

## **(2) Intellectual Quotient (IQ) and Emotional Quotient (EQ)**

Although everyone would agree that intelligence is a highly desirable characteristic, there is no universally accepted definition for it. Intelligence is the ability to successfully perform mental operations. It involves memory, reasoning, inventiveness, and a number of other mental capabilities. A person may have a good memory but lack inventiveness. Another might be poor at abstract reasoning but be able, after a quick glance at a blueprint, to build a complex structure. In the most extreme case, there is the idiot persons, who has a few extraordinary capabilities but is far below average in performing many important mental tasks.

Researchers have suggested that one's emotional quotient (EQ) is a greater indicator of success and satisfaction than his intellectual quotient (IQ) contrary to an assumption that people with high IQs are bound to accomplish a lot in life. According to Psychologists, emotional intelligence is a person's ability to understand his own emotion and those of others, and to act appropriately using these emotions. On a personal level, EQ includes having motivation and pursuing a goal successfully.

It is generally accepted that the foundation for emotional intelligence is built in early childhood and emotional intelligence can be taught and developed. Therefore, no matter what one's IQ ability, he can learn the skills such as making friends, being a good parent and getting along with coworkers. There is no big difference between men and women on total EQ.

Intellectual intelligence offers no preparation for the problems one can face in the middle of his life. Even though people already know that a high IQ is no guarantee of success, they get used to paying more attention to intellectual intelligence not emotional intelligence. Having a high IQ, that is having a good memory, does not necessarily mean the person is capable of dealing with emotions. There are people who lack the social skills associated with high emotional intelligence even though they are very intelligent. IQ is just the indicator of school achievement and educational success.

Low emotional quotient, however, can affect intellectual capabilities, for example, depression exerts influence on one's memory and concentration. Psychological tests have proven that feelings of rejection can dramatically reduce IQ, resulting in aggressiveness and being out of self control. Having a high IQ alone does not mean that a person will reach his potential. One's success is often decided by three factors, experience and training, IQ and EQ, among which IQ is the least important factor and EQ plays a major role. Especially leadership success is found to be attributable to emotional intelligence. While IQ is fixed, EQ can be developed and improved throughout life by training, heightening, and expanding emotional sensitivity and self-awareness.

### (3) Life Style of Early Human

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in control of their environment. They could only interact with their surroundings as lower organisms did. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel ,they stripped bark from trees, causing growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing area for the wild animals that humans fed upon. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been inedible.

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the Paleolithic Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period, from 2 million to 8000 B.C., the first hatchet and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed.

As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age, from 8000 to 6000 B.C. the first hatchers and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age, from 8000 to 6000 B.C. , people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. the Neolithic Age, from 6000 to 3000 B. C., saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, being less nomadic than in previous eras, establishing permanent settlement, and creating governments.