

A Study on relationship in emotional intelligence among normal and differently abled adolescents

Rimjhim Rajbhar¹ & U. V. Kiran²

Student¹ & Assistant Professor²

Department of Human Development and Family Studies, School for Home Sciences

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

Email: rimjhimrajbhar666@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The adolescents have to be encouraged to unique person with similarities and differences. Beside they emotional intelligence times, understanding emotion, understand motivation, empathy handling relation and concern which would needed the assistance of the elderly to cope with. This might be due to the fact that in some cases, the handicapped adolescent does not have many chances to interact with other adolescent outside the home which makes adolescent even more important. In present study multistage random sampling technique was adopted and a sample of 60 adolescents was selected from the identified schools of the selected ward. The sample was selected by identifying institutions working for disabled. A sample 60 orthopaedical adolescent were selected from the population. Lucknow city was purposively selected to conduct the study as it is convenient for the researcher to conduct the research study was conduct in Lucknow city. They were tested individually for emotional intelligence with the help of Emotional Intelligence Scale of Arun K.S. and Shruti.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Adolescent

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence: transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines an adolescent as any person between ages 10 and 19. This age range falls within WHO's definition of young people, which refers to individuals between ages 10 and 24. The concept of adolescence and the term teenagers seem to have originated within Western culture. The transitional period as described by Kaplan (2004) varies by society and culture. Americans expect adolescents to achieve autonomy, identity, and independence due to a shared individualistic culture (Pipher, 1994).

The term adolescence is commonly understood to define the period of life between childhood and adulthood (Kaplan, 2004). This time frame, however, not only describes a very diverse reality, but adolescence varies considerably across cultures, over time, and within individuals.

Researchers have produced a substantial body of work on the biological and psychological changes that occur during adolescence, as well as the family, peer, and cultural influences that shape adolescents' lives in important ways. This evidence as well as the evidence-based practice of health care practitioners and others who work with adolescents can guide current and future efforts to promote healthy behaviour and also to prevent risky behaviour that are prevalent during this stage of development. The Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council formed the Committee on the Science of Adolescence, with the support of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF), the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The committee planned and convened a series of three public workshops in 2008 and 2009 to review the science of adolescence from a life-course perspective and to explore the implications of this research for the design, implementation, and evaluation of prevention programs for adolescents, as well as other means of fostering healthy development.

Adolescence has long been recognized as a period of heightened risk-taking and, accordingly, a stage that requires special oversight from adults. Nevertheless, expectations regarding this period and views of how adolescents should be treated have varied. A common subject of social commentary in the United States is that young people today begin adolescence too early and leave it too late. The decline in the age of onset of menarche for girls from approximately age 17 in 1830 to just under age 13 by the middle of the twentieth century (Susman et al., 2010) as well as the challenges of achieving financial independence in the current U.S. economy both support the idea of a protracted adolescence. This idea that adolescents undergo a protracted period of development is not unique to modern times, however. As early as 1563 an English statute decreed that all craftsmen should complete an apprenticeship of at least 7 years because "until a man grows into 23 years, he for the most part, though not always, is wild, without judgment and not of sufficient experience to govern himself" (Hibbert, 1987).

Emotional intelligence can be defined as the ability to monitor one's own and other people's emotions, to discriminate between different emotions and label them appropriately and to use emotional information to guide thinking and behaviour. Emotional intelligence also reflects abilities to join intelligence, empathy and emotions to enhance thought and understanding of interpersonal

dynamics. However, substantial disagreement exists regarding the definition of EI, with respect to both terminology and operationalization's. Currently, there are three main models of EI:

1. Ability model
2. Mixed model (usually subsumed under trait EI)
3. Trait model

Different models of EI have led to the development of various instruments for the assessment of the construct. While some of these measures may overlap, most researchers agree that they tap different constructs. Specific ability models address the ways in which emotions facilitate thought and understanding. For example, emotions may interact with thinking and allow people to be better decision makers (Lyubomirsky et al. 2005) a person who is more responsive emotionally to crucial issues will attend to the more crucial aspects of his or her life. Aspects of emotional facilitation factor are to also know how to include or exclude emotions from thought depending on context and situation. This is also related to emotional reasoning and understanding in response to the people, environment and circumstances one encounters in his or her day to day life.

Emotional intelligence (EI) or emotional quotient (EQ) is the capacity of individuals to recognize their own, and other people's emotions, to discriminate between different feelings and label them appropriately, and to use emotional information to guide thinking and behaviour. Although the term first appeared in a 1964 paper by Michael Beldoch, it gained popularity in the 1995 book by that title, written by the author, psychologist, and science journalist Daniel Goleman. Since this time Goleman's 1995 theory has been criticized within the scientific community.

Regarding life success, from an ability perspective, school children and adolescents who score high on EI (using the MEIS) are rated by their peers as less aggressive and more prosocial (Rubin, 1999), are seen as more empathic (Ciarrochi, Chan and Chaputi, 2000) and are less likely to engage in tobacco and alcohol consumption (Trinidad and Johnson, 2002; Trinidad, Unger, Chou and Anderson Johnson, 2004).

Physical Deformity can affect person's ability to move about, to use arms and legs effectively, to swallow food, and to breathe independently. They may also affect other primary functions, such as vision, cognition, speech, language, hearing and bowel control. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) use the term orthopedic impairment to describe students with physical disabilities and the term other health impaired to describe students with health disorders. It is neuromuscular disorder caused by damage or more specific areas of brain, usually occurring during fetal development, before, during, or shortly following birth, or during infancy. Cerebral palsy classified by location includes a description of what extremities/ limbs are involved.

Physical health problems encountered during adolescence can affect the development of the body, if not treated. There are few anatomic regions, such as spine, knee and ankle, in adolescents which can get orthopedic problems such as Osgood-Schlatter disease, and Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis.

OBJECTIVE

- To determine the relationship in emotional intelligence among normal and orthopaedical disabled adolescents.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mayer & Salovey, 1997 (Jensen) Measuring Emotional Intelligence In response to the excitement over Emotional Intelligence (EI), several measures of EI have been developed. The measures vary in their definition of emotional intelligence as well as their format. The biggest distinction related to the definition of EI is between self-report measures (Emotional Quotient Inventory [EQ-i], Emotional and Social Competence Inventory [ESCI]), which are strongly related to traditional personality measures, versus the only non-self-report measure, the Mayer, Salovey, Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT). MSCEIT scores are based on performance on a variety of tasks that require various forms of emotional intelligence. Correct answers are based on experts decisions or alternatively on popular consensus. While the MSCEIT has several deficits, it is the only measure developed thus far that sufficiently distinguishes itself from traditional personality measures. These personality measures have a long history of being useful in predicting a variety of performance outcomes overlapping those predicted by self-report measures of EI.

Ghosh, D. (2015) explored gender differences on emotional intelligence among tribal and non-tribal adolescent school students of Tripura. Her study showed significant differences between tribal and non-tribal students on overall emotional intelligence. Further she revealed gender difference on emotional intelligence among school students. Another study conducted by Anjali, D. (2015) on the effect of gender, community culture and type of school on emotional maturity of tribal and non-tribal pre-adolescents in Gandhari area of the Nizamabad District in Telangana state and found that on the measure of emotional maturity non-tribal performed better than tribal community.

Bar-On (1997 (Kohn) Emotional intelligence (EI) is not a single construct, but rather several constructs that measure different individual traits or abilities. As research on EI has progressed, many researchers have identified two distinct models of EI: ability EI and trait EI. This distinction is important to the discussion of EI because trait EI correlates highly with personality traits. Ability EI has been found to correlate with coping skills and emotional regulation; however ability EI and trait EI are only minimally related concepts, as they tend to be only slightly correlated with each other.(Erdoğan and Kenarlı 2008). Emotional Intelligence the recent researches have revealed that the contribution of intelligence quotient to the success in life is not more than 10 %. Although high intelligence quotient is not a guarantee of success, prestige or a happy life, academic skills are still prioritised at our universities and in our culture; development of social and emotional skills which have an important role in our daily lives are ignored Being successful at only technical European Scientific Journal specializations (business administration, engineering, education, art etc.) is not enough for students. Universities should improve all students socially, intellectually and emotionally so that the graduates could be better prepared for achieving success (Seal and et al. 2010). In this context, we can say that our country also needs the activities to be organized for improving social and emotional skills, in other words emotional intelligence. The emerge of emotional intelligence concept can be based on the study governed by Spearman and Thorndike in 1920s by claiming that social skill is an important element intelligence and describing social intelligence (Wong and Law 2002). Later on in 1983, Gardner put forward the theory of Multiple Intelligences in this book called “Frames of Mind; The Theory of Multiple Intelligences” (Gardner 1995). This theory defines seven different types of intelligence that can be used by individuals to analyse the world with minimum seven different types of intelligences (Gardner 2005). Gardner (1983) explained that intelligence has several intelligences such as musical, kinaesthetic, natural, self and visual intelligences in addition to the cognitive skills such as mathematical reasoning, verbal abilities and concluded with multiple intelligence theory that other aspects of intelligence have also impact on the processes of adaptation to life and achieving success (Edizler 2008). The concept of emotional intelligence was described as the ability of a person to cope with one’s emotions, for the first time in 1990, by two physiologist named Peter Salovey and John Mayer (Wong and Law 2002). Then, the book titled “Emotional Intelligence” and published in 1995 by Goleman attracted considerable attention. Although human behaviour and performance focus on rational behaviour, our thoughts, actions and conclusions are the emotional side of our nature (Wong et al. 2001). Emotional Intelligence is a combination of both intrapersonal intelligence (introvert intelligence) and interpersonal skills (Tucker, Sojka, Barone, and McCarthy 2000). Emotional intelligence is a system that has a cognitive and emotional aspect and that adjusts, organizes the emotions (Erdoğan and Kenarlı 2008). Emotional intelligence is the ability of recognizing and controlling own feelings and feelings of others (Gürbüz and Yüksel 2008). Emotional

intelligence, primarily, ensures that individuals understand and manage their feelings as well as giving opportunity of understanding feelings of others, sympathizing, increasing motivation and improving the feeling of self-confidence (Doğan and Demiral 2007). It is an expression connected with a focus on attention from the aspect of human skills (Boyatzis et al. 1999). It is described as overlapping of emotions and intelligence or briefly as emotions using intelligence (Seal et al. 2010). Emotional intelligence combines emotions and intelligence. Salovey and Mayer (1990) defined emotional intelligence as “the ability to monitor one’s own and other’s emotions to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one’s thinking and actions”. The definition of Salovey and Mayer (1997) focuses on four abilities: perception, use, understanding and management of emotions. Perception of emotions is the ability of discovering and perceiving emotions in faces, pictures and cultural works. Use of emotions is the ability to use emotions for facilitating cognitive activities such as thinking and problem solving. Understanding emotions is the ability to comprehend the language of emotions and to understand the complex relationships between emotions. Management of emotions means the ability of managing own emotions and others’ emotions. (Salovey and Grewal 2005: 281). Especially, the abilities of knowing oneself (self-consciousness), self-management, motivation, empathy, social skills and communication skills are determinative for emotional intelligence. “Self-consciousness” explained as one’s deeper understanding of own emotions, powers, weaknesses, needs and awareness of self-existence whereas “self-management” is the liberation from being slave of one’s emotions, namely directing the emotions as desired; “motivation” is going beyond expectations and not losing the feeling of success even in hard times; “empathy” is the ability to understand emotions and needs of others and thus putting oneself into other’s shoes; “social skill” is the ability to establish relationships with other individuals and to ensure sustainability of such relationships, creating and managing a team and “communication skill” is the ability of expressing yourself clearly and entirely as well as listening to the others attentively and fully, accurately understanding what they say (Goleman 2004, Cetinkaya and Alparslan 2011).

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research Design followed in the present study is cross- sectional design “Cross-sectional studies (also known as cross- sectional analysis) for and a class of research method involve observations all of a population, or a representative subject, at a time, they different from cross-sectional study. Whereas case-control studies typically include individual with a specific

characteristic, with a sample, often a tiny majority of the rest of the population. The emotional intelligence of normal and different abled adolescent was analysed using Emotional Intelligence Scale.

Locale of the study

Lucknow city was purposively selected to conduct the study as it is convenient for the researcher to conduct the research study was conduct in Lucknow city.

Sampling Procedure

The school going normal and different abled adolescents belonging to various categories were selected to assess and compare their emotional intelligence.

Selection of the respondents

a) Normal Adolescent “Multistage random sampling technique was adopted and a sample of 60 adolescents was selected from the identified schools of the selected ward.”

b) Orthopedically disabled:-The sample was selected by identifying institutions working for disabled. A sample 60 orthopaedical adolescent will be selected from the population.

Sample size

The derived sample size of 120 respondents were equally divided into experimental and control group.

Tool and Techniques

To carry out the present study following tools were used-

A self-made schedule to collect the general information of the respondents.

Methods of the data collection: -The data was collected through a self-structured questionnaire and emotional intelligence scale from the normal and different abled adolescents. The sample was identified and permission was sought from them to conduct the study on normal and different abled adolescents. The information of different abled adolescents was taken from Shakuntala University and EIS was administered on them. Normal adolescents were identified and the data was collected through EIS .While collecting the data, efforts were made to maintain accuracy, precision, and relevance of the answer. The data was then coded, scored, tabulated and analysed by using relevant statistical procedure.

Data Analysis Relevant statistical techniques were adopted and the data was analysed using SPSS software.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Emotional intelligence * sex of the respondent

	Df	Asymp.sig. (2-sided)	Exact.sig. (2-sided)	Exact.sig. (1-sided)
Pearson chi-square	1	.000	.000	.000

Data in table shows that level of significance (0.000) was significant at 0.05 level of significance which means that null hypothesis was accepted. The mean shows that there is no relationship between emotional intelligence and differently abled adolescents. That means there is no impact of emotional intelligence on differently abled.

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