

A study of emotional intelligence in relation with personality traits of senior secondary school students of Yamuna Nagar

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Abstract

The present study aimed to study the attitude of parents and teachers towards imparting sex education. Sample was taken from Karnal district of Haryana. Findings show that Parents and teachers of Karnal have positive attitude towards imparting sex education at secondary school level. Female teachers have more positive attitude than male teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level. Fathers are more concerned in imparting sex education at secondary school level than mothers. Postgraduate teachers are more interested in imparting sex education to students at secondary school level.

Keywords: personality, emotional intelligence, Karnal district

Introduction

The term 'personality' is used in a variety of ways when you say that "Ram has a good personality" most often people understand it that Ram is well built, healthy and sturdy young man. This view is often held by those who appear a selection board. They considered that a man is handsome, can express himself and has outwardly charming manner, he is sure to attain success in the interview list. In this case, the above mentioned qualities are considered as a trait of good personality. But this is an erroneous notion. Personality may include these but there are many more things which are implied in our saying that 'Ram has a good Personality'. Personality is now generally meant that it is the organization and integration of a large number of human traits. The concept of 'Personality' differs widely among different people. Some people consider that personality is that something with which an individual is born which remain unaffected by environmental influences and which permeates all his action. The other people regard the individual personality as a person himself. They use the two terms personality and person, interchangeably.

According to Eysneck (1971), Personality is the more or less stable and enduring organization of a person's character, temperament, intellect and physique, which determine his unique adjustment to the environment. Ordinarily, the term 'Personality' refers to the impressions which an individual makes on other's Personality, as a term, is used to mean the configuration of individual characteristics and ways of behaving which determine an individual's unique adjustments to his environment. The term 'Personality' is very inclusive one. Thus any description of an individual's personality must take in to account his appearance, abilities, motives, his values and attitudes and his distinctive traits.

Emotional intelligence

According to Denial Goleman, "The capacity for recognizing our own feelings and those of others, for motivation and for managing emotions well in ourselves & others". The term emotional intelligence was introduced in a 1990 article by Peter Salovey and John D. Mayer. They described emotional

intelligence as a set of skills that involve the ability 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. Emotional intelligence is as powerful and at times more powerful than intelligence quotient while intelligence quotient which contribute only about 20% success in life, emotionally intelligent people are more likely to succeed in everything they undertake in their life. A person's emotional intelligence helps him much in sphere of life through its various constitutions or components namely knowledge of his emotions, managing the emotions, motivating oneself, recognizing emotions in others and handling relationship.

Objectives of the study

- To study the emotional Intelligence of senior secondary school students.
- To study the personality traits of senior secondary school students.
- To study the difference in emotional intelligence between science and art senior secondary school students.
- To study the difference in personality traits between science and art senior secondary school students.
- To study the difference in Emotional Intelligence between boys and girls.
- To study the difference in personality traits between boys and girls.
- To study the difference in Emotional Intelligence of extrovert and introvert senior secondary school students.
- To study the difference in Emotional intelligence of extrovert and ambivert students.
- To study the difference in Emotional Intelligence of introvert and ambivert students.

Hypothesis

- There is significant difference in emotional intelligence of science and arts students.
- There is significant difference in personality traits of science and arts students.

- There is significant difference in emotional intelligence of boys and girls.
- There is significant difference in personality traits of boys and girls.
- There is significant difference in emotional intelligence of extrovert and introvert students.
- There is significant difference in emotional intelligence of extrovert and ambivert students.
- There is significant difference in emotional intelligence of ambivert students.

Main Findings

1. 35.5 % students have high emotional intelligence, 37.5 % students have an average emotional intelligence where as 27% students have low emotional intelligence.
2. 15 % students have extrovert traits while 15% students have introvert traits, while 70% have ambivert traits. It means maximum students have ambivert traits in their personality.
3. There is significant difference between emotional intelligence of science and arts students. It means subject has a significant impact on emotional intelligence.
4. There is no significant difference in personality traits of science and arts students.
5. There is significant difference between emotional intelligence of boys and girls. It means that sex has a significant impact on the emotional intelligence of the students. Boys are more emotionally intelligent than girls.
6. There is no significant difference in emotional intelligence between extrovert and introvert students.
7. There is no significant difference in the emotional intelligence between extrovert and ambivert students.
8. There is no significant difference in the emotional intelligence between introvert and ambivert students.

Educational Implications

The most outstanding characteristic of any research is that it must contribute something new to the development of the area concerned. So, the investigator has to find out the educational implications of the study. The main objective of present study was to find out relation between emotional intelligence and personality traits.

The present study has various implications of emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence makes a person aware about himself. Emotionally intelligent person is able to adjust. So, it is the responsibility of the teachers and parents to encourage the students to express their feelings. Many activities should be organized in the schools to express their feelings. Student's personality expresses his behavior, his thinking and his attitude. A student is responsible for his personality. A student can improve his personality trait. Teachers can encourage the students to make them confident and to develop the quality of good leadership. Parents provide good home environment to develop their personality. Parents themselves should have good personality because children follow them.

Suggestions for further study

Following suggestions are offered for conducting further studies. These are as follows.

- In the present study only 200 students comprising 100 boys and 100 girls has been taken up. Similar study can be conducted with large sample.
- The present study is delimited to the senior secondary school students of Yamunanagar city. Geographical area can be changed and changed to conduct further studies.
- Factors like decision making power interpersonal communication and critical thinking may also be taken.
- A study can be made by taking into consideration some other correlated variables like, academic achievement, locality, adjustment and religion etc.
- This study has been conducted on senior secondary school students. Type of sample can also be changed for further study. Further study can be conducted on P.G. Students, Teachers, Old aged Citizens and Working ladies etc.

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