



A Review of Emotional Intelligence

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Abstract

A person's emotional intelligence (EQ) is more critical to their success in life and the workplace than their IQ. Today's success as individuals and as a profession depends on our capacity to detect and respond to the signs and cognition of others. The goal of this research was to examine the effects of emotional intelligence on the performance of workers and students in the Indian firm.

Key words: Emotional, intelligence, organization, employees, students etc

Introduction

Emerging economies such as India should be able to use their human capital to gain an edge in an era of changing paradigms. Organizations must implement future-oriented human resources strategies in order to compete in the 21st century and build and increase employee skills. In the end, a company's success might be determined by its workforce's unique talents. Socio-behavioural features and adaptations to work roles and power positions that these persons must make to find common ground in any organisational context may be part of the explanation for their success. Since the ability to recognise, appraise, and control one's own, as well as other people's, and even groups' emotions is a critical part of any successful company, the term "Emotional Intelligence" (EI) has taken on a new significance in the business world. Individuals with high levels of Emotional Intelligence (EI) possess a wide range of abilities and dispositions that go beyond the standard definitions of IQ (general intelligence), particular knowledge (specific knowledge), and technical or professional skills. Inherent in our biology, our emotions accompany us to work each day, influencing our decisions and actions.

Review of literature

(Rahmawati, Handarini, and Triyono 2017) studied "*Relation of Emotional Intelligence, Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, and Psychological Well-Being Students*" and discovered that most SMA students are between the ages of 14 and 17 years old. offer an explanation to those youngsters who have a better standard of living, are able to handle life's challenges, and are successful in



doing so. In contrast, teenagers with poor socioeconomic status may not be able to meet the demands of daily living and may become emotionally or socially distracted. Parents make these decisions based only on their own desires and interests, with little regard for the hopes of their children. This event demonstrated that they lacked personal agency and a sense of direction in life.

(Tajpreet and Maheshwari 2015) studied "*Relationship of emotional intelligence with self esteem among adolescents*" and it was noticed. As we enter the new century, the term "feeling" has taken on a new meaning. Emotional implies 1"markedly stirred or disturbed in feeling or sensibility. "Emotional intelligence refers to a person's ability to identify and express the appropriate emotions in the appropriate contexts. 2 Adolescents now number 1.2 billion over the globe. Adolescence is a time when young people are searching for their own identity and purpose in life, and emotions and self-esteem play a significant role in this process.

(Sato and Yuki 2014) studied *The association between self-esteem and happiness differs in relationally mobile vs. stable interpersonal contexts* Does the nature of one's surroundings influence the strength of the link between self-esteem and happiness? For first-year students at a Japanese university, we evaluated whether self-esteem and happiness were more strongly linked in the first year than in the second year, which was characterised by more solid and long-lasting relationships. As expected, the first-year students had a greater relationship between self-esteem and happiness than the second-year students.

(Jugnu, 1995) studied *Emotional Intelligence and Psychological Well Being among Undergraduate Students* and uncovered that Basically, emotional intelligence is the capacity to identify and control our own and other people's emotional responses. Since its inception, Peter Salovey and John Mayer have described emotional intelligence as: a kind of intelligence that entails the capacity to monitor one's own and other people's moods and emotions, distinguish between them and then utilise this knowledge to direct one's thinking and actions.

(Tajpreet, & Pubmed, n.d.) studied *Relationship of emotional intelligence with self- esteem among adolescents* She noted that teenagers have deep emotional attachments and develop a sense of self-concept and self-esteem throughout adolescence. More than half of teenagers in the United States lack emotional intelligence, which leads in poor self-esteem, according to the literature. The EIS, the Rosenberg self-esteem rating scale, and the socio demographic data sheet were used to measure Punjab's emotional intelligence". A comparison was made between



participants' levels of emotional intelligence and their perceptions of their own worth. As a school health nurse in a school context, you may assist identify and treat emotional immaturity in adolescents. This can be done by giving various tactics for emotional intelligence and therefore boosting self-esteem.

(Baumeister 2007) studied "*Self-esteem*" Self-esteem is defined as an individual's subjective assessment of their own value. Emotional emotions such as pride, victory, sorrow, and humiliation all fall under the umbrella of self-esteem. To paraphrase Smith and Mackie (2007), "the self-concept is what we think about ourselves, and the self-esteem is how we feel about ourselves." If you're looking for a psychological construct that can predict things like happiness and success in the workplace as well as criminal conduct, then self-esteem is an excellent choice. An attribute's value as a source of self-esteem is definable.

(Hill and 2015 2015) studied "*The Relationship between Self-Esteem, Subjective Happiness and Overall Life Satisfaction.*" in which I learned, 'What is self-worth?' To put it another way, self-esteem is an overall assessment of one's worth or importance. A person's life experiences shape his or her sense of self-worth, therefore expecting it to be imparted to them is impractical. contentment and pleasure in life are linked to a person's sense of self-worth and self-confidence. Self-esteem may contribute to an improvement in happiness and overall life satisfaction.

Emotional intelligence

Perceive, regulate, and assess emotions are all part of what's known as Emotional Intelligence (EI). "Emotional intelligence refers to the capacity to combine emotion and cognition in order to promote long-term enjoyment," according to Daniel Goleman. The following are the five types of emotional intelligence (EQ).

A. **Self-awareness.** Your emotional intelligence (EQ) is a function of your capacity to detect emotions as they occur. Being self-aware demands paying attention to your own thoughts and emotions. You have control over your emotions if you know how to assess them. The following are some of the most important aspects of having a clear sense of one's own identity:

- “Emotional awareness- Your ability to recognize your own emotions and their effects.
- Self-confidence. Sureness about your self-worth and capabilities”.

B. **Self-regulation.** The timing and intensity of your emotional responses are often beyond your control. However, you can influence how long a negative feeling, such as anger, worry, or despair, lasts by using a variety of coping strategies. As a starting point, some of



these methods include changing your perspective, going for a long walk, and practising meditation or prayer. Self-regulation entails

- Self-control. Disruptive urges need to be controlled.
- Trustworthiness. Honesty and integrity must be maintained at all times.
- Conscientiousness. Taking personal responsibility for your own actions.
- Adaptability. Adaptability in dealing with change.
- Innovation. Receptiveness to fresh concepts.

C. **Motivation.** Clear objectives and a good outlook are both necessary for self-motivation. Even whether you're born with a tendency toward optimism or pessimism, you may cultivate a more optimistic outlook via hard work and repetition. It is possible to recast your negative ideas in a more positive light if you notice them as soon as they arise. The following factors contribute to one's drive:

- Pursuit of success. Improve or reach a standard of excellence is your ongoing pursuit of perfection.
- Commitment. Assisting with the group or organization's objectives.
- Initiative. Preparing oneself to take advantage of chances that present themselves.
- Optimism. Relentlessly pursuing one's objectives, no matter the difficulties or failures.

D. **Empathy.** The capacity to identify the emotions of others is critical to success in both your personal and professional life. You can better regulate the messages you give to others if you are better at recognising the sentiments underlying their signals. “Those that are sympathetic are good at:

- Service orientation. Anticipating, recognizing and meeting clients’ needs.
- Developing others. Sensing what others need to progress and bolstering their abilities.
- Leveraging diversity. Cultivating opportunities through diverse people.
- Political awareness. Reading a group’s emotional currents and power relationships.
- Understanding others. Discerning the feelings behind the needs and wants of others”.



E. **Social skills.** Success in both your personal and professional life is largely dependent on your ability to communicate effectively with others. Everyone has rapid access to technological information in today's always-connected environment. The ability to empathise, comprehend, and communicate with others in a global economy necessitates having a high emotional intelligence quotient (EQ). A few of the most valuable abilities are Influence.

- Using persuasive strategies that work.
- Communication. Clear and concise communication.
- Leadership. Motivating and directing a team or a group.
- A catalyst for change. bringing about or overseeing a shift in status quo.
- Managing conflict. Disagreements may be understood, negotiated, and ultimately resolved.
- Relating to one another Maintaining connections that provide a purpose.
- Teamwork and collaboration. collaborating with others to achieve a common aim.
- Ability to work well in groups. fostering a sense of purpose and unity among the members of a group.

Conclusion

Emotional awareness. Emotional intelligence increases with age, education, and experience, according to the results of this study. psychological well-being, particularly the capacity to control one's own emotions, has a direct bearing on one's ability to perform well in the workplace. Employee productivity and organisational effectiveness will be improved if these abilities are cultivated. There is a growing trend toward hiring emotionally intelligent individuals so that they can handle the challenges of the job and increase productivity in an efficient business. “Organizational strategies, self-awareness and self-management tools, leadership skills, and development programmes may all be used to create an emotionally intelligent company”. As a result, the study's findings suggest that emotional intelligence is now more important than ever before in the workplace..

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