | |
| *. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 9 : Showing Cross tabulation between Age and Knowledge..... of Respondents**

| | | **Age** | | | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Less than 30** | **Between 31-40** | **More than 40** | |
| KNOWLEDGE | MODERATE | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | AVERAGE | 43 | 77 | 32 | 152 |
| **Total** | | **44** | **79** | **32** | **155** |

| **Chi-Square Tests** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | .806[a] | 2 | .668 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 1.411 | 2 | .494 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .411 | 1 | .521 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .62. | | | |

From the above table it can be interpret that Chi- Square value of 0.806 (df=2), N=155, and $p<0.05$ is significant at 2 degree of freedom , showing that there is significant association between Age and Knowledge. There is much influence of Age in case of knowledge of parents towards autistic child.

**Table 10: Showing Cross tabulation between Age and Attitude..... of Respondents.**

| **Chi-Square Tests** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 15.192[a] | 4 | .004 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 14.631 | 4 | .006 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 8.506 | 1 | .004 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.46. | | | |

The table above shows that Chi- square value of 15.192 (df=4) , N=155and $p<0.05$ is significant that at 4 degree of freedom , showing that there is significant association between age and attitude . So, there is no much influence of Age in case of Attitude of Parents towards their autistic child.

**Table 11 : Showing Cross tabulation between Age and Practice..... of Respondents.**

| | | Age | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 30 | Between 31-40 | More than 40 | |
| Practice | LOW | 1 | 11 | 2 | 14 |
| | MODERATE | 12 | 35 | 19 | 66 |
| | AVERAGE | 31 | 33 | 11 | 75 |
| **Total** | | **44** | **79** | **32** | **155** |

| **Chi-Square Tests** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 15.630[a] | 4 | .004 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 16.079 | 4 | .003 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 8.363 | 1 | .004 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.89.

The table above shows that Chi- Square value of 15.630 (df=4), N=155and $p<0.05$ is significant at 4 degree of freedom, so there is significant association in expected value and observed frequency , so there is much influence of Age in case of practices of parents of autistic child.

**Table 12 : Showing Cross tabulation between Education and Knowledge of Respondents .**

| | | Education | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Primary education | secondary education | graduate | Postgraduate | illiterate | |
| KNOWLEDGE | MODERATE | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | AVERAGE | 8 | 54 | 65 | 20 | 5 | 152 |
| Total | | 8 | 56 | 66 | 20 | 5 | 155 |

**Chi-Square Tests**

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 1.502[a] | 4 | .826 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 1.990 | 4 | .738 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .633 | 1 | .426 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |

a. 6 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .10.

From above table it can be analyse that Chi- Square value of 1.502 (df=4) ,N=155and p>0.05 is significant at 1 degree of freedom .There is no significant association between Education and Knowledge of Parents of Autistic child. Education doesn't influence on child's rearing practice done by parents of autistic children.

**Table 13 : Showing Cross tabulation between Education and Attitude of Respondents**

| CHI ATTITUDE * education Cross tabulation | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | | | |
| | | Education | | | | | Total |
| | | Primary education | secondary education | graduate | Postgraduate | Illiterate | |
| CHIATTITUDE | LOW | 1 | 14 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 44 |
| | MODERATE | 6 | 29 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 70 |
| | AVERAGE | 1 | 13 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 41 |
| Total | | 8 | 56 | 66 | 20 | 5 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 8.990[a] | 8 | .343 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 9.247 | 8 | .322 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .022 | 1 | .882 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 6 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.32. | | | |

The table above shows that N=155,the chi-Square value of 8.990 (df=8), showing that there is no significant Association between Education and Attitude of Parent of autistic child.

Education has not much influence on Attitude of Parents towards autistic child.

**Table 14 : Showing Cross tabulation between Education and Practice of Respondents**

| CHIPRACTICE * education Cross tabulation | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | | | |
| | | Education | | | | | Total |
| | | Primary education | secondary education | graduate | postgraduate | Illiterate | |
| CHIPRACTICE | LOW | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | MODERATE | 4 | 28 | 23 | 9 | 2 | 66 |
| | AVERAGE | 3 | 23 | 35 | 11 | 3 | 75 |
| Total | | 8 | 56 | 66 | 20 | 5 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 6.281[a] | 8 | .616 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 8.501 | 8 | .386 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 2.701 | 1 | .100 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 7 cells (46.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .45. | | | |

The table above shows that N=155,the chi-Square value of 6.281 (df=8), showing that there is no significant Association between Education and Practice of Parent of autistic child. Parental rearing required the practice and love and care towards their children, no more educational qualification require any parental practices.

Education has not much influence on Practice of Parents towards autistic child.

**Table 14 : Showing Cross tabulation between Family type and Knowledge of Respondents**

| CHIKNOWLEDGE * family types Cross tabulation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | |
| | | family types | | | Total |
| | | nuclear | joint | single parent | |
| CHIKNOWLEDGE | MODERATE | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | AVERAGE | 68 | 77 | 7 | 152 |
| Total | | 70 | 78 | 7 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | .627[a] | 2 | .731 |
| Likelihood Ratio | .746 | 2 | .689 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .621 | 1 | .431 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .14. | | | |

From the above it can be interpret that N=155, the Chi-Square value of .627(df=2) , p>0.05. There is significant difference between Knowledge and Family Type. Family plays an important role in the child's development. Knowledge of family for child rearing is affected to child's development.

There is much influence of family types in case of Knowledge of parents.

**Table 16 : Showing Cross tabulation between Family Type and Attitude of Respondents**

| CHIATTITUDE * family types Cross tabulation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | |
| | | family types | | | Total |
| | | nuclear | Joint | single parent | |
| CHIATTITUDE | LOW | 16 | 27 | 1 | 44 |
| | MODERATE | 36 | 31 | 3 | 70 |
| | AVERAGE | 18 | 20 | 3 | 41 |
| Total | | 70 | 78 | 7 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 4.180[a] | 4 | .382 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 4.157 | 4 | .385 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .052 | 1 | .819 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.85. | | | |

From above order to interpret the output results, Pearson Chi- Square value of 4.180 (df= 4) , N=155 and p value is more than expected value at 1 degree of freedom , showing that there is significant association between Family type and Attitude of Parents of Autistic child.

**Table 17 : Showing Cross tabulation between Family Type and Practice of Respondents**

| CHIPRACTICE * family types Cross tabulation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | |
| | | family types | | | Total |
| | | nuclear | Joint | single parent | |
| CHIPRACTICE | LOW | 7 | 5 | 2 | 14 |
| | MODERATE | 32 | 31 | 3 | 66 |
| | AVERAGE | 31 | 42 | 2 | 75 |
| Total | | 70 | 78 | 7 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 5.226[a] | 4 | .265 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 4.292 | 4 | .368 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .029 | 1 | .865 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .63. | | | |

From the above table it can be analyse that , the Chi-Square value of 5.226 (df=4), N=155 and $p<0.05$ is significant at 1 degree of freedom, i.e. there is significant difference between family type and Practices of Parents of Autistic child.

**Table 18 : Showing Cross tabulation between Monthly Income and Knowledge of Respondents**

| CHIKNOWLEDGE * monthly Income Cross tabulation | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | | | |
| | | monthly Income | | | | | Total |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| CHIKNOWLEDGE | MODERATE | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | AVERAGE | 55 | 30 | 24 | 27 | 16 | 152 |
| Total | | 55 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 17 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 8.146[a] | 4 | .086 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 7.902 | 4 | .095 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 2.139 | 1 | .144 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33. | | | |

In order to interpret the output results, the Chi-Square value is of 8.146 (df=4),N=155, $p<0.05$ showing that there is significant association between Monthly Income and Knowledge of Parents of Autistic child.

**Table 19 : Showing Cross tabulation between Monthly Income and Attitude of Respondents**

| CHIATTITUDE * monthly Income Cross tabulation | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | | | |
| | | monthly Income | | | | | Total |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| CHIATTITUDE | LOW | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 44 |
| | MODERATE | 29 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 70 |
| | AVERAGE | 17 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 41 |
| Total | | 55 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 17 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 8.146[a] | 4 | .086 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 7.902 | 4 | .095 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 2.139 | 1 | .144 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33. | | | |

In order to interpret the output results, the Chi-Square value is of 8.146 (df=4),N=155, $p<0.05$ showing that there is significant association between Monthly Income and Attitude of Parents of Autistic child.

**Table 20 : Showing Cross tabulation between Monthly Income and Practice of Respondents**

| CHIPRACTICE * monthly Income Cross tabulation | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | | | |
| | | monthly Income | | | | | Total |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| CHIPRACTICE | LOW | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| | MODERATE | 30 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 66 |
| | AVERAGE | 20 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 75 |
| Total | | 55 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 17 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 8.301[a] | 8 | .405 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 8.020 | 8 | .431 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .391 | 1 | .532 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.54. | | | |

From the above table it can be analyse that the Chi- Square value of 8.301 (df=8), N=155 and $p<0.05$ is significant at 1 degree of freedom , showing that there is significant association between Monthly income and Practices of parents of Autistic Child.

**Table 21 : Showing Cross tabulation between Occupation and Knowledge of Respondents**

| CHIKNOWLEDGE * Occupation Cross tabulation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | |
| | | Occupation | | | Total |
| | | Job | business | labor work | |
| CHIKNOWLEDGE | MODERATE | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | AVERAGE | 116 | 20 | 16 | 152 |
| Total | | 118 | 21 | 16 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 1.236[a] | 2 | .539 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 1.294 | 2 | .524 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .001 | 1 | .982 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |

a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .31.

The table above shows that Chi-Square value of 1.236 (df=2), N=155, $p>0.05$ showing that there is no significant association between Occupation and Knowledge of Parents of Autistic Child. Occupation of parents has not influence on knowledge regarding child rearing for autistic children.

**Table 22 : Showing Cross tabulation between Occupation and Attitude of Respondents**

| CHIATTITUDE * Occupation Cross tabulation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | |
| | | occupation | | | Total |
| | | job | business | labor work | |
| CHIATTITUDE | LOW | 36 | 4 | 4 | 44 |
| | MODERATE | 52 | 10 | 8 | 70 |
| | AVERAGE | 30 | 7 | 4 | 41 |
| Total | | 118 | 21 | 16 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 1.475[a] | 4 | .831 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 1.528 | 4 | .822 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .439 | 1 | .507 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.23. | | | |

The table above shows that Chi-Square value of 1.475 (df=4), N=155, p>0.05 showing that there is significant difference between Occupation and Attitude of Parents of Autistic Child. Occupation has also not influenced towards the attitude of parents i.e. positive or negative attitude of parents towards their autistic child.

**Table 23 : Showing Cross tabulation between Occupation and Practice of Respondents**

| CHIPRACTICE * Occupation Cross tabulation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count | | | | | |
| | | Occupation | | | Total |
| | | job | business | labor work | |
| CHIPRACTICE | LOW | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| | MODERATE | 49 | 9 | 8 | 66 |
| | AVERAGE | 59 | 9 | 7 | 75 |
| Total | | 118 | 21 | 16 | 155 |

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 1.325[a] | 4 | .857 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 1.241 | 4 | .871 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .289 | 1 | .591 |
| N of Valid Cases | 155 | | |
| a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.45. | | | |

The table above shows that Chi-Square value of 1.325 (df=4), N=155, p>0.05 showing that there is no significant association between Occupation and Practices of Parents of Autistic Child. The result reveals that parental care, affection can influence on child's development and parents don't want any designation to become a good parents and impart good parental practices towards autistic child.