

The Online Journal of New Horizons in Education

Volume 6 Issue 1 January 2016

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Aytekin İşman

Editors

Prof. Dr. Colleen SEXTON

Prof. Dr. Jerry WILLIS

Prof. Dr. Teressa FRANKLIN

Prof. Dr. Deborah Bordelon

Prof. Dr. Fatoş SİLMAN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ESKİCUMALI

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin YARATAN

Associate Editors

Assist. Prof. Dr. İrfan ŞİMŞEK

Technical Editor Hüseyin ESKİ





Copyright © 2011 - THE ONLINE JOURNAL OF NEW HORIZONS IN EDUCATION

All rights reserved. No part of TOJNED's articles may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Contact Address:

Prof. Dr. Aytekin İŞMAN TOJNED, Editor in Chief Sakarya-Turkey

Published in TURKEY



Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Dear Colleagues,

TOJNED welcomes you. TOJNED would like to thank you for your online journal interest. The online journal system has been diffused very fast for last 5 years. TOJNED has continued to diffuse new trends in education to all over the world since January, 2011. We hope that the volume 6, issue 1 will also successfully accomplish our global education goal.

TOJNED is confident that readers will learn and get different aspects on education. Any views expressed in this publication are the views of the authors and are not the views of the Editor and TOJNED.

TOJNED thanks and appreciate all reviwers who have acted as reviewers for one or more submissions of this issue for their valuable contributions.

TOJNED, TASET, Governor State University, Vienna University of Technology & Sakarya University will organize the INTE-2016 (www.int-e.net) between July 13-15, 2016 in Vienna, Austria.

For any suggestions and comments on the international online journal TOJNED, please do not hesitate to send mail.

Call for Papers

TOJNED invites you article contributions. Submitted articles should be about all aspects of education. The articles should be original, unpublished, and not in consideration for publication elsewhere at the time of submission to TOJNED. Manuscripts must be submitted in English.

TOJNED is guided by it's editors, guest editors and advisory boards. If you are interested in contributing to TOJNED as an author, guest editor or reviewer, please send your cv to tojned@gmail.com.

January 01, 2016 Prof. Dr. Aytekin ISMAN Sakarya University



Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Aytekin İŞMAN - Sakarya University, Turkey

Editors

Prof. Dr. Colleen SEXTON, Governor State University, United States

Prof. Dr. Jerry WILLIS, Manhattanville College, United States

Prof. Dr. Teressa FRANKLIN, Ohio University, United States

Prof. Dr. Deborah Bordelon, Governor State University, United States

Prof. Dr. Fatos SİLMAN - Near East University, TRNC

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ESKİCUMALI - Sakarya University, Turkey

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin YARATAN -Eastern Mediterranean University, TRNC

Associate Editors

Assist. Prof. Dr. İrfan ŞİMŞEK - Istanbul University, Turkey

Technical Editor

Hüseyin ESKİ - Sakarya University, Turkey



Editorial Board

Aaron DAVENPORT, Grand View College, United

Abdülkadir MASKAN, Dicle University, Turkey

Ahmet ESKİCUMALI, Sakarya University, Turkey

Andreja Istenic STARCIC, University of Primonska, Slovenija

Antoinette MUNTJEWERFF, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Antonis LIONARAKIS, Hellenic Open University,
Greece

Arif ALTUN, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Arvind SINGHAL, University of Texas, United States

Aytekin ISMAN, Sakarya University, Turkey

Brent G. WILSON, University of Colorado at Denver, United States

Buket AKKOYUNLU, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Charlotte GUNAWARDENA, University of New Mexico, United States

Colleen SEXTON, Governor State University, United States

Dale HAVILL, Dhofar University, Oman

Danguole RUTKAUSKIENE, Kauno Tech. University, Lithuania

Deborah Bordelon, Governor State University, United States

Douglas FRANKLIN, Ohio University, United States

Don FLOURNOY, Ohio University, United States

Santosh Kumar BEHERA, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, India

Elnaz ZAHED, University of Waterloo, UAE

Eric Zhi-Feng LIU, National Cenral University, Taiwan

Francine Shuchat SHAW, New York University, United States

Gianni Viardo VERCELLI, University of Genova, Italy Gilbert Mbotho MASITSA, Universitty of The Free State - South Africa

Giovanni ADORNI, University of Genova, Italy

Gregory ALEXANDER, Universirty of The Free State - South Africa

Gulriz IMER, Mersin University, Turkey

Heli RUOKAMO, University of Lapland, Finland

Hj. Mohd Arif Hj. ISMAIL, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Huichen Zhao, School of Education, Henan University, China

Huseyin YARATAN, Eastern Mediterranean University, TRNC

Iman OSTA, Lebanese American Universiy, Lebanon

Jagannath DANGE, Kuvempu University, India

James C. HOLSTE, Texas A&M University at Qatar, Qatar

Jerry Johnson, Western Florida University, United States

Jerry WILLIS, Manhattanville College, United States

John Hitchcock, University of Indiana, United States

Kakha SHENGELIA, Caucasus University, Georgia

Manoj Kumar SAXENA, M M College of Education, India

Mariam MANJGALADZE, Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

Marina Stock MCISAAC, Arizona State University, United States

Martin STEIN, Westfalische Wilhems University, Germany

Mehmet Ali DIKERDEM, Middlesex University, U.K.

Miguel j. ESCALA, Ins. Tech. de Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic

Min JOU, National Taiwan Normal Uni., Taiwan

M. Mirunalini, Bharathidasan University, India.



Monte CASSIM, Ritsumeikan Asi Pacific University, Japan

Nabi Bux JUMANI, Allama Iqbal Open University,
Pakistan

Nilay BUMEN, Ege University, Turkey
Pamela EWELL, Central .College of IOWA,
United States

Partow IZADI, University of Lapland, Finland
Paul KGOBE, Centre of Edu. Pol. Dev., South
Africa

Paul Serban AGACHI, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

Paula FITZGIBBON, University of Victoria, Canada

Psaltis IACOVOS, European University Cyprus,
Cyprus

Rogerio ROTH, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy

Saedah SIRAJ, University of Malaya, Malaysia

Selahattin GÖNEN, Dicle University, Turkey
Seref TAN, Uludag University, Turkey
Shree Prasad Devkota, Kathmandu University

Stefan AUFENANGER, University of Mainz, Germany

Sukumar SENTHILKUMAR, Vellore Institute of Technology University, India

Tam Shu SIM, University of Malaya, Malaysia Teressa FRANKLIN, Ohio University, United

States

Vincent Ru-Chu SHIH, National Pingtung Univ. of Sci. & Tech., Taiwan

Vu Thi Thanh HOA, Oxfam Great Britain, Vietnam

Wendy Merb-Brown, Ohio University, United States

Zita Mohd Fahmi, Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA), Malaysia



Table Of Contents	
A STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME FOR TRAINEE TEACHERS	1
Raamaa A. Bhoslay	
ACADEMIC ANXIETY OF ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH	7
Chaman Lal Banga	,
AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FOR AZERBAIJAN	13
Elmira Aliyeva	13
ANALYZING THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE OBJECTIVES OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS TO PERFORM	
LABORATORY PRACTICE IN SCIENCE LESSONS BY MEANS OF THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR	27
Mahmut Sami KILIÇ, Abdullah AYDIN	
ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIRECT INSTRUCTION METHOD IN TEACHING STUDENTS WITH	
LEARNING DISABILITIES ABOUT CONCEPTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LESSON	31
Ş.Şenay İLİK, Hakan SARI	
CHANGES IN ROMAN LEGAL EDUCATION	42
Ahmet KARAKOCALI	
DIGITAL NATIVE STUDENTS – WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE?	46
Su-Ting Yong, Peter Gates, Ian Harrison	
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT WITH MEGA COGNITIVE INSIGHT IN READING STRATEGIES	59
Armin Mahmoudi	
EDUCATIONAL REFORMS AND INNOVATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN	62
Malahat Samadova	
EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME ON STUDENTS ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AND	68
EXAMINATION ANXIETY	00
Rohan Mohan Kamble, Raamaa Bhoslay	
EFFECTS OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING ON THE POINTS OF SYMPTOM CHECK LIST 90-R APPLIED ON A GROUP	71
OF TEACHER	
Münevver MERTOĞLU	
"LEARNER – CENTRED APPROACH TO INSTRUCTIONS" A STRATEGY FOR REPOSITIONING EDUCATION IN	78
NIGERIA	
Hannatu Ado Ahmad MERGING CULTURAL DIVERSITY ISSUES IN EFL CLASSES	02
	82
Fatima Jafar MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC EPISTEMOLOGICAL BELIEFS	92
Hatice Esma OZBAY, Mustafa Serdar KÖKSAL	92
M-LEARNING DEVICES AND THEIR IMPACT ON POSTGRADUATE RESEARCHERS SCOPE FOR IMPROVED	
INTEGRATION IN THE RESEARCH COMMUNITY	104
Emerson Abraham Jackson	
OPINIONS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT SCHOOL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES	
AND THE LEVEL OF UTILIZATION	114
Selin ÇETİN, Ahmet ESKİCUMALI	
READINESS AND CHALLENGES OF USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	400
IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF BANGLADESH	123
Anwar Hossain, Abdus Salam, Faijunnassa Shilpi	
REFLECTIONS ON REPOSITIONING CYPRUS IN ASIAN CENTURY: LEADERSHIP AND LEARNING	133
Fahriye Altinay, Zehra Altinay	
STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD STATISTICS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES	136
Arturo GARCIA-SANTILLÁN, Milka E. ESCALERA-CHÁVEZ, Carlos A. ROJAS-KRAMER, Arturo CÓRDOVA-	
RANGEL, Felipe POZOS-TEXON	



THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MORALS AND DEMOCRACY AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE BEHAVIORAL	151
REFLECTIONS OF KHAWAJA NASIR AL-DIN TUSI AND JOHN DEWEY	151
Khalil Mirzaei, Sayyed Hashem Golestani, Sayyed Hossain Vaez	
THE MODERN SAMPLE OF INTEGRATIVE TEACHING IN CHEMISTRY LESSONS	158
Ravan Mammadov	
THE REASONS OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION TENDENCIES OF EDUCATION FACULTY STUDENTS	165
Neşe KUTLU ABU, Duygu Gizem SARAL	
THE EVALUATION OF TEACHER CANDIDATES' USING THE SKILLS OF CRITICAL THINKING STRATEGIES	170
Sevda KOÇ	



A STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME FOR TRAINEE TEACHERS

Raamaa A. Bhoslay Principal, Govt. College of Education, Panvel. Dist.-Raigad, Maharashtra, India-410206 teachereducation@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Danah Zohar Coined the term "Spiritual intelligence" and introduced the idea in 1997 in her book 'Rewiring the Corporate Brain'. Spiritual Intelligence constitutes about 16 fields, namely virtuous, vision and insight, commitment, Divinity, Compassion, Flexibility, Gratitude, Being Holistic Intuition, Self-awareness, Inquisitive, Resilient, Mission and Servant leader, Value, Field independent, Inner Peace and Contentment. By the practice of spiritual exercise aimed at the production of a new type of human being which is fearless, greedless and heatless. Therefore the investigator felt to improve SQ of Trainee Teachers. This paper reveals status of S.Q. of Trainee Teachers & Spiritual intelligence enhancement programme. For this study researcher used Experimental method & adopt single group design. A sample of 100 Trainee Teachers was selected & one year programme was implemented on them. Pre & post values of S.Q.was calculated by using Standardized Scale. Following are the objectives of the study

To measure the present status of spiritual intelligence of Trainee Teachers.

- 1. To develop a Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme for enhancing Spiritual intelligence of Trainee Teachers
- 2. To implement Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme for Trainee Teachers
- 3. To find out effectiveness of Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme for enhancement of Spiritual intelligence of Trainee Teachers.
- 4. To compare pre and post situation of Spiritual intelligence of Trainee Teachers
- 5. To suggest development programmes for Spiritual Intelligent development of Trainee Teachers.

The impact of Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme was studied and efforts was made for improvement in SQ of trainees during the research.

Keywords - Spiritual Intelligence, Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme

INTRODUCTION

Spiritual Intelligence is a term used by some Philosophers, Psychologists and Developmental theorists to indicate Spiritual parallels with IQ (Intelligence Quotient) and EQ (Emotional Quotient). Danah Zohar Coined the term "Spiritual intelligence" and introduced the idea in 1997 in her book '*Rewiring the Corporate Brain*'.

Spiritual Intelligence is generally thought to be a concept related with religions, but there is very less interrelation between these two things. Spiritual science means thinking over past experiences to try to find out what is truth. Whereas, Spiritual Quotient includes understanding the value ability and meaning of human life (Danah Zohar and Ian Marshell) An and Tendulkar says that, 'Spiritual Quotient' means thinking over the aims and objectives of life. "When I think likewise. I realize that life gives us many things to do it. I proceed on my path with an open mind, I feel Completeness".

Spiritual intelligence is the expression of innate spiritual qualities through your thoughts, actions and attitude. According to Vaughan, 2000 Spiritual Intelligence is the multiple ways of knowing and for the integration of the inner life of mind and spirit with the outer life of work in the world, Bowel, 2004 stated that Spiritual Intelligence in not just about 'What' we learn and 'how' we behave. It is about 'why' we do 'What' we do. Unless we are developing our level of self, we are missing the most precious resource of all our engagement in living.

Variations of Spiritual Intelligence are sometimes used in corporate settings, as a means of motivating employees and providing a non-religious, diversity – sensitive framework for addressing issues of values in the work place. According to Stephen Covey, "Spiritual Intelligence is the Central and most fundamental of all the intelligences because it becomes the source of guidance for the others.

The Universities have to redesign their teacher education programme so as to make them flexible, cost-effective and relevant to the new global dimensions. The qualitative improvement of teaching teachers essentially rests upon a new line of approach where finer techniques and latest strategies of teaching should be given due attention. As the Delor's Commission suggest "The importance of the role of the teacher as an agent of change, promoting understanding and tolerance has never been more obvious than today. It is likely to become even for



change from narrow nationalism to universalism, from ethnic and cultural prejudice to tolerance, understanding and pluralism, from autocracy to democracy in its various manifestations and from a technologically divided world where high technology is the privilege of the few to a technologically united world, places enormous responsibilities on teachers who participate in the moulding of the minds and characters of the new generations. The stakes are high and the moral values formed in childhood and throughout life become of particular importance."(Ref: Learning: The treasure within, UNESCO, 1996, P.141-42)

Religion is the discipline by which we are helped to overcome the discord in our nature and integrate our personality. By the practice of spiritual exercises, by fasts and prayers, aimed at the production of a new type of human being, fearless, greedless and hate less. Man is still evolving. Religion is a personal encounter with the Divine. Therefore the investigator felt to improve SQ of trainee teachers.

Origin of the research problem

At the beginning of twentieth century, as psychologists exposed ways and means to measure intelligence, Aristotle's definition of man as "a rational animal" developed into a obsession with IQ.In the mid 1990's, Daniel Goleman popularized research into emotional intelligence (EQ), explaining that EQ is a fundamental requirement for the appropriate use of IQ. At the end of twentieth century, there is growing collective evidence that there is a third Q i.e. 'SQ', or Spiritual Intelligence.

Zohar and Marshall(2001)defined spiritual intelligence as "The intelligence with which we address and solve problems of meaning and value, the intelligence with which we can place our actions and our lives in a wider, richer, meaning giving context, the intelligence with which we can assess that one course of action or one life path is more meaningful than another Use of spiritual resources on practical problems, enhance virtuous behaviour-forgiveness, gratitude, humility, compassion and wisdom. Therefore the investigator felt to improve SQ of trainee teachers

Interdisciplinary relevance

Spiritual Intelligence is relatively a new constuct of psychology. A person with high SQmight practice any religion, but without narrow-mindedness prejudice or discrimination. Equally a person with high SQ could have very spiritual qualities without being religious at all.Both IQ and SQ work with the confines of existing information and known. Only SQ is capable of thinking beyond the known.

No subject can be taught in isolation and so is the case with Spiritual Intelligence . Spiritual Intelligence has to a considerable extent become integrated with various streams of knowledge , which enables people to guide their life. An attempt has been made in recent years to bring about an integrated curriculum which has helped to bring various subjects closer but no efforts has been made in teacher education syllabus. The concept of Spiritual Intelligence is interdisciplinary in nature. It has related to human nature. It co-relates with Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Civics and our day to day life. Spiritual Intelligence contributed a lot to the social and mind advancement of our society.

Review of research and development in the subject International status:-

T.Kumar and S. Pragdiswaran.(2002):

Studied a problem- Effects of professional stress on spiritual quotient of executives. In this research, executives have been divided in to 3 groups. Excessive hard workers have extra stress. So their spiritual quotient is less. On the other hand the less hard workers have less stress and so their spiritual quotient is more. Ranny Faisal (2002):

Emotional and spiritual quotient effect the changing leadership of the managers in the North Malaysian University. As per the results, there is a striking co-relation between emotional and spiritual quotients on the changing relationship.

Vecor Selman (2005):

And his companions have expressed their opinions that in a person's thinking process, not only intelligence quotient but emotional, spiritual quotients are also important.

National status:

Sam Thomas Joy(Ph.D.),

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, April,2011

Enhancement of Emotional Intelligence and spiritual Intelligence among B.Ed. students-Teachers



In this research, researcher has got a lot of response to implementation for the programme to increase student teacher emotional and spiritual quotient.

Definitions of spiritual intelligence

Definitions of spiritual intelligence rely on the concept of spirituality as being distinct from religiosity. Danah Zohar defined 12 principles underlying spiritual intelligence:

- Self-awareness: Knowing what I believe in and value, and what deeply motivates me.
- Spontaneity: Living in and being responsive to the moment.
- Being vision –and value-led: Acting from principles and deep beliefs, and living accordingly.
- Holism: Seeing larger patterns, relationships, and connections; having a sense of belonging.
- Compassion: Having the quality of "feeling-with" and deep empathy.
- Celebration of diversity: Valuing other people for their differences, not despite them.
- Field independence: Standing against the crowd and having one's own convictions.
- Humility: Having the sense of being a player in a larger drama, of one's true place in the world.
- Tendency to ask fundamental "Why?" questions: Needing to understand things and get to the bottom of them.
- Ability to reframe: Standing back from a situation or problem and seeing the bigger picture or wider context.
- Positive use of adversity: Learning and growing from mistakes, setbacks, and suffering.
- Sense of vocation: Feeling called upon to serve, to give something back.

Cindy Wigglesworth defines spiritual intelligence as,

"the ability to act with wisdom and compassion while maintaining inner and outer peace, regardless of the circumstances."

SHe breaks down the competencies that comprise SQ into 21 skills, arranged into a four quadrant model similar to Daniel Goleman's widely used model of emotional intelligence or EQ. The four quadrants of spiritual intelligence are defined as:

- 1. Higher Self/Ego self Awareness
- 2. Universal Awareness
- 3. Higher Self/Ego self Mastery
- 4. Spiritual Presence / Social Mastery

CORE ABILITIES OR CAPACITIES OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE

- 1. **Critical Existential Thinking**: The capacity to critically contemplate the nature of existence, reality, the universe, space, time and other existential/metaphysical issues; also the capacity to contemplate non-existential issues in relation to one's existence (i.e., from an existential perspective).
- 2. **Personal Meaning Production**: The ability to derive personal meaning and purpose from all physical and mental experiences, including the capacity to create and master a life purpose.
- 3. **Transcendental Awareness**: The capacity to identify transcendent dimensions/patterns of the self (i.e., a transpersonal or transcendent self), of others, and of the physical world (e.g., non-materialism) during normal states of consciousness, accompanied by the capacity to identify their relationship to one's self and to the physical.
- 4. **Conscious State Expansion**: The ability to enter and exit higher states of consciousness (e.g. pure consciousness, cosmic consciousness, unity, oneness) and other states of trance at one's own discretion (as in deep contemplation, meditation, prayer, etc.). [13]

Vineeth V, Kumar and Manju Mehta have also researched the concept, extensively. Operationalizing the construct, they defined spiritual intelligence as "the capacity of an individual to possess a socially relevant purpose in life by understanding' self and having a high degree of conscience, compassion and commitment to human values."

Need and significance of study

Spiritual Intelligence helps the students much in all spheres of life through its various constituents namely virtuous, vision and insight, commitment, Divinity, Compassion, Flexibility, Gratitude, Being Holistic Intuition, Self-awareness, Inquisitive, Resilient, Mission and Servant leader, Value, Field independent, Inner Peace and Contentment. By the practice of spiritual exercise aimed at the production of a new type of human being which is fearless, greedless and hatless. Therefore the investigator felt to improve SQ of trainee teachers.

Aim of study

To study impact of Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Program among trainee teachers.



Objectives

- 1 To measure the spiritual intelligence of trainee teachers.
- 2 To develop a Value Education programme for enhancing Spiritual intelligence of trainee teachers.
- 3 To implement Value Education programme for trainee teachers.
- 4 To find out effectiveness of Value Education programme for enhancement of Spiritual intelligence of trainee teachers
- 5 To compare pre and post situation of Spiritual intelligence of trainee teachers.
- 6 To suggest development programmes for Spiritual Intelligent development of trainee teachers.

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the effectiveness of Spiritual Intelligence quotient before and after the implementation to *spiritual intelligence enhancement programme*.

Variables

- Dependent Variable :- Spiritual Intelligence quotient
- Independent Variable :- Spiritual intelligence enhancement programme.
- Interveining Variables :- Previous Knowledge of Spiritual Education
- Controlled Variables: Classroom environment, No. of male & female, mean scores etc.

Scope & limitations

This study is related to Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement of trainee teachers. A wide coverage is not possible due to time limit. So, this study is limited to Govt. College of Education, Panvel students only. Spiritual Intelligence constitutes about 16 fields. Because of time constraint e present study delimited to Spiritual intelligence enhancement programme field only.

Research procedure

- Per test and post test single group design of Quasi experimental method was selected for the study.
- A purposive sample of 30 trainee teachers. 15 male + 15 female was selected for the study and Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme was conducted.
- Standardized Spiritual Intelligence test designed by Tirath Singh, Arjinder Singh and Bindejit Kaur was employed in the present study. It was translated from English to Marathi. Content Validity after the translation was established by using experts opinion (Reliability 0.81 and validity 0.69)
- The scale was administered as pre test and post-test on a single group.
- Under Value Education programme Daily prayer, Weekly Paripath. Experts guidance, Maunas, Importance of Yoga and Vipashana, etc. activities were organized. These activities are part of Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme.
- The developed Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme was implemented on small pilot group with intention to have a try out.
- This programme was implemented on trainee teachers for five month and then data was collected from pre and post situation. Data thus collected, were subjected to statistical treatment . Later on compared this data and drawn inference.

About the programme

Researcher selected sixteen activities as a part of Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme. After Discussion with Experts researcher finalized following schedule for five month.

Sr.	Spiritual	Name of Activity	Name of Expert	Duration	Date
No.	Intelligence Fields				
1.	Virtuous	Narration of self		2 hours	2/10/2014
		experience			
2.	Vision and Insight	Role Play	S. P. Patil	2 hours	12/11/2014
3.	Commitment	Lecture on Value	Sunita	2 hours	1/9/2014
		Education	Bramhakumariji		
4.	Divinity	Yoga/ Dhyan	Bramhakumariji	3 days/ 2	2,3,4 Sept.
				hours per day	2014
5.	Compassion	Lecture on Value	Sunita	2 hours	1/9/2014
		Education	Bramhakumariji		
6.	Flexibility	Yoga/ Dhyan	Bramhakumariji	3 days/ 2	2,3,4 Sept.



				hours per day	2014
7.	Gratitude	Narration of self		2 hours	2/10/2014
		experience			
8.	Being Holistic	Story telling	Prof. Shinde	2 hours	10/2/2015
9.	Intuition	Narration of self		2 hours	2/10/2014
		experience			
10.	Self-Awareness	Diary Writing		Daily half an	For five months
				hour	
11.	Inquisitive	Group discussion		2 hours	23/10/2014
12.	Resilient	Story telling	Prof. Shinde	2 hours	10/2/2014
13.	Mission and servant	Interviewed a Social	Dr. Deshapande	2 hours	27/1/2014
	leader	worker working in	_		
		cancer field			
14.	Value	Daily prayer, Weekly	Sunita	2 hours	1/9/2014
		Paripath. Experts	Bramhakumariji		
		guidance, Maunas,	, and the second		
		Importance of Yoga			
		and Vipashana			
15.	Field independent	Group discussion		2 hours	23/10/2014
16.	Inner Peace and	Guidance on	Dr. Yugandhara	3 days	15,16,17 Sept.
	Contentment Vipshyna		Rajeshirke		2014

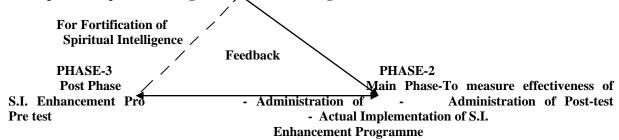
 $\label{lem:def:Digramatic representation of implementation of s.i.\ enhancement\ programme$

Phase-1

Preparatory Phase

Translation of standardized S.I.Scale

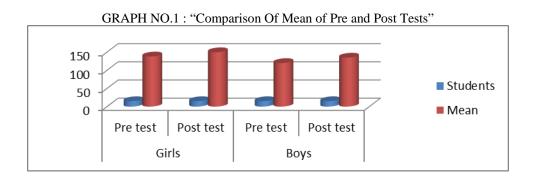
Development of Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme



Data analysis

TABLE NO.2: "Comparative S.I.Scores of Boys and Girls"

		Students	Mean	S.D.	0.05 Level	0.01 Level	t-Value
Girls	Pre test	15	138.00	12.74	1.70	2.46	2.99
	Post test	15	149.73	8.28			
Boys	Pre test	15	119.90	16.24	1.70	2.46	2.86
-	Post test	15	134.90	12.24			

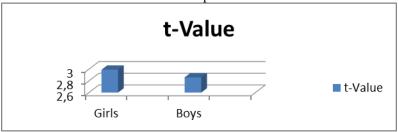




CONCLUSION

Mean scores were seen increased in post test, there was significant improvement in scores of Spiritual intelligence.

GRAPH NO.2: "Comparison Of t-values"



RESULT

Use of Spiritual intelligence development activities proved effective and there is significant increase in S.I. scores s of both Girls and Boys in Post tests.

The Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme is equally effective for Boys and Girls.

Major findings

- 1. Girls were significantly scoring higher than boys.
- 2. Both girls and boys are caring, supportive and enriching.
- 3. Girls are Spiritually stronger than boys.
- 4. Both girls and boys are goal oriented.
- 5. Girls perceived their Spiritual intelligence than that of boys.
- 6. Spiritual intelligence development programme was effective.
- 7. There is no significant difference between the means of pre-test and post-test of experimental group.
- 8. Growth of post test scores is the result of experimental treatment given to the experimental group.

Suggestions

- Teacher should encourage the pupils so that they can think independently, face any problematic situation confidently and portray Spiritually intelligent behavior.
- Trainee teachers should pursue their S.I.and should keep exercise, meditation and yoga for their healthy mind and concentration. They should be introspective.

General conclusion

It can be said to conclude that, personal ability of thoughts and decision making is considered while determining Intelligence Quotient. Whereas personal feelings in different situations are considered while determining Emotional Quotient. Thoughts about self existence and purpose of our being etc. are considered for spiritual Quotient. The impact of Spiritual Intelligence enhancement program will be studied and efforts will be made for improvement in SQ of trainee teachers during the research. Thus the research is aimed to help them become cultured and aware.

Spiritual Intelligence Enhancement Programme developed by the researcher became effective to develop Spiritual Intelligence of trainee teachers.

REFERENCES

Best, J.W. and Khan James V. (2010) Research in Education,

New Delhi: PHI publication.

Buch, M.B. (1992) Fifth survey of research in education, (1988-1992)

New Delhi: N.C.E.R.T.

Buch, M.B. (2000) Sixth survey of research in education.

http://sqreformation.com/about/

http://wikipedia.org/wiki/spiritual quotient

http://enhbed.witnesstoday.org/Religion/SQ.htm

http://www.articlesbase.com/health-articles/adolescence-and-its-

problem.