

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG FAMILY BUSINESS IN COMMUNITIES, RIVERS STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study examined between emotional intelligence and peaceful coexistence among family business in Communities, Rivers State. The study adopted correlational design and quasi-experimental design. Data were generated by quantitative and qualitative method. The study intends to use judgmental sampling techniques. A total population of 205 and sample size of 136 was determined using Taro Yamane's formula at 0.05 level of significance. Also, 136 copies of questionnaire were distributed to the respondents, while 117 copies were completed and retrieved. The instruments were validated with reliability above 0.7 co-efficient, using Cronbach Alpha technique. Three research questions and three hypotheses were raised which was tested with Ordinary Least Square Method via SPSS 25 version. From the findings, the concept of emotional intelligence have significant proxies on good communities that were innovative, adaptable and satisfactorily to children, youth and elderly. In conclusion, self-awareness, social awareness and self-management significantly influence peaceful coexistence. Based on the findings and conclusion, this study contributes to the knowledge that Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of needs should be imbibes. It could be recommended the community stakeholders should use social innovators to develop the local government with intelligence. Self-respect and social respects should be encourage and self-management should be implemented and demonstrated by the top, low and middle class in the communities.

Keywords: Family Business, Innovation, Childhood Business Development, Peaceful Existence, Emotional Intelligence

Overview

Steen (2025) ironed out that is community, the best way to train a child is training on entrepreneurship vision, mission and targeted goals. Setting Children on a Path way of vision, mission and targeted goals makes them to be responsible stewardship.

By planting the entrepreneurship business seed, families are grooming the next generation to navigate the root, capture the root, pursuit the root and grab the root. Family business is about transaction of entrepreneurship business activities. A transaction represents a massive and

meaningful planning opportunity. But if you don't understand *why* you're doing the planning, it's not going to be meaningful. That's why it's important to start thinking about your life after the business what you care about, what you want to prioritize as a family going forward (Calton, 2025).

Our personal planning team is focused on helping owners understand what their future life and balance sheet will look like and what that enables them to do. Very often, we're helping families define their financial goals and determine what portion of their current and future balance sheet will help them meet those goals. Then we look at what's available beyond that whether for estate planning, philanthropy, launching a new business, or other aspirations.

Having the confidence to make those decisions knowing your family will be okay is a kind of peace of mind we rarely get in life. That's incredibly valuable for owners going through this process.

We deliver a comprehensive transaction planning experience that includes estate, philanthropic, tax, financial, and investment strategy all coordinated in one effort. What makes us different is that we don't just create the plan we help clients execute on the strategies we develop.

Family business care deeply about this work and about business owners because it come from a family business myself. It's incredibly rewarding to speak from both the advisor and owner perspective.

This is often the moment when owners and their families are facing the most emotional, uncertain, and high-stakes decisions. It's also when the most mistakes can happen. That's why we see this as a unique opportunity to build trust, provide clarity, and help families move forward with confidence. Ultimately, the relationships we build through this work are deep and lasting—and that's exactly what we're in the business of doing

As the world grows increasingly complex and interdependent, the need for global cooperation and peaceful coexistence has never been more urgent. Amidst the complexities of nations grappling with the challenge of establishing a framework to promote international harmony after the second world war, rising geopolitical tensions and great power competition the idea of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, was proposed by China in 1954. This was included in the China-India and China-Myanmar joint statements, which jointly called for making them basic norms for state-to-state relations.

These principles have since become the basis of China's foreign policy, shaping its interactions with other nations and offering a blueprint for sustainable peace in a multipolar world. This year marks 70years since it was formally proposed as the norms for handling international relations.

Peaceful coexistence held in Beijing on June 28, 2024, was attended by about 600 people, including former foreign political figures, representatives of international and regional organizations, envoys from more than 100 countries, experts and scholars, and media and business representatives. The gathering commemorated the 70th anniversary of the five principles for the

purpose of carrying it forward under the new circumstances, building together a community with a shared future for mankind, and providing a strong driving force for human progress.

China's President, Xi Jinping was also in attendance and led the celebration by delivering a speech to mark the anniversary hosted by Chinese Premier Li Qiang, who presided over the conference.

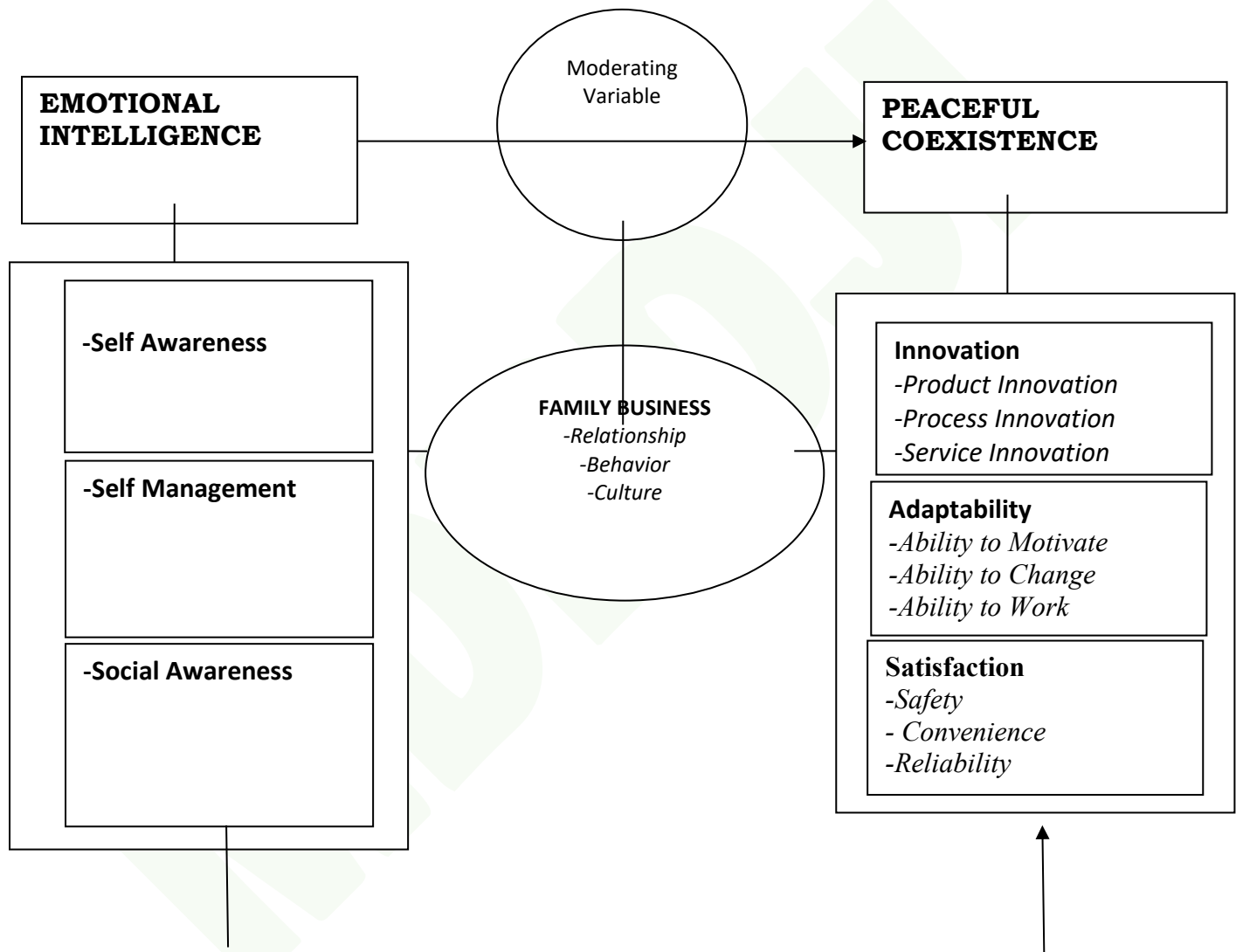
The five principles of peaceful coexistence makes us understand that all nations share the responsibility for maintaining peace and committing to a path of peaceful development. At the heart of the five principles is the recognition that in an increasingly multipolar world, countries with different social systems, development stages, and national interests must find ways to peacefully coexist and thrive together rather than resorting to zero-sum competition or confrontation.

Emotional Intelligence is not just a buzzword anymore. While research has shown it is not a magical cure-all that will solve all of the problems in a community, it is nevertheless a key factor in achieving sustainable development goals and also recruiting, developing and keeping talent loyal to the community. Emotional Intelligence is one of the key factors in a peaceful coexistence. Without it, unwanted phenomena such as stress and emotional attrition have a greater chance of appearing. But with emotional intelligence, even if the changes in social development leverage are only slight, the real benefits are felt by the people who work in the community. It really is one thing to work in an emotionally intelligent environment as opposed to working in an environment where EI is lacking. The former offers the right environmental conditions for peaceful coexistence, whereas an environment devoid of EI constitutes an obstacle in for sustainability.

Through this preliminary literature review of the scientific and scholarly writing on personal transformation, we have explored the existing knowledge and challenges of defining, measuring and understanding the mechanisms and outcomes of some of the more intangible aspects of human nature. Despite a lack of consensus on the precise definitions and metrics that would adequately capture all aspects of personal transformation, evidence suggests that it involves a process of self-development with a range of positive outcomes. The five domains of personal transformation reviewed tend to work through a five-part pathway to influence prosocial outcomes and potentially social change: (1) Mindfulness and emotional intelligence build the self-awareness and self-knowledge that enable us to (2) move into a place of greater self-regulation. From this process of inner growth, we find greater agency and wellbeing, and (3) develop the capacity to understand others more completely. As we continue to invest in our inner development and relationships, we (4) find deeper connectedness and engage positively with others. As we continue to foster mindfulness, social and emotional intelligence, and a sense of belonging and/or community, we (5) cultivate the foundational prosocial orientation that motivates us to act on behalf of the common good. While the existing research reviewed does not yet demonstrate a direct, causal link between prosocial behavior and positive systemic change, we propose that personal transformation creates positive *conditions* for the advancement of social change as mindfulness, social intelligence, belonging, and agency combine to drive altruistic action towards greater collective wellbeing. We have outlined the details of this proposed conceptual model for the interrelationships between personal transformation, prosocial behavior and social change in

an accompanying paper. Additional research, especially in non-clinical settings, is still necessary to determine whether and how prosocial behavior results in systemic social transformation. For now, we hope that this review engenders greater dialogue about what is known and what more needs to be explored to understand more deeply the relationship between personal transformation and social change.

CONCEPTUALISED FRAMEWORK ON THE VARIABLES OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN COMMUNITIES



The independent variable in this study is Emotional intelligence. Based on the earlier study of Ovharhe (2025), the dimensions in this study are Self awareness, Social awareness and Self management. On the other hand, the dependent variable for this study is peaceful coexistence. The measures of Peaceful coexistence adopted by Ovharhe et al (2021); Saymon, Wesley and Claudimar and Zanmi (2020) for this study includes; innovation, adaptability and Satisfaction.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives are arrived on the following basis

- i. To investigate how self-awareness collaborate with peaceful coexistence among family business
- ii. To fathoms how self-management collaborate with peaceful coexistence
- iii. To cross examine how social awareness collaborate with peaceful coexistence

Research Questions

In antecedent to the specifics objectives, the research questions were raised

- i. How does self-awareness collaborate with peaceful coexistence?
- ii. How does self-management collaborate with peaceful coexistence?
- iii. How does social awareness collaborate with peaceful coexistence?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were structured as followed

H_{0i}: There is no significant relationship between self-awareness collaboration with peaceful coexistence

H_{0ii}: There is no significant relationship between self-management collaboration with peaceful coexistence

H_{0iii}: There is no significant relationship between social awareness collaboration with peaceful coexistence

Conceptual Review

Emotional intelligence (EI) is the ability to understand and manage your own emotions and those of others. It can help you communicate effectively, empathize with others, and cope with stress. EI is especially important for community outreach, as it can help you build trust, rapport, and collaboration with diverse groups of people. In this article, you will learn how to develop EI to better serve your community.

Emotional intelligence (EI) definitions tend to involve three components – (a) awareness of and the regulation of one's emotions, (b) the perception and appraisal of another's emotions, and (c) the use of both to inform one's action in relationship. Daniel Goleman (1995a) defines EI as, "being able to rein in emotional impulse; to read another's innermost feelings; to handle relationship smoothly." (p xiii). Salovey and Mayer (1990) propose EI as, "the ability to monitor

one's own and others' feeling and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions." (p 189). Essentially, EI requires self-awareness to perceive and appraise one's emotional state, the capacity to regulate one's emotional state, empathy towards another's emotional state, and the ability and willingness to integrate such understandings into adaptive responses (Salovey & Mayer, 1990). Examples include our level of fear, sadness, anger, and joy, among other emotional experiences that influence our attunement to and empathy for others, motivation and persistence, impulse control and gratification delay, frustration tolerance, hopefulness, and mood regulation (Goleman, 1995a). People with high EI are better at using emotional information to achieve goals and solve problems (Kilgore et al., 2017). "Such individuals [with EI] should be perceived as genuine and warm by others, while individuals lacking these skills should appear oblivious and boorish." (Salovey & Mayer, 1990, p 195).

Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) is more specifically defined as "the process through which children and adults understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions." (CASEL website, 2020) This involves policy and program interventions utilized in education to support an increase in self-awareness and prosocial behavior, such as altruistic responses to suffering.

SEL has become a powerful force in transforming how youth education is approached today, though there is some debate about how much and for how long to practice SEL interventions (Ludvik & Eberhart, 2018). A 2011 meta-analysis of educational programs that incorporate social-emotional learning revealed remarkable impact on youth academic performance, classroom behavior, decision-making, maturity, emotional stability, and motivation to learn (Durlak et al., 2011).

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are crucial for peace building in a multipolar world. They provide a foundation for managing complex international relations, promoting cooperation, and ensuring that nations can coexist peacefully despite their differences.

1. Mutual Respect for Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty:

Nations should recognize each other's sovereignty and refrain from infringing upon their territorial boundaries. This principle emphasizes the importance of respecting national borders and avoiding interferences. It means that countries must respect each other's right to independently choose their own political, economic, and social systems. It opposes the acts of imposing one's will on others.

By upholding this principle, nations can foster mutual trust and reduce the likelihood of conflicts arising from territorial disputes. In a multipolar world, where diverse political systems and ideologies coexist, respecting sovereignty is vital for maintaining harmonious international

relations paving the way for countries to be valued and heard when it comes to participation in global affairs.

2. Mutual Non-Aggression:

This principle commits countries to not using military force or the threat of force against each other. It rejects the use of aggression or invasion, as a means of resolving disputes. It seeks to create a secure environment where countries can engage in dialogue and resolve differences peacefully to help build a stable international order.

In a world where multiple powers possess significant military capabilities, adherence to non-aggression is crucial to avoid intensifying of conflicts. By refraining from aggressive actions and armed conflicts, nations can focus on building constructive relationships and addressing common challenges collaboratively, strengthening the foundations of global security.

3. Non-Interference in Each Other's Internal Affairs:

Respecting the internal affairs of other nations is crucial for maintaining international harmony. This principle upholds the right of all countries to independently determine their own paths of development, without external interference or coercion.

It rejects any form of external interference, ensuring that each country has the right to govern itself without outside influence prohibiting countries from meddling in the internal affairs of others. This will ensure that each country can chart its own path to development and governance, contributing to global stability.

4. Equality and Mutual Benefit:

Fair and equitable interactions among countries help to create a more balanced and just global order, reducing economic disparities. This principle urges countries to treat each other as equals, regardless of size or power, and to engage in mutually beneficial cooperation rather than pursuing unilateral or zero-sum strategies. Cooperation should be based on mutual benefit, shared interest fostering win-win solutions for shared prosperity.

5. Peaceful Coexistence:

The principle of peaceful coexistence is the overarching guiding principle that underpins the effective implementation of the other four principles. The principle emphasizes on the peaceful and harmonious coexistence of nations with different social systems and interests.

It acknowledges the diversity of the international community for the promotion of tolerance and understanding. Countries should seek peaceful solutions to disputes and conflicts.

Dialogue, negotiation, and diplomacy are essential tools for maintaining peace.

Building a global community with a shared future

Building a global community with a shared future promoted by China, envisions a peaceful, inclusive, and sustainable world where countries support and respect each other. A world where countries cooperate closely to address common problems and ensure everyone benefit, solidifying a win-win. The goal is to benefit all with the opportunity for development, to diversify development paths, to help all nations share development outcomes and to encourage common development and prosperity for all countries.

China's commitment to the five principles of peaceful coexistence reflects its vision for a global community with a shared future. The vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind is the most effective strategy for sustaining, promoting, and enhancing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in the current global context. China's commitment to these principles has been evident in its diplomatic initiatives and international engagements. These principles have guided China's foreign policy over the decades, shaping its approach to issues ranging from territorial disputes to global governance.

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) embodies the principle of equality and mutual benefit advocating for a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization. By investing in infrastructure projects across Asia, Africa, and Europe, delivered under the Global Development Initiative which has got to do with building on UN's 2030 SDGs for greener and healthier global development, China aims to promote shared economic development and connectivity, aligning with beneficiaries' goals and benefiting all participating countries rather than seeking geopolitical dominance. This approach helps build a balanced and just global order.

Raising responsible stewards starts early, with parents modeling the behaviors and values they hope to instill while teaching children gratitude, discipline and awareness of others. Family office leaders and advisors note that intentional parenting can help kids avoid entitlement and develop the foundations for responsible adulthood

Wealthy families have the ability to give their children advantages such as a top-notch education and diverse experiences — but they also want to raise their children without a sense of entitlement.

“We work pretty hard at this, believing that kids see what you do at least as much, if not more, than hear what you say. So our actions follow our values,” says Josh Kanter, president of Chicago Financial, Inc., a single family office. “We talk about the privilege and opportunity that they have and why.”

Early childhood is an important time to begin laying the foundation for responsible stewardship.

“When you're parenting in a context of a lot of privilege and a lot of wealth, you have to ask yourself, ‘How am I going to teach this kid how to respect that wealth, not take it for granted?’” says Philip Benjamin, a licensed mental health practitioner and researcher with a focus on child and adolescent psychology. He continues to practice part-time, working with parents on how to treat tough behavioral issues with kids. His main job is investing as head of the Benjamin Family Office and co-founder and managing partner at Colzen Capital.

“If you’re launching a rocket from Earth, and you’re trying to get to the moon, if the rocket starts going off course, you want to course correct as soon as possible,” Benjamin says. “Because the longer you allow that rocket to go off course, the greater the distance you have to course correct back to.”

Steen (2025) pointed out that “If you’re launching a rocket from Earth, and you’re trying to get to the moon, if the rocket starts going off course, you want to course correct as soon as possible,” Benjamin says. “Because the longer you allow that rocket to go off course, the greater the distance you have to course correct back to.”

In the context of a family meeting, fairness must be the format for making decisions and resolving differences. Family business experts Ludo Van der Heyden, Christine Blondel and Randel S. Carlock have written about the five elements of “justice” in family businesses: communication, clarity, changeability, consistency and commitment to fairness. With those principles in mind, here are five tips for planning an effective family meeting: Trope (2025);

1. Give everyone a voice: It’s best to allow and establish an equal voice for each family member. A strong solution for scheduling meetings can be for a neutral party to assume control. Placing the process in the hands of someone independent can make the difference in creating a fair playing field.

2. Make scheduling straightforward: Some families simply circulate a calendar and have family members provide first, second and third priorities. Rules governing the selection of final dates are clearly stated. Transparency is key to a fair process.

3. Keep it consistent: Family meeting logistics and procedures must be applied in the same way to all family members across successive meetings. Changing the rules without the agreement or involvement of everyone is a sure way to diminish trust.

4. Allow for flexibility: All family members should be provided the same opportunity to alter family meeting plans, with no one person having any more or less influence. Decision-making rules are often consensus- or alignment-based, or voted by majority. The same procedures used to adopt key policies should be used for making changes to the logistics of a meeting.

5. Write down the rules: Create and follow written documents that support the structure and effectiveness of family meetings by laying out clear rules of engagement. Reminding everyone of how they have aligned around the process of decision-making is a great way to open and close any meeting.

Theoretical Review

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Family physicians lead by example and play a major role in the health and well-being of their communities. Their contributions go far beyond clinical care and are reflected in volunteer work

on school boards, at homeless shelters, at free clinics, and within educational and service programs across the globe.

Community well-being is critically linked to individual well-being. Community health depends on the well-being of each member. Similarly, belonging to a strong community is essential to enhancing the well-being of individuals. It improves personal and professional health, and there's evidence it can reduce physician burnout.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs suggests that reaching the highest level of achievement or self-actualization depends on a strong foundation. Physiologic needs (food, water, and rest) as well as the need for safety and belonging are primal and must be met before we can reach our full potential. Further, the overall health of a community depends on collective progress toward self-actualization.

The year 2020 will be remembered for the COVID-19 pandemic that turned our daily lives upside down, protests over racial inequities in American society, and political division. No community was immune from these ills, but some were hit harder than others. For example, the pandemic disproportionately harmed minority populations, with Black Americans experiencing death rates more than twice as high as white Americans.³

These challenges have shown us how small our world can be and how our well-being is linked across the globe. We win or lose together. When one member is unwell, oppressed, or silenced, the whole population suffers. Community well-being commands a unified and healthy population.

Building healthy communities requires excellent clinical care and attention to social determinants of health. It also requires incorporating two new skills into your practice: emotional intelligence and cognitive reframing

METHODOLOGY

The study integrated the ex post facto and correlational research design. Ex post facto research is systematic empirical inquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of independent variables because their manifestations have already occurred or because they are inherently not manipulated.

The targeted population was centered on five communities in Emuoha, LGA Rivers State of Nigeria from the data base of Wikipedia (2024). But focused were on to gpeaceful coexistence criteria that have met the emotional intelligence (EI) requirement of the community bodies as at 2024 in the conceptual framework.

The list of peaceful coexistence was shown below in Table.

TABLE: Population Under Study

S/N	Peaceful coexistence	Omuanwa	Omagua	Omademe	Ozuoha	Elele	Total
1	QUOTA A	12	9	8	8	7	44
2	QUOTA B	35	30	29	26	25	145
3	QUOTA C	4	3	3	3	3	16
GRAND TOTAL		51	42	40	37	35	205

Source: field work

Purposive sampling technique was used to select only peaceful coexistence that have interest on emotional intelligence. Additionally, proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select reasonable percentages from each of the categories of personnel from each of the communities.. While simple random sampling technique without replacement was used to select the potential respondents.

However, because it was not possible to cover the entire Peaceful coexistence, an accessible population was estimated to the total number of 205 from the available records and there is a 95 % chance that the sample was distributed in the same way as the population (i.e. 0.05) confidence level.

We can determine the sample size by using Taro Yamane's (1967) formula as shown below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n = sample size sought

e = level of significance or (acceptable sampling error)

N = population

Applying the above formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 205 \\
 n &= \frac{205}{1 + 205 (0.05)^2} \\
 &= \frac{205}{1 + 205 (0.0025)} \\
 &= \frac{205}{1 + 1.5125} \\
 &= \frac{205}{1.5125}
 \end{aligned}$$

Due to the nature of the Pearson Product Moment and Regression analysis, this study observes the internal parameter of study variables by carrying Therefore n = 136 respondents

This means that the sample size for this study was 136 of the 205 respondents. Thus, Bowley's proportionate analytical technique was used to identify the % sample size. However, the number of copies of the questionnaire to be administered to each of the respondents in the Peaceful coexistence under study as shown on table 3.2. The researcher's discretion is applied to distribute the questionnaire.

List of Communitiess peaceful coexistence and number of Respondents

S/N	Peaceful coexistence	Omuanwa	Omagua	Omademe	Ozuoha	Elele	Total
1	QUOTA A	4	3	3	3	3	16
2	QUOTA B	28	24	23	20	19	114
3	QUOTA C	2	1	1	1	1	6
GRAND TOTAL		34	28	27	24	23	136

Source: Researcher's discretionary quotient 2021

Therefore n = 136 respondents

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Percentage of Sample} &= \left(\frac{\text{Sample Size}}{\text{Population Size}} \right) \% \\
 &= \left(\frac{n}{N} \times \frac{100}{1} \right) \% \\
 &= 136/205 \times 100 \\
 &= 15\%
 \end{aligned}$$

From the data above, it indicates that 66% which is 136 of the population size (205) was taken as the sample size, because the study involves only personnel at various levels.

To empirically evaluate the relationship between the predictor and criterion variables of this study (including their components), the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient, Partial Correlation Co-efficient and Multiple regression analysis was employed, using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) IBM 25 version and Eview-10. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was used to test the relationship between the dimensions of the predictor variable and the measures of the criterion variable hypotheses from one to nine. On the other hand, the partial correlation co-efficient and multiple regression analysis were used to test the

moderating role of culture on the relationship between the predictor and criterion variables of this study. The choice of the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation is informed by its amenability to the type or level of data that were collected. The Partial Correlation Co-efficient and Multiple Regression Model were appropriate for the analysis because all the variables in this study are measured in ordinal scale.

-Model Specification

The Multiple Regression Model and Partial Correlation Model are appropriate for our analysis because all the variables in this study are measured in parametric.

Where; Peaceful coexistence (GMM), Emotional intelligence (ETG), Social Intelligence (SIG)

Thus, $GMM_t = f(OSB_t) + U_t \dots \dots \dots \text{equ}(1)$

-Linear Equation

$GMM_t = a_0 + a_1(ETG_t) + U_t \dots \dots \text{equ}(2)$

-Log Linear Equation

$\log GMM_t = \log a_0 + a_1 \log(ETG_t) + U_t \dots \text{equ}(3)$

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In furtherance of the evaluation of the relationship between emotional intelligence and trait intelligence of peaceful coexistence in Emuoha LGA, this chapter presents and discusses the results of the study's analysis.

Questionnaire distribution

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sample Size	136	-
Questionnaire copies distributed	136	100
Questionnaires Retrieved	127	93.71
Incomplete/Wrongly Filled	10	7.35
Valid Questionnaire	117	92.13

Source: *Author's Field Survey*

The study in previous section deduced the suitability of a minimum sample size of 136. But due to exigencies and vagaries in the field, the author mobilized 136 (100%) questionnaire to the

sample areas. While only 127 (93.71%) questionnaire were retrieved, the authors observed that 10 (7.35%) questionnaire were either wrongly filled or incomplete thereby making them invalid to the study. This owes largely to non-adherence to stipulated instructions by respondents, honest omission by respondents and selections of multiple options in a single item which actively invalidates the questionnaire. Only 117 (92.13%) of mobilized questionnaire were considered valid and admissible and therefore utilized in the study. To further confirm the validity and reliability of the admitted questionnaire, the study employed the reliability test using the Cronbach alpha reliability statistics.

Table: Reliability statistics

Variables		Dimensions/Measures	Alpha Value
Emotional (Predictor)	Intelligence	Self awareness	0.882
		Social awareness	0.878
		Self management	0.866
Peaceful (Criterion)	coexistence	Innovation	0.884
		Adaptability	0.870
		Satisfaction	0.882
Moderating		Social intelligence	0.887
		Average Reliability Statistics	0.870

Source: *Author's Field Survey - SPSS version 25 output extracts*

Using the Cronbach alpha statistics to scale the variables, it can be easily observed that there is convergence in the responses given by respondents. This shows clarity and understanding of the questionnaire (items). This is linked to the fact that all item showed an Alpha values greater than 0.70 (70%) as prescribed by Nunally (1978) thereby showing reliability of the study variables.

It should be further identified that the study utilized dimension reduction, as all items under each dimension/measures were statistically collapsed into a single principal component using factor analysis, it is therefore relevant to similarly show how well captured these items are in their respective using the confirmatory factor analysis.

Confirmatory Factor analysis test using the KMO

Variables	Determinant	KMO Sampling Adequacy	of Sig
Self awareness	0.1586013	0.929	0.000
Social awareness	0.5450900	0.907	0.000
Self management	0.2847291	0.672	0.000
Innovation	0.4651321	0.840	0.000
Adaptability	0.9762009	0.904	0.000
Satisfaction	0.7682308	0.892	0.000
Social intelligence	0.8210008	0.890	0.000

Source: Author's Field Survey - SPSS version 25 output extracts

The output above shows all determinant statistics to be above 0.0001. A threshold before which showed multicollinearity and autocorrelation between items of the same predictor/criterion. The KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) of sampling size is greater than 50%(0.5) in all employed dimension and measures further showing that each principal component deduced from the myriad of items in the questionnaires are true representative of the questionnaire items and are therefore very reliable. The significance levels are all below 0.05(5%) which leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis of no structure detected. Therefore, peaceful coexistence suitability of our proxies shows that the variables viability and eligibility for subsequent tests.

Parametric checks out the normality test.

Table Summarized Parametric test check output

	Std. Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-Bera	Probability	Observations
Self awareness	0.999999	-1.51292	3.584707	2.091734	0.3826	117
Social awareness	1.000001	-1.42873	3.177840	1.704938	0.4651	117
Self management	1.000000	-1.24595	1.698484	8.846257	0.2018	117

Innovation	0.999998	-1.42631	2.932714	1.568203	0.5100	117
Adaptability	1.000000	-1.76142	3.362805	3.132865	0.3514	117
Psychothepy	1.000000	-1.66542	2.765447	2.876546	0.4372	117
Social intelligence	0.999999	-0.94253	1.251630	4.777134	0.3098	117

Source: *Author's Field Survey - SPSS version 25 output extracts*

Based on the above table, it can be easily identified that the standard deviation of all variables are largely close to one. The rule of thumb for a normally distributed data in light of the standard deviation is that the statistics or deviation must lie between 1 or be close to one. This is easily the case as seen from Table 4.4 which therefore shows good parametric tendencies in the study variables as deduced from the deployed questionnaires.

As a rule of thumb, a skewness should be between -1 and -0.5 or 0.5 and 1. Any skewness less than -1 or greater than 1 shows that the distribution is highly skewed. Of all employed variables, only social intelligence as the moderating variable and satisfaction as the medicating variable are observed to be of a moderate skewness. The average responses associated to these variables must most likely be evenly distributed over the five-point Likert scale. While for other dimensions and measures, their respective responses must most likely be "highly" skewed negatively. Similarly, a skewness close to zero shows a non-normally distributed data which is not the case with our study variables.

The kurtosis which shows the sharpness and height of the central peak is meant to be with the range of -2 and 2 and in some cases -3 and 3. It can be seen that majority of the variables fall between these bracket and are therefore seen as normally distributed.

The jarque-bera probability level of shows that all variables have probability level greater than 0.05(5%), this therefore peaceful coexistence the evidence of normal distribution in the sample as the null hypothesis of normal distribution is highly upheld in the model.

Data Analysis

-Univariate Analysis

To further understand the nature of the questionnaire responses by respondents, the study employs a univariate evaluation of the responses. The study capitalizes on the central tendencies of these responses as it shows the major direction of response of the respondents' choices. This analysis is majorly descriptive with undertones of inferences drawn from the observed responses.

The adopted mean threshold of the study is 3, which using the 5 point Likert scale adopted is the realm of indecision. This therefore aids with the assessment of responses as values greater than 3 ($x > 3$) are observed to be affirmative. While values less than 2 ($x < 3$) are seen as non-affirmative

to the questionnaire item. The decision rule is tied to the interpretation by Narling (2010) which prescribes the identification of the response categories based on a grand mean as linked to a threshold. This will reinforce the study conclusion as it will contribute to building the manifestation of the study variables. The study presents the univariate distributions as follows.

Emotional intelligence

Starting with the predictor variable (emotional intelligence) which has been decoupled into three major dimensions such as Self awareness (CPR), Social awareness(OPR), Self management (SGR). The study interprets and presents these dimensions in line with the $x - 3.0$ threshold as follows.

Table: Descriptive statistics of Self awareness (CPR) questionnaire items.

Descriptive Statistics							
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
CPR1	117	1.44	.685	1.954	.137	5.344	.273
CPR2	117	4.32	.870	-1.545	.137	2.799	.273
CPR3	117	4.54	.726	-1.945	.137	4.644	.273
CPR4	117	1.26	.546	2.763	.137	10.594	.273
CPR5	117	4.59	.752	-2.534	.137	7.903	.273
Valid (listwise)	N117	3.23					

Source: *Author's Field Survey - SPSS version 25 output*

The output in light of the response distribution for individual items of self awareness shows a grand mean value of 3.23. This according to our threshold is greater than 3 (i.e $x > 3$). The results therefore shows that majority of respondents affirm to the presence of self awareness in their respective workplace. The only exceptions to this emanate from question item 4. Which talked about peaceful coexistence' operations being independent and might have no self awareness. This goes a long way to show that there is a pervading presence of self awareness in the respective organization. But overall, the output in Table shows significantly that peaceful coexistence actively operates on the notion of self awareness.

Universal Model Evaluation

To observe how fitted the employed variables are, the study starts by evaluating the interplay of the employed dimensions and measures of the study variables as follows

Model 1 (Innovation)

Table: Model Evaluation of Innovation as influenced by Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.787 ^a	.773	.773	.16434941

a. Predictors: (Constant), Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness

ANOVA^a

Model		F	Sig.
	Regression	2846.764	.000 ^b
1	Residual		
	Total		

a. Dependent Variable: Innovation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness

Source: *Author's Field Survey*)- SPSS version 25 output.

The Study observes from the R-square value of 0.783 that all employed dimensions (Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness) jointly account for up to 77.3 percent of variation in the criterion variable as captured in the model (model 1) by innovation. This shows that the variables used to predict the behavior of efficiency of the firm are adequate predictors of the variables. As such, this shows that the variables are well selected. The F-statistics value of 2846.764 at a significance level of 0.000 which is lower than the 0.05 significance shows that the model is well fitted. This means that the employed variables go hand-in-hand and as such are well blended.

Model 2 (Adaptability)

Table: Model Evaluation of Adaptability as influenced by Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.882 ^a	.864	.864	.18971415

a. Predictors: (Constant), Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness

ANOVA^a

Model		F	Sig.
	Regression	2116.965	.000 ^b
1	Residual		
	Total		

a. Dependent Variable: Adaptability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness

Source: *Author's Field Survey*)- SPSS version 25 output.

The Study observes from the R-square value of 0.864 that all employed dimensions (Self awareness, Self management, Social awareness) jointly account for up to 86.4 percent of variation in the criterion variable as captured in the model (model 2) by adaptability. This shows that the variables used to predict the behavior of efficiency of the firm are adequate predictors of the variables. As such, this shows that the variables are well selected. The F-statistics value of 2116.965 at a significance level of 0.000 which is lower than the 0.05 significance shows that the model is well fitted. This means that the employed variables go hand-in-hand and as such are well blended.

Regression Coefficient Model 1 (Innovation)

Table 4.15: Multiple regression coefficient and significance

Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	1.002E-013	.009	.000	1.000	
	Social awareness	.431	.040	.431	10.760	.000
	Self awareness	.439	.040	.439	10.873	.000
	Self management	.073	.031	.073	2.346	.020

a. Dependent Variable: Innovation

Source: *Author's Field Survey - SPSS version 25 output*

In light of innovation, the study observes that all dimensions (Self awareness, Self management, and Social awareness) exhibit positive coefficient with the measure of the criterion variable. This shows that increase of one standard deviation in the self awareness, Self management, and Social awareness will make for 0.431, 0.49, and 0.073 increase in innovation. This therefore shows that a firm engaged in emotional intelligence is likely to strongly increase the level of innovativeness in its operations, products or services. This agrees with theoretical underpinnings that predicts higher resource efficiency in the wake of emotional intelligence overtime.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOLARSHIP

Summary of the Study

The study sought to establish the relationship between emotional intelligence and peaceful coexistence in Emuoha LGA, Rivers State. The selected predictor proxies included social awareness, self-management and self-awareness, while the criterion proxies are innovation, satisfaction and adaptability, while the social intelligence was adopted as moderating variable. Ten research questions and ten hypotheses were raised. The study employed several theories to advanced and explain the link between emotional intelligence and survival. These include Maslow theory. The study followed cross sectional survey and ex-post facto design were used. Pearson

product moment correlation and multiple regression analysis were utilized to test the hypotheses. The findings revealed the null hypotheses were rejected and alternate hypotheses accepted.

Conclusions

The predictor variable and criteria variable are in concordance with the study. The explanatory variable and responds variable are measurable to proximity of truthfulness that closes all the gap of limitations. Hence, there is positive significant relationship between self-awareness, self-management and social awareness influence on peaceful coexistence in the long-term.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions the following recommendations were made

1. Family business should use social innovators to develop the local government with intelligence.
2. Self-respect and social respects should be encourage in family business.
3. Self-management should be implemented and demonstrated by the top, low and middle class in the family business.

Contribution to Scholarship

The contribution to scholarship entails the following

- i. The sample size is credible
- ii. The theoretical approach embedded with Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of needs
- iii. The implication of the study pattern with future suggestions of the study.

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