

Original Research Article

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## Mother Education: The Effects on Temperament of Twins in Bagar Zone, India

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### ABSTRACT

Mother education is designed to help parents learn how to improve their skills in being the primary teacher for their children, and to help parents learn how to become full partners in the education of their children. 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 was chosen. Temperament was taken as dependent variable and mother education was taken as independent variable. The Malhotra Temperament Schedule (MTS) developed by Malhotra and Malhotra (1988) was used to assess child's temperament. Result revealed that mother's education was significantly associated with energy ( $\chi^2=8.37^*$ ) and distractibility ( $\chi^2=6.47^*$ ) dimensions of temperament but non-significant with sociability ( $\chi^2=1.29$ ), emotionality ( $\chi^2=2.86$ ), rhythmicity ( $\chi^2=1.97$ ), and total temperament ( $\chi^2=0.24$ ).

#### Keywords

Temperament,  
Mother education,  
Personality traits,  
Twins, Behaviour,  
Children

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### Introduction

A mother is the female parent of a child. Mothers are women who inhabit or perform the role of bearing some relation to their children. 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. 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. Tellegen *et al.*, (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 the pattern of changes that marked by genetically influences.

## **Objectives**

To assess the effects of mother education on temperament among twins in Bagar zone.

## **Materials 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 mother education was taken as independent variable. The Malhotra Temperament Schedule (MTS) developed by Malhotra and Malhotra (1988) was used to assess child's temperament.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Associations of temperament of twins with mother education in Bagar zone**

It was revealed that mother's education was significantly associated with energy ( $\chi^2=8.37^*$ ) and distractibility ( $\chi^2=6.47^*$ ) dimensions of temperament but non-significant with sociability ( $\chi^2=1.29$ ), emotionality ( $\chi^2=2.86$ ), rhythmicity ( $\chi^2=1.97$ ), and total temperament ( $\chi^2=0.24$ ).

It was concluded that Family size was not associated with temperament and its

dimensions in bagar zones. Julia *et al.*, (2014) also found some that positive and better relationships between parents resulted in beneficial for children and avoid children's behavioral problems (Table 1).

**Table.1** Associations of temperament of twins with mother's education in Bagar zones

Variables	Temperament Scores			
	Bagar zone			
	Sociability			$\chi^2$
<b>Mother's Education</b>	Low	High	Total	
<b>Illiterate</b>	6	10	16	
<b>Up to Matriculation</b>	20	28	48	
<b>12<sup>th</sup> and above</b>	12	28	40	
<b>Total</b>	38	66	104	
	Emotionality			$\chi^2$
<b>Mother's Education</b>	Low	High	Total	
<b>Illiterate</b>	6	10	16	
<b>Up to Matriculation</b>	20	28	48	
<b>12<sup>th</sup> and above</b>	16	24	40	
<b>Total</b>	42	62	104	
	Energy			$\chi^2$
<b>Mother's Education</b>	Low	High	Total	
<b>Illiterate</b>	9	7	16	
<b>Up to Matriculation</b>	14	34	48	
<b>12<sup>th</sup> and above</b>	7	33	40	
<b>Total</b>	30	74	104	
	Distractibility			$\chi^2$
<b>Mother's Education</b>	Low	High	Total	
<b>Illiterate</b>	8	8	16	
<b>Up to Matriculation</b>	9	39	48	
<b>12<sup>th</sup> and above</b>	9	31	40	
<b>Total</b>	26	78	104	
	Rhythmicity			$\chi^2$
<b>Mother's Education</b>	Low	High	Total	
<b>Illiterate</b>	6	10	16	
<b>Up to Matriculation</b>	11	47	48	
<b>12<sup>th</sup> and above</b>	12	28	40	
<b>Total</b>	29	75	100	
	Total Temperament			$\chi^2$
<b>Mother's Education</b>	Low	High	Total	
<b>Illiterate</b>	4	12	16	
<b>Up to Matriculation</b>	13	35	48	
<b>12<sup>th</sup> and above</b>	9	31	40	
<b>Total</b>	26	78	104	

\*Significant at 5 % level of significance

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