



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE FOR YOUTH MORAL SELF-DETERMINATION

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Many authors (Iliushin, 1980; Kolesov, 2003; Kornienko, 1997; Popov, Kashin, Starshinova, 2000) include empathy in the list of a person morality factors. Altruistic manifestations are impossible without ability for identifying other people emotions also (Goleman, 2008). Thus in connection with moral self-determination it's not enough to consider only ability for feeling with, it's necessary to take into consideration all components of emotional intelligence: the understanding of other's emotions, the ability of control ones own emotions etc. As moral self-determination we understand the process of person orientation in the system of moral ideals and values, among people and social groups which are the bearers of this system, also as the conscious process of searching, selecting and creating ones own moral standarts and ideals, and after that principles, values, norms and rules based on them. Methods: questionnaire "Personality moral self-determination" (A.E. Vorobieva, A.B. Kupreichenko), Emotional Intelligence Test (D.V. Lousin). Sample: youth of 18-35 years old. The respondents with higher interpersonal emotional intelligence level distinguish themselves from others by greater adherence to conceptions of morality importance for society, of relativity of morality, of recompense for good and evil, of personal morality as an indicator of person's strength, of internal personal moral control. Also comparing respondents with different interpersonal emotional intelligence levels we discovered that if that level was higher, the conversion from non-obligation to obligation of moral norms observance on cognitive level was observed. The more activity in moral behavior on emotional level and increasing of strategy of mutuality (repay good with good and evil with evil) on conative level was observed also. The respondents with medium level of interpersonal emotional intelligence are less adherent to strategy of mutuality on emotional level, than the respondents with high interpersonal emotional intelligence level.

Keywords: self-determination, emotional intelligence

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