

**SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE (SQ) AMONG ADMINISTRATORS OF  
SELECTED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN YANGON, MYANMAR  
AND BAPTIST COLLEGES IN THE ISLAND  
OF PANAY, PHILIPPINES**

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**Spiritual Intelligence (SQ) among Administrators of selected  
Christian Colleges in Yangon, Myanmar and Baptist  
Colleges in the Island of Panay, Philippines**

by

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**ABSTRACT**

This dissertation contributes to the healthy administration model at workplace that is spiritual intelligence, from self-awareness, universal awareness, self-mastery, and spiritual presence in the educational administration and supervision.

**Objectives of the Study**

This research aims to assess spiritual intelligence of selected administrators of the Christian colleges in Yangon, Myanmar and Panay Island, Philippines. Specifically this research aims to describe selected demographic characteristics of Christian administrators in terms of sex, age, education, religious affiliation, ethnic origin, and length of service; describe the Christian administrators in term of attendance in religious related training, and church or religious involvement. Determine administrator's level of spiritual intelligence in term of self-awareness, universal awareness, self-mastery, and spiritual presence; determine whether attendance in religious related training and involvement in religious activities of Christian administrators vary according to gender, age, education, ethnic, religion and length of service. Determine whether the Christian administrator's specific and over-all level of spiritual intelligence significantly vary according to their characteristics. Determine whether attendance in religious related

training, and religious involvement is significantly related to spiritual intelligence of administrators. Determine whether the number of attendance in religious related training and number of involvement in religious activities are significantly related to spiritual intelligence of Christian administrators. Determine relationship between Self Awareness and Universal Awareness, Self-Mastery and Spiritual Presence; Universal Awareness and Spiritual Presence, Spiritual presence and Self Mastery. Determine to what extent do the administrators' characteristics, attendance of religious related training, and church or religious involvement individually or collectively predict Spiritual Intelligence. Determine which of the factors (religious training and religious involvement) most strongly predict Spiritual Intelligence.

## **Methodology**

This research study employed descriptive -- correlation type of research design giving. This study investigated the relationship of the variables such as sex, age, education, ethnic, religion and length of service and spiritual intelligence skills of selected administrators in theological colleges in Yangon and Baptist colleges in Panay Island. The researcher considered these two types of research beneficial in determining the subject's level especially by the administrators (principal, dean, and chairperson) in the area of self-awareness, universal awareness, self-mastery, and spiritual presence.

The researcher used a validated instrument on Spiritual Intelligence Assessment by Cindy Wigglesworth, the Conscious Pursuits Incorporation. This Spiritual Intelligence Assessment Inventory on the Four Quadrants comprises of twenty one skills contained by one hundred sixty nine items statements. The researcher requested by email to the owner

to be able to produce the instrument for field research. Cindy Wigglesworth, the founder of The Conscious Pursuit Incorporation permitted the researcher to use the instrument for this research study.

The target population consisted of sixty (60) administrators who were purposefully selected from Christian college administrators from Yangon, Myanmar and Panay Island, Philippines. Thirty (30) respondents were selected from Myanmar which included 10 principals from Christian and theological colleges accredited by Association for Theological Education in Myanmar (ATEM), and 20 principals from non-accredited theological colleges. The thirty (30) administrators from the Philippines included 15 chairpersons and academic deans from colleges and departments of Central Philippine University, Iloilo City and 15 chairpersons and academic deans from Filamer Christian College, Roxas City.

The researcher made a request letter addressed to the authorizing accrediting body (Association for Theological Education in Myanmar) and principals of selected Christian and theological colleges in Yangon, Myanmar and deans and chairpersons from the two Baptist institutions in the Panay Island, Philippines. Arrangements were made when the survey was to be conducted in the thirty schools in Yangon, Myanmar and in the two schools in Panay Island, Philippines.

The researcher administered the survey instrument personally. The researcher explained how the instrument would be answered before allowing the respondents to fill out the spiritual intelligence assessment inventory. Questions from the respondents were entertained during the instruction period and the administrators were encouraged to ask questions while filling up the spiritual intelligence assessment inventory. The researcher

was able to retrieve the entire questionnaire on the same day or the following day except for couple of instruments which were retrieved much later.

The processing of data was done using a website internet based computer. The completed questionnaires were checked and scored by personnel of Conscious Pursuits Incorporation as required. The data were sent back to the researcher and there were proceeding. The answers were using the latest SPSS for Windows 11.05 or later version. ANOVA and the Z-test were applied to test whether selected variables and school administrators' spiritual intelligence skills vary according to sex, age, ethnic, education, religion and length of service. Moreover, in establishing relationship between selected factors (religious training, and religious involvement), and spiritual intelligence of administrators (principals, deans, chairpersons), Computation for Means, Symmetric Measures of the Cramer's V value, Gamma value and Pearson R Chi Square Coefficient of Correlation, Z-Test and Multiple Regression for Analysis were employed.

### **Major Findings**

Based on the data gathered, this study produced the followings significant findings. There were more male than female administrators. Most of the respondents were 50 years old or younger and most of them had earned masteral degree or doctorate degrees. Half of the administrators were Filipinos, Ilongo in particular, and another half were from Myanmar. Most of them were non-Protestants, had five (5) years or less length of service in their present position.

A great majority of the respondents were involved in religious activities, such as Bible study, Outreach ministry, and Sunday school. Most of them had attended religious

related training during the preceding five years. These religious related trainings had to do with spirituality development and Spiritual formation, only a few of them had attended training on religion and higher education, and faith and learning.

In general administrators had average level of self-awareness but had a high level of awareness on life purpose, mission, and vision. On the contrary, they had low awareness on complexity of thought. Most of them were aware of their own worldview, awareness of values hierarchy, and aware of ego and higher self. However they were obtained an average rating in universal awareness. They had high level of awareness in experience oneness but had average awareness on spiritual laws, breath of time perception, and other worldview. On the other hand, they had low awareness of interconnectedness, and perception limits.

Self-mastery of the administrators was average. They obtained high rating on aligning purpose and values with compassion and wisdom, sustaining faith, but got average rating in commitment to spiritual growth, and seeking guidance. They had low rating in keeping spirit in change spiritual presence but in area of align ebb and flow of life they had average skill. Most of them had low skills as wise change agent, calming healing presence and wise teacher of spirit.

Administrators' involvement in religious activities and attendance in religious related training did not significantly vary according to gender, age, education, ethnicity, and length of service.

The administrators' level of self-awareness, universal awareness, and self-mastery did not also vary according to their characteristics, except ethnicity where administrators in Yangon, Myanmar had higher or lower level of self-awareness than the Filipino

administrators. The administrators' levels of spiritual presence did not also vary according to their characteristics. The overall level spiritual intelligence of administrators did not also vary according to their characteristics.

The data further show that there was no significant relationship between administrators' attendance to religious related training and each of the specific areas of spiritual intelligence, such as self-awareness, universal awareness, self-mastery, spiritual presence, and their overall spiritual intelligence (SQ). No significant relationship was also found between their involvement in religious activities and their overall spiritual intelligence (SQ) as well as each of the specific area of Spiritual intelligence.

A significant correlation was found between self-awareness, self-mastery, and spiritual intelligence, but there was no significant correlation between universal awareness and spiritual presence. A significant correlation was found among universal awareness, self-mastery, spiritual presence and spiritual intelligence, but there was no correlation between self-awareness. Self-mastery was correlated with self-awareness, universal awareness, and spiritual intelligence (SQ) but not with spiritual presence. Spiritual presence on the other hand was significantly correlated with universal awareness, and spiritual intelligence, self-awareness and self-mastery were not.

The extents of administrators' attendance to religious related training were weak on religion and higher education as well as faith and learning. Respondents were highly involved in religious activities such as Bible study, Outreach ministry, and Sunday school. Therefore, the extent of administrators' attendance in religious related training is a strong prediction in the area of spirituality development and spiritual formation.

Among the Christian administrators' characteristics, ethnicity was found to be a significant strong predictor for self-awareness, universal awareness, self-mastery, and spiritual presence.

## **Conclusions**

On the basis of the findings of this investigation, the following conclusions are drawn:

The Christian administrators in Yangon, Myanmar were male dominated but in the Philippines there were about the same proportion of male and female administrators. The administrators were middle age and had completed graduation.

Most of the Christian administrators of Christian schools give importance to spiritual activities. However some of them need to be encouraged to give priority to spiritual activities and training in as much as these are needed in the exercise of their function as Christian administrator.

Generally Christian administrators were highly self-awareness their life purpose, mission, and vision, but some of them had low awareness of complexity of thought. Most of the administrators were also aware of otherness and mastery their self. Some of them however need to apply their awareness in spiritual presence particularly in the area of compassion and wise decision.

Most Christian Administrators' were pay attention in spiritual matter but except for ethnicity there is no variation in their spiritual intelligence. No significant relationship was also found between their involvement in religious activities and their overall spiritual intelligence (SQ) as well as each of the specific area of Spiritual intelligence.



The various areas of spiritual intelligence are significantly correlated with each other, and with their spiritual intelligence as a whole to their spiritual development and spiritual formation but especially need to be encouraged their attendance in religion and higher education, and faith and learning because most of them were only been attended spirituality development and formation and also involved in religious activities.

Finally there were no specific areas that predict spiritual intelligence. However, ethnicity has something to do with their spiritual intelligence. However, involvement in religious activities or attendance in religious related training was found that has nothing to do with Christian administrators' spiritual intelligence. This is contrary to the common expectation. Involvement and attendance in religious activities and training are supposed to bring some bearing on the spiritual life of every Christian in as much as every religious related activity or training is designed to bring about transformation in the life of the Christian participants.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions derived from this study, the writer wishes to recommend that the institution and board of trustees must initiate and provide spiritual intelligence assessment to identify specific skills of administrators needed to develop themselves to integrate in their life and their learning organization vision, mission, objectives, core values and quality policy to meet the needs of the college, the people in the college, and the whole community.

Christian administrators, board of trustees, faculty, and staff must revisit their commitment and calling, life purpose and values driven to meet the needs of the person

and the world so that there will be greater achievement in the organization, college and the students' life may be influenced by them. The Christian schools faculty must initiate, exposure, and attend training program, assessment, and material that offer in the institute of spiritual intelligence at work to improve themselves to integrate in their life, job and the learning organization vision, mission, objectives, core values, and quality policy.

**Future Researchers**

1. Conduct a study exploring the different factors that predict individual or organization spiritual intelligence satisfaction in life and the world.
2. Conduct survey on intercultural or cross-cultural (e.g. white, black, yellow) perception on life, spirituality, religion, job, and worldview.