

The effects on temperament of twins in Khadar zone

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■ **ABSTRACT** : Family income is generally considered a primary measure of a nation's financial prosperity. Temperament refers to our inborn personality traits, which are genetic in nature. 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. A sample of 296 pairs of twins in the age group for the study. 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 ($\chi^2=4.29$), emotionality ($\chi^2=1.02$), energy ($\chi^2=4.94$), distractibility ($\chi^2=4.50$), rhythmicity ($\chi^2=1.30$) and total temperament ($\chi^2=5.68$).

■ **KEY WORDS**: Temperament, Family income, Personality traits, Twins, Behaviour, Children, Emotions, Development

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Family income refers to the sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between: Statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families; Statistical units of

business statistical programmes such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations; and Statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

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 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 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. 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 *et al.* (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 behavioral differences between pairs. Twin studies proposed that individual differences in temperament dimensions appeared during early childhood and those genetically influenced.

Objectives:

- To assess the effect of family income on temperament among twins in Khadar zone.

RESEARCH 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.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized

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

Variables	Temperament scores			χ^2
	Khadar zone			
Income	Low	High	Total	
Sociability				
Upto Rs. 40,000	29	45	74	4.39
Rs. 41,000-90000	40	70	110	
Rs. 91000- 5 Lac	29	83	112	
Total	98	198	296	
Emotionality				
Upto Rs. 40,000	20	54	74	1.02
Rs. 41,000-90000	29	81	110	
Rs. 91000- 5 Lac	24	88	112	
Total	73	223	296	
Energy				
Upto Rs. 40,000	28	46	74	4.94
Rs. 41,000-90000	41	69	110	
Rs. 91000- 5 Lac	28	84	112	
Total	97	199	296	
Distractibility				
Upto Rs. 40,000	18	56	74	4.50
Rs. 41,000-90000	37	73	110	
Rs. 91000- 5 Lac	24	88	112	
Total	79	217	296	
Rhythmicity				
Upto Rs. 40,000	19	55	74	1.30
Rs. 41,000-90000	25	85	110	
Rs. 91000- 5 Lac	21	91	112	
Total	65	231	296	
Total temperament				
Upto Rs. 40,000	24	50	74	5.68
Rs. 41,000-90000	32	78	110	
Rs. 91000- 5 Lac	15	97	112	
Total	71	225	296	

* indicates significance of value at P=0.05

under following heads :

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

It was found that family income was non-significantly associated with sociability ($\chi^2=4.29$), emotionality ($\chi^2=1.02$), energy ($\chi^2=4.94$), distractibility ($\chi^2=4.50$), rhythmicity ($\chi^2=1.30$) and total temperament ($\chi^2=5.68$).

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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