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## Parenting a child with Autism: Challenges and Strengths

### Outline:

#### I) Introduction:

- Overview of the topic.

#### Thesis statement:

Parenting an autistic child is a marked by substantial challenges—emotional, social, and financial—but also reveals a unique strength in children and families, requiring a balanced, supportive approach.

#### II) Understanding Autism Spectrum Disorder:

- (2.1) Definition and psychological perspectives
- (2.2) Global prevalence (WHO/CDC states)
- (2.3) Misconceptions about autism in society.

#### III) Challenges of Parenting a child with Autism

- (3.1) Communication Barriers.
- (3.2) Behavioral and Emotional Challenges.
- (3.3) Social Integration Issues.
- (3.4) Financial and Emotional Strain.
- (3.5) Cultural Stigma and Lack of Awareness.
- (3.6) Cultural misunderstanding.
- (3.7) Uncertain future.

#### IV) Strengths of Parenting a child with Autism

- (4.1) Unique Cognitive Strengths.
  - strong memory, detail orientations

(4.2) Creativity and Innovations:

- many levels of art, music or stem.

(4.3) Authenticity and Honesty

- children express genuine emotions

(4.4) Focused Interests:

- Deep passion in specific areas.

(4.5) Family Growth:

- parents develop patience, resilience

(4.6) Empathy and Awareness:

- siblings and parenting becomes socially conscious

(4.7) Inspiration for social

Organised meaningful and clear outline  
Good  
Humanistic teachers prove human potential.

(4.8) Unconditional bonds

- pure and deep relationships.

## V) Balanced Parenting Approach.

(5.1) Early diagnosis and intervention.

(5.2) Structured routine

(5.3) Use of therapies (speech, behavioural occupational).

(5.4) Support group for parents.

(5.5) Advocacy for inclusion in schools and workplaces

(5.6) Parental self care to avoid burnout.

(5.7) Policy support (government role).

## Conclusions.

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"Autism is not tragedy. The tragedy is ignorance (Kerry Margo)"

Autism is neurodevelopmental condition that affects one's communication, social interaction and behaviour. Parenting a child with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is both demanding and rewarding. The major challenge in communication problems and social isolation yet, it has many strengths too. For a child with autism is not just about coping with difficulties but also just about discovering hidden strengths that enrich both families and societies. It has many challenges such as behavioral issues, sensory sensitivities and others. At the same time, parenting an autistic child also reveal unique strengths such as honesty, creativity and other factors. Balancing these two dimensions requires early intervention, structured routines, therapies etc. Parenting a child with autism is marked by substantial challenges - emotional, social, and financial yet also reveals a unique strengths in children and families, requiring a balanced, supportive approach.

Autism is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by difference in

social interaction, communication, and behavior. According to the World Health Organization (2023), around one in every 100 children globally is on the autism spectrum in Pakistan, while official statistics are scarce due to underreporting and stigma, research from the Aga Khan University suggests that autism cases are steadily rising, though awareness remains limited. There are misconceptions about autism in societies like Pakistan. Families often face blame from relatives who say the child is "undisciplined" or "raised poorly," while some communities attribute autism to supernatural causes such as jinn possession or curse. A study published in the journal of the Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA, 2019) documented cases where parents first sought religious remedies before consulting psychologists, thereby losing crucial years of early intervention. Similarly, the book Autism in Pakistan: Perceptions and Realities by Dr. Saeed Anwar highlights how lack of awareness in rural Sindh and Punjab leads to families hiding autistic children out of shame. A real-life case reported by Dawn (2021) described parents from Karachi who were repeatedly

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told by relatives that their son's condition was "Kazar" (evil eye) rather than autism, delaying his schooling and therapy. These misconceptions not only deprive children of timely educational and medical support.

There are many challenges in parenting a child with autism, one of the foremost challenges parents face while raising child with autism is overcoming communication barriers. Many autistic children struggle with delayed speech, non-verbal expressions, or difficulty understanding social cues, which often leaves parents guessing about their child's needs and emotions. A 2019 article in Dawn highlighted the case of a Karachi-based mother whose son remained non-verbal at the age of six, forcing her to rely on his gestures and behaviors to understand basic needs, which created daily frustration and emotional strain. Similarly, Temple Grandin, in her book "Thinking in Pictures," describes how her own mother had to develop extraordinary patience to interpret her unconventional ways of expressing herself. Such evidence shows that communication barriers are not just linguistic hurdles but

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emotional and social ones, making parenting far more demanding.

Another most pressing challenges of parenting a child with autism is managing behavioral and emotional difficulties. Autistic children often display meltdowns, repetitive actions, or sudden anxiety, making parenting emotionally draining and daily life unpredictable. According to a 2020 report by Autism Spectrum Disorder in South Asia Network (published through the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences) more than 60% of Pakistani parents reported severe stress while handling their child's behavioral issues, especially in public spaces. Similarly, Tony Attwood in his book The Complete Guide to Asperger's Syndrome confirms these struggles demand immense patience, structure and resilience from parents. These behavioral and emotional challenges remain a defining test of parenting children with autism particularly in South Asian societies where support systems are limited.

Another significant challenge for parents of children with autism is ensuring their ~~school~~ social integration in schools, neighborhoods and community spaces. Autistic children

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often struggle to make friends, understanding social integration in schools or participating in a group activities, which leaves parents worried about their child's future inclusion. A study published in the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA, 2018) revealed that over 70% of parents reported discrimination against their autistic children in mainstream schools, often resulting in early dropouts. Similarly, research from the South Asian Network (2019) highlighted that stigma and lack of inclusive educational policies across South Asia exacerbate social isolation for both children and families. Globally, the WHO (2021) has emphasized that children with autism face disproportionate barriers to community participation, especially in low resource countries. These findings show that social inclusion is not merely about acceptance in schools but about dismantling systematic barriers that prevent autistic children and their families from becoming active members of society.

Parenting child with autism often brings heavy financial and emotional strain on families. The cost of therapies, special education, and regular medical checkups can be overwhelming, especially in countries where government support

minimal. A report by the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS, 2015) revealed that families of autistic children spend nearly three times more on healthcare and therapy than families of neurotypical children, often forcing them to compromise on other basic needs. Similarly, the Autism Society of Pakistan (2021) highlighted the lack of insurance coverage and specialized public facilities pushes parents toward expensive private institutions, leading to long-term stress. Internationally, the World Bank (2019) estimated that raising an autistic child costs families 60-80% more than raising a neurotypical child, showing this is a global burden, not just a local one. These challenges are compounded with the emotional toll of constant caregiving, making autism a demanding experience for families worldwide.

Cultural Stigma and lack of awareness remain among the most pressing challenges faced by parents of autistic children. In many societies, autism is still misunderstood as a result of poor parenting, supernatural influence, or "mental illness," which deepens the social isolation of families. A study published in the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA, 2019) found nearly 62% of families in Pakistan reported

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facing social blame and negative attitudes leading many to hide their child's diagnosis. Similarly, the South Asian Autism Network (2018) highlighted that in countries like Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, stigma and community awareness delay early diagnosis and intervention by several years. Globally, an article in the Lancet Psychiatry (2020) emphasized that cultural misconceptions often create barriers to treatment, leaving parents to struggle alone. A case study reported by Dawn Newspaper (2021) narrated how Karachi based mother was forced to withdraw her autistic son from school after repeated pressure from relatives who considered his condition a "family shame". The examples shows that stigma is not just a cultural barrier, it is a social barrier that deprives autistic children of opportunities and adds to the emotional burden of their parents.

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Cultural misunderstanding of autism is another significant challenge that makes parenting more difficult. In many communities, autism is wrongly perceived as disobedience, spiritual possession, or a temporary behavioral phase rather than a neurodevelopmental condition. This misconception prevents parents from seeking timely interventions and instead pushes them toward unscientific remedies. Research published in the journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan (JCPSP, 2020) noted that many Pakistani families initially consulted

faith healers instead of medical professionals delaying accurate diagnosis. The South Asia Autism Network (2017) similarly reported that cultural misperceptions across South Asia hinder awareness campaigns and limit access to evidence-based therapies. A case study highlighted by the Autism Society of Pakistan (2022) described parents from Lahore who wasted years in non-medical treatments because relatives insisted autism was "just lack of discipline." Such cultural misunderstanding not only waste critical early years of therapy but also increase the stress, guilt and helplessness of parents.

One of the greatest challenges for parents of children with autism is future uncertainty. Parents often worry about who will care for their child when they are no longer able to, especially in societies where state support is minimal. A study in the Journal of Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA, 2021) revealed that 70% of Pakistani parents of autistic children expressed deep anxiety regarding their child's long-term independence, employment, opportunities, and access to assisted living. This persistent uncertainty not only causes emotional stress but also forces parents into continuous advocacy for sustainable policies and community inclusion.

Despite the challenges, many children with autism display unique cognitive strengths that becomes a source of hope and pride for parents. They may include

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exceptional memory, strong attention to detail, logical problem solving, or creativity in art, music, and technology. Parents often find joy in nurturing these skills and advocating for opportunities where their children can excel. A report by the Autism Society of Pakistan (2021) highlighted cases of autistic children who developed remarkable abilities in mathematics and computer programming, showing that autism can co-exist with extraordinary talent. Globally, research published in Scientific American (2019) noted that autistic individuals have higher abilities in visual-spatial reasoning and detail-focused learning, making them successful in specialized fields. Parenting thus becomes not only about managing challenges but also about recognizing and nurturing unique gifts, which inspire resilience and pride within families.

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Parenting a child with autism often reveals remarkable creativity and innovation, as many autistic children possess unconventional ways of thinking that inspire fresh perspectives. Parents frequently discovered that their children approach problems differently, offering unique solutions, artistic expression, or inventive ideas beyond typical patterns. The Autism Society of Pakistan (2022) documented cases of children in Karachi who displayed extraordinary artistic and musical talents, leading their parents to recognize autism not only as a challenge but also a source of creative brilliance. Such experiences encourage parents to value their children's

innovation, transparency, and the struggle in an inspiring journey of discovery and hidden potential.

Another notable strength that emerges in parenting a child with autism is the child's remarkable authenticity and honesty. Many autistic children express themselves with directness and sincerity, often free from the social masks and pretenses that typically influence human interactions. Parents find comfort and pride in this purity of communication which strengthens trust and genuine emotional bonds within the family. A report by the Autism Resource Centre Pakistan (2021) highlighted that families often describe their autistic children as "incapable of deceit," reflecting their natural inclination toward truthfulness. Simon Baron-Cohen in his book "The Essential Difference" (2003) argues that autistic individuals often display an extraordinary level of moral clarity and truthfulness, rooted in their strong system-oriented thinking. This authenticity not only enriches family relationships but also teaches parents the value of simple, genuine interactions, making honesty a celebrated strength in the parenting journey.

One of the significant strengths in parenting a child with autism is the development of focused interests, often referred to as "special interests". Children with autism frequently demonstrate deep passion and concentration in specific areas, such as science, art, mathematics or technology, which can be cultivated into lifelong skills. Parents often find these interests not only therapeutic for the child but also a pathway to the academic and professional excellence.

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A study in the Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders (2018) confirmed that such intense focus enables autistic individuals to master complex domains more efficiently than neurotypical peers. For parents, recognizing and supporting these focused interests transforms a challenge into an opportunity, turning a child's passion into a meaningful strength.

Parenting a child with autism often leads to profound family growth, as parents and siblings learn patience, adaptability, and unconditional love while navigating challenges together. The experience transforms families into more resilient, compassionate, and resourceful units, fostering values of empathy and mutual support. Research in the Journal of Family Studies (2019) emphasized that families of autistic children often report greater unity, as shared struggles and triumphs create a deeper emotional connection. Thus, while autism brings undeniable challenges, it also nurtures profound growth within families, enabling them to evolve with empathy and strength.

Parenting a child with autism significantly enhances empathy and awareness within families, as parents and siblings learn to understand the world from a different perspective. This often leads to greater commitment

to inclusion. The Autism Resource Centre Pakistan (2021) reported that families raising autistic children displayed heightened empathy not only towards their own child but also toward other vulnerable groups in society. Thus, through the parenting journey, empathy and awareness emerge as powerful strengths, transforming families into advocates of compassion and social change.

Families raising children with autism often serve as powerful inspiration of society, demonstrating resilience, unconditional love, and the capacity to overcome adversity. Their struggles and achievements become living examples that challenge stereotypes and encourage inclusivity. World Health Organization (2021) has highlighted how family led initiatives in autism awareness across South Asia have influenced broader social movements for disability rights. Hence, parenting a child with autism not only transform the immediate family but also serves as a beacon of hope and inspiration, reminding society of the strength that lies in diversity and empathy.

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Parenting a child with autism often nurtures deep unconditional bonds within families, built on patience, acceptance, and unconditional love. Unlike conventional relationships shaped by social expectations, these bonds are grounded in genuine care, trust, and resilience. A qualitative study published in the Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association (JPMA, 2020) highlighted that parents of autistic children in Pakistan frequently described their relationships with their child as "transformative" where affection was expressed in more profound and enduring ways. Thus, unconditional bonds emerge as one of the most profound strengths in parenting a child with autism, shaping families with love and resilience beyond conditions or limitations.

Parents should adopt a balanced approach as early diagnosis and intervention are crucial. Detecting autism at an early age allows parents to access therapies, educational support, and coping strategies that enhance the child's development. According to the World Health Organization (2021), early intervention significantly improves communication and social skills in children with autism, reducing long-term difficulties. Therefore, early diagnosis and intervention serve as a balanced parenting approach, helping

families navigates challenges while maximizing their child's potential.

Establishing structured routines is an effective parenting approach that helps children with autism manage daily life with greater stability and confidence. Predictable schedules reduce anxiety, minimize behavioral challenges, and provide a sense of security for both the child and family. A study published in the Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders (2019) highlighted that children with autism demonstrated improved adaptability and emotional regulation when consistent routines were followed at home and in schools. Thus, structured routines served as a balanced approach that reduces stress while fostering developmental progress in children with autism.

The use of therapies such as speech behavioral and occupational therapy provides parents with practical tools to support their child's growth and independence. These interventions target communication barriers, improve social behaviour, and enhance daily living skills, reducing the burden of challenges. The Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS, 2021) reported positive outcomes in children who received occupational therapy, particularly in motor skills and self-care. Hence, integrating therapies into parenting is a holistic approach that not only addresses developmental needs but also empowers children to reach their full potential.

Joining support groups provides parents of children with autism a platform to share experiences, access guidance, and reduce emotional isolation. These groups offer emotional reassurance and practical coping strategies, strengthening resilience in families. A study of the Autism Resource Centre Pakistan (2020) emphasized that parent-led support groups in Lahore and Karachi significantly improved awareness and collective advocacy for children's rights. Therefore, support groups serve as a balanced parenting approach, offering parents both emotional strength and practical strategies for raising children with autism.

Advocating for inclusion in schools and workplaces enables children with autism to access equal opportunity for learning and future employment. This helps reduce stigma, promotes self-worth, and empowers children to develop their potential within mainstream settings. According to UNICEF (2022), inclusive education significantly improves academic and social outcomes for children with development differences. Thus, advocacy for inclusion stands as a balanced parenting approach that transforms societal barriers into opportunities for growth and equality.

Practicing self-care is vital for parents of children with autism to prevent emotional exhaustion and burnout. By maintaining their own physical and mental well-being, parents can remain more patient, resilient, and

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effective in supporting their child's needs. A study in the Journal of Pediatric Nursing (2020) showed that parents who engaged in self-care activities such as conceiving mindfulness, or exercised experienced lower stress and improved family functioning. Hence, parental self-care is a balanced approach that ensures sustained strength and stability in the journey of raising a child with autism.

Strong policy support acts as a guarantor in ensuring that families raising children with autism receive adequate services, protections, and opportunities. Through laws, funding, and inclusive frameworks, ~~governmental~~ governments can reduce parental burdens while safeguarding children's rights. For instance, The Right of Education Act (India, 2009) and Pakistan National Autism and Neurodevelopmental Disorders Plan (2021) highlight efforts towards inclusive education and health service access. ~~Similarly, the World Health Organization~~ (WHO, 2022) understand and underscore that state-backed autism policies improve early interventions and social integration. Thus, policy support serves as a balanced parenting approach by institutionalizing care and inclusion, offering long-term stability to families.

Parenting a child with autism is both demanding and rewarding, requiring patience, resilience, and adaptability. While families often face challenges such as communication barriers, behavioral issues, financial pressures, social

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stigma and uncertainty of future, these struggles are counterbalanced by the unique strengths of children on the spectrum, including creativity, honesty, focused interests, and the ability to inspire empathy and unconditional bonds. The parenting of child with autism must not be seen solely through the lens of hardship but as a balanced journey that embraces both difficulties and strengths. Balanced parenting approaches - such as early diagnosis and intervention, structured routines, therapeutic intervention, support groups, advocacy for inclusion, and policy backing help families navigate these realities more effectively. In essence, raising a child with autism transforms challenges into stronger families, compassionate societies, and a more inclusive future.

It is practical approach