

Chapter 4

Emotional Intelligence at the Workplace: The Untapped Edge for Success

Rajwant Kaur

DAV College, Jalandhar, India

ABSTRACT

Emotional intelligence means the capability to comprehend one's personal emotions as well as of the others and regulating them well. Emotional intelligence permits one to function effectively at the workplace. Technical expertise and academic credentials alone are insufficient for people to succeed in their jobs. To accomplish the intended results, it is also critical to have strong interpersonal connections, self-control, and self-management skills. People who possess strong emotional intelligence are able to perform to the best of their abilities. The study aims at understanding the concept and significance of emotional intelligence at workplace. The study is descriptive in nature and is based on secondary data. The study infers that appropriately developed emotional intelligence improves interpersonal relationships at workplace and employee's performance. The study suggests that organisations should understand the importance of emotional intelligence and conduct workshops to enhance emotional intelligence of individuals working in different capacities in the organisations.

1. INTRODUCTION

Post Covid-19 era, technology and artificial intelligence has resulted in several transformations and challenges in work environment (Sharma et al., 2022). An individual is a part of society and his emotional intelligence has a great role in maintaining social relationships. Emotional intelligence becomes all the more important at the workplace (Bhardwaj et al., 2023b). Emotional intelligence is described as an individual's ability to recognize, comprehend and manage his emotions in order to have more valuable control over himself and their impact on others (Goleman, 1995). Understanding employee's emotions is also important for their retention. If not managed well they may leave the organization or even migrate out of the country as well (Bhardwaj & Sharma, 2022; Bhardwaj, 2021). A person is required to

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-1902-4.ch004

perform a number of job duties under different situations. Emotional intelligence helps in performing them well. Job duties also necessitate a person to have interactions with other people like colleagues, superiors, subordinates and in some cases with customers or clients (Bhardwaj et al., 2023a). For this, his emotional intelligence helps him to analyze and understand the situations and viewpoints of others and consequently, helps him in maintaining good relationships with them.

Academic skill and technical expertise are not sufficient to be successful in professional life. Self-awareness, self-management and control and effective interpersonal relationships are equally important to achieve the desired goals which may be personal or organizational. The impact emotional intelligence can have on work life is potentially huge. It gives one a competitive edge at work and makes work life considerably more enjoyable (Fernandez, 2007).

Emotional Intelligence allows more creative thinking and use of emotions to resolve problems. A person with emotional intelligence is adept in four domains. He is capable of recognizing emotions, using emotions, comprehending emotions, and managing emotions in the best interest of himself and others. Some authors opine that emotional intelligence is an inborn attribute while some other authors advocate that it can be learnt and strengthened. Payne (1985) claimed suppression of emotion is the main cause of many problems in modern civilization and it is possible to learn how to become emotionally intelligent to overcome these problems.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Goleman (1995) presented a model that involved a variety of competencies which were categorised into skill sets and formed a complete image of a human being's level of emotional intelligence. These skill sets included: self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and social skills. Mayer et al. (2004) indicated that emotional intelligence requires perception of emotions, analysis of emotions, understanding of emotions and proper regulation of emotions. They mentioned that understanding of emotions and their proper regulation is required for individuals performing leadership or managerial functions. However, perception of emotions and reasoning with emotions is must for everyone working as an effective leader (Thakur et al., 2019) or team member in the organization for the overall effectiveness of the organization (Thakur et al., 2020). Carmeli and Josman (2006) in their research explored links between emotional intelligence and better workplace performance. The study further revealed that three components of emotional intelligence i.e. assessment and manifestation of emotions, management of emotions and use of emotions were linked to job performance and also to humane behaviors, but these were only moderately related to observance behaviors. Hopkins and Bilimoria (2008) in their study found the four emotional intelligence competencies which differentiated the effective male and female leaders from others in their field. These competencies were self confidence, inspirational leadership, achievement orientation and acting as a catalyst for change. Koman and Wolff (2008) investigated the relationship between team leader emotional intelligence skills and team's performance. Results highlighted that team leader's emotional intelligence assists in setting emotionally competent group norms (ECGN) for the team and ECGN are linked to team performance. The findings indicated that team leaders who possess higher emotional intelligence competencies perform better both on their own and with the team they manage. Nelis et al. (2009) emphasised on the construct of emotional intelligence and investigated the possibility to improve emotional intelligence. The experimental group participants received emotional training while the control group was not imparted any training. The study highlighted a notable improvement in

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/emotional-intelligence-at-the-workplace/335412

Related Content

Final Thoughts and Recommendations

(2020). *Enhancing Teaching and Leadership Initiatives With Teacherpreneurs: Emerging Research and Opportunities* (pp. 116-129).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/final-thoughts-and-recommendations/250161

Judith Okonkwo: Pioneering XR in Africa

Muhammed "Mo" Isu (2022). *Women Community Leaders and Their Impact as Global Changemakers* (pp. 24-28).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/judith-okonkwo/303970

Lisa Nesser: In-Power vs. Em-Power – Honoring the Agency of Lived Experience

Deborah J. Kramlich (2022). *Women Community Leaders and Their Impact as Global Changemakers* (pp. 59-63).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/lisa-nesser/303976

Blending Technology-Centric Strategies for Faculty Development in Higher Education

Ute S. Lahaie and Jacqueline M. Mumford (2017). *Handbook of Research on Technology-Centric Strategies for Higher Education Administration* (pp. 90-107).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/blending-technology-centric-strategies-for-faculty-development-in-higher-education/182623

Bahraini Women in PR Managerial Positions: Challenges and Empowerment Strategies

Layla AlSaquer and Maha Al-Rashed (2021). *Research Anthology on Challenges for Women in Leadership Roles* (pp. 596-618).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/bahraini-women-in-pr-managerial-positions/278673