



Behavioral Inhibition and Recovery from Temperament

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Abstract

In this study, one of the predictors of ethical conformity concerns participant anonymity. Rather than use personal information such as the names of the participants, the researchers adopted a random coding or numbering procedure. This step would not only assure anonymity but also improve the voluntariness of individuals and selected communities to participate. Another attribute concerns consent provision. In situations where children were involved, groups such as parents, guardians and other relevant authorities were requested to provide permission. By seeking permission, the studies were ethical. Furthermore, the authors acknowledged the contributions of some of the previous researchers and the outcomes presented. This acknowledgement adds to ethical conformity in such a way that the aspect of intellectual property rights was observed to the latter. It is further affirmable that the studies were ethical because data from both primary outcomes and secondary sources was treated in its original form. The implication is that the authors did not manipulate the information, treating it in its original form without intervention. An arising merit of these ethical conformities is that the results are highly reliable and could be used to inform practice regarding issues such as nature versus nurture, infant reactivity, and behavioral inhibition as predictors of personality traits and adult development.

Keywords: Behavioral Inhibition, Recovery, Temperament etc.

1 Introduction

Fox et al. (2005) sought to find out the relationship between behavioral inhibition and human development. As such, the authors focused on biological processes as predictors of human behavior. Behavioral inhibition was affirmed to be a child's initial reactions after encountering unfamiliar contexts, objects, people, and challenging situations. The manner in which these reactions shape development in the later stages of life formed a focal point. On the other hand, Woodward et al. (2005) aimed at applying an objective statistical procedure in determining the extent to which qualitative latent structures underlie the quantitative index of infant reactivity to stimuli. Lastly, McCrae et al. (2000) determine the relationship between child temperaments and personality traits that are experienced at the adulthood stage.

2 Methodology

The importance of research designs and their formulation was evident in the selected articles. In

the study by McCrae et al. (2000), a longitudinal study was used. The aim was to compare the results depicted by same individuals tested on two or more occasions. On the other hand, Fox et al. (2005) used a content analysis technique to understand the existing outcomes of some of the past longitudinal studies whose aim and objective has been to determine the relationship between Biology and behavior; with behavioral inhibition asserted top shape adult development. Lastly, Woodward et al. (2000) used a MAXCOV analysis to determine the manner in which latent discontinuity could underlie infant reactivity as a behavioral measure. In scientific research ethical conformity implies that the researcher does not harm the participants or the environment in which the study takes place. Similarly, ethical conformity suggests that the researcher does not interfere with the organizational or individual rights of all the groups involved, conducting a study that assures validity and reliability. In this study, one of the predictors of ethical conformity concerns participant

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anonymity. Rather than use personal information such as the names of the participants, the researchers adopted a random coding or numbering procedure. This step would not only assure anonymity but also improve the voluntariness of individuals and selected communities to participate. Another attribute concerns consent provision. In situations where children were involved, groups such as parents, guardians and other relevant authorities were requested to provide permission. By seeking permission, the studies were ethical. Furthermore, the authors acknowledged the contributions of some of the previous researchers and the outcomes presented. This acknowledgement adds to ethical conformity in such a way that the aspect of intellectual property rights was observed to the latter. It is further affirmable that the studies were ethical because data from both primary outcomes and secondary sources was treated in its original form. The implication is that the authors did not manipulate the information, treating it in its original form without intervention. An arising merit of these ethical conformities is that the results are highly reliable and could be used to inform practice regarding issues such as nature versus nurture, infant reactivity, and behavioral inhibition as predictors of personality traits and adult development. In summary, it can be inferred that the three articles are valid because of the systematic approaches adopted to study psychological variables in varying social contexts to inform practice at the individual, group, and community level.

3 Results and Discussion

In the article by Fox et al. (2005), the hypotheses suggested that there is a direct relationship between self-regulation and reactivity (as determinants of behavioral inhibition) and human development. On the other hand, the hypothesis in the article by Woodward et al. (2005) indicated that there is an intra-specific variation in dispositions to avoid or approach unfamiliar or novel objects, as well as events among infants. Finally, the leading hypothesis in the study by McCrae et al. (2000) indicated that adult personality traits and child temperaments exhibit a positive correlation.

McCrae et al. (2000) focused on the aspect of nature versus nurture as determinants of life span development, personality, and temperament. Therefore, the main factor on focus concerned

temperament as an element that determines future personality traits. Similarly, aspects of nurture and nature formed central forces. Whether the aspect of temperament, which, in turn, was assumed to shape future personality traits, is a resultant aspect of nature of nurture formed an intriguing dilemma to explore. In the study by Woodward et al. (2000), the main variable concerned infant reactivity as a determinant of personality. In addition, the authors examined the taxonicity of infant reactivity in informing about the varying extent to which measures of behavioral inhibition among infants vary. In the study by Fox et al. (2005), the main variable was the concept of behavioral inhibition. The manner in which this factor shapes personality and adult development was imperative to understand.

Regarding the role of behavioral inhibition by Fox et al. (2005), previous studies were documented to affirm that laboratory observations and parent reports tend to indicate a toddler tendency to avoid unfamiliar people and events. Upon encountering these challenges, the children end up withdrawing to the proximities of caregiver groups, ceasing their play behaviors. Furthermore, previous studies by researchers such as Garcia-Coll et al. (1984) and Kagan et al. (1988) were documented to assert that the children, upon encountering unfamiliar situations, end up remaining vigilant of their surroundings and, are unlikely to approach the unfamiliar people or novel objects. In the study by Woodward et al. (2000), previous studies by scholars such as Davis (1984) were avowed to demonstrate the existence of strain differences regarding the tendency of avoiding or approaching novelty in primates, cats and rats.

4 Conclusion

Overall, all vertebrates (including humans) were documented to pose intra-specific variations regarding dispositions to avoid or approach unfamiliar or novel objects and events. In this study, the authors acknowledged the contributions of previous studies. For example, the authors established that some of the previous theorists have defined two categories of personality traits: acquired characteristics and corresponding to innate. For instance, vertebrates were documented to have classified reward dependence, harm avoidance and novelty seeking attributes as temperaments while aspects of character were

listed to include self-transcendence, cooperativeness, and self-directedness.

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