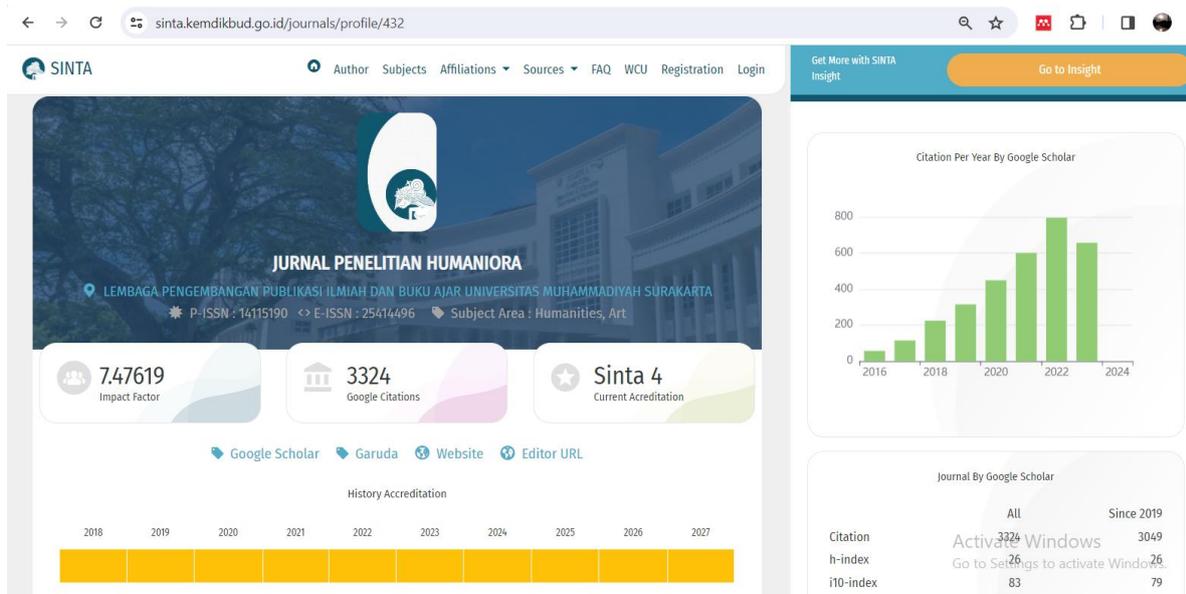


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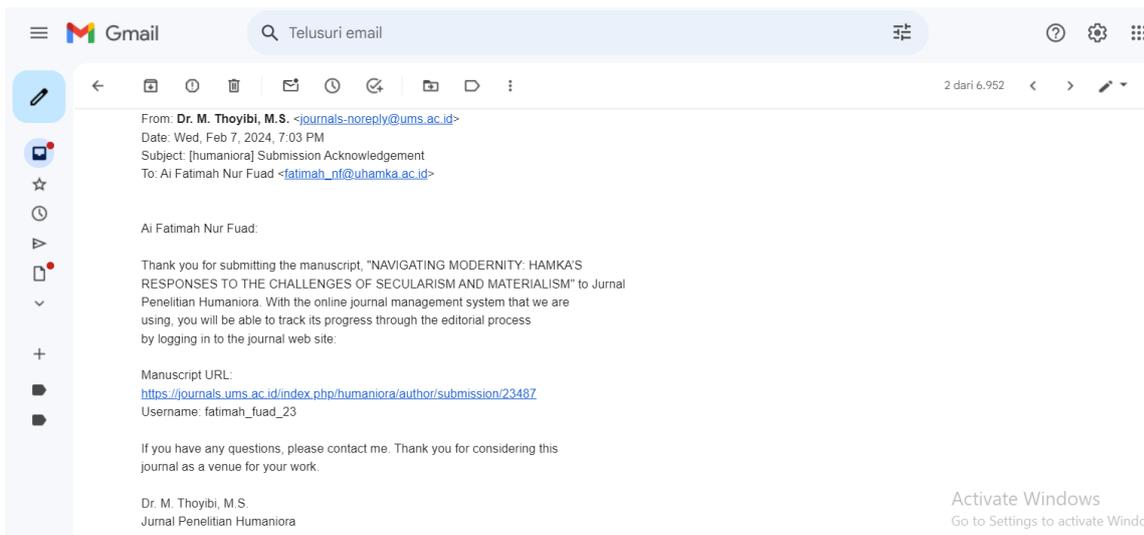
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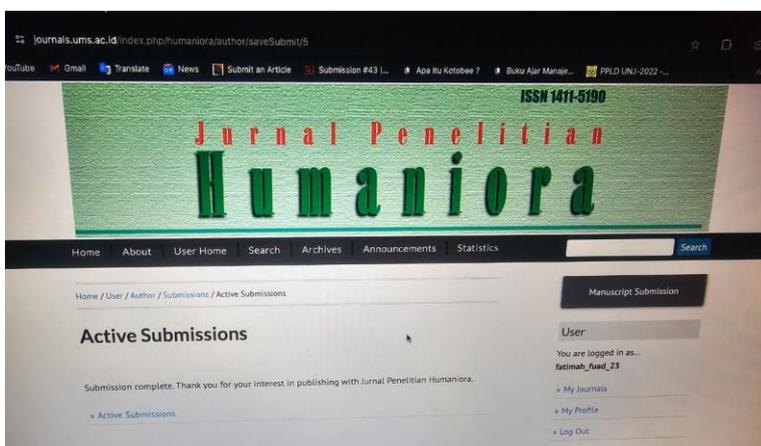
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NAVIGATING MODERNITY: HAMKA'S RESPONSES TO THE CHALLENGES OF SECULARISM AND MATERIALISM

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Keywords	Abstract
Sufism HAMKA Modernity Muslim Spirituality	<i>This article explores Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA)'s conceptualization of modern Sufism and its response to the challenges posed by secularism and materialism. In contemporary discourse, traditional Sufi teachings face increasing scrutiny and adaptation in light of prevailing secular ideologies and materialistic pursuits. Through a comprehensive analysis of HAMKA's writings, speeches, and philosophical perspectives, this research investigates how HAMKA reinterprets traditional Sufi principles to resonate with the realities of the modern world. Emphasizing themes of spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility, HAMKA's modern Sufism offers a compelling framework for navigating the complexities of secularism and materialism while preserving the essence of Sufi wisdom. This study highlights HAMKA's visionary approach to modern Sufism, providing valuable insights into its relevance and significance in contemporary discourse on spirituality and social ethics.</i>
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INTRODUCTION

HAMKA, or Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (1908-1981), is a prominent figure in Indonesian Islamic thought. He is a well-known 'Ulama cum scholar and activist. He wrote many books not only from his in-depth religious knowledge and perspectives but also his great socio-cultural understanding on the society. His productivity in writing on various themes and across fields proves that HAMKA was a multitalented self-taught. His regular preaching (*da'wa*) activities during his lifetime were waited and in demand by many people who enthusiastically listened to HAMKA verbal explanation of how religion can be placed to answer various problems and its complexities of modern society (Haikal et al., 2021). His works reach its popularity among its readers both in Indonesia and in South-East Asia.

He is known for his significant contributions on modern Sufism through his famous book called *Tasawuf Modern* ("Modern Sufism"). Within the context of Sufism, HAMKA's works reflect a contemporary interpretation and application of mystical Islamic teachings. Through his writings and teachings, HAMKA sought to reconcile traditional Sufi practices with modernity (Ibrahim, 2022), addressing contemporary issues and challenges faced by Muslims in Indonesia and beyond. One aspect of HAMKA's modern Sufism is his emphasis on the inner spiritual journey and personal development (Shukri, 2023). He advocated for a deeper understanding of Sufi concepts such as *Tasawwuf* (Islamic mysticism) and *Tazkiyah al-Nafs* (purification of the soul) within the framework of modern life (Najib, 2018). HAMKA's teachings emphasize the

importance of spiritual introspection, moral conduct, and adherence to Islamic principles in navigating the complexities of the modern world.

HAMKA's modern Sufism is characterized by its inclusivity and accessibility. He sought to make Sufi teachings relevant and accessible to a wide audience, irrespective of their social or educational backgrounds. Through his simple and eloquent language, HAMKA conveyed profound spiritual insights that resonated with both intellectuals and ordinary individuals alike, fostering a sense of spiritual connection and community. Moreover, HAMKA's modern Sufism encompasses a social dimension, advocating for compassion, justice, and service to humanity (Kostadinova, 2023). He believed that genuine spirituality should manifest in one's actions towards others, promoting social harmony, tolerance, and empathy (Arrasyid, 2020). HAMKA's commitment to social justice and ethical living reflects his belief in the transformative power of Sufism to address contemporary societal challenges and foster a more equitable and compassionate world. HAMKA's modern Sufism represents a dynamic and relevant approach to Islamic mysticism in the contemporary context (Muna, 2022). His teachings offer insights into the intersection of spirituality, morality, and social engagement, inspiring individuals to cultivate a deeper connection with the divine while actively contributing to the betterment of society.

The significance of this HAMKA's modern Sufism in responses to modernity, secularism, and materialism lies in its exploration of how HAMKA, a prominent Islamic scholar and thinker, navigates the complexities of contemporary challenges within the framework of Sufism. HAMKA's modern interpretation of Sufism provides a crucial perspective on how traditional Islamic teachings can adapt and respond to the rapid changes brought about by modernity. There are so many changes led by modernity to the Muslim world from the marginalization of religion from public life and the secularization (Fuad, 2019). By delving into HAMKA's works, scholars gain insights into how Sufi principles can offer guidance and solace to individuals grappling with the uncertainties and disruptions of the modern world. Furthermore, the examination of HAMKA's responses to secularism and materialism sheds light on his efforts to reconcile spiritual values with the dominant ideologies of his time (Amrullah, 2015). Through his writings, HAMKA offers a nuanced understanding of how Sufism can serve as a counterbalance to the materialistic pursuits that often overshadow deeper existential questions in contemporary society.

Scholars have extensively analyzed and highlighted the multifaceted contributions of HAMKA's modern Sufism, shedding light on its relevance and impact in various spheres of modern life. One notable aspect of HAMKA's contribution is the integration of traditional Sufi teachings with contemporary realities (Dickson, 2022). HAMKA's works serve as a bridge between traditional Islamic wisdom and the challenges of modern life, offering practical guidance for Muslims seeking spiritual growth and moral guidance amidst the complexities of the modern world (Van Bruinessen, 2009). Moreover, HAMKA's modern Sufism places a strong emphasis on inner spiritual development (Ibrahim, 2022). Through practices such as *dhikr* and self-reflection, HAMKA encourages individuals to embark on an inward journey of self-discovery and spiritual enlightenment, fostering a deeper connection with the divine (Najib, 2018). This emphasis on spirituality as a means of personal transformation resonates deeply with modern audiences seeking meaning and purpose in their lives. In addition to its focus on individual spiritual growth, HAMKA's modern Sufism addresses pressing societal issues (Van Bruinessen, 2009). By drawing on Sufi principles, HAMKA offers insights into how Islamic spirituality can inspire positive social change, advocating for justice, compassion, and ethical living (Amrullah, 2015). His writings serve as a call to action for Muslims to actively engage with and address the social injustices and inequalities prevalent in their communities.

Central to HAMKA's approach to modern Sufism is its accessibility and inclusivity. HAMKA's clear and engaging writing style makes complex spiritual concepts understandable and applicable to people from all walks of life, regardless of their level of religious education. This inclusive approach has helped to democratize access to Sufi teachings, empowering individuals from diverse backgrounds to explore and embrace their spiritual heritage. Moreover, HAMKA's modern Sufism offers a critique of materialism and consumerism in contemporary society (Dickson, 2022). By challenging the prevailing notion that material wealth leads to happiness and fulfillment, HAMKA advocates for a more spiritually grounded and morally conscious way of life, rooted in Islamic values of moderation, contentment, and gratitude (Fahru, 2020). Furthermore, some scholars highlight HAMKA's advocacy for social justice as a core tenet of modern Sufism. Inspired by the prophetic tradition of standing up for the marginalized and oppressed, HAMKA sought to address the root causes of poverty, inequality, and oppression, striving to create a more just and equitable society based on Islamic principles of compassion and solidarity. Some other scholars explore HAMKA's promotion of intellectual inquiry within the framework of modern Sufism (Najib, 2018). By encouraging critical thinking and the pursuit of knowledge, HAMKA sought to empower Muslims to engage with their faith in a thoughtful and informed manner, fostering a culture of intellectual curiosity and openness within Islamic discourse.

Moreover, Yusof discusses HAMKA's efforts to promote interfaith dialogue and religious harmony (Yusof, 2005). Inspired by Sufi ideals of tolerance and compassion, HAMKA believed in the importance of building bridges of understanding between people of different faiths, fostering mutual respect and cooperation in pursuit of shared values and goals. Other scholars also examine HAMKA's progressive views on women's rights and gender equality within the framework of modern Sufism. By challenging patriarchal interpretations of Islam and advocating for women's empowerment (Fuad, 2020), HAMKA paved the way for greater gender equity in Muslim societies, emphasizing the importance of women's education, participation, and leadership in all aspects of society (Qolbah et al., 2023). HAMKA's contribution to the revival of Islamic culture and the affirmation of national identity in Indonesia also explicitly explained in his works. Through his writings and social activism, HAMKA played a key role in shaping Indonesia's cultural and religious landscape, fostering a sense of pride in the country's Islamic heritage and contributing to the development of a distinct Indonesian Muslim identity.

However, despite the rich insights provided by the exploration of HAMKA's responses to modernity, secularism, and materialism within the framework of Sufism, there exists a notable research gap concerning the broader implications of his ideas on contemporary Islamic thought and practice. While scholars have extensively examined HAMKA's individual works and contributions to Sufi philosophy, there remains a need for comprehensive studies that contextualize his ideas within the larger discourse on Islam and modernity. Specifically, further research could investigate how HAMKA's perspectives on modernity and secularism intersect with broader debates within Islamic intellectual traditions, including discussions on the compatibility of Islamic principles with modern governance structures and legal systems. Additionally, exploring the reception of HAMKA's ideas among contemporary Muslim communities, both within Indonesia and globally, could shed light on the practical implications of his theories for shaping Islamic discourse and practice in the 21st century (Fuad, 2021). Addressing this research gap would not only deepen our understanding of HAMKA's intellectual legacy but also contribute to broader discussions on the evolving role of Islam in contemporary societies.

METHOD

To examine the contemporary paradigm of Sufism as articulated by Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA) in addressing challenges of secularism, materialism and other impacts of modernity, this study employs a qualitative research approach. The research method involves a comprehensive analysis of works written on HAMKA's thoughts, ideas, and books, to elucidate his nuanced perspectives on spiritual development, moral conduct, and societal engagement within the context of contemporary realities. A thematic analysis is conducted to identify recurring motifs and critiques regarding the impact of modernity such as materialism and secularism, allowing for a deeper understanding of HAMKA's conceptual framework and its implications and contribution for contemporary discourse.

Furthermore, the research method incorporates a comparative analysis to situate HAMKA's perspectives within broader Sufi traditions and contemporary discourses on spirituality and social justice. This approach involves examining HAMKA's critiques of modernity in relation to other traditional Sufi perspectives, as well as exploring the intersections between Sufism and other religious traditions. Ethical considerations are key factor throughout the research process, acknowledging any potential biases. By synthesising HAMKA's contributions to modern Sufism, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the relevance and significance of Sufi principles in addressing global challenges and fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society, thereby inviting readers to engage in a journey of self-discovery and moral renewal rooted in faith, compassion, and social responsibility.

RESULT

This study unveils a rich tapestry of insights into the contemporary paradigm of Sufism as articulated by Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA). Through a meticulous analysis of HAMKA's writings "Modern Sufism", the research elucidates his multifaceted perspectives on spiritual development, moral conduct, and societal engagement within the context of modern challenges. "*Modern Sufism*" is one of the HAMKA's '*magnum opus*' that written as an intellectual and spiritual critique towards social and moral decline in the mid-1930s. The work revolves around philosophical debates about the meaning of life and how to live a life in accordance with Islamic *shari'a*. "*Modern Sufism*" aims to see the secular paradigm of modernity that emerged and developed among middle-class society in Indonesia. At the same time, the crisis of spiritualism became a very crucial problem along with the emergence of materialistic tendencies in life.

This examination reveals the depth of HAMKA's critique on modernity, spiritualism, and materialism, positioning his works as a pivotal framework for understanding the intersection of traditional Sufi teachings with the complexities of contemporary realities. By navigating through HAMKA's critiques, the study uncovers the ethical imperatives of moderation, contentment, and gratitude, offering valuable insights into navigating the tensions between materialism and spirituality in modern life. Furthermore, the research underscores the transformative potential of Sufism in addressing pressing global challenges, particularly in the realms of social justice, interfaith dialogue, and gender equality.

There are three points to be discussed as the result of this study:

1. HAMKA's Conceptualization of Modern Sufism

HAMKA reinterprets traditional Sufi teachings to address contemporary challenges such as secularism and materialism. Through his book "Modern Sufism", he adapts Sufi principles to resonate with the realities of the modern world, emphasizing spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility in response to secular ideologies and materialistic pursuits (Ibrahim, 2022). In his efforts to navigate the complexities of the modern world,

HAMKA undertakes a profound reinterpretation of traditional Sufi teachings, recognizing their potential to address contemporary challenges such as secularism and materialism. Through his work, "Modern Sufism", HAMKA endeavors to adapt Sufi principles to resonate with the realities of the present era (Azizah & Jannah, 2022; Sutoyo, 2015). Central to his approach is a steadfast emphasis on spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility, which he sees as indispensable pillars in the face of prevailing secular ideologies and materialistic pursuits. By imbuing traditional Sufi wisdom with a contemporary relevance, HAMKA seeks to offer a nuanced and compelling framework for individuals seeking guidance amidst the modernity.

In the book "Modern Sufism", HAMKA delves into the intricacies of spiritual discourse, providing insights into how Sufi principles can serve as a guiding light in navigating the complexities of the modern world. He underscores the importance of cultivating a deep and meaningful connection with the spiritual realm, which he views as essential for maintaining moral integrity and ethical conduct in a society increasingly driven by materialistic pursuits (Sutoyo, 2015). Through his writings, HAMKA invites readers to reevaluate their priorities and reconsider the significance of spiritual fulfillment in an age dominated by secular ideologies and consumerism.

Furthermore, HAMKA's exploration of modern Sufism extends beyond individual spirituality to encompass broader societal implications. He highlights the interconnectedness between personal ethics and social responsibility, emphasizing the role of Sufi principles in fostering a more compassionate and just society. By advocating for a holistic approach to spirituality that transcends mere ritualistic practices, HAMKA challenges conventional notions of success and fulfillment, urging individuals to prioritize spiritual growth and moral integrity in their pursuit of a meaningful existence within the modern world (Azizah & Jannah, 2022). Through "Modern Sufism", HAMKA presents a compelling vision of a society grounded in spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility, offering invaluable insights for those seeking guidance amidst the challenges of contemporary life.

2. Critique of Secularism and Materialism

According to HAMKA, culture can thrive and evolve independently of religious influence, as it predominantly emerges from human habits. Religious-influenced cultures tend to prioritize spirituality, whereas those affected by materialism will indeed prioritize materialism (HAMKA, 2015). Plato also highlighted that humans can be categorized into three groups. Firstly, there are those dominated by reason (*ratio* or *aql*), who seek knowledge. Secondly, there are those dominated by spirit, who pursue fame and reputation. Lastly, there are those dominated by appetite or lust, who seek material possessions (Hart, 1971). In Islam, the term "lust" originates from Arabic, specifically "Nafasa - Yanfusu - Nafsan," which translates to "soul" or "self." Lust operates through desires, known as "hawa." According to Buya Hamka, "hawa" signifies a wind or passion that tends to lead individuals astray and lacks guidance (HAMKA, 1965). Combining the definitions of lust and "hawa," it becomes apparent that lust represents a potential or desire within humans that inclines them toward destructive, misleading, and unguided paths.

HAMKA's critiques of secularism and materialism within the context of modern society rely on his arguments against the secularization of public life and the commodification of spirituality, highlighting his concerns about the erosion of traditional values and the prioritization of material wealth over spiritual growth (HAMKA, 2015). HAMKA also identifies the detrimental effects of materialism on

individual well-being and societal cohesion. HAMKA's critiques of secularism and materialism within the context of modern society are deeply rooted in his philosophical insights and observations. Drawing from his writings, HAMKA articulates compelling arguments against the secularization of public life and the commodification of spirituality. He contends that the relegation of religious and spiritual values from the public sphere poses a significant threat to societal cohesion and moral integrity. This sentiment is echoed in his assertion that "the secularization of public life diminishes the moral fabric of society, eroding traditional values and diminishing the significance of spiritual guidance in navigating life's complexities" (HAMKA, 2015).

The modernization era has made many people dependent on seeking a materialistic life, many people have put their happiness on material things. Materialistic life has not only become a dependency, but also a habit that led to the main satisfaction of many people in the modern world, so that it emerges as a culture called the culture of materialism (Ryan & Dziurawiec, 2001). This culture has influenced many people in both Western and Eastern societies. Materialism emerged as a significant concept in the 18th century and reached its zenith in the 20th century. During this epoch, the Western superpower, exemplified by the United States, championed liberal materialism, while the Eastern superpower, represented by the Soviet Union, embraced Marx's dialectical materialism. In its ideological evolution, Marx's dialectical materialism positions itself as a movement grounded, contrasting with abstract worldviews often espoused by religions. Consequently, proponents of dialectical materialism aim to cultivate a collective materialist consciousness to challenge manifestations of divinity derived from revelation and religious authority. Thus, Marx's dialectical materialism underscores the significance of consciousness rooted in reality and advocates for resisting the cognitive ambiguity fostered by religious institutions (Anievas, 2010).

HAMKA highlights the pervasive influence of materialism in modern society, expressing deep concerns about its detrimental effects on individual well-being and societal harmony. He contends that the prioritization of material wealth over spiritual growth fosters a culture of greed and selfishness, ultimately contributing to societal disintegration. HAMKA's critique of materialism resonates with his belief that "the relentless pursuit of material wealth leads to spiritual impoverishment, robbing individuals of their innate sense of purpose and fulfillment" (HAMKA, 2015). HAMKA's critique of materialism reverberates through his conviction that the unyielding chase for material wealth engenders spiritual destitution (Sutoyo, 2015). He contends that this relentless pursuit, driven solely by the accumulation of material possessions, ultimately strips individuals of their intrinsic sense of purpose and fulfillment. According to HAMKA, this fixation on material gain fosters a spiritual void, leaving individuals devoid of deeper meaning and disconnected from their spiritual essence (HAMKA, 2015). He argues that true fulfillment lies not in the acquisition of wealth, but rather in nurturing the soul and cultivating meaningful connections with oneself, others, and the divine. Thus, HAMKA's critique underscores the perils of prioritizing material wealth over spiritual well-being, urging individuals to seek balance and harmony between material and spiritual pursuits for a truly fulfilling existence (Najib, 2018).

In sum, HAMKA's critiques of secularism and materialism serve as a poignant reminder of the importance of preserving spiritual values and traditional ethics in the face of modernity's relentless march towards material pursuits. Through his incisive analysis and moral reflections, HAMKA invites readers to reflect on the deeper implications of secular ideologies and materialistic tendencies, urging society to prioritize spiritual growth and moral integrity in the pursuit of a more harmonious and fulfilling existence.

3. Strategies for Addressing Contemporary Challenges

The social milieu of Indonesia profoundly influenced HAMKA throughout his life, shaping the thematic core of his literary works. Notably, his works often served as reflections on the societal dynamics he observed. For instance, "*Tasawuf Modern*" emerged from the juxtaposition of extreme Sufism among urbanites against the backdrop of a secular, hedonistic, and materialistic city lifestyle (Amrullah, 2015). "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" stemmed from his contemplation on the conflict between tradition and religion within society (Akmal, 2022). His other book named "*Di Bawah Lindungan Ka'bah*" was inspired by his spiritual pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and served as a meditation on modern society's increasing detachment from religious principles in favor of a materialistic ethos (Helda & Barat, 2016). Similarly, his magnum opus, "*Tafsir Al-Azhar*", originated from his introspections, that he wrote during his incarceration, offering insights into the challenges and nuances of contemporary societal dynamics (Yusuf, 2003).

HAMKA proposes the strategies within his modern Sufi framework for addressing the challenges posed by secularism and materialism, was based on his reflections on the society. He recommends cultivating spiritual awareness, fostering moral conduct, and promoting social justice as means of countering the dominance of secular ideologies and materialistic values. Apart from that, HAMKA's teachings also advocate for a balanced approach to modern life, advocating for the integration of spiritual principles into various aspects of individual and collective existence (Sutoyo, 2015).

Within his modern Sufi framework, HAMKA not only proposes strategies for addressing the challenges posed by secularism and materialism but also provides profound insights into navigating the complexities of modern life. He emphasizes the importance of cultivating spiritual awareness, fostering moral conduct, and promoting social justice as effective means of countering the dominance of secular ideologies and materialistic values (Daud, 2023). HAMKA's teachings advocate for a balanced approach to modernity, stressing the integration of spiritual principles into all aspects of individual and collective existence (Akman, 2008). By advocating for a holistic worldview that values both material and spiritual dimensions, HAMKA offers a compelling vision for achieving harmony and fulfillment amidst the pressures of contemporary society.

HAMKA's advocacy for these causes emerges as a significant aspect of his Sufi discourse, highlighting the relevance of Sufi principles in fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society. This finding contributes to broader discussions on the role of spirituality in addressing contemporary social issues, emphasizing the importance of moral responsibility and ethical engagement in the pursuit of societal transformation. Moreover, the comparative analysis conducted in this study situates HAMKA's perspectives within the broader landscape of Sufi traditions and contemporary discourses on spirituality. This comparative approach enriches our understanding of HAMKA's contributions to modern Sufism, revealing both the uniqueness of his insights and their resonance with broader philosophical and religious frameworks. Through synthesizing HAMKA's teachings, the research offers a nuanced understanding of the relevance and significance of Sufi principles in contemporary discourse, inviting readers to embark on a journey of self-discovery and moral renewal rooted in faith, compassion, and social responsibility. Overall, the academic results of this study contribute to advancing scholarship in the fields of Sufism studies, spirituality, and social ethics. By shedding light on HAMKA's transcendental critique and his visionary approach to spirituality, the research not only deepens our understanding of Sufi thought but also provides practical insights for addressing contemporary challenges and fostering holistic human flourishing.

DISCUSSION

Previous works on HAMKA's engagement with secularism and materialism have highlighted his perspective within the broader context of Islamic thought. For instance, HAMKA's Sufi lens offers a nuanced critique of materialism by emphasizing the ephemeral nature of worldly possessions and the primacy of spiritual fulfillment. Many scholars argue that HAMKA's approach contrasts sharply with prevailing capitalist ideologies, which prioritize economic growth and material accumulation over spiritual well-being. Many scholars acknowledge the significance of HAMKA's contributions to contemporary Islamic discourse. His integration of Sufi principles with socio-political analysis offers a holistic framework for understanding the interplay between spirituality and modernity (Besecke, 2001). Furthermore, HAMKA's emphasis on ethical conduct and social responsibility resonates with broader efforts within Islam to address systemic inequalities and promote human dignity. Thus, while interpretations of HAMKA's engagement with secularism and materialism may vary, his overarching message of spiritual transcendence and moral integrity remains a potent force in shaping Islamic thought in the modern era (Daud, 2023).

The societal implication of HAMKA's contributions to contemporary Islamic discourse extends beyond scholarly circles, impacting broader societal values and dynamics. HAMKA's integration of Sufi principles with socio-political analysis offers a comprehensive framework that resonates with efforts within Islam to address systemic inequalities and promote human dignity. By emphasizing ethical conduct and social responsibility, HAMKA's teachings inspire individuals and communities to actively engage in creating a more just and compassionate society. This emphasis on spiritual transcendence and moral integrity not only shapes Islamic thought but also influences societal norms and behaviors, encouraging individuals to prioritize values such as empathy, justice, and solidarity. As such, HAMKA's legacy serves as a guiding beacon for societal transformation, fostering a collective consciousness that transcends materialistic pursuits and embraces a deeper understanding of spirituality and human interconnectedness in the modern era.

HAMKA's transcendental critique presents a theoretical contribution that resonates deeply with contemporary discourses on ethics and spirituality. By emphasizing the ethical imperatives of moderation, contentment, and gratitude, HAMKA offers a holistic framework for navigating the complexities of modern life. In a world characterized by consumerism and materialism, HAMKA's emphasis on moderation serves as a powerful reminder of the importance of balance and restraint in pursuing personal fulfillment. Furthermore, his advocacy for contentment and gratitude challenges prevailing notions of success and achievement, encouraging individuals to find fulfillment in simplicity and appreciation for life's blessings. This theoretical contribution not only offers practical guidance for individuals seeking meaning and fulfillment but also has broader implications for societal values, promoting a culture of mindfulness and gratitude that fosters resilience and well-being in the face of modern challenges.

Moreover, HAMKA's advocacy for social justice, interfaith dialogue, and gender equality underscores the transformative potential of Sufism in addressing pressing global challenges and fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society. In advocating for social justice, HAMKA emphasizes the importance of equity and fairness in addressing systemic inequalities and promoting the welfare of marginalized communities. His commitment to interfaith dialogue reflects a recognition of the diversity of human experience and the need for mutual understanding and respect across religious divides. Additionally, HAMKA's advocacy for gender equality challenges patriarchal norms and structures, advocating for the full participation and empowerment of women in all aspects of society. Through these theoretical contributions, HAMKA's

vision of Sufism offers a pathway towards a more just, harmonious, and inclusive world, where individuals of all backgrounds can thrive in solidarity and compassion.

CONCLUSION

This article has provided a comprehensive examination of the contemporary paradigm of Sufism as articulated by Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA), illuminating his transcendent critique on modernity, spiritualism, and materialism. Through a meticulous analysis of HAMKA's works, this study has elucidated his nuanced perspectives on spiritual development, moral conduct, and societal engagement within the context of contemporary realities. By drawing on HAMKA's critiques of modernity, the article has explored his insights into the profound impact of rapid societal changes on individual and collective consciousness. HAMKA's transcendental critique has underscored the ethical imperatives of moderation, contentment, and gratitude in navigating the complexities of modern life, while his advocacy for social justice, interfaith dialogue, and gender equality highlights the transformative potential of Sufism in addressing pressing global challenges and fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society. Through synthesizing HAMKA's contributions to modern Sufism, this article has offered valuable insights into the relevance and significance of Sufi principles in contemporary discourse, inviting readers to embark on a journey of self-discovery and moral renewal. Ultimately, HAMKA's visionary approach to spirituality encourages individuals to transcend the confines of materialistic paradigms and embrace a holistic vision of human flourishing rooted in faith, compassion, and social responsibility.

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NAVIGATING MODERNITY: HAMKA'S RESPONSES TO THE CHALLENGES OF SECULARISM AND MATERIALISM

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Keywords	Abstract
Sufism HAMKA Modernity Muslim Spirituality	<i>This article explores Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA)'s conceptualization of modern Sufism and its response to the challenges posed by secularism and materialism. In contemporary discourse, traditional Sufi teachings face increasing scrutiny and adaptation in light of prevailing secular ideologies and materialistic pursuits. Through a comprehensive analysis of HAMKA's writings, speeches, and philosophical perspectives, this research investigates how HAMKA reinterprets traditional Sufi principles to resonate with the realities of the modern world. Emphasizing themes of spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility, HAMKA's modern Sufism offers a compelling framework for navigating the complexities of secularism and materialism while preserving the essence of Sufi wisdom. This study highlights HAMKA's visionary approach to modern Sufism, providing valuable insights into its relevance and significance in contemporary discourse on spirituality and social ethics.</i>
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INTRODUCTION

HAMKA, or Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (1908-1981), is a prominent figure in Indonesian Islamic thought. He is a well-known 'Ulama cum scholar and activist. He wrote many books not only from his in-depth religious knowledge and perspectives but also his great socio-cultural understanding on the society. His productivity in writing on various themes and across fields proves that HAMKA was a multitasking self-taught. His regular preaching (*da'wa*) activities during his lifetime were waited and in demand by many people who enthusiastically listened to HAMKA verbal explanation of how religion can be placed to answer various problems and its complexities of modern society (Haikal et al., 2021). His works reach its popularity among its readers both in Indonesia and in South-East Asia.

He is known for his significant contributions on modern Sufism through his famous book called *Tasawuf Modern* ("Modern Sufism"). Within the context of Sufism, HAMKA's works reflect a contemporary interpretation and application of mystical Islamic teachings. Through his writings and teachings, HAMKA sought to reconcile traditional Sufi practices with modernity (Ibrahim, 2022), addressing contemporary issues and challenges faced by Muslims in Indonesia and beyond. One aspect of HAMKA's modern Sufism is his emphasis on the inner spiritual journey and personal development (Shukri, 2023). He advocated for a deeper understanding of Sufi concepts such as *Tasawwuf* (Islamic mysticism) and *Tazkiyah al-Nafs* (purification of the soul) within the framework of modern life (Najib, 2018). HAMKA's teachings emphasize the

importance of spiritual introspection, moral conduct, and adherence to Islamic principles in navigating the complexities of the modern world.

HAMKA's modern Sufism is characterized by its inclusivity and accessibility. He sought to make Sufi teachings relevant and accessible to a wide audience, irrespective of their social or educational backgrounds. Through his simple and eloquent language, HAMKA conveyed profound spiritual insights that resonated with both intellectuals and ordinary individuals alike, fostering a sense of spiritual connection and community. Moreover, HAMKA's modern Sufism encompasses a social dimension, advocating for compassion, justice, and service to humanity (Kostadinova, 2023). He believed that genuine spirituality should manifest in one's actions towards others, promoting social harmony, tolerance, and empathy (Arrasyid, 2020). HAMKA's commitment to social justice and ethical living reflects his belief in the transformative power of Sufism to address contemporary societal challenges and foster a more equitable and compassionate world. HAMKA's modern Sufism represents a dynamic and relevant approach to Islamic mysticism in the contemporary context (Muna, 2022). His teachings offer insights into the intersection of spirituality, morality, and social engagement, inspiring individuals to cultivate a deeper connection with the divine while actively contributing to the betterment of society.

The significance of this HAMKA's modern Sufism in responses to modernity, secularism, and materialism lies in its exploration of how HAMKA, a prominent Islamic scholar and thinker, navigates the complexities of contemporary challenges within the framework of Sufism. HAMKA's modern interpretation of Sufism provides a crucial perspective on how traditional Islamic teachings can adapt and respond to the rapid changes brought about by modernity. There are so many changes led by modernity to the Muslim world from the marginalization of religion from public life and the secularization (Fuad, 2019). By delving into HAMKA's works, scholars gain insights into how Sufi principles can offer guidance and solace to individuals grappling with the uncertainties and disruptions of the modern world. Furthermore, the examination of HAMKA's responses to secularism and materialism sheds light on his efforts to reconcile spiritual values with the dominant ideologies of his time (Amrullah, 2015). Through his writings, HAMKA offers a nuanced understanding of how Sufism can serve as a counterbalance to the materialistic pursuits that often overshadow deeper existential questions in contemporary society.

Scholars have extensively analyzed and highlighted the multifaceted contributions of HAMKA's modern Sufism, shedding light on its relevance and impact in various spheres of modern life. One notable aspect of HAMKA's contribution is the integration of traditional Sufi teachings with contemporary realities (Dickson, 2022). HAMKA's works serve as a bridge between traditional Islamic wisdom and the challenges of modern life, offering practical guidance for Muslims seeking spiritual growth and moral guidance amidst the complexities of the modern world (Van Bruinessen, 2009). Moreover, HAMKA's modern Sufism places a strong emphasis on inner spiritual development (Ibrahim, 2022). Through practices such as *dhikr* and self-reflection, HAMKA encourages individuals to embark on an inward journey of self-discovery and spiritual enlightenment, fostering a deeper connection with the divine (Najib, 2018). This emphasis on spirituality as a means of personal transformation resonates deeply with modern audiences seeking meaning and purpose in their lives. In addition to its focus on individual spiritual growth, HAMKA's modern Sufism addresses pressing societal issues (Van Bruinessen, 2009). By drawing on Sufi principles, HAMKA offers insights into how Islamic spirituality can inspire positive social change, advocating for justice, compassion, and ethical living (Amrullah, 2015). His writings serve as a call to action for Muslims to actively engage with and address the social injustices and inequalities prevalent in their communities.

Central to HAMKA's approach to modern Sufism is its accessibility and inclusivity. HAMKA's clear and engaging writing style makes complex spiritual concepts understandable and applicable to people from all walks of life, regardless of their level of religious education. This inclusive approach has helped to democratize access to Sufi teachings, empowering individuals from diverse backgrounds to explore and embrace their spiritual heritage. Moreover, HAMKA's modern Sufism offers a critique of materialism and consumerism in contemporary society (Dickson, 2022). By challenging the prevailing notion that material wealth leads to happiness and fulfillment, HAMKA advocates for a more spiritually grounded and morally conscious way of life, rooted in Islamic values of moderation, contentment, and gratitude (Fahru, 2020). Furthermore, some scholars highlight HAMKA's advocacy for social justice as a core tenet of modern Sufism. Inspired by the prophetic tradition of standing up for the marginalized and oppressed, HAMKA sought to address the root causes of poverty, inequality, and oppression, striving to create a more just and equitable society based on Islamic principles of compassion and solidarity. Some other scholars explore HAMKA's promotion of intellectual inquiry within the framework of modern Sufism (Najib, 2018). By encouraging critical thinking and the pursuit of knowledge, HAMKA sought to empower Muslims to engage with their faith in a thoughtful and informed manner, fostering a culture of intellectual curiosity and openness within Islamic discourse.

Moreover, Yusof discusses HAMKA's efforts to promote interfaith dialogue and religious harmony (Yusof, 2005). Inspired by Sufi ideals of tolerance and compassion, HAMKA believed in the importance of building bridges of understanding between people of different faiths, fostering mutual respect and cooperation in pursuit of shared values and goals. Other scholars also examine HAMKA's progressive views on women's rights and gender equality within the framework of modern Sufism. By challenging patriarchal interpretations of Islam and advocating for women's empowerment (Fuad, 2020), HAMKA paved the way for greater gender equity in Muslim societies, emphasizing the importance of women's education, participation, and leadership in all aspects of society (Qolbah et al., 2023). HAMKA's contribution to the revival of Islamic culture and the affirmation of national identity in Indonesia also explicitly explained in his works. Through his writings and social activism, HAMKA played a key role in shaping Indonesia's cultural and religious landscape, fostering a sense of pride in the country's Islamic heritage and contributing to the development of a distinct Indonesian Muslim identity.

However, despite the rich insights provided by the exploration of HAMKA's responses to modernity, secularism, and materialism within the framework of Sufism, there exists a notable research gap concerning the broader implications of his ideas on contemporary Islamic thought and practice. While scholars have extensively examined HAMKA's individual works and contributions to Sufi philosophy, there remains a need for comprehensive studies that contextualize his ideas within the larger discourse on Islam and modernity. Specifically, further research could investigate how HAMKA's perspectives on modernity and secularism intersect with broader debates within Islamic intellectual traditions, including discussions on the compatibility of Islamic principles with modern governance structures and legal systems. Additionally, exploring the reception of HAMKA's ideas among contemporary Muslim communities, both within Indonesia and globally, could shed light on the practical implications of his theories for shaping Islamic discourse and practice in the 21st century (Fuad, 2021). Addressing this research gap would not only deepen our understanding of HAMKA's intellectual legacy but also contribute to broader discussions on the evolving role of Islam in contemporary societies.

METHOD

To examine the contemporary paradigm of Sufism as articulated by Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA) in addressing challenges of secularism, materialism and other impacts of modernity, this study employs a qualitative research approach. The research method involves a comprehensive analysis of works written on HAMKA's thoughts, ideas, and books, to elucidate his nuanced perspectives on spiritual development, moral conduct, and societal engagement within the context of contemporary realities. A thematic analysis is conducted to identify recurring motifs and critiques regarding the impact of modernity such as materialism and secularism, allowing for a deeper understanding of HAMKA's conceptual framework and its implications and contribution for contemporary discourse.

Furthermore, the research method incorporates a comparative analysis to situate HAMKA's perspectives within broader Sufi traditions and contemporary discourses on spirituality and social justice. This approach involves examining HAMKA's critiques of modernity in relation to other traditional Sufi perspectives, as well as exploring the intersections between Sufism and other religious traditions. Ethical considerations are key factor throughout the research process, acknowledging any potential biases. By synthesising HAMKA's contributions to modern Sufism, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the relevance and significance of Sufi principles in addressing global challenges and fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society, thereby inviting readers to engage in a journey of self-discovery and moral renewal rooted in faith, compassion, and social responsibility.

RESULT

This study unveils a rich tapestry of insights into the contemporary paradigm of Sufism as articulated by Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA). Through a meticulous analysis of HAMKA's writings "Modern Sufism", the research elucidates his multifaceted perspectives on spiritual development, moral conduct, and societal engagement within the context of modern challenges. "Modern Sufism" is one of the HAMKA's 'magnum opus' that written as an intellectual and spiritual critique towards social and moral decline in the mid-1930s. The work revolves around philosophical debates about the meaning of life and how to live a life in accordance with Islamic *shari'a*. "Modern Sufism" aims to see the secular paradigm of modernity that emerged and developed among middle-class society in Indonesia. At the same time, the crisis of spiritualism became a very crucial problem along with the emergence of materialistic tendencies in life.

This examination reveals the depth of HAMKA's critique on modernity, spiritualism, and materialism, positioning his works as a pivotal framework for understanding the intersection of traditional Sufi teachings with the complexities of contemporary realities. By navigating through HAMKA's critiques, the study uncovers the ethical imperatives of moderation, contentment, and gratitude, offering valuable insights into navigating the tensions between materialism and spirituality in modern life. Furthermore, the research underscores the transformative potential of Sufism in addressing pressing global challenges, particularly in the realms of social justice, interfaith dialogue, and gender equality.

There are three points to be discussed as the result of this study:

1. HAMKA's Conceptualization of Modern Sufism

HAMKA reinterprets traditional Sufi teachings to address contemporary challenges such as secularism and materialism. Through his book "Modern Sufism", he adapts Sufi principles to resonate with the realities of the modern world, emphasizing spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility in response to secular ideologies and materialistic pursuits (Ibrahim, 2022). In his efforts to navigate the complexities of the modern world,

HAMKA undertakes a profound reinterpretation of traditional Sufi teachings, recognizing their potential to address contemporary challenges such as secularism and materialism. Through his work, “Modern Sufism”, HAMKA endeavors to adapt Sufi principles to resonate with the realities of the present era (Azizah & Jannah, 2022; Sutoyo, 2015). Central to his approach is a steadfast emphasis on spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility, which he sees as indispensable pillars in the face of prevailing secular ideologies and materialistic pursuits. By imbuing traditional Sufi wisdom with a contemporary relevance, HAMKA seeks to offer a nuanced and compelling framework for individuals seeking guidance amidst the modernity.

In the book “Modern Sufism”, HAMKA delves into the intricacies of spiritual discourse, providing insights into how Sufi principles can serve as a guiding light in navigating the complexities of the modern world. He underscores the importance of cultivating a deep and meaningful connection with the spiritual realm, which he views as essential for maintaining moral integrity and ethical conduct in a society increasingly driven by materialistic pursuits (Sutoyo, 2015). Through his writings, HAMKA invites readers to reevaluate their priorities and reconsider the significance of spiritual fulfillment in an age dominated by secular ideologies and consumerism.

Furthermore, HAMKA's exploration of modern Sufism extends beyond individual spirituality to encompass broader societal implications. He highlights the interconnectedness between personal ethics and social responsibility, emphasizing the role of Sufi principles in fostering a more compassionate and just society. By advocating for a holistic approach to spirituality that transcends mere ritualistic practices, HAMKA challenges conventional notions of success and fulfillment, urging individuals to prioritize spiritual growth and moral integrity in their pursuit of a meaningful existence within the modern world (Azizah & Jannah, 2022). Through “Modern Sufism”, HAMKA presents a compelling vision of a society grounded in spirituality, ethics, and social responsibility, offering invaluable insights for those seeking guidance amidst the challenges of contemporary life.

2. Critique of Secularism and Materialism

According to HAMKA, culture can thrive and evolve independently of religious influence, as it predominantly emerges from human habits. Religious-influenced cultures tend to prioritize spirituality, whereas those affected by materialism will indeed prioritize materialism (HAMKA, 2015). Plato also highlighted that humans can be categorized into three groups. Firstly, there are those dominated by reason (*ratio* or *aql*), who seek knowledge. Secondly, there are those dominated by spirit, who pursue fame and reputation. Lastly, there are those dominated by appetite or lust, who seek material possessions (Hart, 1971). In Islam, the term "lust" originates from Arabic, specifically "Nafasa - Yanfusu - Nafsan," which translates to "soul" or "self." Lust operates through desires, known as "hawa." According to Buya Hamka, "hawa" signifies a wind or passion that tends to lead individuals astray and lacks guidance (HAMKA, 1965). Combining the definitions of lust and "hawa," it becomes apparent that lust represents a potential or desire within humans that inclines them toward destructive, misleading, and unguided paths.

HAMKA's critiques of secularism and materialism within the context of modern society rely on his arguments against the secularization of public life and the commodification of spirituality, highlighting his concerns about the erosion of traditional values and the prioritization of material wealth over spiritual growth (HAMKA, 2015). HAMKA also identifies the detrimental effects of materialism on

individual well-being and societal cohesion. HAMKA's critiques of secularism and materialism within the context of modern society are deeply rooted in his philosophical insights and observations. Drawing from his writings, HAMKA articulates compelling arguments against the secularization of public life and the commodification of spirituality. He contends that the relegation of religious and spiritual values from the public sphere poses a significant threat to societal cohesion and moral integrity. This sentiment is echoed in his assertion that "the secularization of public life diminishes the moral fabric of society, eroding traditional values and diminishing the significance of spiritual guidance in navigating life's complexities" (HAMKA, 2015).

The modernization era has made many people dependent on seeking a materialistic life, many people have put their happiness on material things. Materialistic life has not only become a dependency, but also a habit that led to the main satisfaction of many people in the modern world, so that it emerges as a culture called the culture of materialism (Ryan & Dziurawiec, 2001). This culture has influenced many people in both Western and Eastern societies. Materialism emerged as a significant concept in the 18th century and reached its zenith in the 20th century. During this epoch, the Western superpower, exemplified by the United States, championed liberal materialism, while the Eastern superpower, represented by the Soviet Union, embraced Marx's dialectical materialism. In its ideological evolution, Marx's dialectical materialism positions itself as a movement grounded, contrasting with abstract worldviews often espoused by religions. Consequently, proponents of dialectical materialism aim to cultivate a collective materialist consciousness to challenge manifestations of divinity derived from revelation and religious authority. Thus, Marx's dialectical materialism underscores the significance of consciousness rooted in reality and advocates for resisting the cognitive ambiguity fostered by religious institutions (Anievas, 2010).

HAMKA highlights the pervasive influence of materialism in modern society, expressing deep concerns about its detrimental effects on individual well-being and societal harmony. He contends that the prioritization of material wealth over spiritual growth fosters a culture of greed and selfishness, ultimately contributing to societal disintegration. HAMKA's critique of materialism resonates with his belief that "the relentless pursuit of material wealth leads to spiritual impoverishment, robbing individuals of their innate sense of purpose and fulfillment" (HAMKA, 2015). HAMKA's critique of materialism reverberates through his conviction that the unyielding chase for material wealth engenders spiritual destitution (Sutoyo, 2015). He contends that this relentless pursuit, driven solely by the accumulation of material possessions, ultimately strips individuals of their intrinsic sense of purpose and fulfillment. According to HAMKA, this fixation on material gain fosters a spiritual void, leaving individuals devoid of deeper meaning and disconnected from their spiritual essence (HAMKA, 2015). He argues that true fulfillment lies not in the acquisition of wealth, but rather in nurturing the soul and cultivating meaningful connections with oneself, others, and the divine. Thus, HAMKA's critique underscores the perils of prioritizing material wealth over spiritual well-being, urging individuals to seek balance and harmony between material and spiritual pursuits for a truly fulfilling existence (Najib, 2018).

In sum, HAMKA's critiques of secularism and materialism serve as a poignant reminder of the importance of preserving spiritual values and traditional ethics in the face of modernity's relentless march towards material pursuits. Through his incisive analysis and moral reflections, HAMKA invites readers to reflect on the deeper implications of secular ideologies and materialistic tendencies, urging society to prioritize spiritual growth and moral integrity in the pursuit of a more harmonious and fulfilling existence.

3. Strategies for Addressing Contemporary Challenges

The social milieu of Indonesia profoundly influenced HAMKA throughout his life, shaping the thematic core of his literary works. Notably, his works often served as reflections on the societal dynamics he observed. For instance, "*Tasawuf Modern*" emerged from the juxtaposition of extreme Sufism among urbanites against the backdrop of a secular, hedonistic, and materialistic city lifestyle (Amrullah, 2015). "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" stemmed from his contemplation on the conflict between tradition and religion within society (Akmal, 2022). His other book named "*Di Bawah Lindungan Ka'bah*" was inspired by his spiritual pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and served as a meditation on modern society's increasing detachment from religious principles in favor of a materialistic ethos (Helda & Barat, 2016). Similarly, his magnum opus, "*Tafsir Al-Azhar*", originated from his introspections, that he wrote during his incarceration, offering insights into the challenges and nuances of contemporary societal dynamics (Yusuf, 2003).

HAMKA proposes the strategies within his modern Sufi framework for addressing the challenges posed by secularism and materialism, was based on his reflections on the society. He recommends cultivating spiritual awareness, fostering moral conduct, and promoting social justice as means of countering the dominance of secular ideologies and materialistic values. Apart from that, HAMKA's teachings also advocate for a balanced approach to modern life, advocating for the integration of spiritual principles into various aspects of individual and collective existence (Sutoyo, 2015).

Within his modern Sufi framework, HAMKA not only proposes strategies for addressing the challenges posed by secularism and materialism but also provides profound insights into navigating the complexities of modern life. He emphasizes the importance of cultivating spiritual awareness, fostering moral conduct, and promoting social justice as effective means of countering the dominance of secular ideologies and materialistic values (Daud, 2023). HAMKA's teachings advocate for a balanced approach to modernity, stressing the integration of spiritual principles into all aspects of individual and collective existence (Akman, 2008). By advocating for a holistic worldview that values both material and spiritual dimensions, HAMKA offers a compelling vision for achieving harmony and fulfillment amidst the pressures of contemporary society.

HAMKA's advocacy for these causes emerges as a significant aspect of his Sufi discourse, highlighting the relevance of Sufi principles in fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society. This finding contributes to broader discussions on the role of spirituality in addressing contemporary social issues, emphasizing the importance of moral responsibility and ethical engagement in the pursuit of societal transformation. Moreover, the comparative analysis conducted in this study situates HAMKA's perspectives within the broader landscape of Sufi traditions and contemporary discourses on spirituality. This comparative approach enriches our understanding of HAMKA's contributions to modern Sufism, revealing both the uniqueness of his insights and their resonance with broader philosophical and religious frameworks. Through synthesizing HAMKA's teachings, the research offers a nuanced understanding of the relevance and significance of Sufi principles in contemporary discourse, inviting readers to embark on a journey of self-discovery and moral renewal rooted in faith, compassion, and social responsibility. Overall, the academic results of this study contribute to advancing scholarship in the fields of Sufism studies, spirituality, and social ethics. By shedding light on HAMKA's transcendental critique and his visionary approach to spirituality, the research not only deepens our understanding of Sufi thought but also provides practical insights for addressing contemporary challenges and fostering holistic human flourishing.

DISCUSSION

Previous works on HAMKA's engagement with secularism and materialism have highlighted his perspective within the broader context of Islamic thought. For instance, HAMKA's Sufi lens offers a nuanced critique of materialism by emphasizing the ephemeral nature of worldly possessions and the primacy of spiritual fulfillment. Many scholars argue that HAMKA's approach contrasts sharply with prevailing capitalist ideologies, which prioritize economic growth and material accumulation over spiritual well-being. Many scholars acknowledge the significance of HAMKA's contributions to contemporary Islamic discourse. His integration of Sufi principles with socio-political analysis offers a holistic framework for understanding the interplay between spirituality and modernity (Besecke, 2001). Furthermore, HAMKA's emphasis on ethical conduct and social responsibility resonates with broader efforts within Islam to address systemic inequalities and promote human dignity. Thus, while interpretations of HAMKA's engagement with secularism and materialism may vary, his overarching message of spiritual transcendence and moral integrity remains a potent force in shaping Islamic thought in the modern era (Daud, 2023).

The societal implication of HAMKA's contributions to contemporary Islamic discourse extends beyond scholarly circles, impacting broader societal values and dynamics. HAMKA's integration of Sufi principles with socio-political analysis offers a comprehensive framework that resonates with efforts within Islam to address systemic inequalities and promote human dignity. By emphasizing ethical conduct and social responsibility, HAMKA's teachings inspire individuals and communities to actively engage in creating a more just and compassionate society. This emphasis on spiritual transcendence and moral integrity not only shapes Islamic thought but also influences societal norms and behaviors, encouraging individuals to prioritize values such as empathy, justice, and solidarity. As such, HAMKA's legacy serves as a guiding beacon for societal transformation, fostering a collective consciousness that transcends materialistic pursuits and embraces a deeper understanding of spirituality and human interconnectedness in the modern era.

HAMKA's transcendental critique presents a theoretical contribution that resonates deeply with contemporary discourses on ethics and spirituality. By emphasizing the ethical imperatives of moderation, contentment, and gratitude, HAMKA offers a holistic framework for navigating the complexities of modern life. In a world characterized by consumerism and materialism, HAMKA's emphasis on moderation serves as a powerful reminder of the importance of balance and restraint in pursuing personal fulfillment. Furthermore, his advocacy for contentment and gratitude challenges prevailing notions of success and achievement, encouraging individuals to find fulfillment in simplicity and appreciation for life's blessings. This theoretical contribution not only offers practical guidance for individuals seeking meaning and fulfillment but also has broader implications for societal values, promoting a culture of mindfulness and gratitude that fosters resilience and well-being in the face of modern challenges.

Moreover, HAMKA's advocacy for social justice, interfaith dialogue, and gender equality underscores the transformative potential of Sufism in addressing pressing global challenges and fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society. In advocating for social justice, HAMKA emphasizes the importance of equity and fairness in addressing systemic inequalities and promoting the welfare of marginalized communities. His commitment to interfaith dialogue reflects a recognition of the diversity of human experience and the need for mutual understanding and respect across religious divides. Additionally, HAMKA's advocacy for gender equality challenges patriarchal norms and structures, advocating for the full participation and empowerment of women in all aspects of society. Through these theoretical contributions, HAMKA's

vision of Sufism offers a pathway towards a more just, harmonious, and inclusive world, where individuals of all backgrounds can thrive in solidarity and compassion.

CONCLUSION

This article has provided a comprehensive examination of the contemporary paradigm of Sufism as articulated by Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (HAMKA), illuminating his transcendent critique on modernity, spiritualism, and materialism. Through a meticulous analysis of HAMKA's works, this study has elucidated his nuanced perspectives on spiritual development, moral conduct, and societal engagement within the context of contemporary realities. By drawing on HAMKA's critiques of modernity, the article has explored his insights into the profound impact of rapid societal changes on individual and collective consciousness. HAMKA's transcendental critique has underscored the ethical imperatives of moderation, contentment, and gratitude in navigating the complexities of modern life, while his advocacy for social justice, interfaith dialogue, and gender equality highlights the transformative potential of Sufism in addressing pressing global challenges and fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society. Through synthesizing HAMKA's contributions to modern Sufism, this article has offered valuable insights into the relevance and significance of Sufi principles in contemporary discourse, inviting readers to embark on a journey of self-discovery and moral renewal. Ultimately, HAMKA's visionary approach to spirituality encourages individuals to transcend the confines of materialistic paradigms and embrace a holistic vision of human flourishing rooted in faith, compassion, and social responsibility.

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