



The Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Employee Performance

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Abstract:

In recent years, the notion of emotional intelligence (EI) has exploded in the realm of management. The article analyses how organizational effectiveness correlates with EI. In the first section of the article, we provide a high-level introduction to EI and discuss its value in the business world. The research continues by discussing the ways in which EI's many aspects affect workers' productivity. Higher EI is associated with improved performance in areas such as work satisfaction, communication skills, and leadership abilities, according to the study's findings. Implications for management practices are discussed towards the end of the study. These include the value of recognizing and nurturing workers' EI abilities.

Keywords: Emotional, Intelligence, Employees, Performance

Introduction:

There has been a lot of recent discussion on emotional intelligence in management journals. Having emotional intelligence is being in tune with, and able to control, one's own and other people's feelings and motivations (Goleman, 1995). The capacity to control one's emotions is especially important in the job, when dealing with difficult circumstances involving coworkers, clients, and customers is routine. An employee's emotional intelligence may affect their productivity in the workplace in a number of ways. These include their level of job happiness, their capacity to communicate effectively, and their aptitude as a leader.

Despite the controversy, research on emotional intelligence has shown that it has substantial use in business. The importance of emotional intelligence to efficient management and leadership will be examined throughout this study paper. In particular, it will examine the research on how EI relates to success in the workplace and how happy employees are with their leaders. It will also look at how various emotional intelligence tests might be useful in the business world. The final goal of this study is to provide a wide-ranging discussion on the importance of emotional intelligence for managers and their organizations.

Components of Emotional Intelligence:

“The capacity to understand and control one's own feelings and those of others is what we mean when we talk about having high levels of emotional intelligence (EI).” It is fundamental to efficient conversation, leadership, and decision-making. Many different aspects of EQ are mentioned here.

1. **Self-Awareness:** Being self-aware is a key part of Emotional Intelligence, since it requires being aware of and in control of one's own emotions and the ways in which they influence one's perspective, attitude, and actions. Being able to recognize and name one's feelings



and then reflect on and comprehend their origins are crucial components of developing self-awareness. The ability to recognize and understand one's own emotions, as well as those of others, is the foundation of emotional intelligence.

2. **Self-Regulation:** Emotional, mental, and behavioral self-control all fall under this category. To self-regulate, one must be aware of and able to control their emotional triggers, as well as able to maintain composure and attention under stress. One of the requirements is a level of emotional maturity that allows for the exercise of rational thought and decision-making despite the intensity of one's feelings. Self-control is crucial for building interpersonal, conflict, and leadership competence.
3. **Motivation:** An important part of Emotional Intelligence is the capacity to control one's emotions and use them constructively. People who are highly motivated to succeed are resilient in the face of adversity and persistent in their pursuit of their objectives. Leadership and management rely heavily on the ability to inspire and encourage people to work toward common goals.
4. **Empathy:** Recognizing and comprehending the feelings and viewpoints of others is essential to this aspect. Ability to effectively detect non-verbal clues and to put oneself in the shoes of another is essential for developing empathy and therefore understanding of others' thoughts, emotions, and actions. When it comes to communicating, resolving conflicts, and leading people, empathy is essential since it facilitates understanding and connection.
5. **Social Skills:** Here, we're talking about the social abilities that allow us to connect with others, keep those connections strong, and accomplish shared goals. The capacity to communicate with people, listen attentively, and convince others are all examples of social skills. To be a successful leader, one must be able to encourage and inspire people to work toward common goals and objectives.

“Emotional intelligence, or EQ, is the capacity to identify and control one's own emotions and those of other people, as well as to empathize with and understand the emotions of others. In order to grow in Emotional Intelligence, one must work on improving their own self-awareness, self-control, motivation, empathy, and social abilities. The essential talents and abilities required for successful leadership and management may be honed by focusing on these aspects of Emotional Intelligence.

Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Employee Performance:

Emotional intelligence has been found to have a substantial effect on productivity in the workplace. Greater work satisfaction is associated with greater levels of emotional intelligence, as those with higher EQ are better able to control their emotions in the face of adversity (Sy, Tram, & O'Hara, 2006). Employees who score higher on the emotional intelligence scale also tend to be better communicators because they are more attuned to the feelings of others around them (Ciarrochi,



Chan, & Bajgar, 2001). Finally, workers who score higher on measures of emotional intelligence are more likely to be effective leaders because of their enhanced ability to comprehend and inspire their peers (Zarei & Jalilvand, 2016).”

Literature Review

The importance of emotional intelligence (EI) to effective leadership is well acknowledged. Managers who score higher on the EI scale tend to be more successful in their roles and report greater work satisfaction. In his main work on emotional intelligence, published in 1995, Daniel Goleman suggested that EI is more crucial to success than IQ. More recent studies have corroborated this assertion, demonstrating that EI is linked to a variety of good outcomes in the workplace such as enhanced productivity, greater job satisfaction, and more responsible organizational citizenship (Sy, Tram, & O'Hara, 2006; Zarei & Jalilvand, 2016).

The link between EI and successful leadership is another area that has been studied. According to Zarei and Jalilvand's (2016) research, EI is a strong indicator of leadership performance, especially in the aforementioned spheres of communication and interpersonal bonding. In a similar vein, Cherniss (2010) suggested that EI is critical to transformational leadership, which seeks to inspire and motivate staff to realize the organization's vision and mission.

However, there has been significant disagreement over how exactly EI should be defined and assessed. “the capacity to notice emotions, to access and produce emotions in order to support cognition, to comprehend emotions and emotional knowledge, and to reflectively control emotions in order to foster emotional and intellectual progress,” as described by Mayer and Salovey (1997). (p. 5). With this description, we can see that both the mental and emotional aspects of EI are valued. Other academics, however, have argued that this description is too wide and nebulous (Petrides & Furnham, 2001).

Despite these objections, EI research is a vital part of the field of management. Popular EI assessments include “the Bar-On Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i) and the Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT)”. The research as a whole argues that EI is an essential part of good management and leadership, and that it is worth exploring and implementing in the workplace.

Implications for Management Practices:

Management might learn a lot from this study's conclusions. For starters, “it's the manager's responsibility to seek out and cultivate workers' innate emotional intelligence. Self-awareness, self-control, social awareness, and the capacity to manage one's relationships are all areas that may be honed via training and coaching.” Second, while making recruiting and promotion choices, managers should take emotional intelligence into account. Positions that call for effective communication, leadership, and stress and conflict management are best filled by workers who have a high degree of emotional intelligence. Managers, for their part, need to foster an



environment where workers feel safe expressing their emotions at work and where those who demonstrate emotional intelligence are appropriately rewarded.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, EI is a crucial concept in management. Higher emotional quotient in the workplace has been linked to increased job satisfaction, improved communication, and stronger leadership capabilities. When making recruiting and promotion choices, managers should take emotional intelligence into account and place a premium on identifying and developing workers with high levels of emotional intelligence. Managers should also foster an environment where workers feel safe expressing their feelings and where those with high emotional quotients are acknowledged and rewarded for their efforts. Managers may foster greater productivity and morale in their staffs by taking these measures.

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