Emotional Intelligence among Junior College Students in Relation to Sex, faculty and Area

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Abstract

This research work is an attempt made to study the Emotional Intelligence among junior college students in relation to sex, faculty and area. For this purpose, a sample comprising of 900 Junior College students was selected randomly from four rural and four urban Junior Colleges of Nagpur District of Maharashtra. Out of this, 450 were boys and 450 girls. The tool used for the study is Emotional Intelligence Scale prepared by researcher. Statistical technique used for the study were't' - test. The result indicate significant differences between rural students and urban students, girls and boys, rural girls and rural boys, Arts students and Science students, as well as commerce students and Science students.

Over the last three decades, Emotional Intelligence has found increased acceptance as a factor that is potentially useful in understanding and predicting individual performance at work. It is recent development in the area of intelligence. It is after said that high intelligence may assure the person a top position, but it may not make him a top person. Because general intelligence and academic success makes only 20% of our life success and adjustment. In other word Intelligence quotient contributed 20% while Emotional intelligence contributed 80% to the factors that determined success in life (Goleman 1995). Emotional Intelligence is a popular psychological concept that has captured the imagination of educationists. Emotional Intelligence may be the best predictor of success in life, redefining what itmeans tobe smart. The phrase Emotional Intelligence is used to encapsulate a collection of skill and attributers which research has shown to be ones that makes for star performance and success in any walk of life.

The term Emotional Intelligence has been rooted from social intelligence which was first coined by E.L. Thorndike in 1920. His concept of social Intelligence laid down a solid foundation for Emotional Intelligence. The Emotional Intelligence emerged in the context of Gardner's (1983) theory of multiple intelligence. He indicated the intra intelligence and intra - personal

intelligence in his theory of multiple intelligence. Gardner in 1985used the phrase Emotional Intelligence in his doctoral dissertation. This seems to be the first academic use of the phrase E.I. Wayne (1985) says Emotional Intelligence, "Involves Relating creativity to fear, pain and desire" and offers guidance on "How to relate to them in Emotionally intelligent ways"

Lateran Sternberg (1988) also carried out the concept of emotional Intelligence in the name of contextual intelligence through his theory of intelligence. Salvoes and Mayer (1990) defined Emotional Intelligences as "The ability to monitor one's own and others feelings and emotions to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and action.

American psychologist Daniel Goleman (1995) laid a milestone in the field of Emotional Intelligence. According to him "Emotional Intelligence consists of abilities such as being able to motivate oneself and persists in the face of frustrations, to control impulse, ones moods and keep distress away from swamping the ability to think, to emphasize and to hope". A more comprehensive definition was given by Bar-on (1997) where he defined "Emotional Intelligence as " an array of non- cognitive capabilities , competencies and skills that influence one's ability to succeed in coping with environmental demands and pressures.

Emotional intelligence has been conceptualized in a very comprehensive and lucid manner by two British psychologists who defined Emotional intelligence as, "the ability to sense, understand value and effectively apply the power and acumen of emotions as a sources of human energy, information trust, creativity and influence." (Cooper and Sawaf 1997). Salovey, Mayer and Caruso (2002) have stated that emotional intelligence" refers to the ability to process emotion-laden information competently and to use it to guide cognitive activities like problem solving and to focus energy on required behaviors."

A very dynamic research work of Robert K. Cooper (1999), Abraham Rebecca (2000), Slaski and Contwrite (2002), Ramakrishna A (2003), S. Hein (2004), William Dharma Raja Betal. (2005) have conducted numerous studies in the field of E.I. and highlighted its application and importance in daily life.

Significance of the study:-

Emotional intelligence is an important factor in predicting success and capacity to solve problems. An Emotionally intelligent student would tend to seek nature and national solutions to problems. There is an ample scope for its development at any age. So the result at this study will be useful to the junior college students to improve their emotional intelligence.

Objectives of the study :-

The purpose of the present study is

1) To study the emotional intelligence among junior college students.

2) To find the difference in the emotional intelligence of boys and girls Jr. College students.

3) To find the difference in the emotional intelligence among rural and urban yr. college students.

4) To find the difference in the emotional intelligence among arts, commerce and science Jr. College Students.

Hypothesis of study :-

1) There is no significant difference between EI of Girls and boys of Jr. College.

2) There is no significant difference between EI of rural and urban Jr. College students.

3) There is no significant difference between EI of arts, commerce and science Jr. College students.

Methodology:-

In the present study descriptive survey method was employed.

Sample:-

The sample of the present investigation comprised900 junior college students was selected randomly from rural and four urban junior colleges of Nagpur district of Maharashtra. **Tool :-**

The investigator specially constructed Emotional Intelligence scale was used for data collection. The reliability of the scalewas 0.914 (by test - Retest method) the collected data was analyzed by appropriate statistical tools (M, SD and t test)

Results:-

 Table 1
 : Table showing significance of difference regarding emotional intelligence among various groups

Groups	Variables	N	М	SD	'ť'	Significance
1	Rural Students	450	370.87	49.82	2.01	S
	Urban Students	450	364.94	37.43		at 0.5 level
2	Boys	450	358.60	42.16	6.93	S
	Girls	450	299.40	45.50		at 0.1 level
3	Rural Boys	225	361.12	49.70	4.08	S
	Rural Girls	225	380.16	49.17		at 0.1 level
4	Urban Boys	225	365.56	37.89	0.07	N.S.
	Urban Boys	225	365.47	38.31		
5	Arts Students	300	362.47	37.89	4.80	S
	Science Students	300	376.24	37.95		at 0.1 level
6	Commerce Students	300	368.04	43.63	2.45	S
	Science Students	300	376.24	37.95		at 0.1 level
7	Arts Students	300	362.47	31.93	1.78	N.S.
	Commerce Students	300	368.04	43.63		

S - Significant NS - Non Significant

Conclusion :-

From the above result and finding of this study, the following conclusions were drawn.

It is evident from table that significant differences are found of exist between rural students and urban students girls and boys, rural boys and rural girls, arts students and science students as well as commerce students and science students in regards with emotional intelligence.

It is evident from table that there were no significant differences are found in between urban boys and urban girls as well as arts students and commerce students in regards with emotional intelligence.

Implication of the study :-

From the finding and conclusions of this study, it is observed that girls and urban students have low emotional intelligence Most of the researcher reveal that emotional intelligence predicts success in home and educational institutions. Hence to impart emotional intelligence, emotional literacy program for students should be started.

To control the decline in education, values and morals as well as to improve overall performance of the students it is suggested that emotional intelligence should be included as one of the important components in the school curriculum.

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