

Developmental Assessment of American Jewish Belonging Behaviour with Special Reference to Autism Spectrum Disorder - A Case Study

***Ankita Vyas¹, Prof (Dr) Shuchi Agrawal²**

¹ PhD Scholar, Amity Institute of English Studies and Research,
Amity University, Noida

² Professor, Amity Institute of English Studies and Research,
Amity University, Noida

*Corresponding Author

*Ankita Vyas: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2104-5158>

Email id: vyas.ankita7@gmail.com

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Abstract

In this review, the effects of social interventions, opportunities for societal-based consequences (such as skill development, vocational programmes etc), social media use, and use of other media apps are analysed in relation to behavioural well-being among American Jews with an autism spectrum disorder. They all provide a chance for social engagement that may not be possible in everyday situations. It raises concerns about how the actions of American Jews may affect the adjustment and general well-being of those with an autism spectrum disorder. Given the growing body of research suggesting better results for American Jews with Autism Spectrum Disorder who are given opportunities for social interaction, it is crucial to take into account how various types of social integration connect to the health & behaviour of people with the condition. This review will be guided by a study of the literature pertaining to well-being gains brought about by various forms of social interaction. Its objective is to raise awareness of the value of social engagement and to enhance information about how important it is to overall well-being & social integration. This information can be helpful for therapists and counsellors to take into account when working with American Jews who may be on the disorder spectrum & may need their assistance or support.

Keywords: *Autism Spectrum Disorder, American Jewish, Behaviour, Assessment.*

Introduction

A pervasive neurodevelopmental illness called “autism spectrum disorder (ASD)” is characterised by limitations in societal communication & repetitive, restricted patterns of behaviour, interests, or activities association to American Psychiatric (2013). The term "autism spectrum disorder" refers to a collection of distinct developmental disorders with a range of symptoms, abilities, and degrees of difficulty Mental health National Institute (2018). The following traits are present in people with autism who have received a diagnosis: ongoing social difficulties, particularly in societal consequences; recurrent ambivalent behaviours coupled with a lack of interest in activities; and disorganised social functioning that primarily interferes with daily activities like school or work. Numerous factors have an impact on these people's well-being and capacity to adjust to their conditions. One of the main aspects that affect their wellbeing is social integration. On the other hand, social isolation has a different effect on these people's well-being.

Many people assume that among American Jews, branch affiliation and synagogue membership go hand in hand; for example, if they attend a Conservative synagogue, they would identify as Conservative, or if they attend a Reform temple, they would identify as Reform.



This essay will provide a brief analysis of the effects of developmental assessment through social inclusion versus social isolation on the well-being of American Jews with this autism spectrum disorder. The degree to which a person participates in a variety of societal roles & connections is considered social integration for the purposes of this review Avison WR et al. (2007). Similar to this, social engagement describes a person's involvement in social group activities Sims J (2013). Orsmond GI et al. researched how social interaction improves the quality of life and functioning in people with autism (2013). Contrarily, it was discovered that persons with ASD who were socially isolated, meaning they lacked opportunities to interact with others and maintain social relationships, had negative consequences like loneliness and a decline in social functioning. Compared to other kinds of disability groups, those with autism spectrum disorder experience the highest levels of social isolation; nevertheless, those who generally live independently are much more likely to develop societal contacts and have access to more social opportunities **Orsmond GI et al (2013)**. In a huge, diversified, national representative-based study of young people with autism, **Orsmond GI et al.** identified both individual and environmental factors that contribute to reduced societal integration. Living with family as opposed to alone was identified as a factor, as did communication and functional impairments. It is unclear why those who live alone are more inclined to socialise with friends.

If Jews in America are considered an ethnic group, they can go through similar experiences as other Jews in minorities when it comes to forming their identity in terms of health. An "*African American, Latino, Asian American, & American Indian youth*" with strong ethnic identities also exhibit greater levels of self-esteem, according to numerous other studies (Rivas-Drake et al. (2014), Smith et al. (2010), Syed et al (2009). Social identity theory propounded by Tajfel & Turner (1979) suggests that individuals' sense of belonging and connection with a group may enhance well-being as a result of that affiliation, which may lend support to this relationship. If American Jews are like other types of minorities, having a strong ethnic identity may also help them feel better about themselves. It is unknown if Jewish Americans fall within this ethnic identification and self-esteem relationship.

Review Literature

According to the National Autistic Society (2017), there are a few reasons why adults with autism spectrum disorder are more prone to experience social isolation. These may include a desire for solitude, difficulty to maintain proper social behaviours, a history of negative experiences, a lack of essential support, and weak social networks, in addition to a lack of social skills to interact with people. The total result is a reduction in these people's general well-being, which encourages poor outcomes and makes it harder for them to handle social obstacles. In most cases, a lack of social engagement leads to social isolation, which makes it difficult for people to form meaningful relationships with others. Similar to social exclusion, social isolation prohibits people on the spectrum from integrating into both general interests and social groups.

For example, it becomes extremely challenging for individuals to participate in activities like sports, religious gatherings, or any career-based activity. Because of their social isolation, these people are more likely to experience loneliness, which can lead to concomitant mental health issues like depression. This type of mechanism is described as the result of autism disorders traits like fear of changes, rituals & a need for consistency that may interfere with social interaction, as well as a potential bidirectional influence of impaired social interaction causing various anxieties with social interaction White SW (2009). Attwood T. (2006) and Sterling L. (2006) explain that the core characteristics of autism spectrum disorder, such as self-injurious behaviour & societal withdrawal, frequently mask depression. Depression is thought to manifest in adolescence or early adulthood resulting in a person's increased proper awareness of their societal difficulties & challenges (2008). The same goes for their mental, emotional, and psychological health, in addition to their bodily health.

Taylor and colleagues (2014) looked at the connection between behavioural functioning symptoms and job duties. Vocational pursuits are a type of social interaction that offers the chance for social inclusion as opposed to solitude. A higher degree of vocational independence was linked to fewer maladaptive behaviours and better behavioural development in a study of 153 people with an autism spectrum disorder. To develop a sense of self-importance and purpose that improves these people's well-being, vocational activities offer the chance for regular social connection. The research by Taylor et al Taylor et al. (2014) provides evidence that unemployment and social isolation have the same detrimental effects on adult development and well-being for people with autism spectrum disorder as they do for people without the condition.

LaGasse AB (2017) notes that societal integration activities, such as music therapy, have the potential to improve the well-being of adults with an autism spectrum disorder. Social integration entails the interaction of people in a way that leads to individual fulfilment after the ability to take an active role in the grouped activities. People may, for instance, actively participate in peer-based mediated activities like music-based therapy, where they have the chance to completely participate through turn-taking. The ability to take the initiative in conversation with peers and so build strong social skills is made possible by turn-taking. In a study of people with autism spectrum disorders, weekly 50-minute group music therapy sessions significantly improved social withdrawal/behaviours, communication initiation, and reaction to communication. LaGasse AB (2017).

Through ambition programmes that aim to enhance the general well-being of people with autism spectrum disorder, social integration for those with the diagnosis can be improved Hillier AJ (2011). These aspirational programmes might cover subjects like fostering good interpersonal relationships, fostering individual independence, and overcoming social difficulties that may result from being unemployed. Adults with ASD can connect through these ambitious programmes & also become socially integrated while learning to gain new abilities in the social, psychological, and intellectual realms. Thus, such people's general well-being is improved. A discussion-based Aspirations programme with eighty-one & hour weekly small group meetings was used in research on the development of social and occupational skills by Hillier AJ (2011). Following participation in this programme, lower BDI scores were seen, with 34 or 77% of individuals reporting lower levels of depression. According to gains on the Peer Indexes that means post-program test, participant attitudes & deep feelings toward peers have also improved Hillier AJ (2011). Aspiration programmes have an impact on the well-being of people with ASD because they lessen anxiety and depressive symptoms while also boosting social engagement through group discussions.

Research Methodology

The purposive sampling technique is used for this study. For data analysis, both primary & secondary sources have been used. A total of 118 respondents have been taken from various published research articles & literature. Through the literature, a research gap has been identified. The existing study is primary and descriptive in nature and applied statistical tools of reliability tests, descriptive statistics, t-test. The following is the existing study research design

Research design	Description
Sample technique	Purposive sampling technique
Type of study	Primary & Secondary both study
Sample	118 respondents
Sample Unit	Through published articles & literature collected

Research Gap:

Studies on giving help us better understand how people behave and how to maintain positive connections. Although there are circumstances in which people act selfishly, behavioural and neuroimaging research has made significant progress in demonstrating that people generally prefer to act altruistically. It is not yet known, though, how specific mental states and personality traits affect how much a person chooses to act egocentrically or selflessly. The results of this study will help determine how Jewish teams and the organisations that support them are structured to encourage selflessness.

The objective of the study :

- To identify and assess the behavioural preceptive among American Jewish respondents of the target study area of Autism Spectrum Disorder.
- To quantitatively assess the Autism Spectrum Disorder behaviour among selected American Jewish respondents of the target study area.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.779	5

Table 1, To check the internal consistency among the variables the reliability test is conducted and assessed that the estimated value of Cronbach alpha is .779 (n=5). The estimated value is greater than the acceptable threshold limit which is .64. Therefore, internal consistency is present among the variables. Hence, further test can be performed.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Social Integration	118	1	5	3.98	.968
Problems with isolation	118	1	5	4.27	.883
Social skills interventions	118	1	5	4.08	.958
Individual preferences for social interaction, sports, and games	118	1	5	4.25	.836
Societal based Consequences	118	1	5	4.26	.942
Valid N (listwise)	118				

Table 2, indicated descriptive statistics and stated that Societal based Consequences (Mean = 4.26 and standard deviation= .942) and Problems with isolation (Mean = 4.27 and standard deviation= .883) followed by Individual

preferences for social interaction, sports, and games (Mean = 4.25 and standard deviation= .836). The Social Integration (Mean = 3.98 and standard deviation= .968) found to be least influential factor towards behavioural perspective of American Jewish Autism Spectrum Disorder Assessment.

Table 3: ANOVA

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Social Integration	Between Groups	7.444	4	1.862	2.026	.093
	Within Groups	195.657	113	.918		
	Total	203.101	117			
Problems with isolation	Between Groups	27.893	4	6.974	10.556	.000
	Within Groups	140.974	113	.663		
	Total	168.867	117			
Social skills interventions	Between Groups	24.131	4	6.034	7.354	.000
	Within Groups	175.213	113	.824		
	Total	199.344	117			
Individual preferences for social interaction, sports, and games	118	18.645	4	4.662	7.496	.000
	Within Groups	132.644	113	.624		
	Total	151.289	117			
Societal based consequences	Between Groups	20.402	4	5.102	6.299	.000
	Within Groups	172.465	113	.811		
	Total	192.867	117			

Table 3, indicated the ANOVA Analysis and stated that all the independent variables significantly influence the dependent variable and their significance value is at .000. Therefore, all selected variables understudy positively influence the American Jewish behavioural perspective for Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Table 4: One-Sample Statistics

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Social Integration	118	3.98	.968	.067
Problems with isolation	118	4.27	.883	.061
Social skills interventions	118	4.08	.958	.066
Individual preferences for social interaction, sports, and games	118	4.25	.836	.058
Societal based consequences	118	4.26	.942	.065

Table 4, indicated one sample statistics and stated that Societal based consequences (Mean = 4.26 and standard deviation= .942 and standard error= .065) and Problems with isolation (Mean = 4.27 and standard deviation= .883 and standard error= .061) followed by Individual preferences for social interaction, sports, and games (Mean = 4.25 and standard deviation= .836 and standard error= .058). The Social Integration (Mean = 3.98 and standard deviation= .968 and standard error= .067) found to be least influential factor towards behavioural perspective of American Jewish under consequences of Autism Spectrum Disorder

Table 5: One-Sample Test
One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Social Integration	60.058	117	.000	3.937	3.82	4.70
Problems with isolation	70.549	117	.000	4.226	4.11	4.34
Social skills interventions	62.962	117	.000	4.097	3.97	4.23
Individual preferences for social interaction, sports, and games	67.021	117	.000	4.198	4.09	4.31
Societal based consequences	74.058	117	.000	4.226	4.08	4.35

Table 5, indicated t statistics and stated that Societal based consequences (t=74.058) followed by Problems with isolation (t= 70.549). The Social Integration (t=60.058) found to be least influential factor towards behavioural perspective of American Jewish under consequences of Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The need for precise definitions cannot be overstated. Without them, scholars run the danger of referring to various things by the same name or using multiple names for the same thing (known as the jingle & also jangle fallacies). Definitions, when used correctly, facilitate interdisciplinary communications & in turn, encourage cumulative science, which is particularly crucial when researchers from various disciplines study on the same intriguing phenomenon, such as altruism. In this article, we discussed the major points of disagreement between of Autism Spectrum Disorder definitions. Next, we extrapolate three suggestions for future researchers to consider: I make sure everyone understands what you mean by the phrases you use, (ii) apply operationalizations that are consistent with your definitions, and (iii) recognise the wide range of acceptable forms of helpful conduct.

We share the enthusiasm of other scholars for the field of study that is the study of Autism Spectrum Disorder. Our notions need to be well defined and operationalized if we are to make a stronger bridge between (abstract) theory and (concrete) conduct. We should be careful not to use the words interchangeably, and more conceptual work is required to properly separate Jewish Assessment conduct from altruism and other forms of Autism Spectrum Disorder (such as cooperation and assisting). Our goal in writing this work was to inspire researchers interested in studying Autism Spectrum Disorder and other forms of American Jewish behaviour to make better and more frequent use of definitions in order to advance this promising new subject.

Future research should investigate the effects of these social integration strategies on the wellbeing of people with comorbid mental diseases including anxiety and depression, which are most frequently diagnosed in people with ASD. The exploration of well-being measurement should also take into account mediating elements including Jewish culture, the American family environment, and the accessibility of local resources. The importance of ethnic and cultural diversity in how social integration is expressed and how it affects the wellbeing of people with autism spectrum disorder requires further study. These elements could contribute to a deeper understanding of the processes by which particular strategies for social integration are more or less successful depending on personal traits like the severity of an autism spectrum disorder diagnosis and personal preferences. To ascertain if the impacts of various types of social integration are transferable across varying individual strengths and weaknesses exhibited across the autism spectrum, different degrees of ability and functioning should also be given more careful consideration. Regarding the bidirectionality of the influence of challenges faced by American Jews with

Autism Spectrum Disorder and comorbid anxious or depressive symptoms on social functioning and vice versa, research is still limited in understanding mechanisms of influence of interventions on specific comorbid mental illnesses.

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