

Fourth Industrial Revolution: Its Challenges and Imperatives on Spirituality

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ABSTRACT: The Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe) has ushered in an era characterized by interconnectedness yet in an increasingly polarized world. Individuals and societies are connected across cultural boundaries as technology continuously transforms ways of life and communities. Moreover, the Fourth Industrial Revolution has created disruptive changes across physical, biological and digital spheres through the confluence of technological innovations. With these features, there is a need to develop a nuanced understanding and an expression of human values, way of living and worship and human identity. The engagement of spirituality in the Fourth Industrial Revolution is therefore essential. Using the qualitative descriptive design, the study endeavored to determine challenges and imperatives on spirituality in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Thematized responses revealed the challenges such as: religious diversity, technocracy, politics of power, moral decadence and spiritual fragmentation. On the other hand, the following tasks are identified as responses: interreligious dialogue, soulful education, transformative leadership, ethical formation and spiritual integration. These challenges and imperatives, however, are leveraged with the dimensions of spirituality, namely: experience, existence, connectedness, purpose and meaning towards the development of a spirituality framework in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Spirituality, Challenges, Imperatives, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Spirituality Framework

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe) opened a new era for humanity. It is a characterized by a technological revolution that fundamentally alters way of living, work environment and relation to one another (David, Xu & Kim, 2018). It is transforming the world across scale and scope, and humanity in terms of experience and opportunity (Schwab, 2017). Moreover, the emergence of global platforms and models in FIRe has led to the reexamination of talent, culture and organizations as it espouses productivity, transparency and accountability (Philbeck & Davis, 2019). All of these are indicative of FIRe as a potent force to improve the quality of life. Its impact is causing exponential breakthroughs and systemic disruption to every facet of human life (Jasanoff, 2015). Those who have gained the most from it have been able to afford and access the digital world as technology fostered new products and services that increased efficiency and comfort of living life (Ross, 2017).

Nevertheless, discontentment can also be fueled by the pervasiveness of technology. In an ideal world, human interactions provide an opportunity to bolster identity, bridge differences and acknowledge diversity. Technology can create and propagate unrealistic expectations as to what constitutes success and the proliferation of an ideology (Sheldon, 2018). Because of this, the inevitable integration of technology in life could diminish some of the quintessential human capacities, such as compassion and cooperation and exemplary humane activities like, reflection and engagement in meaningful conversation and endeavors (Grochowski, 2012). Thus, in every threshold of human development, it serves to augment opportunities for the quest of humanity to progress, deeply rooted with meaning and purpose. Every improvement happens in a context and exposes humanity for growth and development, openness and wholeness and authenticity and spontaneity (Palmer, 2013). These characteristics are anchored on spirituality as an integral human dimension where it brings to the fore competencies for life, reverence to life, discovery of the purpose of life and learning for life (Miller, 2013).

The reality of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is breaking traditions, systems and routines to human spirituality (Jamal & Neo, 2019). While FIRe brings about innovations and breakthroughs in human life, it poses challenges to human values, identity, belief and life (Schwab, 2017). These are the aspects of human spirituality which foster an understanding to the sanctity of a life-giving source and force alongside the enterprises of the present reality (Westen, 2012).

Amidst the technological innovations and disruptive changes brought about by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, there is a need to develop a nuanced understanding of human spirituality. Accordingly, every stage

of human progress must lead to realizing spirituality which promotes spiritual welfare as part of social justice, deepens human capacity for reflection, integrates faith, fosters dialogue and advances human development (Doran, 2014). Therefore, it is necessary to develop a spirituality framework by examining the challenges and identifying corresponding imperatives to be able to leverage them in the context of FIRE.

Conceptual Framework

Spirituality is a key feature of human nature. While it is natural and integral to human being, spirituality needs to grow and to flourish. Goldratt (2013), identified areas in which spirituality guides humans to the exploration and unfolding of their being, namely: purpose, meaning, connectedness, experience and existence. They are characterized to enable human beings to develop their spirituality to live a life in a social context. In this study, they served as the leveraging factors in the development of spirituality framework in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Purpose of the Study

This research aimed to study and draw implications of spirituality in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Specifically, it sought to address the following concerns:

1. To identify the challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on spirituality;
2. To determine the imperatives of spirituality relevant to the Fourth Industrial Revolution; and,
3. To develop spirituality framework in the light of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

II. METHODOLOGY

Since the study is concerned with the condition of relationships, practices, beliefs, processes, effects, and trends that are developing pertinent to spirituality and the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the qualitative descriptive method of research was employed. A total of 52 participants, comprised of priests, religious, professionals and students, were involved in the study.

Twenty-six participants were interviewed to identify the challenges on spirituality and its imperatives pertinent to FIRE. Thematic analysis was used to identify the common themes that encompassed the responses of the participants. The other twenty-six were clustered into three for focus group discussion, where the thematized challenges and imperatives were thoroughly discussed. An integrative literature review was endeavored to support the concepts asserted in their responses. Subsequently, ranking was utilized to determine the order of the common themes for discussion.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on Spirituality

The Fourth Industrial Revolution has steered an era that bolstered changes affecting every facet of human life. Anent to the changes are the challenges regarding the impact of FIRE to human spirituality. As explained by Schwab (2017), the Fourth Industrial Revolution changes “*not only what we do but also who we are. It will affect our identity and all the issues associated with it: our sense of privacy, our notions of ownership, our consumption patterns, the time we devote to work and leisure, and how we develop our careers, cultivate our skills, meet people, and nurture relationships*” (p. 92).

Table 1. The Challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on Spirituality

	Challenges	Rank
1.	Religious Differences	3
2.	Talent Devaluation	5
3.	Political Despotism	4
4.	Moral Decline	1
5.	Spiritual Disintegration	2

Table 1 summarizes the challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on spirituality as identified by the participants. The challenge on moral decadence ranked first. It is followed by spiritual fragmentation, religious diversity, politics of power and technocracy. These challenges reflect the confusion and angst of humanity in trying to appreciate and appropriate the role of spirituality in modern life (Schwab, 2017).

1. Moral Decadence

Moral decline means gross reduction in moral values. It is a deterioration or a collapse in upholding values, beliefs, norms and ethical standards (Muraiwo & Ugwumba, 2014). While the Fourth Industrial Revolution heralded technological engagement, it also led to forms of development that raise questions to

thevery nature of human existence. Moral and ethical consideration is critical in the progress of knowledge and discoveries in the era of FIRE (Alemu, 2019). This is true as morality is tied with spirituality (Saheed, 2013; Westen, 2012). The issue of moral decadence has become controversial because humanity seemed to be in tension between what is morally right or wrong (Njuk, 2016; Westen, 2011).

While technological progress accelerates work and improves quality of life, there is a growing concern for having less human interaction. The changes advanced by FIRE affected the practice of values, ethical instructions, moral standards and spiritual affiliation (Afuge, 2015). The environment has become fluid that relativism became the standard while secularization has taken its hold on human undertakings. (Bratton, 2015). The latitude of ethical decline permeates all human dimensions and led humanity to suffer from spiritual poverty (Clifton, 2019; Grocholewski, 2012). In a morally decadent society, humanity patronizes lower standards for appropriate behavior and justifies egoism, incredulity and despair (Hudgens, 2018). Moreover, since it adheres to low standards of moral behavior, it also creates lower criteria for ethics and justice (Onyago, 2015). Society no longer expects human beings to persevere in their commitment to basic moral norms. It causes humanity to idealize cynicism, to live in a degenerated society and to be exposed in moral decay (Njuk, 2016; Afuge, 2015).

Because technology induced humanity to prosperity, it has produced an unprecedented sense of security and diminished the need for moral compass (Palmer, 2013), which spiritual endeavors traditionally provide. Moreover, the present world has canonized moral decadence under the guise of civilization and used it as a justification for undertakings devoid of moral values (Njuk, 2016). Consequently, the declining confidence on spiritual-based engagement and reliance to personal experience have increased selfishness and promoted a culture of greed and indifference to others (Haque, 2018). These realities are redefining ethical boundaries and causing harm to the moral wellbeing of humanity.

2. *Spiritual Fragmentation*

Spiritual disintegration is disassociation from a contemplative attitude, from a disposition to a life of depth and from the search for ultimate meaning, direction, and belongingness (Teasdale, 2001). In this period of human development, humanity no longer shares a set of common values as it has given way to individualism (Onyago, 2015). The fundamental spiritual malady of the present era is the propagation of an individualistic attitude (Palmer, 2013). This comes with an obsession on material progress and disdain to spiritual growth (Grocholewski, 2012; Michaels, 2012). The progress which should anchor humanity to quality and excellence gets lost in the process due to individualistic goals vis-à-vis materialistic tendencies. These are identified with fleeting realities such as addictions, stimulation seeking, dogmatic beliefs, and conditional relationships (Namdram, 2019).

In the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the challenge of spiritual disintegration has become increasingly precarious to humanity. It is leading human beings to be receptive and perceptive to isolated thoughts and experiences; thus, preventing them from seeing and experiencing the wholeness of life (Karim, 2019). It has affected the organization of knowledge and human relationships and disables attempts to make sense of the larger social and spiritual world (Clifton, 2019; Michaels, 2012).

While the advancement brought about by FIRE flourishes, humanity has become subject to unhealthy desires and addictive behaviors, driven by a continuous preoccupation with and pursuit of nothing (Keller, 2019). Human beings are fixated on the superficial appearances of things, devoid of awareness of their deeper meaning, but are on constant search for temporary satisfaction. Humanity tends towards irrational drives and impulses where the mind receives only the fleeting impression of something finite and isolated from everything else (Groen, 2017).

3. *Religious Diversity*

Religious differences connote religious plurality not only among different religions, but also between religions and those professing no-religion (Pew Research Center, 2012). The growing religious pluralism which poses secularism has dominated both international and domestic landscape (Jamal & Neo, 2019). The challenge of grappling with forms, practices, beliefs and most especially the truth that each religion asserts obscures a direct definition of religion (Jamal, 2015). Gross (2015) argued that religious diversity exists because it is psychologically and spiritually impossible for all human beings to follow one theological outlook or spiritual path.

In the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the challenge on religious difference has something to do with the attitudes of human beings toward one another (Jones, 2008). It is inevitable because it flows from the different spiritual inclinations of human beings. However, because religious exclusivism, the idea that only one religion can be true, has been magnified, it has fueled hatred and conflict in the modern world (Davis, 2010). Religion has become a contentious issue for discussion and has caused alienation among human beings.

Religious differences have become a test in FIRE as one may claim epistemological superiority over other beliefs. Because of the widespread of and effortless access to information, it is easy to assert and disprove

the truth that others may believe in. Because of this, religious beliefs fostered divisiveness and led to the arbitrariness of universal and spiritual values (Jamal, 2015). Religious diversity demands rational change so that the quest for truth does not only become an exercise of reason rather it is necessary and universal (Gross, 2015). While human beings reap the effect of progress, the challenge on religious diversity becomes an opportunity for a greater exchange in ideas and worldviews. It also increases freedom to choose personal faith because humanity is exposed to variety of possibilities (Jamal & Neo, 2019).

4. Politics of Power

Political despotism is caused by an economic gap as technological progress continues to provide platforms for the expression and promotion of individual interests and motives (David, Xu & Kim, 2018). In the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the relationship between technology and economic development has been complex that only those who can afford and have access wield power (Jasanoff, 2015).

As a challenge in FIRE, this means that human beings through organizations operate by authority and set a stage for the exercise of power. Taking the advantage of an economic divide, individuals who are able to secure power tend to use it to pursue their interests, to influence or to exploit others (Ross, 2017). As human beings contend with politics due to interaction with others, they tend to make comparison as basis for their sense of self-esteem. They compare themselves with other people to ensure that their authority reflects no attrition in their power base. The realities of experience show that conflicts of interest exist among human beings (Sullivan, 2018).

Political despotism promotes power trips, cynicism and apathy. It allows for the exploitation of others in a way that it inflicts both physical and psychological violence (Culliford, 2018). It further denies individuals opportunities for human development, and thus ultimately robs them of their human dignity (Sullivan, 2018).

5. Technocracy

For Pope Francis (2015) because of technocratic paradigm, talents innate and natural to human being are devalued. The role of judgment and moral reasoning has been replaced with the objectivity of processes and metrics. Talent devaluation is the attempt to turn social order into universal machine for maximizing the satisfaction of preferences (Kalb, 2015). This understanding of reality has come to prevail in practices that characterize modern life and shape popular understanding. It has led to a continuing refiguration of social life through the replacement of traditional precepts by technological methods beyond utility and equality (Frost, 2017).

The Fourth Industrial Revolution automates the whole sector of the economy with emerging technologies. While automation is raising productivity levels and expanding prosperity, there is a prospect that technological advancement would not be used in the pursuit of societal betterment once they are embedded into technocratic and managerial structures (Morgan, 2019). However, for humanistic technology to flourish, development and implementation must be guided by values, the anathema of technocratic tendencies (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2014).

Moreover, organizations increasingly seek for technical solutions that devalue the dynamism of human creativity by ceding human decision-making to machines and simultaneously making humans more machine-like (Anderson, 2017). In this case, the value of intuition is lost, preventing the sorts of risk awareness essential to the exercise of good judgment. Yet, where jobs reflect individual talents, they are to be augmented by new technologies, rather than automated by them (Frost, 2017; Kalb, 2015).

The Imperatives of Spirituality in the Fourth Industrial Revolution

With the challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on spirituality, it is necessary to determine approaches to respond to such. The challenges, according to Schwab (2017), are meaningfully addressed if collective wisdom of the mind, heart, and soul is drawn. *“This includes all human sectors taking responsibility for shaping a future that reflects common objectives, values, and ethical principles. This is to ensure the development and use of technologies aim to empower and strengthen human communities rather than disempower and divide them”* (p. 93).

Table 2. The Imperatives of Spirituality in the Fourth Industrial Revolution

	Imperatives	Rank
1.	Interreligious Dialogue	5
2.	Soulful Education	3
3.	Transformative Leadership	2
4.	Ethical Formation	1
5.	Spiritual Integration	4

Table 2 presents the imperatives of spirituality on the Fourth Industrial Revolution as determined by the participants. The first is on moral formation; trailed by leadership, education, integration and dialogue. These imperatives are equated to harness technological revolution in engaging humanity to self-reflection and to examine the underlying social models that technologies embody and enable, leading to better opportunities to shape the revolution in the service of the global public interest (Nandram, 2019).

1. Ethical Formation

In the age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, moral formation is necessary to leverage the use of technology. As technology is a product of human ingenuity, it has a clear moral dimension that relates to values, ethics and norms. Technology reflects the interests, behavior and desires of its creator. It also shapes how its users realize their potential, identities, relationships and goals (Hooker & Kim, 2019).

Through ethical formation, a more balanced and empowering perspective recognizes technology as a capability that interprets, transforms and makes meaning (Richard, 2015). Rather than being an object or a process distinct from human beings, technology is socially constructed, culturally situated and reflective of societal values. Technology affects how human beings put order in their lives, interact with one another and see themselves (Piketty, 2015).

Ethical formation cultivates contextual and emotional intelligence to guide technological development based on universal values. It raises awareness of issues throughout the development process, supplies practical ways of addressing values-related and ethical challenges when they arise, and works to craft technologies towards positive ends for society (Hoeschl & Bueno, 2018). It means taking on a co-development mindset, paying attention to the process through which technology and societies recursively influence and form each other (Yastreb, 2019). When the use of technology is guided by ethics, it leads to the building of just and equitable society that is more interconnected and inclusive, while human beings are enriched by ideals, experience, empathy and collaboration (Murphy & Buckley, 2019).

2. Transformative Leadership

Transformative leadership veers away from the old motivations of bureaucratic powers, towards inspiring people to believe in a vision of a cause greater than oneself. Intransformative leadership, human beings discard their own personal self-interests in favor of the interests of the team and organization. Transformative leadership balances attention between actions that create progress and motivation among members (Center for Creative Leadership, 2018).

In the Fourth Industrial Revolution, transformative leadership fosters avenue for mentoring, coaching and listening to concerns and needs of the team members (Sheldon, 2018). It affords respect and celebrates the contribution of each member to the team. Leading through transformative leadership means the visibility and availability of leaders to provide direction amidst the diversity of members (Shook & Knickrehm, 2017). Transformative leaders are master listeners and are focused on identifying and on empathizing with others (Lynch, 2018; Anderson, 2017). Moreover, they have the capacity to inspire and keep people motivated despite the complexity and high risk associated with FIRE (Schwab, 2017).

In transformative leadership, the development and promotion of a vision for FIRE is critical (Schwab, 2017; Shook & Knickrehm, 2017). The vision is key to be able to move human talent in a particular direction and must be developed with a particular care (Yastreb, 2019; Singer, 2015). Moreover, transformative leadership leads to adopting new roles, crafting new identities, and finding new meaning for the members and for the organization, as a whole (Hooker & Kim, 2019; Center for Creative Leadership, 2018).

3. Soulful Education

In soulful education, spirituality is neither about religion nor religious practice, it is about meaning, inspiration, wisdom, connectedness and the highest aspiration of human spirit (Palmer, 2013). It is an answer to an era where in human beings are so immersed with the idea that human purpose and meaning are gauged by technocracy, processes and metrics. It also runs counter to the wide spread attitude of lack of interest, lack of self-worth, lack of compassion, lack of self-discipline and lack of spirit. Soulful education realizes natural human talent in order to open the mind, warm the heart and awaken the spirit towards creativity, contemplation and imagination (Moore, 2014).

As education is at the heart of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, it emphasizes the hard and soft as well as life skills. Soulful education advocates for learning that is not mired with technical triviality, cultural banality and information anxiety (Nandram, 2019; Brussat, 2013). Soulful education presents knowledge within cultural and temporal contexts, emphasizes interrelationship and interconnectedness and challenges human beings to reach for the highest aspiration of the human spirit (Clifton, 2019). It integrates living in the teaching and learning process as it highlights truth, finer things and meaning of life (Goldrack, 2013).

With technological explosion, human beings tend to grasp education as part of the mechanistic process of life. However, education stressing spirituality leads to the search for meaning in every aspect of being as connected to the past, connected to the natural world, connected to reality and connected to life (Palmer, 2013). It also empowers the balanced integration of humanity into the great web of creation and enhances societal development of human beings to bring about the emergence of a civilization founded with harmony and responsible citizenship (Kates&Harvey, 2010).

4. Spiritual Integration

Spiritual integration is a path of openness to the truth about human being. It is an openness to the infinite dimensions of being that are expressed in the practicalities of life (Hudgens, 2018; Doran, 2014). It is not about attachment to dogmas, but about an openness to mystery that may continually redefine the experience of what it means to be alive and to be a human being. It allows for an evolving sense of union with life and with others as an antidote to the rigidities, greed, hatred, and prejudices in the world (Groen, 2017; Brussat, 2013; Miller, 2013).

Spiritual integration combines a deliberate cultivation of positive and life-nourishing impulses of thought and behavior. It also includes a contemplative awareness or devotional openness that transcends and imbues habits of thought and action with deeper knowledge and understanding (Clifton, 2019; Onyago, 2015).

Spiritual integration in the Fourth Industrial Revolution proposes a call to lift humanity into a new collective and moral consciousness based on shared human aspirations and a shared sense of destiny in which values are prioritized as motivation for people to act (Nandram, 2019). This helps create inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous future. Spiritual integration requires rethinking of how to do things and the role of human beings in order to position new technologies in ways that will best serve humanity (Schwab, 2017).

5. Interreligious Dialogue

The effort to bridge the gaps in understanding between religions has led to interreligious dialogue. The purpose of this dialogue is not to reduce religion to some common affirmation (Abu-Nimer&Smith,2016). It is discussing differences which can move beyond content to see fellow human beings living in a community, offering respect and expecting it from others and seeking meaning and purpose through a vision of a transcendent reality (Fahy& Haynes, 2018).

However, it is important to take into consideration that dialogue does not solve all problems or bridge all gaps. Its significance is in creating a space for conversation where differences can be peacefully and respectfully confronted and understood (Devitt&Tatay,2018). Interreligious dialogue helps create spaces, organize social events, and foster friendship among people of different religions to share a common life together. For Schwab (2017), the role of religion in the Fourth Industrial Revolution is to guide societal and economic interactions as source of moral guidance for individuals and communities.

In a diverse society, it is always beneficial to read, listen and interpret things through the lenses of others in order to enhance sensitivity, compassion and the relationship with the Supreme Being. Regardless of differences, human beings coexist with others. In the ever-changing world, no religion can exist in isolation by blatantly ignoring others (Admirand, 2019).The present time calls for a constructive conversation, to build bridges, to create an environment where one deepens own religious tenets, while also learning from those of other beliefs.

Spirituality Framework in the Fourth Industrial Revolution

With the identification of the challenges and their corresponding imperatives, it is important to leverage them with the dimensions of spirituality. For Schwab (2017), spirituality has the *“ability to explore new forms of modernity while staying connected to the nourishing aspects of the universal value system; to offer transformative experiences while nourishing creative faculties to ensure the building of collective moral consciousness that allows human beings to work together as part of a global and connected citizens”* (p. 95).

Figure 1. Spirituality Framework in the Fourth Industrial Revolution

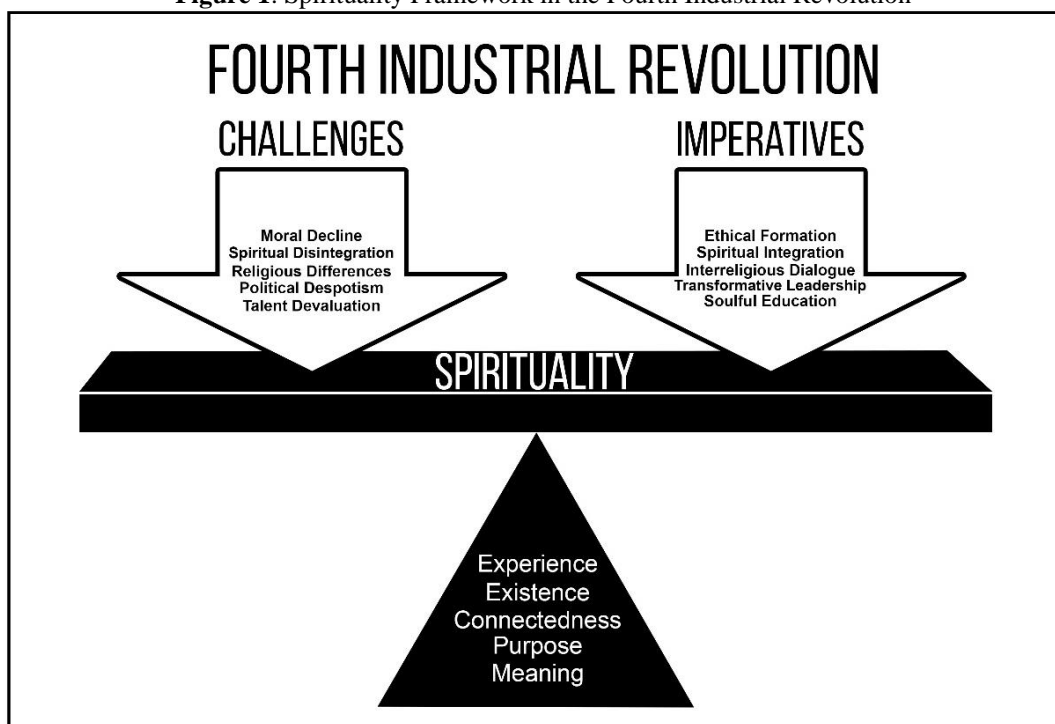


Figure 1 presents the Spirituality Framework in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The dimensions of spirituality, namely: experience, existence, connectedness, purpose and meaning (Goldrack, 2013) leveraged both the challenges and imperatives of FIRE on spirituality. Each challenge and imperative correspond to a particular aspect of spirituality.

Experience relates to moral formation responding to the challenge on moral decline. As an aspect of spirituality, experience makes human being connect with others and reality (Hudgens, 2018). On the other hand, values and ethics enrich human experience by advancing one's potential, identities, relationships and goals (Hooker & Kim, 2019). The value of spirituality in human experience is the ability to reflect and building lasting memories in life. Moreover, experiences shaped by ethics are always directed towards goodness reflective of the capacity of human being to choose and exercise freedom (Goldrack, 2013).

Spiritual integration, which resolves spiritual fragmentation, accounts for **existence** as a dimension of spirituality. Human beings need to grow spiritually to have a flourishing existence (Clifton, 2019). It is the ability to strive toward a better life and to consider personal growth and fulfillment as central goal (Miller, 2013). It also connotes self-actualization as it leads human beings to focus on values and endeavors on becoming a better person (Goldrack, 2013; Palmer, 2013).

Spirituality connotes **connectedness** as it involves relationship (Goldrack, 2013). The essence of engaging in dialogue is establishing a relationship where diversity is appreciated and space for coexistence and peace is identified (Fahy & Haynes, 2018). Religious diversity fosters interreligious dialogue for nobody settles similarities but always differences (Davis, 2010). Bridging differences and establishing connectedness are acts where each religion grow and develop mutually (Gross, 2015). By capitalizing on dialogue, connectedness is established as a positive interaction between people with varying religious traditions (Doran, 2014).

Purpose is connected to vocation and meaningful work (Miller, 2013). Moreover, in the context of transformative leadership, as an answer to political despotism, it means a responsibility or a mission to fulfill. It cultivates inspiration and service (Nandram, 2019) beyond material needs and human patronage (Richard, 2015). As a facet of spirituality, it guides human beings in making decisions and choices (Moore, 2014), grounds humanity in the periods of change and provides resiliency to survive with grace in the face of adversity (Goldrack, 2013).

Soulful education leads to **meaning** in spirituality as opposed to the devaluation of human talent. Meaning in soulful education cannot be imposed on life through decision and desires (Kates & Harvey, 2010). Rather, it is related to the reason of which human beings are created (Doran, 2014; Palmer, 2013). The search for the meaning of life goes beyond the natural world, it is a spiritual search for wholeness and actualization (Miller, 2013). Meaning signifies relatedness, sense-making and significance of a greater cause acting in human

life. It is transcending many aspects of humanity for it is anchored on a life-giving source and force called Supreme Being or God (Goldrack, 2013).

IV. CONCLUSION

The challenges and imperatives on spirituality foster a realization on the effect of the Fourth Industrial Revolution to humanity. The challenges have the potential to cultivate a culture devoid of spiritual values and human sensitivity. On the other hand, the imperatives have the capability to nourish characteristics that embolden human beings towards their spiritual aspirations through creativity, reflection, imagination and innovation. Furthermore, the spirituality framework provides a structure that seamlessly promotes, enhances and supports spiritual engagement in the Fourth Industrial Revolution for human beings to be responsible in guiding and utilizing technological progress for the betterment of human life. Therefore, a deep sense of spirituality be imbued in order to develop collective consciousness, understanding and endeavors to shape and direct the era of FIRE, reflective of the common aspirations, ideals and values of humanity.

V. RECOMMENDATION/S

With the identification of the challenges and the imperatives of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on spirituality, a study on the impact of FIRE on spirituality may also be conducted. Moreover, the challenges and imperatives may be examined vis-à-vis the tenets of a particular religion or belief system; while, the relevance of the developed spirituality framework may be investigated along other disciplines. Finally, in the teaching-learning process, spirituality may be integrated across disciplines and levels through values and character formation programs.

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