



The consideration and study of the relationship among Moral intelligence, social intelligence and self-esteem in the students of Central Payam-e-Nour University of Tehran-South

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to consider and study the relationship among Moral intelligence, social intelligence and self-esteem in the students of Central Payam-e-Nour University of Tehran-South. In this research, the expected results were achieved using the three questionnaire named Kil and Jordan's moral intelligence questionnaire (2011), Tet's social intelligence questionnaire (2008) and Cooper Smith's self-esteem's questionnaire and its distribution among a sample of 150 students of Central Payam-e-Nour University of Tehran-South, receiving the information and considering them using the Pearson's correlation coefficient. According to the conducted considerations, the relationship between moral intelligence and social intelligence is negative and inverse. There is a meaningful relationship between moral intelligence and self-esteem. However, the relationship between moral intelligence and general self-esteem is positive. The conducted considerations indicated that there is a positive and meaningful relationship among each of intelligence and public self-esteem factors in students. Thus, it can be stated that the amount of moral intelligence and social intelligence have an influence on students' self-esteem.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Moral intelligence, social intelligence, the students of Central Payam-e-Nour University of Tehran-South

INTRODUCTION

Intelligence, as it has been defined in standard dictionaries, carries 2 relatively different meanings. One of the familiar meanings refers to anyone's ability to learn and reason. This is the meaning that is foundation of common and regular psychometric concepts such as intelligence tests, intelligence quotient and such similar things. Its less common meaning is body of information and knowledge. Its second meaning generally refers to the title of governmental organization especially like the Central Intelligence Agency of USA and its counterpart in the United Kingdom. Social intelligence similarly includes both meanings. In the following article, in addition to the word 'self-esteem', the 2 different intelligences 'social intelligence' and 'moral intelligence' will be discussed. Emotional intelligence or social intelligence is a general word that implies effective performance. Emotional intelligence could be considered to be the ability to understand and control emotions and feelings so as to assist with intellectual, decision-making and communicative activities. As a matter of fact, social intelligence is defined as a series of interpersonal skills which has been built on specific neural circuits and endocrine systems that stimulates others to be effective. Social intelligence is an element using which leadership is evaluated which is more based on the relationship among people. Central intelligence is the ability to correctly understand misdeeds, possessing strong moral beliefs and fulfilling them. Leaders possessing high social intelligence do the right work correctly, their deeds constantly coincide with their values and beliefs, have a high performance and always link pieces of work with ethics. If intelligence is deemed to be the capacity of compatibility with the new situation, then morality will cover the capacity of valued organization of this situation; therefore, moral intelligence along with rational intelligence can make the spread and depth of the kid's emotional and mental abilities appear and create good thinking and good temperament in them [3]. The subject of the present debate is about the consideration of moral intelligence, social intelligence and self-esteem. Its load states the power of self-awareness, the comprehension of self-acceptance and self-respect in the definition

of self-esteem. The components of the self-esteem concept consists of the self-reliance for being happy, confidence in achieving goals, confidence in achieving friendship, confidence in gaining respect, confidence in the achievement of dealing with affairs. Among such things, this concept will be compared with the two more fundamental concepts in the second chapter. These two concepts are social intelligence and moral intelligence.

Social intelligence is an element using which leadership is evaluated which is more based on the relationship among people, whereas moral intelligence means taking notice of human life and nature, economic and social welfare, open and honest communication and citizenship. People with strong moral intelligence do right things; their deeds constantly coincide with their values and beliefs; produce a good performance and always link pieces of work with ethics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this research, we use three variables. All of these three variables have been considered using the questionnaire and its distribution among statistical population. The considered statistical population in this research is 150 people chosen from students in Central Payam-e-Nour University of Tehran-South who are randomly selected. The selection of sample has been of the correlation type. There are three questionnaires used in this research.

The moral intelligence questionnaire

Which consists of 40 characters. Lenik, Kil and Jordan (2001) have considered 10 competencies for moral intelligence: 1. To act on the basis of principles, values and beliefs 2. Honesty 3. Stamina 4. To fulfill the promise 5. To accept responsibility for personal decisions 6. To admit mistakes and failures 7. To take responsibility for serving others 8. To be actively interested in others (To spontaneously care about others) 9. To be able to forgive others' mistakes. 10. To be able to forgive your own mistakes. The questionnaire's validity and reliability..

The Cooper-Smith's Self-esteem questionnaire

This scale consists of 58 characters and 4 main subscales and a polygraph subscales in total which could be explained as the following:

In order to estimate the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire in Iran, the split-half method has been used; so that the questionnaire has been carried out among a group of 30 ones of the tests and then Pearson correlation coefficient calculated among the obtained scores from semi even and odd and finally the value of the obtained coefficient has been corrected using Spearman-Brown's method. The value of the obtained reliability coefficient by this method has been 0.83 which is statistically meaningful.

The Social intelligence questionnaire

This questionnaire consists of 45 two-choice articles that its choices are scored zero and one and every subject's score is between 0 and 45. A top score means a higher social intelligence.

RESULTS

Table 1. The relationship between moral intelligence and social intelligence

Social intelligence	Moral intelligence		
-0.116 0.426 49	1 50	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Moral intelligence
1 49	-0.116 0.426 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Social intelligence

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is negative. It means that as the score of the subjects in the social intelligence variable rises, their moral intelligence reduces and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.116), the observed significance level (0.426) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be confirmed.

Table 2. There is a relationship between moral intelligence and self-esteem

General self-esteem	Moral intelligence		
-0.131 0.365 50	1 50	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Moral intelligence

1	-0.131	Correlation coefficient	General self-esteem
50	0.365	significance level	
	50	The number of samples	

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is positive. It means that as the score of the subjects in the moral intelligence variable rises, their self-esteem rises too and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.131), the observed significance level (0.365) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

Table 3. The relationship between moral intelligence and familial self-esteem

Familial self-esteem	Moral intelligence		
-0.231	1	Correlation coefficient	Moral intelligence
0.106		significance level	
50	50	The number of samples	
1	-0.231	Correlation coefficient	Familial self-esteem
	0.106	significance level	

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is negative. It means that as the score of the subjects in the moral intelligence variable rises, their familial self-esteem reduces and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.231), the observed significance level (0.106) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

Table 4. The relationship between moral intelligence and social self-esteem

Social self-esteem	Moral intelligence		
-0.181	1	Correlation coefficient	Moral intelligence
0.208		significance level	
50	50	The number of samples	
1	-0.181	Correlation coefficient	Social self-esteem
	0.208	significance level	
50	50	The number of samples	

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is negative. It means that as the score of the subjects in the moral intelligence variable rises, their social self-esteem reduces and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.181), the observed significance level (0.208) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

Table 5. The relationship between moral intelligence and acquired self-esteem

Acquired self-esteem	Moral intelligence		
-0.082	1	Correlation coefficient	Moral intelligence
0.573		significance level	
50	50	The number of samples	
1	-0.082	Correlation coefficient	Acquired self-esteem
	0.573	significance level	
50	50	The number of samples	

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is negative. It means that as the score of the subjects in the moral intelligence variable rises, their acquired self-esteem reduces and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.082), the observed significance level (0.573) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

Table 6. The relationship between social intelligence and general self-esteem

General self-esteem	Social intelligence		
-0.102 0.486 49	1 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Social intelligence
1 50	-0.102 0.486 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	General self-esteem

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is negative. It means that as the score of the subjects in the social intelligence variable rises, their general self-esteem reduces and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.102), the observed significance level (0.486) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

Table 7. The relationship between social intelligence and familial self-esteem

Familial self-esteem	Social intelligence		
-0.107 0.466 49	1 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Social intelligence
1 50	-0.107 0.466 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Familial self-esteem

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is negative. It means that as the score of the subjects in the social intelligence variable rises, their familial self-esteem reduces and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.107), the observed significance level (0.466) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

Table 8. The relationship between social intelligence and social self-esteem

Social self-esteem	Social intelligence		
-0.027 0.854 49	1 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Social intelligence
1 50	-0.027 0.854 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Social self-esteem

The obtained results indicates that the relationship between these two variables is positive. It means that as the score of the subjects in the social intelligence variable rises, their social self-esteem rises too and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.027), the observed significance level (0.854) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

Table 9. The relationship between social intelligence and acquired self-esteem

Acquired self-esteem	Social intelligence		
-0.035 0.811 49	1 49	Correlation coefficient significance level The number of samples	Social intelligence

1	-0.035	Correlation coefficient significance level	Acquired self-esteem
50	0.811		
	49	The number of samples	

The obtained results indicate that the relationship between these two variables is positive. It means that as the score of the subjects in the social intelligence variable rises, their acquired self-esteem rises too and vice versa.

But the value of this relationship is not statistically meaningful because in the value of correlation coefficient (-0.035), the observed significance level (0.811) is bigger than 0.05. Therefore, our hypothesis suggesting a meaningful relationship between these two variables would not be verified.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this research, we concluded that there is a relationship between moral intelligence and social intelligence. With regard to the consideration and study, the relationship between moral intelligence and social intelligence is negative. Perhaps the reason behind this inverse relationship would be that some of the moral intelligence components like religious beliefs is inconsistent with most of the matters related to social intelligence. The results demonstrated that there is a relationship between moral intelligence and general self-esteem. The considerations show that the relationship between moral intelligence and general self-esteem is positive. Moral intelligence and self-esteem include moral components such as patience, tolerance, empathy and compassion that are common. The results suggested that there is a relationship between moral intelligence and familial self-esteem. There is a negative relationship between moral intelligence and familial self-esteem. In fact, self-esteem in familial function has a negative relationship with moral intelligence.

Also the results indicated that there is a relationship between moral intelligence and social self-esteem which is negative. It seems that the reason for the relationship between moral intelligence and self-esteem with familial and social component being negative is that the components of moral intelligence are consistent with self-esteem mostly in terms of its general dimension.

The next result suggested that there is relationship between social intelligence and general self-esteem which is negative. Social intelligence and familial and social self-esteem will also be considered in the next two hypothesizes. Therefore, in this relationship, it could be said that social intelligence and its components has a positive relationship with general and social self-esteem and a negative one with acquired self-esteem. It seems that social intelligence in terms of its general and social dimension is consistent with self-esteem better. As a matter of fact, the one who possess self-respect and self-esteem would be able to succeed more in communicating with others. People with a high self-esteem has the power to assert themselves in dealing with others and would show their strength and stability under stress and mental pressure conditions. In Barkhordari and colleagues' studies, third and fourth-year nursing students' self-esteem was 73.5% at intermediate level. In Janati and colleagues' research [2] which is related to self-esteem and emotional intelligence, it can be said that there is a direct relationship between emotional intelligence and self-esteem.

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