



The relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence with personality and positive thinking in women and men aged 20 to 50 years in Tehran in 1998

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence with personality and positive thinking in men and women. The statistical population of this study included all men and women aged 20 to 50 years in Tehran in 1998, of which 300 were selected by multi-stage cluster random sampling. In the next stage, King Spiritual Intelligence, Cultural Intelligence, Goldberg Personality and Positive Thinking Questionnaires were administered as research tools for each of the subjects. Finally, the collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods (Pearson correlation coefficient) by SPSS 22 software. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in women ($r = 0.91$) and men ($r = 0.79$). Also between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence with personality traits (in components of extraversion, Agreement, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience) There is a significant relationship between women and men, between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in women ($r = 0.91$ and men ($r = 0.86$), between cultural intelligence and positive. There is a significant relationship between thinking in women ($r = 0.99$) and men ($r = 0.63$). There is a significant relationship between personality traits in all its components and positive thinking in women and men. In general, research findings, indicates a positive and direct relationship between all variables in both sexes. The level of spiritual and cultural intelligence increases; and affect spiritual and cultural intelligence.

Keywords:

Intelligence, cultural intelligence, personality, positive thinking.

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1. Introduction

Intelligence is often considered as a major factor in making a difference in learning and performance (Moody, 2007). Intelligence is a concept that has long been interested in research and study of its dimensions, manifestations, characteristics and types. Spiritual intelligence is a deep self-awareness in which a person becomes more and more aware of his inner aspects. Spiritual intelligence transcends one's physical and cognitive relationships with one's surroundings and enters the intuitive and transcendent realm of one's view of life and this is the answer to questions like who am I? Why am I here? Moreover, what is important?

Having a spiritual inclination towards life prevents inappropriate personal and social behaviors. Psychologists believe that human beings strive for perfection and self-fulfillment; this is an innate need in all human beings. The importance of spirituality and spiritual growth in human beings in the past few decades has increasingly attracted the attention of psychologists and mental health professionals. Advances in psychology, on the one hand, and the dynamic and complex importance of modern societies, on the other, have made the spiritual needs of human beings more important than the material desires and needs.

On the other hand, today due to increasing global communication and the creation of multinational corporations as well as cultural diversity, increasing human knowledge and skills to deal with conflicts and conflicts in a global community, is considered a definite requirement (Triandis & Harry, 2004). Different cultures, and even subcultures within a national culture, have a wide range of feelings and emotions. In such a way that differences in language, ethnicity, policies, and many other characteristics can emerge as potential sources of conflict and, if not properly understood, make it difficult to develop appropriate working relationships (Triandis & Harry, 2006)

In the diverse work environments of the present century, it is necessary to manage the stresses caused by cultural shock and disturbances and the consequences of cultural conflicts in a proper way. Some aspects of culture such as art, music and style of behavior can be easily seen. However, most of the challenging parts of culture are hidden. Beliefs, values, expectations, attitudes and assumptions are elements of culture that are not seen but affect the behavior of individuals and sometimes cause work conflicts and inconsistencies. For this purpose, effective adaptation and modification of cultures is needed.

Cultural intelligence is a set of social cognitive skills that are essential for participation and knowledge exchange in cultural groups (Herman et al., 2007). Cultural intelligence helps people adopt appropriate strategies to perform better in their jobs and to establish social cohesion between the individual and his work environment (Malik et al., 2014). Cultural intelligence facilitates managers' ability to communicate and motivate collaboration, and triggers behaviors in the context of dialogue that lead to behavioral adaptation (Groves et al., 2014).

A review of the literature on cultural intelligence shows that this concept was more common in the third millennium AD and can be considered as a need for modern humanity and social groups with different cultural backgrounds. In recent years, attention to cultural intelligence has increased more and more, so it is necessary for all people who deal with organizations and human resources to be familiar with this knowledge.

Personality is one of the most fundamental concepts in psychology. Personality psychology is a field that examines individual characteristics, including emotional and behavioral, that are usually fixed and predictable and can be traced in everyday life (Kaplan & Zadok, 2003). Personality refers to the external

and visible characteristics of a person. A person's personality is a combination of psychological characteristics (such as calm, aggressive, ambitious, loyal or social) (Robbins. 2003). Elsewhere, Wilcoxon and Chatham, as quoted by McShane and Van Glinn, consider personality to be relatively fixed patterns of behavior and adaptive internal states that reflect a person's behavioral tendencies (Wilcoxon & Chatham. 2006).

Moreover, one of the important concepts in mental health and mental health is the concept of positive thinking. The thoughts we choose for the moments of our lives determine the results we will experience. If we decide to think happily, think of success, and pursue health; we will naturally experience freshness and health.

In the current unbridled world where materialism has overshadowed everything, access to the depths of human nature is one of the most important concerns and basic needs of modern man. Man cannot regain his high place in the great system of creation until he knows what the purpose of his creation is. This lack of knowledge causes man to see the world as a confused and empty society.

2. Literature review

In a study, the relationship between cultural intelligence and spiritual intelligence with self-efficacy in students of Islamic Azad University, Omidieh Branch. The results showed that the relationship between cultural and spiritual intelligence and self-efficacy was significant at the level of $p < 0.0001$.

Various studies have shown that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and psychological factors. For example, Bozmehrani showed that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and some personality disorders. Other findings also emphasize the significant role of personality traits in the spiritual intelligence of individuals and introduce these traits as a predictor in increasing spiritual intelligence.

The effects of Spiritual and Cultural Intelligence on Leadership adequacy in worldwide climate utilizing the accessible current writing were inspected (Osman-Gani & Hassan. 2018). The connection between EFL educators' passionate, social, social, profound knowledge and their training viability in EFL settings was explored. Training adequacy was explored as seen by EFL educators, onlookers and students dependent on an information located strategy (Nikoopour & Esfandiari. 2017). Consequences of an investigation suggested that character measurement of receptiveness to encounter interceded the connection between otherworldly insight and initiative adequacy among directors (Sultan et al., 2017).

. In a study, they examined the relationship between personality traits and spiritual intelligence among research and elite students. Findings of this research with researches (Eslami et al., 2013), (Unterrainer et al., 2010) is in line with the research findings (Keshavarz et al., 2009), (Saroglou. 2002), (Streyffeler & McNally. 1998), (Fearn et al., 2003), (Abdel-Khalek & Ahmed. 2013) contradicts.

As far as contrasting the two human insights and profound knowledge and passionate knowledge in the desire for confirming whether representatives who are mentally smart, physical, otherworldly and enthusiastic can enormously assist the association with improving worker execution (Sancoko et al., 2019). The impact of Cultural Intelligence and Learning Style on Leadership Effectiveness among the pioneers, especially in the financial area was examined (Basit et al., 2020). The outcomes from the halfway least squares relapse examination uncovered a huge positive connection among cultural intelligence (CQ) and versatile selling practices. Versatile selling practices additionally interceded the positive relationship between CQ and worldwide deals execution. In addition, the directing impact

investigation indicated that the positive connection among CQ and versatile selling practices was more grounded in sales clerks who had an elevated level of characteristic care (Charoensukmongkol. 2020).

with the aim of determining the relationship between personality, traits with spiritual intelligence and quality of life among students of Allameh Tabatabai University conducted a study. Findings from Pearson correlation coefficient indicated a significant positive correlation between spiritual intelligence and extraversion, pleasantness, conscientiousness and empiricism, but a significant negative correlation was observed between spiritual intelligence and its components with neuroticism.

Cultural intelligence is the understanding of the appearance and interior of people intellectually and practically, based on a multidimensional structural framework of mental, motivational, verbal, and non-verbal metacognition, which increases the wave of increasing one's ability to work and study effectively and successfully in different cultural environments (Murphy & Solauye. 2013). Individuals benefit from cultural intelligence to varying degrees due to individual differences. Therefore, researchers sought to find an answer to these differences. Through their studies, they found that intrinsic personality traits such as demographic (demographic) variables and acquired personality traits play an important role in increasing and decreasing cultural intelligence. There is also cultural intelligence due to different personality traits in different individuals (Brislin et al., 2006). Research has shown that personality traits are related to cultural intelligence and cultural intelligence is one of the acquired personality traits (Brislin et al., 2006; Crown, 2008; Botha. 2013; Yakia & Samersius. 2016; Shu et al., 2017). Over the past decades, many personality traits have been presented in describing personality traits and characteristics. The theory of five factors of personality is one of the most complete theories in this field, which has five characteristics of extraversion, neuroticism, agreement, conscientiousness and openness. (Tan. 2004) believes that different aspects of personality are related to cultural intelligence, extroverts and experiential people have high intelligence. Livermore (2010) using Ang and Dine theory model, personality traits are considered as predictors and stimulators of cultural intelligence, meaning that personality traits, especially extraversion, openness and conscientiousness play a significant role in increasing cultural intelligence. Play. In a study entitled "Study of the relationship between personality traits and cultural intelligence of cultural heritage, handicrafts and tourism employees of Lorestan province". It was concluded that between five prominent personality traits (extraversion, conscientiousness, adaptability, neuroticism and openness to experience).

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits of teachers in Mamasani Vocational Technical Center.

Modi concluded in his research that there is a linear relationship between personality traits and cultural intelligence. Personality traits of openness are the best predictors of cultural intelligence in terms of acceptance of experience and conscientiousness (Moody. 2007). Van Dyne et al., (2005) concluded that there is a relationship between personality traits and cultural intelligence components and the most important conclusion is that openness in gaining experience is one of the most important personality traits that has a positive relationship with all four dimensions of cultural intelligence. The results of research in the field of cultural intelligence have shown that it can be considered a predictor of cultural adaptation and successful decision-making and fulfillment of tasks (Van Dyne et al., (2005) state that in addition to increasing our understanding of the results of our scientific work.

According to Robbins, the determinants of personality can be inheritance, environment and position. Nevertheless, people have different personality traits or characteristics according to these three factors. Ang. (2006) examined the effect of individual characteristics on cultural intelligence; the results showed that behavioral mechanisms and personality traits are effective on how and how work

is done. Personality can be thought of as the sum of the ways in which a person reacts to others, or creates reciprocal relationships (Robbins. 2003).

(Keshvari. 2009) in his research, entitled "Study of the relationship between spiritual intelligence, positive thinking and mental health of education staff" showed that there is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking.

Since spiritual intelligence is one of the areas that has not been very coherent and systematic research to identify and its components. Cultural intelligence is the most important ability that can be used to properly deal with multicultural situations and in the relationship between spiritual intelligence and intelligence Quantitative, studies with positive thinking and personality factors have been voiced in studies. On the other hand, the results of studies have shown that positive thinking is very important in many positive physical and psychological feedbacks and gaining a deeper understanding of its relationship with basic personality factors and relationship insight. It is important to the potential for optimism. Therefore, the present study was designed and conducted to investigate the relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence with personality and positive thinking in men and women aged 20 to 50 years. We seek to answer the question of whether spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence with personality and positive thinking Is there a relationship.

Research Hypotheses:

1. There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in women.
- 2- There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in men.
3. There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in women.
- 4- There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in men.
- 5- There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in women.
- 6- There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in men.
- 7- There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in women.
- 8- There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in men.
- 9- There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in women.
- 10- There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in men.
- 11- There is a relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in women.
- 12- There is a relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in men.

3. Methodology

Due to the nature of the research subject and in terms of purpose, this research is a field and applied research and in terms of controlling variables, it is non-experimental and descriptive because the relationships between variables have not been manipulated. In addition, this research is a kind of correlation and the relationship between variables is analyzed based on the purpose of the research. The statistical population of this study is all men and women aged 20 to 50 years in Tehran in 1998. The sampling method in the present study is a multi-stage cluster random method. In multi-stage sampling, people in the community are selected from different types of community units according to the hierarchy. Therefore, in this study, first, Greater Tehran was divided into five regions: north, south, center, east and west, and from all regions, individuals were randomly selected and tested. According to scientists, statistics and research methods (Dr. Delavar) in correlational studies, a minimum sample size of 50 people is necessary to express the relationship. Therefore, in this study, 150 women and 150

Mazdans were selected as a sample and in terms of demographic characteristics such as age, gender from 20 to 30 years old 50 Males and 50 females, from the age group of 30 to 40 years, 50 males and 50 females, and also from the age group of 40 to 50 years, 50 males and 50 females, were matched and selected as a sample and examined by questionnaires.

In this research, four questionnaires have been used to measure the research variables, which are:

A) King Spiritual Intelligence Questionnaire (SISRI):

It is one of the tools designed by King in 2008 to measure spiritual intelligence. This questionnaire has 24 items and the higher the score in this questionnaire, the more spiritual intelligence it has. This questionnaire has four subscales, which are: (1) Critical Existential Thinking (CET) with seven questions, 2) Production of personal meaning (PMP) with 5 questions, 3) Transcendent Awareness (TA) with 7 questions, 4) Expansion Awareness mode (CSE) with 5 questions).

Validity and reliability of the test: In a study in Iran, the face and content validity of the questionnaire was confirmed based on the opinion of experts. The reliability of the dimensions of the questionnaire was also obtained as follows: critical existential thinking 0.76, production of personal meaning 0.78, expansion of consciousness 0.72, and transcendent awareness 0.80.

Test scoring: As mentioned, the King Spiritual Intelligence Questionnaire (SISRI) has 24 items, each of which is scored on a Likert scale from zero to four. (False: score 0, false: score 1, somewhat true: score 2, very true: score 3, completely true: score 4). Eventually, the person scores between 0 and 96, with a higher score indicating greater spiritual intelligence.

B) Cultural Intelligence Questionnaire: This questionnaire was designed by Ang et al. In 2004. It has 20 items and examines four factors, which are strategy or metacognition (items 4-1), knowledge or cognition (items 5-10), motivation (items 11-15), behavior (items 16-20)

Test scoring: Scoring based on the 5-point Likert scale is as follows: Strongly disagree: Score 1, Disagree: Score 2, No comment: Score 3, Agree: Score 4, Strongly Agree: Score 5.

A score between 20 and 48 indicates poor emotional intelligence in the individual.

A score between 48 and 75 indicates moderate emotional intelligence in the individual.

A score between 75 and 100 indicates a strong emotional intelligence in the person.

Validity and reliability of the test: In the study (Hamidi et al., 9213) the face and content validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by 12 university professors and in a pilot study using Cronbach's alpha correlation coefficient, the reliability of the cultural intelligence questionnaire was 72%. .

C) Positive Thinking Questionnaire: This questionnaire was prepared in 1988 by Ingram and Vinsky. It consists of 30 five-choice questions. Option always: 5 points, often: 4 points, sometimes: 3 points, rarely: Two points, never: 2 points, graded. Scores range from 30 to 150.

Validity and reliability of the test: The reliability of this test was calculated based on Cronbach's alpha 0.94 and based on the halving method 0.95. The validity of this test has been confirmed by experts.

D) Goldberg Personality Questionnaire: The Five Personality Factors Questionnaire consists of 50 items introduced by Goldberg. This questionnaire is used to examine and evaluate five personality components (extraversion, agreement, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience) in individuals. The scoring of the questionnaire was scored based on the Likert scale and from mostly false to mostly true (mostly false: one, somewhat false: two, neither true nor false: three, somewhat true: four, mostly true: 5). in this study, the standard score of personality is the score that a person gives to the 50-item questions of the Goldberg Questionnaire. A higher score on a component indicates that the personality is dominant in the individual.

Validity and reliability of the test: In Sharifzadeh's research, the validity of the desirable personality questionnaire has been reported. In addition, the reliability of the questionnaire with Cronbach's alpha in the victim study was above 90%.

The raw data obtained from the research tools were analyzed using SPSS 22 statistical software. First, descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) of each research variable are presented. Then, the necessary statistical presuppositions were analyzed in order to use the parametric test, including the (k-s) or (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) test, to examine the normality of the distribution of the sample group scores in the population. In the next section, the research hypotheses are statistically analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient.

Descriptive data

In the following tables, descriptive indicators including mean, standard deviation of research variables are given.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of scores of research variables by gender

Number	Total		Women			Men			Variables
	The standard deviation	Average	Number	The standard deviation	Average	Number	The standard deviation	Average	
300	49/14	25/77	150	11/14	70/62	150	3/10	8/77	Cultural Intelligence
300	06/20	85/62	150	55/18	40/55	150	75/18	3/70	Spiritual Intelligence
300	22/30	80/88	150	63/26	60/75	150	79/27	102	Thinking positive
300	14/7	15/37	150	97/6	10/33	150	54/4	2/14	Extraversion
300	50/7	85/37	150	36/7	40/34	150	9/5	3/41	Agreement
300	52/8	25/36	150	96/7	90/33	150	44/8	6/38	Conscientiousness
300	59/7	40/37	150	51/8	35	150	61/5	8/39	Emotional stability
300	40/7	10/37	150	81/7	10/34	150	55/5	1/40	Openness to experience

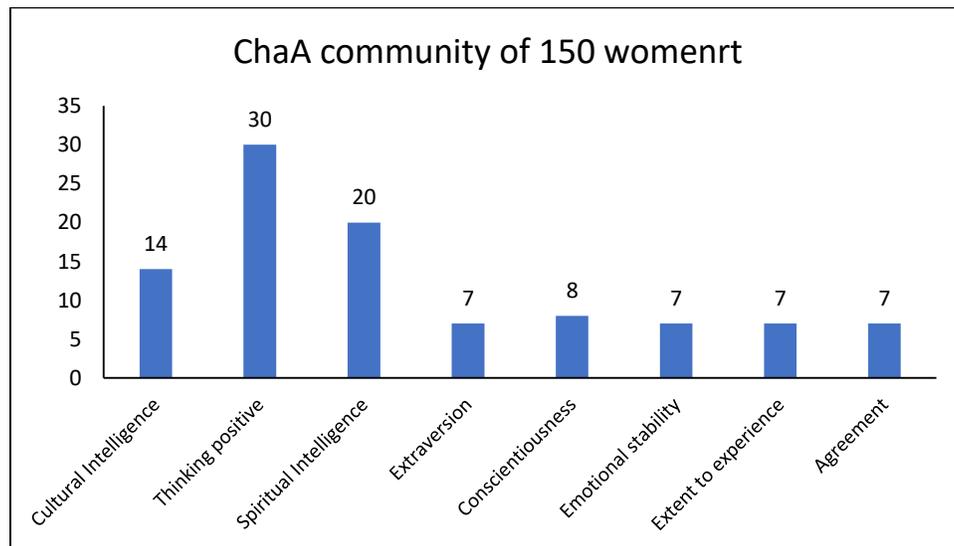


Figure1. Mean and standard deviation of research variables scores in women

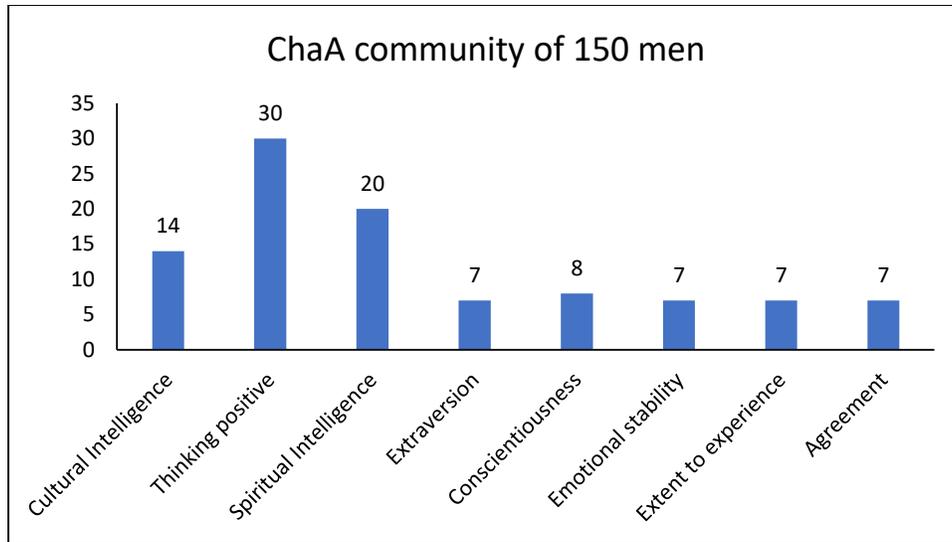


Figure 2. 1Mean and standard deviation of scores of research variables in men

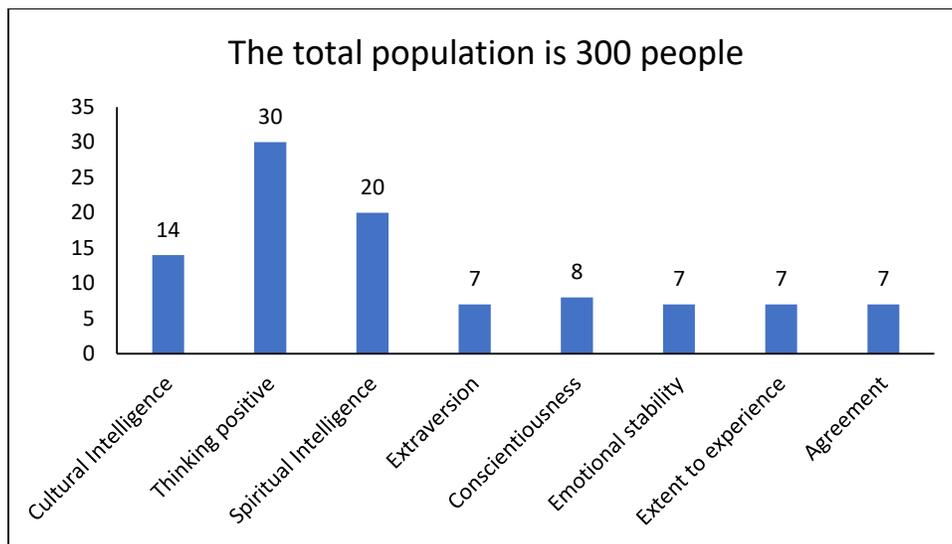


Figure 3. Mean and standard deviation of scores of research variables in the statistical population of the whole research

Table 2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Number	Women			Men		Variables
	The significance level	Amount value	Condition	The significance level	Amount value	
150	06/0	2/0	normal	06/0	19/0	Cultural Intelligence
150	05/0	33/0	normal	07/0	2/0	Spiritual Intelligence
150	09/0	28/0	normal	11/0	11/0	Thinking positive
150	1/0	15/0	normal	3/0	23/0	Extraversion
150	07/0	12/0	normal	08/0	17/0	Agreement
150	08/0	24/0	normal	09/0	29/0	Conscientiousness
150	2/0	2/0	normal	12/0	18/0	Emotional stability
150	1/0	32/0	normal	2/0		Openness to experience

4. Results

Hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in women.

Table 3. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in women

The significance level	The value of r	Number
000/0	91/0	150

According to the level of significance that is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in women and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing spiritual intelligence, cultural intelligence also increases or decreases. Find.

Hypothesis 2: There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in men

Table 4. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in men

The number of r values is significant	The number of r values is significant	The number of r values is significant
150 79/0 000/0	150 79/0 000/0	150 79/0 000/0

According to the significance level, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and cultural intelligence in men and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing spiritual intelligence, cultural intelligence also increases or decreases.

Satisfaction 3: There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in women.

Table 5. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in women

	Extraversion	Agreement	Conscientiousness	Emotional stability	Openness to experience
Number	150	150	150	150	150
The value of r	96/0	95/0	86/0	92/0	89/0
The significance level	000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	

According to the level of significance, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in women. The direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing spiritual intelligence, personality traits also increase or it decreases and all components of personality affect spiritual intelligence in women.

Hypothesis 4: There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in men.

Table 6. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in men

Openness to experience	Emotional tabs	Conscientiousness	Agreement	Extraversion	
150	150	150	150	150	Number
43/0	47/0	51/0	26/0	67/0	The value of r
000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	The significance level

According to the level of significance, which is less than 0.05, it can be stated that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality traits in men and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing spiritual intelligence, personality traits also increase or all personality components affect spiritual intelligence in men

Satisfaction 5: There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in women.

Table 6. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in women

Openness to experience	Emotional tabs	Conscientiousness	Agreement	Extraversion	
150	150	150	150	150	Number
96/0	94/0	94/0	92/0	88/0	The value of r
000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	The significance level

According to the level of significance that is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in women. The direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing cultural intelligence, personality traits also increase or it decreases and all personality components affect cultural intelligence in women.

Hypothesis 6: There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in men.

Table 7. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in men

Openness to experience	Emotional tabs	Conscientiousness	Agreement	Extraversion	
150	150	150	150	150	Number
62/0	56/0	55/0	55/0	76/0	The value of r
000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	The significance level

According to the significance level, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between cultural intelligence and personality traits in men and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing cultural intelligence, personality traits also increase or is reduced. In addition, all personality components affect cultural intelligence in men.

Hypothesis 7: There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in women.

Table 8. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in women

The significance level	The value of r	Number
000/0	91/0	150

According to the level of significance which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in women and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing spiritual intelligence, positive thinking also increases or decreases. . Positive thinking in women is a sign of high spiritual intelligence and spiritual intelligence is a good mediator and predictor for positive thinking in women.

Satisfaction 8: There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in men.

Table 9. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in men

The significance level	The value of r	Number
000/0	86/0	150

According to the significance level, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in men, and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing spiritual intelligence, positive thinking also increases or decreases. Find. Positive thinking in men is a sign of high spiritual intelligence and spiritual intelligence is a good mediator and predictor for positive thinking in men.

Hypothesis 9: There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in women.

Table 10. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in women

The significance level	The value of r	Number
000/0	99/0	150

According to the significance level, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in women, and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing cultural intelligence, positive thinking also increases or decreases. Find.

Hypothesis 10: There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in men

Table 11. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in men

The significance level	The value of r	Number
000/0	63/0	150

According to the significance level, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in men and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing cultural intelligence, positive thinking also increases or decreases. Find

Hypothesis 11: There is a relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in women.

Table 12. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in women

Openness to experience	Emotional tabs	Conscientiousness	Agreement	Extraversion	Positive thinking personality traits
150	150	150	150	150	Number
97/0	93/0	92/0	92/0	88/0	The value of r
000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	The significance level

According to the level of significance, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in women and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing personality traits, positive thinking also increases or decreases. Finds. Personality and its components play a predictive role for positive thinking in women.

Hypothesis 12: There is a relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in men.

Table 13. Correlation coefficient test of the relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in men

Openness to experience	Emotional tabs	Conscientiousness ÷	Agreement	Extraversion	Positive thinking personality traits
150	150	150	150	150	Number
46/0	62/0	62/0	61/0	67/0	The value of r
000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	The significance level

According to the level of significance, which is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between personality traits and positive thinking in men and the direction of the relationship is positive and direct, i.e. with increasing or decreasing personality traits, positive thinking also increases or is reduced. Personality and its components play a predictive role for positive thinking in men.

5. Conclusion

The findings of the present study also showed; there is a significant direct and positive relationship between spiritual intelligence and personality in all its components (extraversion, agreement, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experience) in both men and women, and all components of personality affect spiritual intelligence are; With researches (Amrai et al., 2011), (Eslami et al., 2013), (Unterrainer et al., 2010) are in line with the findings of research (Keshavarz et al., 2009), (Saroglou. 2002), (Streyffeler & McNally. 1998), (Fearn et al., 2003) and (Abdel-Khalek & Ahmed. 2013) are contradictory. In the present study, research showed that there is a significant direct and positive relationship between cultural intelligence and personality in all its components in both women and men, and personality and its components play a significant role in reducing or increasing cultural intelligence. This result with researches (Botha. 2013), (Yekia & Samsresius. 2016), (Livermore. 2010), (Moody. 2007), (Ang et al., 2006) and (Ang and Diane, 2007). The findings of the present study also indicate that there is a significant direct and positive relationship between spiritual intelligence and positive thinking in men and women. As the level of spiritual intelligence increases, the level of positive thinking in life will grow and spiritual intelligence is a good mediator and predictor for positive thinking. 1388) is the same. Also in the present study, it was concluded that there is a significant direct and positive relationship between cultural intelligence and positive thinking in men and women. High cultural intelligence increases positive thinking in people and vice versa, low cultural intelligence reduces positive thinking in people. No specific research has been done on this research finding so that we can compare the result with the results of other researches. However, the present study showed that there is a significant direct and positive relationship between personality and positive thinking. Personality and its components play a predictive role for positive thinking.

6. Suggestion

- Considering the need for similar research on another sample with different ages and both sexes, researchers are advised to conduct similar research in order to achieve a more definite result.
- Researchers are suggested to use interviews and observations in future research, in addition to questionnaires, to achieve a more definite result.

- It is suggested that in future research, research variables be considered in a wider dimension in order to achieve appropriate results, and the results are generalized to all provinces of the country based on climatic, economic and socio-cultural conditions.

- According to the obtained results, it is suggested that by considering and holding special courses and appropriate and continuous trainings, to increase the spiritual intelligence and positive thinking of people and strengthen their religious values, thus increasing awareness and health. Improve their quality of life. Also considering that, the goal of cultural intelligence is the ability to interact and respond to different cultural situations without losing the original identity. Moreover, change in behavior when working with different people in cultural settings requires knowledge, so the necessary training to increase cultural intelligence in people and establish effective relationships in them.

- According to the results of the present study, it is suggested that organizations, institutions and institutes pay special attention to this issue in the direction of their research. Of course, by using more human and financial support, this issue can be considered from different dimensions and many limitations can be removed. In addition, conducting research by organizations can make it widely used.

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