

Spiritual Intelligence and Self-Affirmation as Predictors of Athletes' Psychological Well-Being

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Abstract The purpose of the present study was to examine the Possibility of Spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation as predictors of psychological well-being among sports athletic. The sample consisted of 360 Students of the Faculty of Physical Education at Zagazig University (males= 193, females= 167), Their ages ranged between 18 to 23 years. Materials used for this study included spiritual intelligence scale, the self-affirmation scale, and the psychological well-being scale. The collected data were analyzed by stepwise regression. The results showed a statistically significant predictability of self-affirmation, spiritual intelligence and spiritual abilities to psychological well-being among athletes. It seems that the higher self-affirmation, spiritual intelligence and spiritual abilities, the higher psychological well-being.

Keywords Spiritual Intelligence, Self-affirmation, Psychological well-being, Athletes

1. Introduction and Literature Review

The concepts of spiritual intelligence, Self-affirmation, psychological well-being are one of a constructs of positive psychology. Arnout (2019) argued that Positive psychology focuses on the characteristics of normal human behavior, happiness by enhancing his abilities such as well-being, spiritual intelligence, gratitude, mindfulness, psychological resilience, positive thinking, tolerance, hope, etc., so that the individual can effectively cope with the stress of life. Positive psychology also interested in studying psychological processes that contribute to increasing the individual's satisfaction, physical and psychological health, development of virtues and sense of responsibility (p. 5). Spiritual intelligence is the necessity of adjustment of the life, and people with higher spiritual intelligence have higher forgiveness against any stressful situations (Smith, 2004). Amram and Dyer (2008) argued that Spiritual intelligence combines the constructs of spirituality and intelligence into a

new construct. Amram (2009) considered spiritual intelligence is focused on the rituals and beliefs with regard to the sacred within institutional organizations. But Wigglesworth (2012) was defined spiritual intelligence as a specific set of beliefs and practices, usually based on a sacred text, and represented by a community of people. Whoever Emmons (1999) defines spiritual intelligence as “a framework for identifying and organizing skills, and abilities needed for the adaptive use of spirituality” (p. 163).

There are four meanings of the spiritual intelligence offer by Wilber (2007): the first mean is the highest levels in any of the developmental lines, the second is spiritual intelligence is mean a separate line of development, but the third moon is an extraordinary peak experience or “state” experience which could be enacted by mediation or prayer, and the forth mean of spiritual intelligence is a special attitude that can be present at any stage or state such as love, compassion or wisdom. Arnout (2016a) argued three dimensions of spiritual intelligence: spiritual mindfulness, spiritual abilities, and spiritual presence.

The previous studies have shown that spiritual intelligence was related to personality traits (Arnout, 2007). Spiritual intelligence is very important for individual quality of life (Arnout, 2008), and it is vital to Human hemostasis (Arnout and Ahed, 2019), As well as related to ethics for Scientific

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researchers (Arnout et al, 2019), and for psychological safety among adolescents.

Steele (1988) argued that self-affirmation is one of coping strategies, which focusing on personal values and strengths. Thus Creswell, Welch, Taylor, Sherman, Grunewald and Mann (2005) said that the self-affirmation dampened stress activity. And increased psychological well-being (Nelson, Fuller, Cho and Lyubomirsky, 2014). people are motivated to maintain a view of the self that is "adaptively and morally adequate, competent, good, coherent, unitary, stable, capable of free choice, and capable of controlling important outcomes (Steele, 1988, p. 262).

Self-affirmation is the ability of the person to express verbally and behaviorally his or her "feelings and thoughts" about his feelings, thoughts, opinions and attitudes towards people and events and to claim his rights without injustice or aggression. The athletes self-affirmation is the skill that enables athletes to maintain a good image of themselves, and also enables them to preserve their rights and fulfill their desires without exceeding the needs and rights of others.

Self-affirmation is one of the most important psychological skills, an athlete should possess and practice it, for the following reasons:

- Self-affirmation generates a sense of psychological comfort.
- Prevents accumulation of negative emotions.
- Through self-affirmation, a person maintains his rights, interests and achieves his goals.
- Self-affirmation strengthens self-confidence.
- Self-affirmation gives a start in the fields of life "thought and behavior" after the elimination of negative emotions suppressed.
- An individual can face psychological stress

Psychological well-being, defined as the combination of one's self-esteem, mastery, trait-anxiety, and mood (Campbell, 1995). it is also a good or satisfactory condition of existence, a state of health, happiness, and prosperity (Carl, 2015). Psychological well-being refers to what an individual needs for mental, social, and cognitive health (Ryff, 1989). The researchers posit two types of well-being—hedonic and eudaimonic. Hedonic well-being encompasses the experience of frequent positive emotions and infrequent negative ones (i.e., affect balance), whereas eudaimonic well-being represents living life in accordance with a "true self," including the fulfillment of psychological needs, the experience of meaning and purpose in life, and engage in flow experiences (Emanuel, Howell, Taber, Ferrer, Klein and Harris, 2016, p. 5). The individual who characterized by psychological well-being has a high level of psychosocial adjustment and behavior (Reber and Rober, 2001). Riff and Keyes (1995) viewed Six main dimensions of psychological well-being: The person's self-acceptance, positive relations to others, autonomy, environmental mastery, purpose in life, and personal growth.

There are an increasing number of studies of spiritual

intelligence in relation to psychological variables. Moallemi, Bakhshani and Raghbi (2011) study showed that spiritual intelligence improved individual physical and emotional health. As for the relationship between spiritual intelligence and psychological well-being Tasharrofi, Hatami and Asgharnejad (2013) study found a statistical and significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and spiritual well-being among nurses. Likewise Sahebalzamani, Farahani, Abasi and Talebi (2013) study showed a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and psychological well-being and having a purpose in life among nurses. Abadi (2014) study finding showed that there was a positive and significant relation between spiritual intelligence and sport behavior. The results of Katagami and Tsuchiya (2016) indicated that received support was positively correlated with athletes' psychological support. As well the study of Mirzaaghazadeh, Farzan and Amirnejad (2015) found a statistical and significant correlation between spiritual intelligence and life satisfaction of national team athletes. The results founded on the study on Micoogullari, Odek and Beyaz (2017) revealed that there was a significant relationship between sport mental toughness and psychological wellbeing in undergraduate student athletes. The results of Wojujutari, Alabi, Emmanuel and Olugbenga (2018) showed that spiritual intelligence significantly moderate relationship between psychological well-being and psychosocial adjustment of pregnant women. Cornil and Chandon (2013) study finding referred that for sports fans who spontaneously self-affirmed after their favored team lost, consumed fewer calories than those who did not, this result confirm the important role of self-affirmation to athletes. The results of Emanuel et al., (2016) study showed that self-affirmation is associated with psychological well-being.

Because athletes are high achievers and goal-oriented, thus their psychological well-being is very important to reveal the factors that predict it. Therefore, the purpose of the present study is to examine the impossibility of spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation as predictors for the athlete's psychological well-being. To our knowledge, no study has yet studied that.

2. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to examine the Possibility of spiritual intelligence and Self-affirmation as predictors of psychological well-being among sports athletes.

3. Method

3.1. Research Design

A descriptive design was used to examine the predictability of spiritual intelligence and Self-affirmation to athletes' psychological well-being.

3.2. Participants

The study sample was randomized, it consisted of three hundred and sixty Students of the Faculty of Physical Education at Zagazig University (males= 193, females= 167), 174 who played either individual sports (Judo, track and field, swimming, gymnastics), and 186 team sports (football, basketball, baseball). Their ages ranged between 18 to 23 years.

3.3. Instruments

Spiritual intelligence scale (SIS):

The spiritual intelligence scale was developed by Arnout (2016b) to assess spiritual intelligence. this scale comprises of 27-items self-report measure that assesses three main domains of spiritual intelligence: SIS rates individual response on 5-point Likert scale 1=“ Disagree completely” and 5 =“ I total agree” with higher scores indicates more spiritual intelligence. These three (3) dimensions include: spiritual mindfulness, spiritual abilities, and spiritual presence. Internal consistency values of SIS were significantly higher; reliability co-efficient of sub-scales ranged between (0.941, 0.962), and Cronbach's α was (0.982).

Self-affirmation scale (SAS-10):

The Self-affirmation Self Report scale (SAS) comprised 10-items, developed by researchers in this study, to assess individual's self-affirmation. SAS 10-items are rated on a 3-point Likert scale from 1=not at all true to me to 3=completely true to me. SAS total scores range from 1 to 30 and higher scores indicate high self-affirmation. The SAS has good internal consistency, the correlation coefficients between items and the total scale was ranged between (. 62 to 0.78), and the Cronbach's alpha co-efficient of the scale was 0.931.

Scales of psychological well-being (SPWB- 20):

Scales of Psychological Well-Being (SPWB) is a self-report instrument developed by researchers in this study. SPWB consists of 20 items, which respondents are rated on a 3-point Likert scale. The SPWB has good internal consistency alpha coefficient of 0.971.

3.4. Procedures

Ethical was obtained from the research committee of the participants. The questionnaires were administered individually to the respondents by the researchers on their Facebook, twitter, Instagram accounts. All respondents were being instructed to fill the questionnaire privately and to submit to the researchers the same day. This is to guarantee the respondents confidentiality and privacy.

3.5. Data Analysis

Data collected were analyzed using linear stepwise regression. All analyses were carried out with the program of the statistics package for social sciences (SPSS version 26).

4. Results

The results of the linear stepwise regression analysis presented in Tables 4 and 5 showed that Self-affirmation, spiritual intelligence and spiritual abilities are significantly can be considered as predictors of athletes' psychological well-being with total variance of 90.4% ($R^2 = 0.904$, $p > 0.001$). These results indicate that Self-affirmation, spiritual intelligence and spiritual abilities are significantly predicted of athlete psychological well-being.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Psychological wellbeing	46.6778	11.85951	360
Spiritual intelligence	83.6833	20.35246	360
Self-affirmation	23.7972	5.63520	360
Spiritual mindfulness	28.2583	7.43645	360
Spiritual ability	27.9722	6.88135	360
Spiritual presence	27.4528	6.62720	360

Table 2. ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44119.845	1	44119.845	2478.496	.000
	Residual	6372.778	358	17.801		
	Total	50492.622	359			
2	Regression	45516.752	2	22758.376	1632.828	.000
	Residual	4975.870	357	13.938		
	Total	50492.622	359			
3	Regression	45658.606	3	15219.535	1120.839	.000
	Residual	4834.016	356	13.579		
	Total	50492.622	359			

Table 3. Correlations

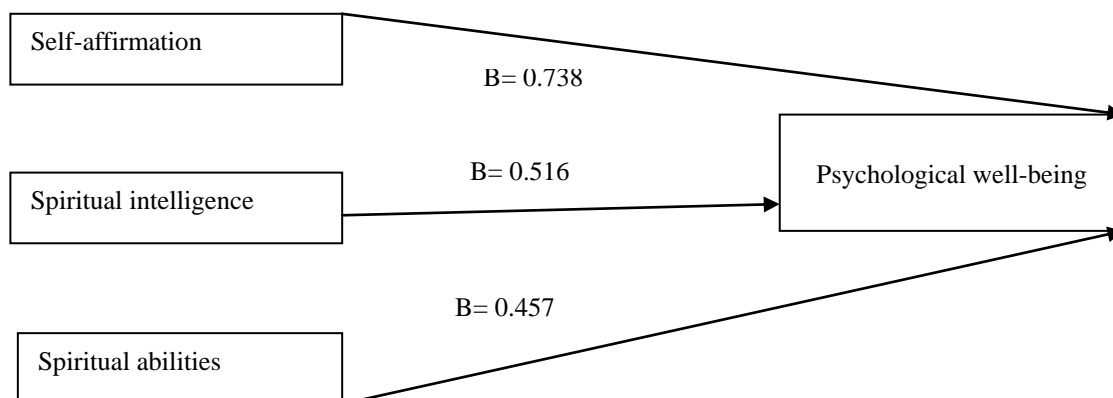
	Variables	Psychological wellbeing	Spiritual intelligence	Self-affirmation	Spiritual mindfulness	Spiritual ability	Spiritual presence
Pearson Correlation	Psychological wellbeing	1.000	.935	.904	.920	.904	.900
	Spiritual intelligence	.935	1.000	.883	.971	.980	.964
	Self-affirmation	.904	.883	1.000	.883	.862	.826
	Spiritual mindfulness	.920	.971	.883	1.000	.933	.892
	Spiritual ability	.904	.980	.862	.933	1.000	.924
	Spiritual presence	.900	.964	.826	.892	.924	1.000
	Psychological wellbeing	.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Spiritual intelligence	.000	.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Self-affirmation	.000	.000	.	.000	.000	.000
	Spiritual mindfulness	.000	.000	.000	.	.000	.000
	Spiritual ability	.000	.000	.000	.000	.	.000
	Spiritual presence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.

Table 4. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.935 ^a	.874	.873	4.21913
2	.949 ^b	.901	.901	3.73336
3	.951 ^c	.904	.903	3.68493

Table 5. Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	1.096	.942			1.163	.246
	Spiritual intelligence	.545	.011	.935		49.784	.000
2	(Constant)	1.393	.870			1.601	.110
	Spiritual intelligence	.362	.021	.622		17.558	.000
	Self-affirmation	.746	.075	.354		10.011	.000
3	(Constant)	1.252	.860			1.456	.146
	Spiritual intelligence	.516	.052	.885		9.987	.000
	Self-affirmation	.738	.074	.351		10.028	.000
	Spiritual abilities	.457	.141	.265		3.232	.001

**Figure 1.** Predicting psychological well-being from self-affirmation, spiritual intelligence and spiritual abilities

From the stepwise analysis results we can predict psychological well-being among athletes from the total score of spiritual intelligence, self-affirmation and spiritual abilities. The following equation can be formulated:

$$\text{Psychological wellbeing} = 1.252 + 0.738 (\text{self-affirmation}) + 0.516 (\text{spiritual intelligence}) + 0.457 (\text{spiritual abilities}).$$

5. Discussion

The study examined the possibility of spiritual intelligence and Self-affirmation significantly as predictors of athletes' psychological well-being. The result of the study supported the previous studies that showed the spiritual intelligence correlated to psychological well-being. Their result implies that as the athletes' spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation increase so as the well-being increases with it. The results of the finding concur with the study by (Moallemi, Bakhshani and Raghbi, 2011; Tasharrofi, Hatami and Asgharnejad, 2013; Sahebalzamani *et al.*, 2013; Wojutari *et al.*, 2018). Athletes' spiritual intelligence makes their life meaningful, and also makes their relationships to others based on faith, and thus the athletes have a positive attitude toward themselves, colleges and the all humanity.

The results of this study also confirmed by the study of Emanuel *et al.*, (2016) who concluded that self-affirmation are associated with psychological well-being. So that is, an increase in spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation growth can act as a basis for a better and more psychological well-being of athletes.

The results of the study are also congruent with the previous study of Abadi (2014) who found out that spiritual intelligence related to sport behavior. The study results are in line with the previous study of Mirzaaghazadeh, Farzan and Amirnejad (2015) whose findings ascertained that spiritual intelligence was associated with life satisfaction of national team athletes. Sherman & Cohen (2006) mentioned that self-affirming promotes a positive self-image because it provides a means by which individuals can secure a sense of being competent, good, and self-determining in the coping life stress. Thus Emanuel *et al* (2016) described self-affirmation as part of the psychological immune system. Creswell, Welch, Taylor, Sherman, Gruenewald, and Mann (2005) said that we can keep neuroendocrine and psychological responses to stress at low levels if we increased the self-affirmation.

These results confirm the importance of the athletes spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation development to increase their psychological well-being, Directs athletes to take the necessary efforts to achieve their objectives. whereby, we must raise the psychological and moral spirit of the athlete by providing logistical, material and psychological support to him and notify him that an important element is indispensable for his existence and skills, as well as the need to provide all means through which work is done to develop his skills and refine His talent.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

It was concluded in the study that spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation predict athletes psychological well-being. The overall implication of this study is that the spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation of the athletes are very important and requires policy directions and initiatives

aimed to increase their overall well-being. Therefore, athletes' spiritual intelligence and self-affirmation should be enhanced and they should be engaging practice in order to improve their psychological well-being.

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