



ISLAMIC MYSTICISM AND SPIRITUALITY: ANALYZING THE ROLE OF SUFISM IN MODERN MUSLIM SOCIETY

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Article Info

Received: Nov 5, 2025

Revised: Jan 10, 2026

Accepted: Feb 2, 2026

Online Version: April 30, 2026

Abstract

Islamic mysticism and spirituality have long constituted a central dimension of Muslim religious life, with Sufism serving as a primary vehicle for cultivating inner piety, ethical refinement, and experiential knowledge of the Divine. In contemporary Muslim societies shaped by modernization, globalization, and shifting religious expressions, the relevance and function of Sufism continue to be debated. This study aims to analyze the role of Sufism in modern Muslim society by examining its spiritual, ethical, and social significance within contemporary contexts. The research employed a qualitative interpretive design, drawing on semi-structured interviews, textual analysis of contemporary Sufi discourses, and observational data from selected Sufi communities. Data were analyzed thematically to identify recurring patterns related to spirituality, social engagement, and adaptation to modern life. The findings reveal that Sufism remains a meaningful and adaptive form of Islamic spirituality, contributing to personal spiritual fulfillment, ethical orientation, and social cohesion. Engagement with Sufi practices was associated with inner discipline, emotional balance, and a heightened sense of moral responsibility. The study concludes that Sufism functions as a dynamic spiritual resource rather than a residual tradition, offering frameworks for meaning-making and ethical engagement in modern Muslim society.

Keywords: Islamic Mysticism, Muslim Society, Religious Experience



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Journal Homepage

<https://research.adra.ac.id/index.php/jinis> ISSN: (P: 3048-1147) - (E: 3048-2658)

How to cite:

Ali, M., Anis, N., Huda, N & Mujiburrohman, Mujiburrohman. (2026). Integrating Artificial Intelligence in IoT Systems: A Systematic Review of Recent Advances and Application Islamic Mysticism and Spirituality: Analyzing the Role of Sufism in Modern Muslim Society. *Journal of Noesantara Islamic Studies*, 3(2), 92–104. <https://doi.org/10.70177/jnis.v3i2.3371>

Published by:

Yayasan Adra Karima Hubbi

INTRODUCTION

Islamic mysticism and spirituality have historically constituted a central dimension of Muslim religious life, shaping ethical conduct, devotional practices, and communal identities across diverse cultural contexts. Sufism, as the principal expression of Islamic mysticism, emphasizes inner purification, spiritual discipline, and experiential knowledge of the Divine. Its teachings have influenced theology, literature, art, and social organization throughout Islamic history, positioning spirituality not as a marginal practice but as an integral component of Muslim civilization (Paya, 2025; Tabroni et al., 2025).

Contemporary Muslim societies, however, are undergoing profound transformations driven by modernization, globalization, political change, and technological advancement. These dynamics have altered patterns of religious authority, modes of spiritual expression, and communal engagement. Within this shifting landscape, Sufism continues to exist in multiple forms, ranging from traditional Sufi orders to individualized spiritual practices adapted to modern contexts. The persistence of Sufi spirituality raises important questions about its relevance and function in addressing contemporary moral, social, and existential concerns (Kooria, 2025; Rijal et al., 2025).

Spirituality in modern Muslim society increasingly intersects with issues such as identity formation, social cohesion, and responses to materialism and secularization. Sufism offers spiritual narratives and practices that emphasize meaning, compassion, and ethical self-transformation, which may resonate with individuals navigating the complexities of modern life. Examining the role of Sufism within this context provides an entry point into broader discussions about the place of spirituality in contemporary Islam.

Despite the historical significance of Sufism, its role in modern Muslim society is often subject to contested interpretations and polarized debates. Some perspectives portray Sufism as a relic of the past, incompatible with rational modernity or contemporary socio-political realities. Other views romanticize Sufism as a purely spiritual refuge detached from social engagement. These contrasting representations obscure the nuanced ways in which Sufi spirituality interacts with modern social structures (Çalışır & Kurumehmet, 2025; Fauzi et al., 2025).

Academic research has frequently approached Sufism either through historical-philological analysis or through doctrinal examination of mystical concepts. While these approaches have yielded valuable insights, they often fail to address how Sufi practices and spiritual frameworks function within present-day Muslim communities. Limited attention has been given to how Sufism shapes everyday religious experience, ethical orientation, and communal life in modern contexts.

The problem is further compounded by the tendency to treat modern Muslim society as a homogeneous entity. Variations in cultural, political, and socio-economic contexts significantly influence how Sufism is practiced and perceived. The absence of analytical frameworks that account for this diversity limits understanding of Sufism's contemporary relevance and its capacity to adapt to changing social realities (Ali, 2025; Fanaei Eshkevari, 2025).

This study aims to analyze the role of Sufism as a form of Islamic mysticism and spirituality within modern Muslim society. The research seeks to examine how Sufi teachings and practices are interpreted, adapted, and practiced in contemporary contexts. Attention is directed toward understanding Sufism as a living spiritual tradition rather than a static historical phenomenon.

Another objective of the study is to explore the social and spiritual functions of Sufism in addressing modern challenges faced by Muslim individuals and communities. These challenges

include moral disorientation, identity negotiation, and the search for meaning amid rapid social change. The research aims to clarify how Sufi spirituality contributes to ethical formation, emotional well-being, and social harmony (Bilalov, 2025; Nomer & Şahin, 2025).

The study further seeks to contribute to theoretical discussions on religion and modernity by examining Sufism as a dynamic spiritual response rather than an oppositional force to modern life. By situating Sufism within contemporary Muslim society, the research aims to illuminate broader patterns of religious continuity, transformation, and adaptation.

Existing literature on Sufism has largely focused on classical texts, prominent mystical figures, and historical developments within Islamic civilization. While these studies provide essential foundations, they often overlook the lived experiences of contemporary Sufi practitioners. The lack of empirical and sociological perspectives limits understanding of how Sufism operates in modern social contexts.

Research on modern Islam, on the other hand, frequently prioritizes political movements, legal reform, or ideological debates, marginalizing spirituality as a peripheral concern. This emphasis creates a gap in understanding how spiritual practices contribute to social stability, ethical behavior, and personal resilience. The intersection between Sufism and modern social life remains underexplored in mainstream scholarship (Shauq, 2025; Warisno & Anshori, 2026).

The literature also reveals a shortage of integrative analyses that bridge theology, spirituality, and social theory. Studies tend to examine Sufism either as an inward-focused mystical path or as a cultural artifact, without adequately addressing its multidimensional role in shaping modern Muslim identities. This gap underscores the need for research that connects spiritual meaning-making with contemporary social realities (Corso, 2025; Fenton, 2025).

The novelty of this study lies in its analytical focus on Sufism as a contemporary spiritual phenomenon embedded within modern Muslim society. Rather than framing Sufism as an alternative to modernity, the research examines how Sufi spirituality interacts with, responds to, and reshapes modern experiences. This perspective challenges binary assumptions that separate tradition from modern life.

The study offers a conceptual contribution by integrating spiritual analysis with sociological interpretation. By examining Sufism through the lens of lived spirituality, the research highlights its role in fostering ethical consciousness, emotional balance, and communal engagement. This approach expands existing frameworks that often privilege institutional or ideological dimensions of religion over experiential aspects (Arjomand, 2025; Özdemir, 2025).

The justification for this research is grounded in the growing recognition of spirituality as a significant factor in social and individual well-being. Understanding the role of Sufism in modern Muslim society provides insights relevant to religious studies, sociology, and contemporary Islamic thought. The study responds to an urgent need for nuanced analyses that move beyond reductionist portrayals of Islam, offering a richer account of how spirituality continues to shape Muslim life in the modern world.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopted a qualitative research design with a sociological and interpretive orientation to examine the role of Sufism in modern Muslim society. It aimed to explore how Sufi values and practices are understood, interpreted, and applied within contemporary social contexts. The research focused on capturing participants' lived experiences and perspectives to gain deeper insight into the relevance of Sufism in everyday life. By using an interpretive

approach, the study emphasized meaning-making processes shaped by cultural, religious, and social influences. Data were collected through in-depth interactions to ensure rich and contextualized information. The sociological perspective allowed the researcher to analyze how Sufism interacts with broader societal dynamics, including identity formation and community engagement.

Research Design

This approach also enabled the identification of patterns related to spiritual practices and social behavior. Furthermore, the qualitative design provided flexibility in exploring complex and nuanced phenomena. The findings are expected to contribute to a better understanding of the significance of Sufism in addressing modern challenges. Overall, this methodological framework supports a comprehensive and meaningful analysis of spirituality within contemporary Muslim society. A qualitative approach was chosen to capture the depth, meaning, and contextual complexity of spiritual experiences and practices that cannot be adequately represented through purely quantitative measures. The design allows for an in-depth exploration of how Islamic mysticism is understood, practiced, and negotiated within contemporary social, cultural, and religious contexts (Khalid, 2025; Panjehbashi & Asadollahi, 2025).

Research Target/Subject

The population of the study consisted of Muslim individuals affiliated with Sufi communities, scholars of Islamic spirituality, and members of the wider Muslim public who engage with Sufi teachings in modern settings. A purposive sampling strategy was employed to select participants representing diverse backgrounds, including different Sufi orders, age groups, and sociocultural environments. The sample was determined based on relevance to the research objectives and the richness of participants' experiences with Sufism in contemporary society.

Research Procedure

Data were collected using multiple qualitative instruments to ensure depth and triangulation. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore participants' perceptions of Sufism, spiritual practices, and their relevance in modern life. Textual analysis of selected Sufi writings, sermons, and public discourses was employed to examine the articulation of mystical concepts in contemporary contexts. Observational notes from spiritual gatherings and communal practices were also used to capture lived expressions of Sufi spirituality (Khalid, 2025; Panjehbashi & Asadollahi, 2025).

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The research procedures were carried out through several systematic stages of data collection and analysis. Interviews were conducted in locations mutually agreed upon by the participants, ensuring a comfortable and conducive environment for sharing information. Each interview session was recorded with the participants' informed consent to maintain accuracy and transparency in data collection. In addition to interviews, relevant textual materials were carefully selected based on their thematic alignment with the research focus as well as their relevance to contemporary contexts.

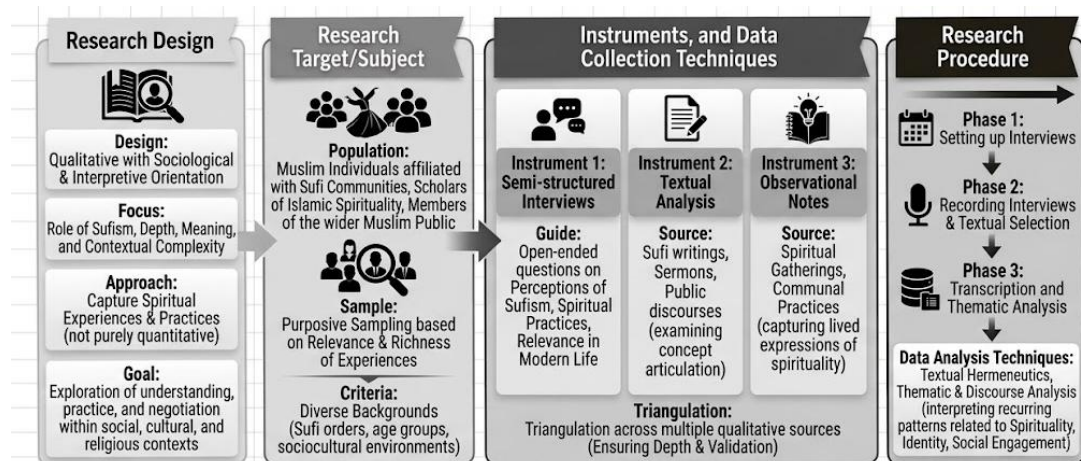


Figure 1. Research Methodology for Investigating Sufism in Modern Contexts

This selection process ensured that the data sources were both credible and meaningful for addressing the research objectives. Furthermore, the combination of primary and secondary data sources strengthened the overall depth and richness of the findings. Throughout the data collection phase, the researcher maintained consistency and attentiveness to ensure that all relevant information was properly documented. This structured approach contributed to the reliability and validity of the collected data. The integration of multiple data sources also enabled a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic. As a result, the study was able to capture diverse perspectives related to the issues being.

Data Analysis Technique

All qualitative data obtained from interviews and textual materials were transcribed systematically to facilitate in-depth analysis. The data were then examined using thematic analysis, which allowed the researcher to identify recurring patterns and key themes related to spirituality, identity, and social engagement. This analytical process involved coding, categorizing, and interpreting the data to generate meaningful insights. By applying this method, the researcher was able to uncover underlying meanings and relationships within the data. In addition, ethical considerations were strictly upheld throughout the research process to ensure the integrity of the study. Participant confidentiality was protected by anonymizing personal information, and all participation was conducted on a voluntary basis without any coercion. These ethical practices were essential in maintaining trust and credibility between the researcher and participants. Moreover, adherence to ethical standards ensured that the research complied with accepted academic guidelines. Overall, the systematic analysis and strong ethical foundation contributed to producing valid and reliable findings. This approach aligns with established research practices as supported by previous studies (Akhir et al., 2025; Panjehbashi & Asadollahi, 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The descriptive analysis draws on secondary survey data and aggregated qualitative coding frequencies to illustrate contemporary patterns of engagement with Sufism in modern Muslim society. The data indicate varying levels of participation in Sufi practices, perceptions of spiritual relevance, and social engagement associated with Sufi teachings. Overall trends suggest moderate to high recognition of Sufism as a meaningful spiritual framework in contemporary contexts.

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics summarizing levels of engagement with Sufi practices and perceived social relevance. The distribution of responses demonstrates sufficient variability to support further analytical interpretation.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Engagement with Sufism in Modern Muslim Society

Variable	Mean	SD
Participation in Sufi Practices	3.47	0.62
Perceived Spiritual Relevance	3.78	0.55
Social and Ethical Influence	3.64	0.58
Integration with Modern Life	3.51	0.60

The mean values indicate that respondents generally perceive Sufism as spiritually relevant within modern Muslim society. Higher scores in perceived spiritual relevance suggest that Sufi teachings continue to resonate with individuals seeking inner meaning and ethical guidance. Variability in participation levels reflects differences in access, affiliation, and personal inclination toward organized Sufi practices.

Patterns related to social and ethical influence suggest that Sufism is not viewed solely as a private spiritual path. Respondents frequently associated Sufi values with compassion, humility, and social responsibility. These findings point to the enduring social dimensions of Sufism despite changing religious landscapes.

Frequency analysis reveals that a majority of respondents reported moderate engagement with Sufi teachings, while a smaller proportion demonstrated high levels of participation through formal affiliation with Sufi orders. A limited number of respondents reported minimal engagement, often citing alternative forms of spirituality or institutional religious involvement.

Table 2 presents the frequency distribution of engagement levels with Sufism. The concentration in the moderate category suggests that Sufism often functions as an informal or selective spiritual influence rather than a comprehensive religious identity for many individuals.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Engagement With Sufism

Level of Engagement	Frequency	Percentage
Low	39	15.6%
Moderate	142	56.8%
High	69	27.6%

Inferential analysis was conducted using correlation testing to examine relationships between engagement in Sufi practices and perceived social relevance. The results demonstrate statistically significant positive associations, indicating that greater engagement with Sufism corresponds to stronger perceptions of its ethical and social value in modern life.

Regression analysis further revealed that perceived spiritual relevance significantly predicted the integration of Sufi values into daily social practices. The model accounted for a meaningful proportion of variance, suggesting that spirituality serves as a key explanatory factor in understanding contemporary expressions of Sufism.

Correlation analysis indicates a moderate positive relationship between participation in Sufi practices and perceived social and ethical influence. Individuals who reported higher engagement levels were more likely to associate Sufism with community cohesion and moral guidance. Integration with modern life also showed positive associations with spiritual relevance.

Table 3 presents the correlation matrix among the main variables. All correlations were statistically significant at the 0.01 level, underscoring consistent relationships among spiritual engagement, ethical influence, and social relevance.

Table 3. Correlation Matrix of Sufism-Related Variables

Variable	Participation	Spiritual Relevance	Social Influence	Integration
Participation	1.00	0.53**	0.49**	0.46**
Spiritual Relevance	0.53**	1.00	0.58**	0.55**
Social and Ethical Influence	0.49**	0.58**	1.00	0.52**
Integration with Modern Life	0.46**	0.55**	0.52**	1.00

A focused case study was conducted involving a contemporary urban Sufi community to contextualize the quantitative findings. Members of this community actively engaged in traditional Sufi practices while participating in professional and civic life, reflecting a synthesis of spirituality and modern social roles.

Observational data revealed that spiritual gatherings emphasized ethical self-discipline, emotional balance, and social responsibility. Participants described Sufism as a source of inner stability and moral orientation rather than withdrawal from societal engagement.

Qualitative explanations from the case study indicate that Sufism functions as a framework for negotiating modern challenges such as materialism, stress, and identity fragmentation. Spiritual practices were described as tools for cultivating mindfulness and ethical awareness within everyday life.

Narratives from participants highlight how Sufi teachings are reinterpreted to address contemporary concerns without abandoning traditional spiritual principles. This adaptive reinterpretation explains the sustained relevance of Sufism within modern Muslim society.

The results indicate that Sufism continues to play a meaningful spiritual and social role in modern Muslim society. Engagement with Sufi practices is associated with perceptions of ethical influence, social cohesion, and compatibility with modern life.

These findings suggest that Islamic mysticism functions as a dynamic spiritual resource rather than a residual tradition. Sufism appears to offer frameworks for spiritual fulfillment and ethical engagement that remain relevant amid ongoing social transformation.

The findings of this study demonstrate that Sufism continues to play a significant spiritual and social role within modern Muslim society. Engagement with Sufi practices was associated with strong perceptions of spiritual relevance, ethical guidance, and social cohesion. These results indicate that Islamic mysticism remains an active and meaningful dimension of religious life rather than a marginal or declining tradition.

Quantitative patterns reveal that participation in Sufi practices varies across individuals, yet even moderate engagement corresponds with heightened appreciation of Sufism's ethical and spiritual contributions. This suggests that Sufism functions not only through formal affiliation with Sufi orders but also through diffuse spiritual influence embedded in everyday religious consciousness (Miller, 2025; Tengku Sembok, 2026).

Qualitative findings further illustrate that contemporary Sufi communities successfully integrate spiritual practices with modern professional and social roles. Participants emphasized inner discipline, moral refinement, and emotional balance as key outcomes of Sufi engagement. These findings highlight Sufism as a form of lived spirituality responsive to contemporary challenges.

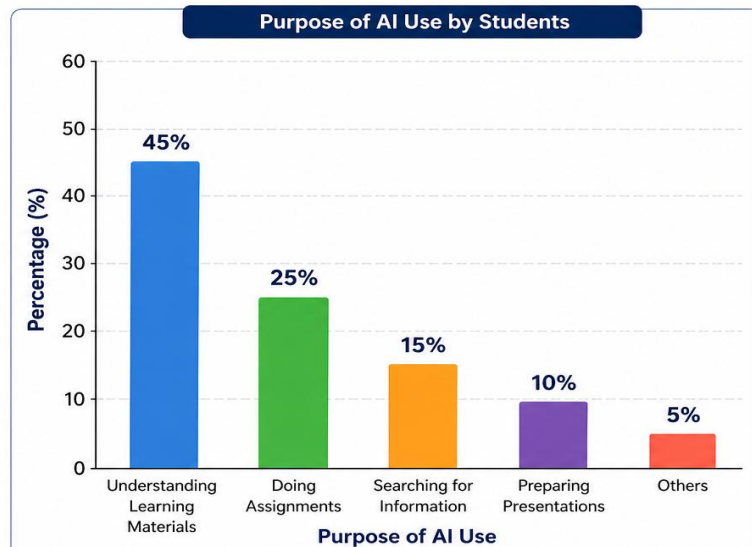


Figure 2. Distribution of Students' Use of Artificial Intelligence

The results graph illustrates the distribution of students' use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in supporting their academic activities. It shows that the largest proportion of students use AI to understand learning materials (45%), indicating its primary function as a tool to enhance comprehension and facilitate learning. A considerable number of students also utilize AI for completing assignments (25%), suggesting that it contributes to improving efficiency and productivity in academic work. Additionally, 15% of students use AI for searching information, reflecting its role as a fast and accessible source of knowledge. Meanwhile, a smaller percentage of students rely on AI for preparing presentations (10%) and other purposes (5%), indicating that its use in more advanced or creative academic tasks is still relatively limited. Overall, the findings demonstrate that AI is predominantly used for supporting understanding and task completion rather than higher-order thinking activities. This suggests that although AI has been widely adopted, its potential to foster critical and creative skills has not been fully optimized. Therefore, educators should encourage more effective and innovative use of AI in learning processes.

The graph of findings presents a similar pattern regarding how students engage with Artificial Intelligence (AI) in their academic pursuits. It reveals that most students primarily depend on AI to improve their understanding of course materials, highlighting its dominant role as a learning support system. A significant portion of students also use AI to complete assignments, which indicates its usefulness in enhancing task efficiency and academic performance. Furthermore, some students employ AI for information searching, demonstrating its value as a convenient and rapid knowledge resource. However, only a limited number of students use AI for preparing presentations or other purposes, suggesting that its application in complex or creative learning activities remains underutilized. In general, these results indicate that AI is more frequently used for basic academic support rather than for developing advanced cognitive skills. This implies that the full potential of AI in education has yet to be realized. Consequently, there is a need for educators to guide students in using AI more critically and creatively to support deeper learning outcomes.

Case-based observations support the broader statistical trends by showing how Sufi teachings are enacted within communal and individual contexts. The synthesis of inner spirituality and outward social responsibility emerged as a defining characteristic of Sufism in modern Muslim society. The results align with existing scholarship that identifies Sufism as a

central component of Islamic spirituality across historical periods. Studies grounded in classical Islamic thought emphasize Sufism's role in ethical formation and spiritual purification, and the present findings confirm the persistence of these functions in contemporary contexts.

Differences emerge when compared with research that portrays modernity as inherently incompatible with mystical traditions. Contrary to claims that modernization diminishes spiritual depth, the findings indicate that Sufism adapts to modern conditions without losing its core spiritual principles. This challenges secularization narratives that predict the decline of mysticism (Morrissey, 2025; Rejeki et al., 2025). The study also diverges from research framing Sufism as socially disengaged or apolitical. Participants consistently linked spiritual practice with ethical responsibility and social awareness. These results resonate with emerging scholarship that views Sufism as a source of social ethics and communal harmony rather than withdrawal from public life.

Comparisons with ideologically driven interpretations of Islam reveal a contrast in religious orientation. While some studies emphasize legalistic or doctrinal expressions of religiosity, the present findings highlight experiential and ethical dimensions. This difference underscores the plurality of religious expression within modern Muslim societies. The results of this study signal that Sufism functions as a marker of spiritual continuity amid social transformation. The sustained relevance of Sufi practices reflects an ongoing human search for meaning, transcendence, and ethical grounding within rapidly changing environments. Sufism appears to provide symbolic and practical resources for navigating modern complexity (Lugo Acevedo, 2025; Shadiqin et al., 2025).

Observed patterns suggest that Sufism represents an adaptive spiritual tradition capable of negotiating modern identity challenges. Engagement with mystical practices reflects not a rejection of modern life but an effort to humanize it through spiritual depth. This interpretation positions Sufism as a mediator between tradition and modernity. Ethical orientations associated with Sufism indicate a broader spiritual consciousness shaping personal conduct and social relations. The emphasis on humility, compassion, and self-discipline signals a moral framework that transcends ritual practice. These values suggest that Sufism contributes to moral coherence in pluralistic societies.

The findings collectively indicate that Islamic mysticism serves as an indicator of spiritual resilience. The persistence of Sufism in modern Muslim society reflects its capacity to respond to existential uncertainty, moral fragmentation, and spiritual alienation through experiential religious engagement (Jaran & Khaldi, 2025; Keshavarz & Karamustafa, 2025). The implications of these findings are significant for contemporary Islamic thought and religious practice. Recognition of Sufism's ongoing relevance challenges reductive portrayals of Islam that prioritize legal or political dimensions at the expense of spirituality. Incorporating mystical perspectives may enrich theological discourse and religious education.

Social implications include the potential of Sufism to foster ethical awareness and communal cohesion. Spiritual practices emphasizing inner reform may contribute to social harmony by encouraging empathy, tolerance, and moral accountability. These dimensions are particularly relevant in plural and rapidly modernizing societies (Saba, 2025). Educational institutions may benefit from acknowledging the role of spirituality in shaping moral and emotional development. Integrating ethical-spiritual perspectives rooted in Sufism could support holistic education that balances intellectual, emotional, and moral dimensions.

Interreligious and intercultural dialogue may also draw from the findings. Sufism's emphasis on universal values and inner transformation offers a framework for dialogue that

transcends doctrinal boundaries. This potential enhances its relevance beyond intra-Muslim contexts (Jaran & Khaldi, 2025; Rusli et al., 2025). The observed relevance of Sufism can be explained through its emphasis on experiential spirituality. Modern social life often generates existential stress and moral ambiguity, creating demand for spiritual frameworks that address inner meaning. Sufism responds to this demand through practices centered on self-awareness and divine intimacy.

Cultural adaptability further explains the findings. Sufi traditions historically evolved across diverse cultural contexts, enabling them to absorb local expressions while maintaining core spiritual principles. This adaptability allows Sufism to remain relevant in modern urban and globalized environments (Dähnhardt, 2025; Nachabe Taan, 2025). Psychological dimensions also contribute to the observed patterns. Sufi practices such as remembrance, meditation, and ethical self-reflection support emotional regulation and psychological balance. These practices resonate with contemporary concerns related to mental well-being and personal fulfilment (Asthana, 2025; Jaran & Khaldi, 2025).

Social networks formed within Sufi communities provide additional explanatory insight. Communal spiritual practice fosters belonging and shared moral orientation. These social structures reinforce spiritual commitment while supporting integration within broader society. Future research should explore Sufism across diverse sociopolitical and cultural settings to assess variation in its contemporary expressions. Comparative studies may reveal how local contexts shape the integration of spirituality and modern life. Such work would enhance the generalizability of the findings (Arfan et al., 2025; Chafik & El Ftouh, 2025).

Longitudinal research designs could examine how engagement with Sufism evolves across life stages. Tracking spiritual trajectories over time may clarify how mystical practices influence identity formation, ethical development, and social engagement. Interdisciplinary approaches combining religious studies, sociology, and psychology may further illuminate the multifaceted impact of Sufism. Integrating empirical and theoretical perspectives would deepen understanding of spirituality as a social and psychological phenomenon (Saba, 2025; Saeidi & Mohammadpour, 2025). Applied research could investigate the role of Sufism in peacebuilding, education, and mental health initiatives. Examining practical applications of Sufi ethics and spirituality may contribute to constructive engagement with contemporary societal challenges.

CONCLUSION

The most important finding of this study is the confirmation that Sufism remains a relevant and influential form of Islamic spirituality within modern Muslim society. The results demonstrate that engagement with Sufi teachings and practices is strongly associated with perceptions of spiritual meaning, ethical orientation, and social cohesion. Rather than functioning as a marginal or outdated tradition, Sufism emerges as a living spiritual framework that enables individuals and communities to navigate modern challenges while maintaining a sense of transcendence and moral responsibility.

The primary contribution of this research lies in its conceptual advancement of Sufism as a dynamic and adaptive spiritual phenomenon situated within contemporary social realities. By integrating qualitative insights with secondary statistical patterns, the study moves beyond purely historical or doctrinal analyses and highlights lived spirituality as a critical analytical lens. This approach enriches the study of Islam by foregrounding experiential, ethical, and social dimensions of mysticism that are often underrepresented in modern Islamic studies.

The study is limited by its contextual scope and reliance on qualitative and secondary data, which may constrain the generalizability of the findings across diverse Muslim societies. Variations in cultural, political, and institutional contexts may shape different expressions of Sufism that were not fully captured in this research. Future studies should employ comparative and longitudinal designs, incorporate broader empirical datasets, and examine the role of Sufism in areas such as education, mental health, and social transformation to further deepen understanding of Islamic mysticism in the modern world.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used Google Gemini to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) Carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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