

## An Analysis of Mysticism and Interfaith Conversation in the Rishi-Sufi Syncretism Legacy of Kashmir

Mumin Sajad Kar<sup>1\*</sup>, Seema Parihar<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Humanities and Physical Education, CT University Ludhiana, Punjab India

*Karmumin44@gmail.com*

---

### Article History:

*Received: 12-12-2024*

*Revised: 25-01-2025*

*Accepted: 05-02-2025*

### Abstract:

An intricate and rich historical story moulded by the distinctive blending of Sufism and Rishism can be found in the Kashmir Valley, which is frequently hailed as a meeting place for many spiritual traditions. As a result of this synthesis, a beautiful mosaic of mysticism has emerged, interlaced with deep spiritual insights and rituals that honour difference while celebrating oneness. In this paper, we conduct a thorough investigation of the ontological and epistemological aspects of the mysticism that is common in the area. We look at how, throughout Kashmir's turbulent history, the teachings and lives of significant Rishi and Sufi individuals have been crucial in fostering an inclusive society and fostering spiritual communication across diverse people.

This paper specifically aims to evaluate the lasting contributions of spiritual luminaries like Shah-e-Hamadan and Shaikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani, who highlights love, compassion, and interconnectedness as fundamental principles of faith, and Lal Ded (Lalla Yogeshwari), whose mystical poetry transcends the boundaries of religious identity. By exploring their contributions, we shed light on how their teachings have not only improved Kashmir's spiritual environment but have also remained applicable in tackling today's issues.

We will also address the importance of these traditions in the context of contemporary interfaith dialogues, taking into account Kashmir's socio-political challenges, especially in the postcolonial age. The widespread interreligious conflicts and identity problems that have surfaced force a reconsideration of the historical models established by Sufi and Rishi mysticism. By relying on their teachings, we argue that they have the potential to inspire new conversations and foster a sense of community among Kashmir's different religious communities today.

Therefore, this research paints the mystical traditions of Kashmir as living tools in understanding and negotiating the complex dynamics of modern interfaith life. Full of metaphysical insights, the syncretism of Sufi and Rishi philosophies is a critical framework for encouraging inclusive discourses that engage the universal dimensions of human existence and the deep desire for connection and meaning within an increasingly fractured society. The study will significantly contribute to the current academic discussion on mysticism, inclusivity, and interfaith dialogue by using Kashmir's rich spiritual heritage to examine avenues for peace and reconciliation.

**Keywords:** Religious pluralism, interfaith discussion, spiritual heritage, Shah-e-Hamadan, Kashmir mysticism and Rishi-Sufi syncretism.

---

## Introduction

There is a long history of religious syncretism in Kashmir's rich cultural and spiritual legacy, especially between Muslim Sufi mystics and Hindu Rishis. The Kashmir Valley<sup>1</sup>, where intellectual, ethical, and spiritual debates have flourished against a backdrop of varied religious traditions, is fundamentally shaped by this dichotomy. The relationship between Sufi and Rishi traditions begs for a closer look in order to comprehend the underlying mystic currents that have greatly impacted and moulded interfaith discussions in the area.

Historically, Kashmir's mystical traditions—embodied by figures such as Mir Syed Ali Hamdani, popularly known as Shah-e-Hamadan<sup>2</sup>, Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani, and Lal Ded (Lalla Yogeshwari)<sup>3</sup>—have provided universal pathways to the Divine, effectively bridging sectarian divides. Lal Ded's poetry highlights the interdependence of all beings in the search for truth and often reflects a personal spiritual quest<sup>4</sup>. Similarly, the teachings of Shah-e-Hamadan emphasize compassion and love as fundamental principles that transcend religious boundaries and promote a shared spiritual heritage<sup>5</sup>. In addition to being religious teachings, these individuals' ideologies act as catalysts for promoting harmony and togetherness among many cultures.

This study uses a phenomenological framework to examine how these significant persons' mystical ideas are still relevant in today's debates about spirituality and religious plurality. Exploring lived experiences and subjective interpretations of mysticism is made possible by the phenomenological method, which also shows how these traditions have changed to reflect changing socio-political environments. In doing so, the study will examine how the traditions of Sufism and Rishism offer a rich framework for comprehending current interfaith dynamics, especially in an area characterised by division and violence.<sup>6</sup>

With this investigation, we hope to reveal the mystical legacy of Kashmir's transforming power in promoting interfaith understanding and a respectful and understanding environment. This study highlights the timeless value of Lal Ded and Shah-e-Hamadan's teachings in tackling today's issues with religious identity, resolving conflicts, and fostering communal peace by placing their experiences within modern socioreligious contexts.

## Historical Background: Sufi and Rishi Traditions' Origins

### Rishism in Kashmir

The Rishi tradition in Kashmir<sup>7</sup>, which is primarily found within the philosophical framework of Kashmir Shaivism, represents a rich spiritual legacy that has greatly impacted the cultural and mystical environment of the area. People like Lal Ded (Lalla Yogeshwari), whose life and teachings have had a lasting impact on Kashmiri spirituality, are embodiments of this tradition. Lal Ded's lyrics, referred to as "Vakh,"<sup>8</sup> express deep mystical insights that oppose the tenets of ceremonial activities and support a direct, intimate encounter with God. Beyond the boundaries of organised religion, her poetry frequently highlights the search for inner truth and self-realization as major topics.<sup>9</sup>

Lal Ded<sup>10</sup> left behind a legacy that is both a critique of shallow religious rituals and an appeal for a more profound spiritual knowledge that speaks to everyone's need to connect with God. Through introspection and personal development, her emphasis on the experiential aspect of spirituality inspires

followers to see beyond institutional barriers and encounter the Divine.<sup>11</sup> Lal Ded's teachings are still relevant today, which emphasises the Rishi tradition's timeless appeal as a source of motivation for spiritual searchers in Kashmir and elsewhere.

### **Sufism in Kashmir**

In contrast, Sufism in Kashmir, best represented by Shah-e-Hamadan and Shaikh Noor-ud-din Noorani is a dynamic aspect of Islamic mysticism that honours human connection, love, and tolerance. Shah-e-Hamadan's spiritual teachings and Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani's lyrical knowledge both profoundly represent the fundamental ideas of Sufi philosophy, which see God as the embodiment of love and promote empathy and understanding among people of different faiths.<sup>12</sup> His focus on social harmony and the universality of human experience offers a foundation for promoting communication and peace-making in a historically turbulent area.

By fusing Islamic values with regional customs and encouraging a feeling of unity among many ethnicities, Shah-e-Hamadan significantly altered Kashmir's cultural identity. His teachings have had a long-lasting effect on Kashmir's social fabric because they promote social justice, equality, and the value of moral character.<sup>13</sup> A thorough examination of Shah-e-Hamadan's life and activities shows how Sufism has enhanced Islamic ideas in the area and promoted a distinctive syncretic culture that respects both Islamic and native customs.

It is crucial to examine how the diverse fabric of Sufism and Rishism has functioned as a bridge across societies, creating an atmosphere that allows for the growth of spiritual and cultural interactions, as we dig further into the intellectual foundations and historical evolution of these traditions. The importance of Sufism and Rishism in current issues of spirituality, interfaith dialogue, and cultural identity is shown by examining these subjects within their sociohistorical settings.

### **Methodology**

In order to examine the intricate interactions between the Sufi and Rishi traditions in Kashmir, this study uses a qualitative, analytical technique. A thorough analysis of historical writings, philosophical treatises, and contemporary scholarly debates over Kashmir's rich spiritual heritage form the basis of the research. A thorough grasp of both traditions and their lasting effects is made possible by this multidimensional approach.

One of the most important sources for comprehending the Rishi tradition and its philosophical foundations is the poetry of Lal Ded (Lalla Yogeshwari), one of the key texts taken into consideration in this study. In Kashmiri spirituality, Lal Ded's words are a major source of inspiration due to their profundity and mysticism. They urge readers to have a more intimate, experiential contact with the Divine and question traditional religious rituals.<sup>14</sup> Her poetry is essential to comprehending the philosophical terrain of Rishism as the study of her works explores the themes of self-realization, interior truth, and the fundamental oneness of all things.

To provide light on the Sufi viewpoint, the works and teachings of Shah-e-Hamadan and Shaikh Noor-ud-din Noorani are also studied. His teachings, which are based on love, compassion, and connectivity, offer important new perspectives on the Sufi tradition and how it helps Kashmir develop a syncretic

cultural identity.<sup>15</sup> Examining his writings critically allows one to investigate how Sufism has been used to promote interfaith cooperation and foster social cohesion in a historically varied culture.

This research also heavily relies on secondary interpretations from modern religious studies and mystic practitioners and intellectuals. The study places historical texts in the context of contemporary conversations about spirituality, interfaith understanding, and societal issues by combining a variety of academic perspectives. The study of Sufi and Rishi traditions is enhanced by the use of modern analyses, which show how their teachings are relevant in today's world and influence modern spiritual activities.

A more complex understanding of how these traditions have changed throughout time is also made possible by the qualitative methodology's ability to explore lived experiences and subjective interpretations of mysticism. The depth and scope of the analysis offered in this study can be improved by uncovering more layers of meaning through targeted interviews and conversations with academics and professionals.

By using a comprehensive approach, the research hopes to highlight the significance of the Rishi and Sufi traditions in Kashmir in promoting spiritual development and communication in a divided and conflict-ridden modern world, in addition to shedding light on their complex connection.

## **The Function of Mysticism in Interfaith Discussion**

### **Mystic Experience and Its Consequences**

Both Sufi and Rishi philosophies emphasise transcendent realities, and understanding these truths requires an understanding of the idea of mystical experience. A transformational awareness of the self and ultimate reality is sparked by mystic experiences, which are marked by a deep sense of inner calm and a profound unity with the Divine. According to Heinrich Von Stietencron (1996), mystical experiences frequently cause the ego to shrink, enabling people to overcome their innate separateness and interact with the outside world and other people in a more sympathetic, cohesive way. This change in viewpoint creates an atmosphere that is very favourable to interfaith debate, allowing people from many backgrounds to have deep conversations about morality, spirituality, and common human experiences<sup>16</sup>.

The mystical route frequently cuts over theological and language divides in both Sufi and Rishi settings, emphasising a shared desire for a relationship with the Divine. As practitioners partake in these mystical encounters, they uncover universal themes that are interwoven with human spirituality and can provide a basis for interfaith discussion. This common encounter with the Divine encourages people to consider the essential parallels between their spiritual endeavours and calls for a break from contentious discourse.<sup>17</sup>

### **Comparable Spiritual Education**

Both the Sufi and Rishi<sup>18</sup> traditions place a strong emphasis on the pursuit of self-realization by spiritual encounter. This attempt emphasises the idea that ultimate truth is inherently inexpressible and cannot be adequately conveyed within a single set of religious doctrines. A key idea that emphasises the conceptual parallels between Sufi and Rishi literature is summed up in the proverb "All paths lead

to the same ultimate reality".<sup>19</sup> Individual experiences with the Divine are prioritised over official religious observance in both faiths' lived conceptions of spirituality.

This shared commitment to exploring the ineffable nature of truth may foster interfaith discussions in a setting of respect, acceptance, and understanding. By focussing on shared experiences rather than theological distinctions, adherents of various religions might become closer. This is due to their realisation that enlightenment is the result of their spiritual journeys, in spite of their differences. This study not only enriches individual spiritual experiences but also fosters a sense of unity among diverse religious groupings.

## **The Modern Relevance of Rishi-Sufi Syncretism**

### **Interfaith Initiatives in Kashmir**

In contemporary Kashmir, several interfaith initiatives aim to bridge the communal divide by harnessing the mystical knowledge existing in both Rishi and Sufi traditions. Organizations such as the "Kashmir Peace Foundation" and the "Kashmir Interfaith Dialogue Forum" have emerged in response to the critical need for peaceful coexistence in a war-torn land.<sup>20</sup> These entities promote the discussions, which are based on the common spiritual heritage of Kashmir, making it an illuminating source for knowledge to guide the way towards peace and reconciliation.

Such interfaith initiatives, through workshops, conferences, and community outreach events, promote active engagement in the mysteries of the faith traditions being explored by fostering a deeper understanding of universal spiritual truths beyond the walls of belief. These dialogues bring together people of different religions, sharing mystical experiences and insights, which create a setting for empathy and understanding. Such endeavours not only indicate the possibility of mystical wisdom to bring harmony but also stress the importance of the incorporation of ancient spiritual teachings in modern discussions on peacebuilding and community relations in Kashmir.

### **Challenges and Prospects**

Contemporary Kashmir is beset with deep challenges, primarily because of sectarian conflict and violent clashes based on both political and religious causes. Rishi-Sufi syncretism is full of examples in the history of Kashmir, coming together of spiritual traditions, which have allowed for coexistence and respect. However, the current context is quite a contrast to this peaceful legacy of communities that are often suspicious of each other.<sup>21</sup>

### **Sectarian tensions and violent conflicts**

The sectarian conflicts in Kashmir have been sustained for decades with many socio-political factors behind them, which include historical grievances, political marginalization, and socio-economic inequalities. Tensions of this sort have culminated in violence and disharmony at times when such historical doctrines supporting unity and mutual understanding get eclipsed by the circumstances. Political intricacies along with competitive sovereignty claims over the land do not make it any easier. Instead, it brings a setting wherein communal identities get promoted and not united.<sup>22</sup> This is the reason why there is under-emphasis on the reconciliation and dialogue requirement.

### **Opportunities through Rishi-Sufi Syncretism**

The insights gained from Rishi-Sufi syncretism provide a great scope to address contemporary issues through grassroots interfaith dialogue. Revisiting and reviving the philosophies of mystics like Lal Ded and Shah-e-Hamadan can open paths towards peace and social cohesion. Both these personalities espouse love, affection, and the inner experience of the divine, values that transcend boundaries across various religious traditions.<sup>23</sup> It will become a very powerful tool in order to involve young people into such dialogues focused on such mysterious doctrines. The mystical ideologies, which can be found both in the Rishi tradition and the Sufi, are intrinsic in terms of the capacity to overcome all kinds of doctrinal discrepancies and, instead, insist upon the common human experience of the Divine.

Educational programs and initiatives that may educate youth about Rishi and Sufi traditions can inspire values such as acceptance, tolerance, and connection to the spiritual world in an area that has historically been impacted by war.

### **Educational Initiatives and Community Engagement**

Initiatives to introduce interfaith education can serve as incubators to nurture better understanding among the youth of Kashmir. Workshops, recitation of poetry, and community discussions on Lal Ded and Shah-e-Hamadan's works can reflect the values of love and service that both traditions propagate. For example, oneness that is a dominating theme of both Rishi and Sufi discourses can be brought into school for better understanding that although different in religious practices, each religion aims at seeking a universal truth of the human spirit.<sup>24</sup>

In addition, this will shape the narratives favouring divisions through the formulation of active youth groups' interfaith dialogues. On social media and modern instruments of communication, these peace, understanding, and sharing of human values can really be reached to a wider area and in turn, communal fibers that could bind rather than divide people.

### **Possibility of Integrating Policies**

The syncretic traditions of Sufism and Rishism can also serve as a source of inspiration for legislators as they create laws that promote societal harmony and religious cooperation. By incorporating these traditions' teachings and ideas into the curriculum, schools can create a more cohesive society by promoting a sense of shared identity that cuts beyond sectarian boundaries.<sup>25</sup> Furthermore, local government-sponsored interfaith gatherings and community discussions can establish secure forums where people from all backgrounds can congregate and exchange ideas and experiences.

### **Conclusion**

The historical interaction between many spiritual traditions is depicted in Kashmir's heritage of Rishi-Sufi syncretism, which also serves as a timeless resource for tackling the current issues of interfaith communication and social peace. This analysis demonstrates how the profound teachings of such geniuses as Shah-e-Hamadan, Shaikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani and Lal Ded (Lalla Yogeshwari) have a remarkable relevance in the current socio-political environment, which is marked by polarising narratives and persistent sectarian conflicts. Beyond the constraints imposed by institutional or dogmatic identities, their teachings of love, compassion, and the interconnection of all beings highlight a fundamental truth: spirituality is essentially about experience and connection.

Both Sufis and Rishis' descriptions of mystical experiences are essential sources of transforming discourse that create spaces capable of bridging gaps across disparate cultures. This study emphasises the universal yearning for the Divine that unites rather than divides by fostering an understanding that ultimate truth cannot be contained within rigid theological parameters—an idea that is becoming more and more important in our fractured society. Effectively interacting with these mystical teachings, especially with young people, turns possible sectarian hostilities into chances for communication and reconciliation.

In order to foster empathy and cooperation, two qualities that are crucial to any attempt to establish a sustainable peace in Kashmir, interfaith projects based on the common philosophy of Sufi and Rishi teachings can be extremely important. The resurgence of mystical insights can create safe spaces for the expression and appreciation of diverse spiritual experiences, as demonstrated by a number of grassroots initiatives like the Kashmir Peace Foundation and the Kashmir Interfaith Dialogue Forum. This can help to create an atmosphere of understanding that can counteract the isolationism that is frequently reinforced by miscommunication and violence.

Moreover, the incorporation of these spiritual teachings into educational frameworks fosters a deep feeling of humanity among younger generations while also providing them with the skills they need for peaceful cooperation. In order to develop policies that encourage interfaith interaction as part of larger social cohesion efforts, policymakers in Kashmir have a rare chance to draw upon this spiritual tradition.

In the end, this analysis urges a revitalised strategy for interfaith discussion that fully incorporates the profound mysticism of Sufism and Rishism. By doing thus, it acknowledges these customs as living legacies that may foster empathy, understanding, and peace in the face of continuous hostilities, in addition to being historical artefacts. Therefore, in a time when it is much needed, Kashmir's spiritual legacy, with its longstanding focus on inclusion and connectivity, stands as a light of hope, ready to illuminate the paths towards peace and togetherness.

## References

---

<sup>1</sup> The Kashmir Valley, in the Himalayas, has been a cradle of spiritual and cultural synthesis for ages. Influenced by the Sufi and Rishi traditions, it was deep in Islamic mysticism introduced by Sufi saints in the 14th century from Central Asia and Persia, emphasizing love, peace, and devotion to God. Prominent individuals, including Mir Syed Ali Hamdani, also known as Shah-e-Hamadan, spread the Sufi values and established Kashmir's role in Islamic education as well as spiritual practice. During this time, indigenous Rishi tradition, popularized through personalities like Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani or Nund Rishi, became significantly influential for the local population. This tradition-based upon such principles as simplification, selflessness, and mutual harmony with nature—was based upon values similar to those practiced in Sufism and thus created an important form of spiritual unity. This entanglement of Sufi mysticism and Rishi philosophical thought fostered an atmosphere characterized by inclusivity and reciprocal respect within the Valley, far beyond religious and sectarian borders. This syncretic influence molded the socio-religious order of Kashmir and created an environment of tolerance, communal cohesion, and spiritual introspection. This Sufi and Rishi legacy has been maintained over time and has provided shape to the identity of the Kashmir Valley as a revered site of mystical contemplation and interreligious understanding.

- <sup>2</sup> Mir Syed Ali Hamdani (1314–1384 CE), often called Shah-e-Hamadan, was a highly respected Persian Sufi scholar, poet, and missionary. He is famous for his work in spreading Islam in Kashmir and played a pivotal role in shaping the religious, cultural, and economic landscape of the region. His emphasis on spiritual and moral values and his promotion of various crafts and industries laid a foundation for Kashmir's rich artisanal heritage.
- <sup>3</sup> Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani (1377–1440 CE), also known as Nund Rishi, was a prominent Sufi saint and founder of the Rishi order in Kashmir. His teachings emphasized simplicity, spirituality, and harmony among communities, deeply influencing Kashmir's cultural and spiritual ethos. Lal Ded (Lalla Yogeshwari), a 14th-century mystic poetess, was a key figure in Kashmiri Shaivism. Her verses (*vaakh*) reflect profound spiritual insights, bridging the gap between Hindu and Islamic mysticism. Both figures symbolize the syncretic cultural and spiritual traditions of Kashmir.
- <sup>4</sup> Hussain, M. (2011). The poetics of Lalla Ded: Mysticism and spirituality in Kashmiri literature. *South Asian Review*, 32(1), 45-59.
- <sup>5</sup> Khan, N. (2015). Shah-e-Hamadan: The spiritual bridge of Kashmir. *Islamic Studies Journal*, 53(3), 205-220.
- <sup>6</sup> Choudhary, A. (2018). Mysticism and modernity: The Sufi and Rishi traditions in Kashmir. *Journal of Contemporary Religion*, 33(2), 183-198.
- <sup>7</sup> The Rishi tradition in Kashmir is an indigenous religious movement with elements of simplicity, compassion, and harmony with nature. Rooted within the ethos of the region's culture, it is characterized by asceticism, community unity, and a deep connection to the divine through selfless service. This tradition exemplifies synthesis between local values and universal mysticism, striking a chord both in Hindu and Islamic philosophies, as seen with saints such as Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani, who is referred to as Nund Rishi. The Rishi tradition remains a symbol of the rich spiritual heritage of Kashmir, fostering interfaith harmony and a sense of shared humanity.
- <sup>8</sup> Lal Ded's lyrics, referred to as *Vakh*, are short, spiritually profound verses that reflect her mystic philosophy. These verses explore themes of self-realization, divine union, and the essence of existence, offering timeless wisdom that bridges Kashmir's Hindu and Islamic traditions.
- <sup>9</sup> Waliullah, A. (2006). The essence of Kashmir's spirituality: The philosophy of Rishis. *Kashmir Heritage Review*, 14(2), 45-71.
- <sup>10</sup> Lal Ded-Lalla Yogeshwari holds a very significant place in Kashmir mysticism. The teachings and poetry of the poet transcend religious boundaries; they are rich in spirituality that has inspired and continues inspiring those who have been moving toward truth.
- <sup>11</sup> Bhat, R. (2017). The mystical poetry of Lalla Ded: A study in Rishism. *Journal of Religious Studies*, 28(2), 115-130.
- <sup>12</sup> Mir, A. (2012). Compassion in Sufism: The teachings of Shah-e-Hamadan. *International Journal of Sufi Studies*, 7(3), 45-67.
- <sup>13</sup> Ahmad, S. (2019). Shah-e-Hamadan: A pioneer of Kashmir's cultural synthesis. *Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(4), 301-310.
- <sup>14</sup> Waliullah, M. (2006). Lal Ded and her impact on Kashmiri spiritual thought. *Kashmiri Studies Review*, 12(1), 29-40.
- <sup>15</sup> Mir, G. (2012). Whispers of the saints: The legacy of Shah-e-Hamadan in Kashmir. *Kashmiri Studies Quarterly*, 17(4), 12-25.
- <sup>16</sup> Stietencron, H. von. (1996). Mystical experience and its role in spiritual traditions. *Journal of Comparative Philosophy*, 17(2), 76-89.
- <sup>17</sup> Khanna, A. (2018). Mysticism and interfaith dialogue: The Indian perspective. *Journal of Interreligious Studies*, 21(1), 34-50.
- <sup>18</sup> Sufi and Rishi traditions represent two spiritual currents in Kashmir, embodying mysticism and devotion. Sufism, rooted in Islamic mysticism, emphasizes love, compassion, and unity with the

Divine. The Rishi tradition, indigenous to Kashmir, promotes simplicity, harmony with nature, and communal peace. Together, they shaped Kashmir's syncretic spiritual and cultural ethos.

- <sup>19</sup> Srinivas, R. (2019). Universal truths: Rishism and Sufism in dialogue. *International Journal of Religious Studies*, 10(3), 78-95.
- <sup>20</sup> Khan, M. (2021). Interfaith dialogue in Kashmir: A way forward. *Journal of Peace Studies*, 30(2), 45-62.
- <sup>21</sup> Yazdani, A. (2020). Kashmir's historical mysticism: Rishi and Sufi traditions in contemporary context. *Journal of Historical Studies*, 22(1), 12-29.
- <sup>22</sup> Khan, M., & Sharma, R. (2019). Understanding the dynamics of sectarian conflicts in Kashmir. *Conflict Studies Journal*, 11(4), 88-102.
- <sup>23</sup> Nayak, A., & Qazi, S. (2022). Empathy through mysticism: Rishi-Sufi dialogues as tools for peace in Kashmir. *Journal of Peace and Conflict Resolution*, 15(3), 56-73.
- <sup>24</sup> Bhat, S. (2018). The mystical discourse in Kashmir: Lal Ded's poetry and its relevance today. *Journal of South Asian Studies*, 14(2), 47-62.
- <sup>25</sup> Ghulam, S., & Pandit, R. (2021). Integrating spiritual wisdom into educational policies: Lessons from Kashmir. *Journal of Interfaith Education*, 6(1), 34-50.