Abstract: The conference 'Sufism and the 'Modern' in Islam' was held in Bogor, Indonesia, on 4-6 September 2003 and was a collaborative effort of the ISIM, Griffith University (Brisbane, Australia) and the Centre for the Study of Islam and Society (PPIM) of Jakarta's State Islamic University. The aim of the conference was to explore current developments in Sufism and related movements over the globe.

For many people in the modern world it may seem that such teachings are alien to their culture or are a thing of the past – if indeed they ever existed! Others may instinctively recognize that their destiny lies in the unfolding of these teachings in their lives, but are faced with overwhelming difficulties in finding a trustworthy and authoritative teacher who can show them the way out of the darkness. Being healthy does not imply to show happiness.  

Sufism and the "Modern" in Islam. London: I. B. Tauris, 2007. 3. Chih, Rachida. "What is a Sufi Order?" In Sufism and the "Modern" in Islam, edited by Martin van Bruinessen and Julia Day Howell, London: I. B. Tauris, 2007. 4. Hoffman, Valerie. Sufism, Mystics, and Saints in Modern Egypt. Sufi orders exist in all Muslim countries. Sufism provides ingredients through which many Muslims — educated and uneducated, "modern" and "traditional," men, women, and children — understand their universe. See also Asceticism ; Islam ; Mysticism ; Religion ; bibliography. The commitment to Sufi Islam is marked by a formal introduction in the course of which a disciple is initiated by a master. The master was himself initiated by another master through a chain of initiation (Ar., silsila ) going back to the founder of a Sufi order, who usually claims to have started his order subsequent to prophetic revelation.