Self-Discipline Exercises Handout

Self-discipline is a cornerstone of both physical and mental health, serving as the foundation for achieving long-term goals and maintaining overall well-being. At its core, self-discipline is the ability to practice self-control and resist immediate temptations. This crucial skill influences various aspects of everyday life.



5 examples of self-discipline exercises

Developing self-discipline requires incorporating various exercises into everyday routines to strengthen willpower and improve overall health and well-being. Here are five practical self-discipline exercises to help build discipline effectively:

1. Self-control spotting

Also known as effortful control, willpower, or self-regulation, self-control involves the ability to delay gratification, regulate emotions, and manage impulses to achieve long-term goals. According to Moffitt et al. (2011), self-control is often associated with conscientiousness and willpower, encompassing traits such as responsibility, orderliness, and industriousness. This exercise aims to highlight the importance of these traits in everyday life and promote self-awareness.

2. Implementation intention

Implementation intention, also known as the "if-then" strategy, links behaviors to specific plans, enabling individuals to follow through on their intentions. According to Gollwitzer (1999), when someone feels sleep-deprived, they may choose to take a short nap or practice breathing exercises to recharge. This structured approach can build discipline by providing a clear framework for action and avoiding distractions. It encourages powerful motivation by bridging the gap between goals and actions, helping people resist temptations that could derail their progress.

3. Delayed gratification tasks

Delayed gratification tasks are exercises that train people to resist immediate rewards in favor of long-term benefits. These might include activities such as the classic marshmallow test or real-life situations, like saving money for a significant purchase instead of spending impulsively. According to Gschwandtner, Jewell, and Kambhampati (2021), the ability to delay gratification is associated with enhanced overall health and well-being.

4. Understanding the spheres of personal control

Recognizing the spheres of personal control is a crucial step in conserving mental energy and developing discipline. Trying to control things outside one's influence, such as others' behaviors or unforeseen events, can lead to frustration and burnout (Wenzlaff & Wegner, 2000). This exercise involves identifying the aspects of a situation that are within one's control and those factors that lie beyond it.

5. Repeated practice

Repeated practice is key to building discipline and improving self-control. Those who performed the self-control exercises showed significant improvement in self-regulatory capacity (Muraven et al., 1999).

References

Gollwitzer, P. M. (1999). Implementation intentions: Strong effects of simple plans. *American Psychologist*, *54*(7), 493–503. https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066x.54.7.493

Gschwandtner, A., Jewell, S., & Kambhampati, U. S. (2021). Lifestyle and life satisfaction: The role of delayed gratification. *Journal of Happiness Studies*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-021-00440-y

Moffitt, T. E., Arseneault, L., Belsky, D., Dickson, N., Hancox, R. J., Harrington, H., Houts, R., Poulton, R., Roberts, B. W., Ross, S., Sears, M. R., Thomson, W. M., & Caspi, A. (2011). A gradient of childhood self-control predicts health, wealth, and public safety. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(7), 2693–2698. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1010076108

Muraven, M., Baumeister, R. F., & Tice, D. M. (1999). Longitudinal improvement of self-regulation through practice: Building self-control strength through repeated exercise. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 139(4), 446–457. https://doi.org/10.1080/00224549909598404

Wenzlaff, R. M., & Wegner, D. M. (2000). Thought suppression. *Annual Review of Psychology*, *51*(1), 59–91. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.51.1.59