

Article

Not peer-reviewed version

The Scientific Concept of Spiritual Security: Philosophical Analysis

Nurnazar Pirnazarov

Posted Date: 29 January 2024

doi: 10.20944/preprints202401.1985.v1

Keywords: spirituality; spiritual worldview; problems of spirituality; the concept of spiritual security; self-awareness



Preprints.org is a free multidiscipline platform providing preprint service that is dedicated to making early versions of research outputs permanently available and citable. Preprints posted at Preprints.org appear in Web of Science, Crossref, Google Scholar, Scilit, Europe PMC.

Copyright: This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions, and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions, or products referred to in the content.

Article

The Scientific Concept of Spiritual Security: Philosophical Analysis

Nurnazar Pirnazarov

Phd student., Department of Social Sciences, Karakalpak State University, Nukus, 230100, Uzbekistan; e-mail: ziyonetvilly@gmail.com

Abstract. Spiritual security should be a priority in our modern globalized society. Therefore, the study provides convincing evidence that it is important to develop a theoretical understanding of spiritual security. Several theoretical concerns regarding the establishment and maintenance of spiritual security are addressed in the article. He explores many ideas that are interrelated, including spiritual security, worldview, and spirituality. To ensure spiritual security, a practical analysis is carried out of the need to carry out various measures that strengthen the spiritual health of society. The article explains the methodology used in spiritual Security Investigations. According to the author, different levels of spiritual security can be analyzed using a structural-logical model and a dialectical method of cognition. Comparative analysis is also seen as a valuable tool. Spiritual intelligence is essential to overcome barriers, manage change, and ensure personal security and its impact on relationships. The process begins with introspection and evaluation, concluding with the ability to assess and understand the environment. By analyzing and understanding natural phenomena, it is possible to develop a sense of reality and a deeper appreciation of the nature of human existence. A person can feel spiritually safe if he adheres to his moral and spiritual beliefs and complies with the norms of society. It contains such things as worldview, social behavior, culture, research and social development. By expanding the spiritual point of view, the danger to the spiritual security of a person can be reduced.

Keywords: spirituality; spiritual worldview; problems of spirituality; the concept of spiritual security; self-awareness

Introduction

Any nation's and its people's future is intricately linked to their spiritual perspective. We must cultivate the requisite material and spiritual circumstances to empower individuals to shape a more promising future in the present moment. Prioritizing the safety of every individual is of utmost importance. Hence, numerous nations prioritize safeguarding the integrity of the state in order to ensure public security while implementing public policy.

The spiritual security of the citizenry in modern international space is under assault. Furthermore, a significant problem presents a spiritual obstacle to the individual's spiritual wellbeing. Furthermore, other dangers include military, ecological, terrorist, technogenic, and natural risks. Contradictions in spiritual life arise when individuals select genuine spiritual values and concepts that mask their transient societal position. This spiritual stability encompasses all aspects of spiritual connections, such as attitudes, emotions, beliefs, essence, uniqueness, and societal understanding.

Spiritual influences are playing an increasingly significant part in the socialization of the populace. Indeed, every nation endeavors to establish a conducive spiritual atmosphere to cultivate exemplary individuals. Undoubtedly, there are numerous obstacles in these domains of public existence. It is widely known that there are significant spiritual upheavals in society, notwithstanding the implementation of different measures by the state. Today, humanity has witnessed the decline and decay of the spiritual realm, deviation from societal ideals, deterioration of moral traits, and a diminishing worldview.

Hence, a comprehensive examination of the spiritual worldview necessitates a particular focus on its security concerns. The significance of the matter is contingent upon numerous aspects. Initially,

the contrasts within the spiritual realm were becoming more pronounced. Furthermore, a sense of spiritual rivalry exists throughout global society. It is experiencing growth. Furthermore, there is a growing inclination among nations to attain spiritual maturity. Furthermore, numerous serious offenses remain unresolved due to inadequate human spirituality and anti-social behavior. Hence, it is comprehensible why the scientific community prioritizes spiritual stability. Examining the different facets of the topic highlights the significance of the investigation. The current spiritual state of modern civilization and its significance for its progress are crucial for the global community. Thus far, much research has been published regarding spiritual security, philosophy, and security politics [1–5].

However, most of the literature needs coherence about the fundamental principles of spiritual security. Hence, we carefully acknowledge these deficiencies during the study process and emphasize the concept's fundamental principles.

As previously stated, proficiency in security research necessitates a comprehensive understanding of both military and non-military dimensions of security. Security is a multifaceted concept that can be evaluated in various dimensions. These dimensions include the mental and spiritual aspects, which pertain to the individual's well-being, and the legal and organizational aspects, which relate to the social structure. The material dimension also plays a role in measuring security [6]. The security culture refers to the ongoing process of upholding and promoting the established norms, traditions, values, and goals within an individual, family, and community. It fosters a safety-oriented culture that effectively prevents risks, hazards, and disadvantages while upholding cultural values. Hence, it is crucial to establish a comprehensive framework for safeguarding and promoting individuals' well-being and physical condition within the realm of human endeavors. The authors A.G.Kartukov and S.A Kartukova [7] analyzed the terminology related to spiritual security in the school system. We want to bring your attention to the remarks provided by V.Zorkaltsev and A.S.Zapesotsky, which are included in the definitions. According to V.Zorkaltsev, spiritual security is a primary obstacle to preserving our innate spirituality and fundamental cultural values. Society's steadfast resistance to severe threats like globalization, Westernization, secularization, and occultism is what makes it possible. He argued that those who oppose moral security enforce a "national image of culture and mentality" representing the "American way of life." According to the scientist, as one of the main components of ensuring spiritual security, he recommended the introduction of essential religious teachings, including culture, in schools.

Many authors defined *spiritual security* as the condition in which culture and society can maintain their fundamental characteristics while adhering to accepted historical norms. Their deviation from the established standards, influenced by various factors (particularly cultural and normative values), results in disarray, ultimately leading to a national catastrophe. This catastrophe denotes the disintegration of society as a whole due to the destruction of its fundamental spiritual principles.

N.Pirnazarov's [1] viewpoints about the issue of spiritual security are as follows: "It is crucial to acknowledge that guaranteeing spiritual security is a challenge that pertains not only to the government but also to individuals and society, particularly in the context of a profound sociocultural divide and spiritual turmoil." The effectiveness of activities aimed at revitalizing and cultivating the spiritual capacity of the nation is contingent upon the active participation of civil society institutions, including the media, social secular and religious groups, and informal public associations. Furthermore, the primary establishments responsible for safeguarding the spiritual well-being of society are the family and educational institutions. Utilizing these resources is necessary to safeguard national interests in the spiritual realm, thereby reducing risks and eradicating internal and external threats to the spiritual sector of our society.

The scientific exploration of spiritual security has yet to encompass its most significant categories fully. Scientists have yet to examine the topic of spiritual security extensively. Nevertheless, numerous studies have established a strong correlation between spiritual security, the spiritual state of society, and the degree of cultural advancement. In order to comprehend the

specificities of spiritual security, it is imperative to ascertain the position of spiritual interests and requirements in strategic regions of every nation. From our perspective, spirituality encompasses a collection of principles that serve as the fundamental basis for human cognition and a range of methodologies for understanding the world, society, and self-awareness. We seek to examine the notion of spiritual security due to these rationales.

Research methods

The research is grounded in the fundamental concepts and methods of studying and fostering the phenomenon of spiritual security and the general research patterns in this field. The dialectical style of cognition specifically facilitated the examination of spiritual security across several levels. The structural-logical model can be used to identify the many components of spiritual security methodically. This methodology can incorporate the fundamental tenets of spiritual security. This model is the culmination of all scientific analyses. The rationale behind these main findings is seen in the techniques of organizing and categorizing. Comparative analysis in science is a robust and adaptable approach that improves the ability to explain and describe process changes to reach goals and objectives. Content analysis in scientific research is intricately connected with quantitative and qualitative data, along with expert interpretation. This methodology examines the perspectives articulated in scientific literature.

Result and discussions

Ensuring spiritual security is a technique designed to safeguard the individual and society's distinctiveness. The spiritual aspect of social life encompasses intellectual, educational, and cultural elements. Consequently, every nation endeavors to uphold a condition of spiritual security by implementing comprehensive measures to promote the sustainable advancement of individuals, society, and the state while safeguarding its population's national and cultural identity. Spirituality is a multifaceted idea. It comprises many depictions of the essence of global cultures and individuals. Many scientists view spirituality as the initial step in bringing society together, evident in the shared moral ideals and traditions taught and practiced. If an individual's awareness is intimately linked to their spiritual conscience, this spiritual aspect is manifested through enlightenment and education. From our perspective, in daily life, spirituality can be observed through the following expressions: Within the context of family relationships, parents cultivate the upbringing of children in alignment with societal ideals. An intellectually refined and cultivated citizen attains spirituality through their sophisticated and advanced intelligence. Artistic creations imbue a sense of spirituality.

Additionally, acts of charity, which involve selflessly aiding those in need, enhance spirituality. Adherence to moral and ethical ideals in society, as well as compliance with the law, indicates one's spirituality. Currently, there is no universally accepted definition of spirituality [9]. The spiritual aspect is significantly more profound, and a definitive and authoritative definition of spirituality has yet to be established [10]. Hence, it is crucial to consider scientific literature that carefully elucidates the significance of spirituality. This is the foundation for future scientific investigations of spirituality [11]. Studies on advancing spiritual growth [12] and examining the notion of spirituality [13] are also intriguing. A. G. Zakhovaeva's concept merits careful consideration. Education holds great importance in the realm of philosophy. The question at hand is the essence and significance of education. What should be the fundamental concept of education? This interpretation necessitates the steadfastness of the methodologies. The educational process revolves around the individual, with all aspects of education gaining humanizing significance.

Furthermore, it is imperative to discuss education as the process of an individual adjusting to a particular social context and delve into the broader concept of education itself. The awakening of the human within oneself can be described as cultivating the soul, ultimately leading to humanization. The outcome of this technique is the individual's spirituality—the elevation of humanity to its authentic essence.

Spirituality serves as the foundation for developing a cohesive and complete personali[14,111]. In this research, she contends that the formation of one's personality is linked to their religious,

mental, and emotional growth. The interpretation of spirituality by scientific disciplines often needs to be clarified. The concepts of "spirit" and "spirituality" have ancient origins and are deeply rooted in history, science, and society. The scientific understanding of these events has evolved since the 1990s of the 20th century. These categories lost their autonomy. Because of the strong emphasis in science on secular humanism and scientific technique in studying human development [15, p. 147], E.Sagardinova examines the origin of spirituality in the philosophical and pedagogical aspects of parenting in a separate projec [16]. She draws upon the ideas of Plato, I.A.Ilyin, B.T.Likhachev, E.I.Rerikh, V.A.Amonashvili, and N.M.Romanenko to support her arguments.

In her study on psychological phenomena, G. Pazekova asserts that scientific psychology has neglected the issue due to the ideological dominance exerted over the psychological sciences in the world. The scientist argues that the fundamental principle "Dignity is determined by essence" fails to acknowledge the influence and practicality of the negative perception of existence [17, p. 77].

S.I. Khokhlov identifies the subsequent parameters of spirituality [18, p. 35–36]: 1) the existence of personality attributes such as benevolence, genuineness, candor, magnanimity, bravery, emotional resilience, comprehension, autonomy, affection for others, attentiveness, positivity, sociability, empathy, happiness, and moral consciousness; 2) well-developed cognitive processes encompass thinking, memory, speaking, attention, imagination, and perception. 3) The necessity for innovative endeavors is a crucial element of spirituality; a positive mental state includes motivation, a wide range of interests, commitment, clear thinking, active exploration, happiness, a sense of well-being, and positive energy. 4) Internal freedom refers to being free from fear and willingly fulfilling one's work, study duties, and societal obligations. It involves accepting the external world and engaging in conflict-free interactions with upbringing. Internal freedom also entails searching for the root causes of external problems in life according to the laws of nature (God) and serving others. 5) Common sense, demonstrated via a mutually beneficial and evolving relationship with the raising process; 6) Adequate mental and physical capabilities; 7) A genuine desire to engage in professional instructional activities, including cognitive and educational processes and topic preparation. 8) The aspiration to exist for oneself and others; 9) Humanism regarding humanity (to be acquired), the universe, and the natural world.

The author of this work contends that the level of a teacher's spirituality can be gauged by their ability to resist and control physical desires and their capacity to resist personal intentions, attachments, inclinations, and motives in favor of something more significant. The spirituality of a teacher is contingent upon their discernment between righteousness and wickedness, compassion and apathy, veracity and deceit, as well as the individual and societal aspects.

As to S.I. Khokhlov, educators and psychologists can assess the level of spiritual growth by observing the presence or absence of the following indications [18, p. 38]: high need for the demonstration of their love for all humanity (to personal loss; to pupils; to stranger; the people who hurt you; to nature; to animals); increased susceptibility to the love of others; the expression of smiling, friendliness; the ability to joyfulness every moment of life, the success of the students; a sense of satisfaction from connecting with nature and people; the need to appreciate pupils, to notice, first of all, their positive sides, to thank, to praise for successes, promotion in self-education; accept children as they are and treat them well; no desire to conflict; absence of interest in discussing the actions of others; absence of interest in condemning other people; self sufficiency, independence from external circumstances, people; the ability to think and act in accordance with their principles and not on the basis of fears, past experience, or other people's instructions; desire and ability to forgive others, their pets; absence of resentment, envy, or evil, especially on pupils. According to him, incorporating the concept of spirituality into educational institutions will significantly enhance the spiritual aspect of education.

A spiritual perspective is pertinent in all domains of society. The qualitative aspects that define the spiritual perspective of society transform based on the degree of advancement of the state's social structure as well as its ideology and secular beliefs.

As a result, the fundamental factor that determines a person's worldview is their spiritual perspective, which every member of society holds. The establishment and progression of a spiritual

perspective are intricately connected to ethical decision-making, humanistic values, and the ethical maturation of individuals. According to S.Griffioen [19], a worldview's wisdom is characterized by a firmly held inner certainty. A worldview encompasses both individual and universal aspects. Furthermore, it engenders contradictory thoughts and perspectives. The diversity of worldviews results from including multiple opinions rather than a single understanding.

The concept of worldview is examined across all scientific disciplines through philosophical principles. Nevertheless, scientists hold varying opinions regarding spirituality, depending on its categorization. The significance of the arrangement and substance of the spiritual perspective are intrinsically connected to personal and societal awareness. This worldview category is prevalent in old Eastern philosophy. However, within global philosophy, particularly among Western intellectuals, there needs to be more literature about spirituality and a spiritual perspective on the world.

In his work, Bartel [21] elucidates the notions of "spiritual" and "spiritual suffering" as they pertain to the profound yearnings of the human spirit, encompassing love, faith, hope, virtue, and beauty. If these demands are not fulfilled, then a spiritual fervor arises. Spiritual care aims to fulfill these needs. Generally, spirituality, a spiritual perspective, and spiritual security are intricately interconnected. The cultivation of spirituality fosters the formation of an individual's spiritual perspective. An individual with a profound spiritual perspective refrains from engaging in behaviors detrimental to society. Regrettably, numerous illicit activities exist, such as the proliferation of corruption throughout society, that individuals resort to in their pursuit of effortless financial gain. We attribute this phenomenon to society's citizens' limited spiritual perspective. Without such circumstances caused by individuals, spiritual security would not be at risk.

The spiritual underpinnings of one's character are shaped during schooling and training. Safeguarding spiritual stability has become a more significant burden on the education system. Simultaneously, the engagement of the family, governmental institutions, public associations, and proactive individuals in civil society also makes significant contributions. Hence, human security and spiritual requirements necessitate a particular focus.

The issue of pragmatic approaches to relationships and spiritual needs leading to spiritual distrust is highly pertinent. Security is a fundamental aspect of human interaction [22]. The efficiency of these relations is contingent upon the citizens' level of spiritual worldview. Knowledge and education are vital to satisfying spiritual requirements.

Theodore Roosevelt, the 25th and 26th Presidents of the United States, expressed concern about the country's educational condition. He stated, "Educating an individual solely in intellect and neglecting moral education is equivalent to nurturing a threat to society" [23, p. 2784]. S. Hessen [24] stated that there is no disagreement regarding the intimate connection between the goal of education and the functioning of society. Life experiences shape knowledge, and education is critical to improving one's life. Comprehending the educational system of society entails comprehending the organization of human existence.

Simultaneously, we must heed the perspectives of Ukrainian scientists V. A. Krotiuk and S. G. Malyartchuk. "Education, as an integral part of society's spiritual life, plays a crucial role in promoting economic prosperity and ensuring spiritual security for both individuals and society as a whole." The distinct possibilities of education in shaping a spiritually integrated individual, by instilling their values and cultural significance, lead us to regard education as the foremost requirement for ensuring the spiritual well-being of society" [25, p. 58].

In the world, education was provided without charge, particularly at the tertiary level. Following the transition to market-oriented systems, the implementation of tuition-based education in post-Soviet nations has presented numerous challenges for young individuals and their parents. This hinders the ability of numerous individuals to obtain further education. Indeed, it is advisable to incorporate a separate paid segment in addition to the prearranged ones. However, it is essential to acknowledge that the training offered at the paid department of the prominent university is accessible only to financially well-off individuals. The presence of a significant number of non-professional professionals in their respective fields is closely linked to dissatisfaction with the

education system. The graduation of competitive specialists poses a formidable challenge. Diminishing the education standard and students' performance in other educational domains undermines professionalism. This situation obstructs the employment of future specialists.

The entry of recent university graduates into the job market is closely tied to socio-psychological aspects. Graduates' confidence in employment and perspectives on employment matters are not aligned with the actual workplace conditions and labor market requirements. This situation primarily stems from the caliber of instruction provided in higher education. This necessitates the enhancement of the criteria for the quality of education in universities. The performance of graduates who have completed their education and found lucrative employment should be the primary determinant for assessing the effectiveness of universities.

The significance of spiritual experience in higher education is paramount. Scholars have recently advocated for active engagement in the spiritual dimensions of student instruction by all those employed in Christian educational institutions. Given that educational institutions have a significant role in shaping values, aspirations, identities, and life objectives, these recommendations are implemented in diverse ways. This is because the learner must undergo ethical training and make moral choices. Nevertheless, it is evident that professors firmly believe that spiritual education is founded on acquiring knowledge through education [26]. An inherent and universally important aspect of human existence is how the students' spiritual encounters have shaped their perspective. This transcendent encounter reveals the student's character's fundamental nature, importance, coherence, and distinctiveness. Hence, we advocate for the modern educational system to establish conducive pedagogical circumstances to foster the cultivation and advancement of the spiritual perspective of prospective professionals. Ultimately, cultivating students' spiritual perspectives signifies a substantial measure of their vocational efficacy and establishes the foundations of workplace spirituality.

Modernizing all sectors is essential for advancing public life and is crucial for a country's success in the global arena. This represents a unique approach to transitioning towards a novel paradigm of growth. Societal domains establish social systems through systemic modernization, encompassing the organizational level of state and public affairs. Education, which plays a crucial role in the growth of individuals and society, has yet to be noted to address modernization. The development of positive social sentiments and the spiritual state of society as they relate to educational requirements determine the educational system's importance in ensuring society's spiritual well-being.

The notion of intelligence originated in ancient philosophy and has been a subject of continuous investigation by philosophers for millennia. Nevertheless, with the observed growth of this system in recent times, contemporary research has initiated an exploration of its use in the fields of biology and physiology, particularly about anorexia, neurological bulimia, heredity, and the humanities [27].

Intelligence governs the faculties of logical reasoning, visual perception, self-consciousness, reading, emotional comprehension, cognitive understanding, strategic planning, creative thinking, and problem-solving. We recognize the importance of utilizing the capacity to receive and transmit information and applying it to adapt environmental behavior while safeguarding the data. Intelligence is typically regarded as a challenge to human consciousness. The ideas proposed by H. Gardner [28] on internal personal intelligence, D. Goleman [29] on emotional intelligence, and P. Salovey and D. Pizarro [30] on emotional intelligence are comprehensive models of intelligence.

The prevailing conception of intelligence mainly emerges from a logical and analytical perspective. The topics of psychometric and systemic theories of intelligence are commonly debated. Nevertheless, prevailing views in conventional scientific frameworks classify emotional, creative, and internal personal intelligence and wisdom. Undoubtedly, there may be alternative perspectives regarding intelligence. The notion of integrated thinking successfully utilizes perspectives on the interpersonal capacity of the mind [31].

G. Humphreys [32] posits that intelligence arises from the cognitive processes of encoding and retaining memory, recognizing, integrating, comparing, and utilizing novel contextual and conceptual knowledge. R.J.Sternberg and W. Salter [33] evaluate intelligence as an intentional adaptive activity. According to H. Gardner [28, p. 60–61], human intellectual competence involves

problem-solving skills that allow individuals to solve real problems or difficulties effectively. It also involves identifying or creating problems, which sets the foundation for acquiring new knowledge. L. Gottfredson [34] classifies this as the capacity to surpass cognitive deficiencies.

Spiritual intelligence is a novel notion within the realm of spirituality. In the contemporary advancement of humanity, it is imperative to integrate the governance of spirituality, education, research, and technology. University professors' research on spirituality can aid in developing a solid academic learning process [35]. The authors have suggested the subsequent item nomenclature based on the subject matter: IQ refers to the intelligence quotient, which measures a person's cognitive abilities. EQ stands for emotional quotient, which assesses a person's emotional intelligence. SQ represents the spiritual quotient, which gauges a person's spiritual intelligence. SI stands for Spiritual Intelligence, which encompasses an individual's ability to understand and connect with spiritual aspects. AHP refers to the Analytic Hierarchy Process, a decision-making method that involves evaluating and prioritizing several criteria.

Spiritual intelligence holds significance in terms of personal well-being and its influence on one's possessions, as well as in fostering meaningful connections and enhancing interpersonal comprehension. Additionally, it is crucial for effectively navigating transitions and overcoming obstacles. Typically, spiritual intelligence begins with the cultivation of self-awareness and self-evaluation. This fosters the development of social acumen and the capacity to assess and understand one's surroundings. Comprehending and assessing natural occurrences is the primary indicator of advancing spiritual intelligence. Hence, spiritual intelligence not only engenders a perception of veracity but also encompasses a recurrence, encompassing the comprehension of the fundamental nature of human existence.

Conclusion

Undoubtedly, comprehensively examining the notions within the field of spiritual security is unattainable in a single piece. According to the research, it is crucial to identify the primary issues that require protection, considering each civilization's spiritual aspect. These factors encompass national culture, education, science, the arts, and the media. These industries provide the general public with the fruits of spiritual creation.

The 21st century has significantly transformed worldview paradigms and humanity's socioeconomic progress. Each day, the severity of the spiritual crisis that threatens the individual's spiritual well-being grows increasingly tangible. Undoubtedly, numerous societal and environmental elements might influence the emergence of a spiritual crisis. Specifically, social system crises that give rise to political, ideological, moral, and ethical national crises profoundly impact people's lifestyles. Furthermore, the crisis also impacts smaller social groups, such as families and labor. Hence, to guarantee spiritual well-being, it is imperative to investigate and resolve the spiritual turmoil. Simultaneously, it is crucial to formulate a series of strategies targeted at mitigating the spiritual crisis.

Organizing diverse events is vital to enhancing society's spirituality and guaranteeing spiritual stability. We advocate for the reorganization of the spiritual and moral principles of individuals, which should encompass a comprehensive perspective that integrates mythological, philosophical, practical, scientific, and humanistic elements. In order to safeguard spiritual well-being, it is imperative to limit efforts aimed at fostering various perspectives, uncritical faith, personal autonomy, ethical conduct, and self-centeredness.

The methods we propose for cultivating spirituality include acquiring new knowledge to enrich one's spiritual wealth; fostering a heightened sense of spirituality in the professional environment; consistently working to overcome selfishness, ignorance, and carelessness; providing assistance to individuals facing significant challenges, as this serves as an indicator of spirituality; facilitating communication and learning from the life experiences and knowledge of spiritually enlightened individuals, such as priests, teachers, scientists, and artists.

Ultimately, *spiritual security* can be defined as a set of circumstances that guarantee adherence to an individual's spiritual and moral ideals and values by society's established laws and standards. At

8

the core of spiritual security lies man's spiritual perspective, individual action, social behavior, social life growth, and personal culture. Hence, spiritual security refers to the condition of being safeguarded against both internal and external hazards within the spiritual realm of an individual, society, and state. It is important to remember that individuals with a higher level of spiritual worldview pose a lower risk to the spiritual security of society.

References

- Scioli A. (2023), Emotional and spiritual hope: Back to the future, Current Opinion in Psychology, 49, 101493. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2022.101493
- 2. Arshinoff R., Roldan C., & Balboni T. (2023), Spirituality and spiritual distress in neurologic illness, *Handbook of clinical neurology*, 191, 221-234. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-824535-4.00004-5.
- 3. Molodychenko V., Tsybulko O., Makarenko L., Postol O., & Lysak I. (2021), Pedagogy of Spirituality as a Factor of Sustainable Development of Humanity, *Revista Romaneasca Pentru Educatie Multidimensionala*, 13(4), 454-468. https://doi.org/10.18662/rrem/13.4/492
- 4. Peccoud D. (Ed.). (2004), Philosophical and spiritual perspectives on decent work. International Labour Organization, 173.
- 5. Hay D., & Socha P. M. (2005), Spirituality as a natural phenomenon: Bringing biological and psychological perspectives together, *Zygon*, 40(3), 589-612. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9744.2005.00691.x
- 6. Pirnazarov N. (2021), Structural model of spirituality as a philosophical phenomenon. *Адам әлемі, 88*(2), 10-17. https://doi.org/10.48010/2021.2/1999-5849.02
- 7. Hayat M. N., Kumar P., & Sazili A. Q. (2023), Are Spiritual, Ethical, and Eating Qualities of Poultry Meat Influenced by Current and Frequency during Electrical Water-Bath Stunning?, *Poultry Science*, 102838. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psj.2023.1028
- 8. Dillon M. (2002), *Politics of security: towards a political phiosophy of continental thought*, Routledge.
- 9. Yogananda (Paramahansa) & Self-Realization Fellowship. (1999), *A world in transition: Finding spiritual security in times of change*, Self-Realization Fellowship Publishers, 225.
- 10. Rudenko A., Kotlyarova V., Polozhenkova E., Shubina M., Shestakov Y., Mogilevskaya G., & Sysoeva O. (2016), Religious Tolerance as a Factor of Spiritual Security in the South of Russia, *Central Asia & the Caucasus* (14046091), 17(2).
- 11. Rudolfsson G., Berggren I., & da Silva A.B. (2014), Experiences of spirituality and spiritual values in the context of nursing an integrative review. *The open nursing journal*, 8, 64–70. https://doi.org/10.2174/1874434601408010064
- 12. Dyson J., Cobb M. and Forman D. (1997), The meaning of spirituality: a literature review, Journal of Advanced Nursing, 26, 1183-1188. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2648.1997.00446.x
- 13. Delgado C. (2005), A Discussion of the Concept of Spirituality, Nursing Science Quarterly,18, 157-162. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0894318405274828
- 14. Sargeant S., & Yoxall J. (2023), Psychology and Spirituality: Reviewing Developments in History, Method and Practice, *Journal of religion and health*, 62(2), 1159–1174. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-022-01731-1
- 15. Shagardinova E. (2014). The genesis of the phenomenon of spirituality in the philosophical and pedagogical aspects of personality education, Bulletin of the University, (17), 347-351. 3 (40),110-120.
- 16. Kudinov S. (2020), Psychological Aspects Of Spiritual And Moral Self-Consciousness Of Teachers, International Scientific and Practical Conference "Individual and Society in the Modern Geopolitical Environment", 456-464. 10.15405/epsbs.2020.12.04.53.
- 17. Pazekova G. E. Spirituality of the person as a psychological phenomenon. *Akmeology*, 2005, no. 2, pp. 77-79. (in Russ.)
- 18. Khokhlov S. I. On the concept of spirituality. Bulletin of the Moscow State University of Humanities named M.A. Sholokhov, Pedagogy and psychology, 2010, no. 4, pp. 35-36. (in Russ.)
- 19. Griffioen S. On Worldviews. *Philosophia Reformata*, 2012, no. 77 (1), pp. 19-56.
- 20. Fallaw W. Toward Spiritual Security. Philadelphia: Westminister Press, 1952. 192 p.
- 21. Bartel M. What is Spiritual? What is Spiritual Suffering? *Journal of Pastoral Care and Counseling*, 2004, no. 58 (3), pp. 187-201.
- 22. Ashforth A. Human Security and Spiritual Insecurity. Why the Fear of Evil Forces Needs to Be Taken Seriously. *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, 2010, no. 9 (1), pp. 99-106.
- 23. Ford G. R. Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Containing the Public Messages, Speeches & Statements of the President 1976-1977 in 3 volumes. Washington, United States Government Printing Office. 3011 p.
- 24. Hessen S. The Basics of Pedagogy: an Introduction to Applied Philosophy. Moscow, Shkola Press Publ., 1995. 448 p. (in Russ)

9

- 25. 23. Krotiuk V. A., Malyartchuk S. G. Spiritual Safety of the Society and Education. *The Bulletin of Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, Series Philosophy, Philosophy of Law, Political Science, Sociology,* no. 4 (14), pp. 57-66. (in Russ.)
- 26. Wilhoit J. C., Setran D. P., Ratcliff D., Haase D. T., Rosema L. Soul Projects: Class-Related Spiritual Practices in Higher Education. *Journal of Spiritual Formation and Soul Care*, 2009, no. 2 (2), pp. 153-178.
- 27. Mahasneh A. M., Shammout N. A., Alkhazaleh Z. M., Al-Alwan A. F., Abu-Eita J. D. The Relationship between Spiritual Intelligence and Personality Traits Among Jordanian University Students. *Psychology Research and Behavior Management*, 2015, no. 8, pp. 89-97.
- 28. Gə p
- 29. Goleman D. Working With Emotional Intelligence. New York, Bantam Books Publ., 2000. 400 p.
- 30. Salovey P., Pizarro D. A. The Value of Emotional Intelligence. In: Models of Intelligence: International Perspectives. Edited by Robert J. Sternberg, Jacques Lautry, and Todd I. Lubart. Washington: American Psychological Association, 2003. 373 p. pp. 263-278.
- 31. Anthony M. The Frontiers of Intelligence. Foresight-Russia, 2007, no. 1 (4), pp. 4-18.
- 32. Humphreys L. G. The Construct of General Intelligence. Intelligence, 1979, no. 3 (2), pp. 105-120.
- 33. Sternberg R. J. Handbook of Human Intelligence. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. 692 p.
- 34. Gottfredson L. The General Intelligence Factor. Scientific American Presents, 1998, no. 9 (4), pp. 24-29.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.