

Analysis on the Role of Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient in the Growth of College Students

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role of intelligence quotient and emotional quotient in the growth of college students from the perspective of psychology and sociology. In order to cope with the challenges of global economic integration, artificial intelligence, and big data wave, university students should enhance their learning ability by cultivating intelligence quotient, improve their interpersonal relationship processing ability by cultivating emotional intelligence, and therefore improve their professional quality and employment competitiveness.

Keywords: College Students, IQ, EQ, Growing Talents.

1. INTRODUCTION

Intelligence Quotient (IQ) is based on biological attributes, most of which are inherited from parents. It mainly refers to a person's cognitive abilities, such as logical reasoning, pattern recognition, and short-term memory. Of course, due to genetic mutations, parents with average IQ may have offspring with superior intelligence, and vice versa. But IQ also has social attributes. Studies have found that IQ has obvious plasticity, and environmental factors affect IQ levels. From 1947 to 2002, the IQ level of developed countries rose steadily at a rate of 3% every 10 years, which is called the "Flynn effect." This effect has been repeatedly observed in various countries, various age groups, and a large number of different environments, and has become a reliable evidence that "environment affects IQ" (D. Brooks, 2012).

Emotional Quotient (EQ) has both biological and social attributes. The biological attributes of emotional intelligence refer to a person's ability to control their own emotions or perceive the emotions of others, such as willpower and empathy. However, emotional intelligence tends to focus on its social attributes, which means that in the social reality of division of labor and cooperation, a job needs to be completed by multiple people, and one person's ability to play his role in a group. Goleman (2010) divides emotional intelligence into four dimensions: self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and interpersonal relationship management. Among them, self-awareness and self-management focus on biological attributes, and social awareness and interpersonal

relationship management based on empathy focus on social attributes.

The ability to learn professional knowledge corresponds to IQ; the ability to handle interpersonal relationships corresponds to EQ. Successful completion of a target task requires the cooperation of IQ and EQ. The ability to learn professional knowledge and the ability to deal with interpersonal relationships determine the practical ability in actual work, that is, the ability to discover, analyze and solve problems. In the process of cultivating university students, colleges and universities need to pay equal attention to IQ and EQ to improve the professional quality and employment competitiveness of college students.

2. ANALYSIS ON THE ROLE OF IQ IN THE GROWTH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

The development of the human brain is a long process. A newborn's brain is actually a semi-finished product. The stimulation a child receives during the first few years of his life largely determines the child's intelligence and emotional control when he grows up. The evolutionary course of biology has written the knowledge and skills needed for primates to survive in their genes. Human beings have a common brain structure that empowers us to perceive the world and develop languages for communication. The facial expressions of all humans expressing fear, happiness, contempt, anger, sadness, pride and shame are basically the same. Almost everyone is afraid of animals such as spiders and snakes; all children are

afraid of strangers, and they like sugar water more than boiled water; everyone likes stories, myths and proverbs; people all over the world are ranked by prestige or status, Both divide the world into their own groups and external groups (N. Lane, 2016).

From life experience, it can be seen that there may be huge differences in intelligence, ability, and hobbies between brothers and sisters, indicating that even in the same family environment, the randomness in the biological genetic process leads to different results, resulting in biological diversity. In the practice of education and teaching, people find that children with high IQ generally have better performance, but the most useful time when IQ is in their teenage years. When you arrive at a certain university, since these students are in the same university, the IQ levels of the students will not differ too much. Studies have found that once they are separated from the school environment, IQ is no longer a very reliable predictor of achievement. In the case of eliminating the influence of other factors, people with high IQ may not have more harmonious interpersonal relationships and better marital status. Brooks (2012) believes that IQ can contribute up to 20% to a successful life, and a strong enterprising spirit plays a greater role in success than IQ.

Scientific research has shown that IQ, hobbies, personality, sports talent, sense of humor, and even love to play with mobile phones are all human genes playing a major role, and the acquired environment has limited influence. Genes determine preferences, preferences determine what we pursue. Of course, even the most hardcore geneticist would not think that genes determine everything, otherwise identical twins will grow up to be exactly the same. This school just believes that the role of genes is greater than that of the acquired environment. As for how big it is, it depends on experimental data. People are not cursed by genes, nor will they be developed into environmental curses; people can repair and reorganize their behavior patterns through cognitive imitation and self-learning.

In the process of university growth, innate conditions and acquired cultivation are equally important. There is a literature analysis of the English test results of 5474 pairs of twins around the age of 16. Among them, the 2008 pairs are identical twins with almost the same genes, and the rest are fraternal twins with half the same genes. The analysis results show that 58% of test scores in core subjects, for example English and Mathematics, are determined by genes, and the proportion of genes in science is higher than that in liberal arts. In contrast, the children's learning environment, including schools, teachers and parents, accounted for only 36% of the factors affecting test scores. Identical twins naturally follow their own instincts. The higher the socioeconomic status of the family, the greater the genetic impact; the lower the socioeconomic status of the family, the greater the environmental impact. (D.G. Myers, 2010).

In the era of globalization, with the high flow of personnel, materials and capital, how to position oneself in the accelerated development of society? In the era of big data, how to use the Internet for learning, entertainment and social networking? There is no experience to follow. In the era of globalization and big data, college students need to have high-efficiency learning ability, global teamwork ability, and flexible hands-on practical ability to overcome difficulties, complete goals and tasks, and meet the needs of various organizations' demand for professionals.

3. ANALYSIS ON THE ROLE OF EQ IN THE GROWTH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

As college educators, we observe the performance of college students from entering the school to after graduation: during the period of school, there are great differences in academic performance; after graduation, students of various majors engage in practical work after graduation. After 10 or even 20 years, we found that some students with outstanding academic performance in colleges have already lost sight of everyone, while some students who were active in college but with average academic performance have become industry elites and business leaders. In other words, emotional intelligence plays an important role in the process of career development. effect.

In the past few decades, the world has become more and more complex, science and technology have progressed faster and faster, and the transformation of social organization structure has put forward higher and higher requirements for people's cognition, adapting to the experience of traditional simple society And thinking is becoming less and less adaptable to modern society. How to adapt to and effectively deal with the complex and changeable environment in a timely and effective manner requires the cultivation of IQ to improve learning ability. Nowadays, people are forced to absorb and process an extremely intricate array of information flows, and to recognize and adjust themselves in a more complex environment. This requires the cultivation of emotional intelligence, strengthening of interpersonal communication skills, and teamwork to overcome problems.

According to Darwin's natural evolution theory of "survival of the fittest", our psychological and emotional world is actually shaped by biochemical mechanisms that have evolved over millions of years. Darwin's theory of evolution is based on the two principles of difference and selection. The organism undergoes random genetic variation, and the one that is most adaptable to the environment can survive and reproduce (R. J. Gerrig. & Philip G. Zimbardo, 2002). The same is true for the evolution of social systems, and the ones that are most suitable for the natural and social environment at that time can survive and spread. The knowledge in the human brain is, in a broad sense, created by evolution. Variations of

existing knowledge are replaced by selection. Traditional sociology believes that human progress is the product of the interaction between genes and the environment. The human family not only has a common genetic basis, but also a common behavioral tendency, that is, the sociological basis. Search (R. Dawkins, 2018).

On Robinson's desert island, in that one-man world, competition does not exist. But in a multi-person society, social division of labor, competition, and cooperation are everywhere. The nature of human competition and cooperation has a biological basis, and the function of promoting social cooperation is inherent in the human brain and strengthened with social culture. To win any competition, it is inseparable from the leadership of the leader and the support of the team members. Individuals have to stand out in the team, show their mind and insight, and convince everyone that you have leadership skills to lead everyone to achieve team goals. Leaders' qualities, vision, willpower and prestige need to be constantly practiced in competition and cooperation in the team.

In the evolutionary history of human society, with the expansion from tribes and single countries to globalization, the division of labor in society has become more and more detailed, and competition and cooperation between countries and corporate organizations are everywhere. Due to limited resources in a certain period and within a certain range, members of society compete for survival and development. In today's human society, there are no lone heroes anymore, and no matter how small a business is, it needs the help of cooperators. Without interpersonal communication skills, you will be excluded from social production and accomplish nothing. Regardless of power, knowledge, wealth, and self-cultivation, they all come from deliberate practice, multi-layer breakthroughs and long-term accumulation of behavior.

4. AN EXTENDED ANALYSIS: CAN INTELLIGENT ROBOTS REPLACE UNIVERSITY PROFESSIONALS?

With the rise of intelligent robots and the replacement of some jobs by intelligent robots, everyone is reflecting on the difference between humans and intelligent robots and the division of labor. With the current level of technology, it is easy to imagine and develop a robot that has almost unlimited memory, understands language, and has sensors to perceive the outside world. But the main difference between robots and humans is that they have no emotions. Robots have no joy and pain, love, hatred, envy, jealousy, sadness of parting, faith, hope, and kindness. They cannot feel the beauty of the setting sun, nor can they feel the beauty of the setting sun. The warmth of the winter sun shining on the body. Humans cannot be replaced by powerful robots.

In addition to feelings, there is another key aspect of super-intelligent robots that is not comparable to

the human brain, and that is understanding. At present, the strength of artificial intelligence is pattern recognition, which can replace repetitive tasks, but lacks inspiration and creativity, and is not good at finding and solving problems. Biological evolution has given the human brain an excellent ability to understand, be able to see the essence of complex phenomena, and be able to summarize theories one by one to explain them, which artificial intelligence (AI) has not yet done. In addition, the mutual competition and cooperation behavior between humans has a biological basis. Robots have no conscious goals or subjective motivations, and cannot actively participate in competition and cooperation, which means that intelligent robots lack emotional intelligence (N. Lane, 2016).

The essence of an intelligent robot is a machine, a tool for humans to improve work efficiency. The competition between machines and people for job opportunities started more than 100 years ago, and the results were almost all good. For example, the ticket checking machine replaced the previous manual ticket checking job, but the ticket checking job is such a tedious job! In other words, what is replaced by machines are jobs that do not require imagination. It is difficult for workers to have fun in these jobs. It is a good thing to be forced to change. At least in the foreseeable future, all jobs that can be replaced by machines are inherently boring. Robots will replace humans to do these tasks, freeing humans to do more creative things. Intelligent robots can replace repetitive processing tasks. As long as it involves coordinating the relationship between people and requires teamwork to complete, it needs high-quality professionals with both IQ and EQ to complete.

5. SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

In this study, we analyze the role of IQ and EQ in the growth of college students. Throughout the history of human development, today's human beings live a more comfortable and colorful life than the human ancestors in the Great Rift Valley, and there are many more people relying on knowledge, such as agriculture, commerce, science and technology. Knowledge is created by various professionals. University is a place for disseminating and creating knowledge, as well as a place for training high-quality talents. This analysis based on psychology, sociology and other multi-disciplinary theories. The study proposes the following three key points for higher education to cultivate high-quality talents with equal emphasis on IQ and EQ.

First of all, improve the content and methods of education and teaching, and increase the IQ and EQ of college students. According to Darwin's theory of natural evolution, individuals struggle for their own survival and competition. To survive in society, everyone must have skills, division of labor, and teamwork spirit. Education is an acquired environment, which is as vital to personal development as innate biological nature. On the one hand, higher education must stimulate the individual's

spirit of struggle, improve the ability to learn professional knowledge, the ability to deal with interpersonal relationships, and the practical ability to successfully complete a target task.

Secondly, teach students in accordance with their aptitude and consciously cultivate IQ and EQ through repeated practice. In the early stages of learning a skill, IQ is the decisive factor, but with the deepening of learning, self-control becomes more and more important. In modern universities, a large group of students sit together and listen to a teacher's lecture. This is an industrialized assembly line model and the lowest cost model. The ideal teaching model, based on the individual differences and IQ levels of students, respects students' right to choose, and gives full play to students' initiative. Through the positioning of talent training standards, it specifically guides students to engage in activities such as learning, thinking, reading, socializing, and continuous guidance and feedback from college teachers. Next, improve learning ability, interpersonal relationship processing ability and hands-on practical ability to complete target tasks.

Thirdly, IQ and EQ go hand in hand to improve employment competitiveness. University campuses use the first classroom to teach in-class teacher-led teaching activities to impart knowledge, which mainly involves the cultivation and improvement of IQ. Through after-school classroom to provide a wealth of extracurricular activities, and the third classroom to actively participate in off-campus practical activities to improve EQ and temper skill. The training specifications, teaching plans and teaching modes of professional talents in ordinary universities need to keep pace with the times and adapt to the development of high-tech such as big data and artificial intelligence, as well as the increasingly fierce competition

environment between countries and enterprises to cope with the future high-tech. To meet the demand for talents in a fiercely competitive environment, improve employment competitiveness.

All in all, IQ and EQ are like the two wings of talent growth. To spread their wings and soar, they are indispensable. All achievements are under the control of the neo-cortex of the brain, through weaving their own image, clarifying their development goals and organizing the resources around them to act. College students must have a strong self-driving force. Under the guidance of university teachers, students can follow an excellent role model and temper himself to become a high-quality talent with equal emphasis on IQ and EQ.

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