

Family income: The effects on temperament of twins in Bagar zone

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in four districts namely; Hisar Fatehabad, Rohtak and Jind of Haryana state with the purpose of availability of maximum numbers of twins in the required age group of 4 -10 years identified under UGC project of the department. A sample of 296 pairs of twins in the age group of 6- 10 years will be taken. The dimensions of temperament were assessed individually. A variable is the set of value that forms a classification. A value is anything which can be predicted. Temperament was taken as dependent variable and family income was taken as independent variable. The Malhotra Temperament Schedule (MTS) developed by Malhotra and Malhotra (1988) was used to assess child's temperament. This schedule can be used on all child populations whether normal or abnormal, within an age range of 4-10 years of both sexes and of any socio-economic class. Malhotra Temperament Schedule consists of nine dimensions or variables of child's temperament and the operational terms of these dimensions are given as: Activity, rhythmicity approach or withdrawal, adaptability, threshold of responsiveness, intensity of reaction, quality of mood, distractibility, attention span and persistence. These nine dimensions were further grouped into five categories namely sociability, emotionality, energy, attentivity/distractibility and rhythmicity. To arrive at factor scores the means of the constituting temperament dimension are to be added. The Malhotra Temperament Schedule (MTS) schedule measured temperament variables on a 5 point rating scale and categorized by standardized method. Result revealed that family income was non-significantly associated with sociability ($\chi^2=5.23$), emotionality ($\chi^2=2.34$), energy ($\chi^2=3.39$), distractibility ($\chi^2=1.63$), rhythmicity ($\chi^2=0.40$) and total temperament ($\chi^2=2.25$) of twins.

INTRODUCTION

Family income refers to the combined gross income of all members of a family, defined as a group of people living together. Temperament refers to our inborn personality traits, which are genetic in nature. The different ways infants interact with and react to their

environment and experiences are reflective of their temperament, or behavioral style. All children have a temperament that will influence their emotions and how they adapt to change in their environments (Steinberg, 2014).

Temperament is a recent and rapidly growing area in psychology as the role of temperament in influencing

developmental pathways and outcomes has now been recognised. Extreme difficult temperament is often viewed as a risk factor for later behaviour problems (Hill, 2012).

Temperament defined as person emotional and behavioural modes of response to environmental events

(Shaffer and Kipp, 2007). Temperamental characteristics indicate how children with many stresses may do well, while some with little or no stress have difficulty. While some children are mild and joyful, others are irritable.

Easy children are pleasant to care for and they may receive and give back plenty of affection and attention.

Table 1: Associations of temperament of twins with family income in Bagar zone

Variables	Temperament scores				χ^2
	Bagar zone				
	Sociability				
Income	Low	High	Total		
Upto Rs.40,000	18	26	44		
Rs.41,000-90000	14	16	30		
Rs.91000- 5 Lac	6	24	30		5.23
Total	38	66	104		
	Emotionality				
Income					
Upto Rs. 40,000	13	31	44		
Rs .41,000-90000	12	18	30		2.34
Rs .91000- 5 Lac	14	16	30		
Total	39	65	104		
	Energy				
Income					
Upto Rs.40,000	16	28	44		
Rs .41,000-90000	9	21	30		
Rs .91000- 5 Lac	5	25	30		3.39
Total	30	74	104		
	Distractibility				
Income					
Upto Rs. 40,000	12	32	44		
Rs .41,000-90000	5	25	30		
Rs. 91000- 5 Lac	9	21	30		1.63
Total	26	78	104		
	Rhythmicity				
Income					
Upto Rs.40,000	11	33	44		
Rs .41,000-90000	6	24	30		
Rs .91000- 5 Lac	8	22	30		0.40
Total	25	79	104		
	Total temperament				
Income					
Upto Rs. 40,000	14	30	44		
Rs. 41,000-90000	7	23	30		
Rs .91000- 5 Lac	5	25	30		2.25
Total	26	78	104		

*indicate significance of value at P=0.05

The fussy, energetic and difficult child may cry and kick when given attention. As development unfolds, the fussy and difficult child may create problem to the caregiver and may receive less nurturance and affection.

Temperament comprised of individual differences in reactivity, self-regulation, activity and attention that manifest themselves early in life through strong genetic or neurobiological basis. Syeda and Haider (2009) conducted that the differences between temperament of identical and fraternal twins due to their different environment, parents rearing practices and education do bring changes in their personalities.

The temperament possibly shaped by the prenatal environment and provides an opportunity to study the behavioural differences between pairs. Twin studies proposed that individual differences in temperament dimensions appeared during early childhood and those genetically influenced. Tellegen and Waller (2008) reported significant shared environmental influence on measures of two extraversion-related traits, positive emotionality and social closeness.

Twin study suggest that individual differences in temperament, as measured at one age or another had different he pattern of changes that marked by genetically influences.

Objectives:

To assess the effects of family income on temperament among twins in bagar zone.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in four districts namely; Hisar Fatehabad, Rohtak and Jind of Haryana state with the purpose of availability of maximum numbers of twins in the required age group of 4 -10 years identified under UGC project of the department. A sample of 296 pairs of twins in the age group of 6-10 years will be taken. The dimensions of temperament will be assessed individually. A variable is the set of value that forms a classification. A value is anything which can be predicted. There were two types of variables in the study *i.e.* independent and dependent variable. Temperament was taken as dependent and family income was taken as independent variable. The Malhotra Temperament Schedule (MTS) developed by Malhotra and Malhotra (1988) was used to assess

child's temperament.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads :

Associations of temperament of twins with family income in Bagar zone:

Family income was non-significantly associated with sociability ($\chi^2=5.23$), emotionality ($\chi^2=2.34$), energy ($\chi^2=3.39$), distractibility ($\chi^2=1.63$), rhythmicity ($\chi^2=0.40$) and total temperament ($\chi^2=2.25$) of twins (Barrick *et al.*, 2005 and Kagan *et al.*, 2005).

Conclusion:

It was concluded that family income was not associated with temperament in Bagar zone and Khadar zone. On contrary Ibrahim *et al.* (2017) examined the associations between low income preschool children's temperament and their relationships with parents and teachers and found the moderating role of regulatory temperament on in the closeness and conflict with them.

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