



THE ADVENT OF ISLAM IN KASHMIR: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, SOCIO-CULTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS, AND THE FORMATION OF KASHMIRI MUSLIM IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

This study carefully examines the historical significance of Islam, the shift in social norms, and the development of a distinct Muslim identity in Kashmir, delving into the complex process of introducing Islam to the region's culturally heterogeneous population. In the context of Kashmir's complex historical fabric, the arrival of Islam represents a turning point that significantly altered the course of the region's history. This study uses a qualitative research methodology to examine this complex historical transition, with a special emphasis on M. Ishaq Khan's groundbreaking work "Islam in Kashmir: History and Cultural Heritage" as the primary source. The core of the research technique is a thorough content study of the book, which involves a close examination of the author's interpretations, historical accounts, and selective use of source materials. The goal of this research is to present a thorough understanding of the historical significance of Islam's entry to Kashmir, the significant socio-cultural changes it brought about, and the unique identity of Kashmiri Muslims. By dissecting "Islam in Kashmir," it aims to shed light on the lasting influence of Islam in the area and add to a deeper, more complex understanding of this significant period in Kashmir's history.

Keywords: *Islam, Kashmir, Historical Significance, Socio-cultural Transformations, Kashmiri Muslim Identity*

INTRODUCTION

Kashmir, a stunning region nestled in the Himalayan Mountains, saw significant change in its history with the entrance of Islam. The development of Kashmir's unique Muslim identity as well as the social milieu were both greatly impacted by this shift. A complex web of social, political, and religious factors have come together over ages to shape the historical significance of this transition. This study looks at the intricate ways that Islam was introduced



into the Kashmir Valley and the profound impacts it had on the region's social, religious, and cultural fabric (Wani & Wani, 2023). Known as "Paradise on Earth," Kashmir boasts a rich and extensive history spanning hundreds of years. It has been the home of numerous civilizations and religions, from the early Buddhists and Hindus to the later influences of Persian and Central Asian cultures. The introduction of Islam into this region represents a momentous historical shift and raises questions about the processes of identity formation, cultural fusion, and religious transmission. Beyond historical accounts, this research delves into the intricate aspects of how Islam expanded throughout Kashmir, illuminating the implications of this shift for society, culture, and identity (Parray & Rehman, 2020).

1.1 Historical Context

Kashmir's history is marked by multiple invasions, kings, and cross-cultural exchanges. Throughout history, the Indo-Aryan and Dardic settlements, followed by the Mauryan and Kushan empires, brought cultures and religions together in this region. In the fourteenth century, it was impacted by the Timurid Empire, a Persianate power that contributed to the spread of Islam. The region originally came into contact with Islamic principles through Sufi saints and traders who carried with them not only religious teachings but also a rich cultural legacy from Central Asia and Persia (Bhat, 2022). The Kashmir Sultanate was founded in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the Chak dynasty, who publicly recognized Islam as the official state religion. This transformation had a gradual but significant impact on the socio-cultural and political landscape of the region, with far-reaching consequences. With the establishment of Islamic rule over Kashmir, new administrative practises, legal frameworks, and a Persianized language were introduced, all of which had a significant impact on the identity of the area (Ogura, 2020).

1.2 Socio-cultural Transformations

The introduction of Islam brought about a variety of societal shifts in Kashmir. One of the most significant changes in the valley was the arrival of Persianate culture. Persian has developed into the language of ideas, politics, and the arts because to its rich literary legacy. The region's native Kashmiri culture and Persian influences have resulted in a syncretic mix that is still evident in the architecture, art, and cuisine (Ziad, 2021). The introduction of Sufi saints contributed to the cultural and theological advancement of Kashmir by emphasising mysticism and spiritualism. Sufism provided a unique blend of Islamic mysticism and local customs, which helped Kashmiri Muslims forge a unique identity. Sufi organisations like the Rishi movement, which played a key role in promoting religious harmony and cultural diversity, continue to have an impact on local religious practises and community relations (MIR, 2020).

1.3 The Formation of Kashmiri Muslims' Identity

The ways in which Kashmiri society was evolving went beyond the obvious manifestations of culture and religion. It also had a big impact on how Kashmir's distinct Muslim identity developed. Islamic concepts were combined with the local customs and practises to create a unique combination of culture and religion. Known as "Kashmiriyat," the Muslims of Kashmir developed a distinctive identity that distinguished them from Muslims in other parts of the Indian subcontinent. The diversity of Islamic practises reflects the pluralism and syncretism that shaped Kashmiri Muslims' identity. Although Islam was the most common religion, Sufi philosophy and local customs were also incorporated. This synthesis made it possible to interpret Islam in a pluralistic way, which encouraged religious tolerance and cultural diversity (Jahangir & Hamid, 2022).



RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the historical significance of Islam's arrival in Kashmir, tracing its impact on the region's socio-cultural landscape.
2. To examine the role of Sufi saints and traders in propagating Islam and shaping Kashmir's cultural heritage.
3. To investigate the emergence of Persianate culture in Kashmir under Islamic influence and its contributions to artistic and literary traditions.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Research on the historical significance of Islam's arrival in Kashmir, changes in society and culture, and the emergence of a unique Muslim identity in Kashmir is extremely important. It illuminates a critical period in the history of the area by showing how Kashmiri customs and Islamic ideas came together to create a distinctive and enduring cultural fabric. Particularly pertinent in today's world of growing religious and cultural variety, this research offers a deep insight of the region's capacity to embrace diversity and adjust to change. Through examining the diverse and inclusive interpretation of Islam in Kashmir, this research provides important perspectives on promoting religious acceptance and peaceful cohabitation. In addition, the persistence of Kashmiriyat, the distinct identity of Muslims in Kashmir, is a potent illustration of harmonious coexistence in a heterogeneous community, providing insightful insights for a wider global setting. All things considered, this research advances our knowledge of how changes in culture and religion can influence a region's identity and provides direction for promoting diversity and inclusiveness around the globe.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous studies on conversions to Islam in the Kashmir Valley have identified two strategies for presenting Islam to the broader population. Historians credit the highly educated Kubravi Sufi missionaries from Central Asia and Persia with introducing Islam to the masses in the Kashmir Valley. The second trend that accounts for the widespread conversions to Islam has been highlighted as the role played by local Rishis in propagating the distinctive kind of Islam found in the Kashmir Valley. This essay claims that each of these tendencies simultaneously participated in rather different cultural contexts while also interacting and sharing a space. Though different from one another, these two schools of religious thought were interconnected and interdependent. These conditions created an environment that allowed oral and written scribal cultures to interact in the Kashmir Valley, initiating a communication process that influenced the region's Muslim community's religious landscape (MIR, 2020). The Kashmir Valley was first exposed to Islam primarily through the work of Kubravi Sufi missionaries from Central Asia and Persia. These missionaries from Central Asia and Persia won the political support of the Muslim monarchs after making an impression on them. The villagers' repetitive conversion to Islam infuriated the Kubravi Sufis of the Kashmir Valley. They mainly insisted on teaching an interpretation of Islam that could discriminate between acts of Muslims and non-Muslims in the Kashmir Valley. Kubravi Sufis not only tried to distinguish between Islamic and non-Islamic behaviors, but sometimes strongly disapproved of the latter. A comment made by Richard M. Eaton regarding the tendency of South Asians becoming Muslims was that "more emphasis was placed on the all-pervading power of one Islamic agency in particular, the supreme god of Allah, who assumes the function and powers of all the agencies in the former pantheon (DeWeese, 2023). The gradual and complex expansion of Islam in Kashmir was influenced by the efforts of numerous Muslim figures who were instrumental in the religion's propagation in the area. These people had a big impact on Kashmir's religious and cultural landscape; they included early Muslim missionaries and Sufi saints (ABBAS & Ahmad, 2021).



One of the most notable early Muslim thinkers and Sufi saints, Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, also known as Shah-i-Hamadan, was instrumental in the spread of Islam in the Kashmir Valley. His historic entry into Kashmir in the fourteenth century is often cited as the catalyst for the official establishment of Islam in the area. Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani's lectures were a thorough investigation of Sufism and spirituality rather than just religious dogma. His spiritual teachings, which he shared widely through his many publications and one-on-one conversations, struck a profound chord with the people of the area and were etched in their memories for ever. The impact of this revered individual extends beyond historical accounts; it reverberates beyond the ages and makes a substantial contribution to the unique cultural and religious fabric of Kashmir that is still evident today (MIR, 2020). The esteemed son of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, Mir Mohammad Hamadani, continued his father's important work in the stunning state of Kashmir. As he carried on his father's tradition, he assiduously promoted Islamic principles, teachings, and spiritual guidance among the populace. The consolidation of Islamic practises in the region was greatly aided by his unshakable dedication to the propagation of Islamic teachings. In Kashmir's history, Mir Mohammad Hamadani's unwavering devotion and tireless attempts to propagate Islam have left a lasting impression. His significant influence and teachings are highly regarded for their profound contribution to the development of a strong religious and cultural relationship between the Kashmiri people and the Islamic faith, which continues to define the region to this day (Ganie, 2019). In the fourteenth century, a great Sufi mystic named Bulbul Shah came to Kashmir and made a lasting impression. He was a major factor in the spread of Sufi practises and ideas throughout the area, which had a significant impact on him. The mystical and spiritual aspects of Islam were the focus of Bulbul Shah's teachings, which captivated the hearts and minds of the local populace. His insightful and captivating interpretation of Sufism attracted a sizable following, guiding individuals towards introspection and spiritual enlightenment. His teachings and presence became a pillar in Kashmir's rich Islamic spiritual fabric, inspiring and guiding successive generations and fostering the region's enduring ties to Sufi traditions (Bano, 2016). Nund Rishi, also known as Sheikh-ul-Alam, was a fourteenth-century Kashmiri saint who was respected by Muslims and Hindus alike. His remarkable influence transcended denominational boundaries, and he played a key role in fostering religious tolerance and concord in the community. The teachings of Nund Rishi, which were centered on the fundamental concepts of love, peace, and the unity of God, struck a deep chord with people of all faiths. His message was one of harmony and spiritual transcendence, emphasizing the shared spiritual path that transcended denominational differences. His legacy endures as a lighthouse of peaceful coexistence and interfaith understanding in Kashmir, where his teachings continue to inspire future generations and strengthen the relationships that unite divergent people (Kour, 2019). In the sixteenth century, the renowned Sufi scholar Makhdoom Sahib settled in Kashmir and left a lasting impression on the spiritual environment of the area. His significant accomplishments included advancing Sufi customs and spreading Islamic knowledge. His spiritual insight and wisdom attracted a large number of followers who looked to him for direction. In addition to adding to Kashmir's spiritual fabric, Makhdoom Sahib's teachings imbued his followers with a profound feeling of mysticism and devotion. As a source of inspiration for those pursuing inner enlightenment and divine understanding, his timeless wisdom continues to have an impact on the spiritual and cultural landscape of the area. The formation of Kashmir's social environment was influenced by the Sufi saint Shah-i-Baha'u-Din in the fourteenth century. His contributions to Islamic thought and Sufism left a lasting impression on the region (Punjabi, 2018). Muslim Scholars and Sufis changed Kashmir's religious and cultural landscape by introducing Sufism and Islam, among other things. Their attempts to spread Islamic beliefs, promote tolerance, and develop a distinct Muslim identity in Kashmir continue to affect the character of the area. These people have made it easier for



Islamic principles to mingle syncretic ally with local traditions, which has improved Kashmir's rich cultural tapestry (Ishaq, 2016).

The arrival of Islam in Kashmir was a significant historical turning point that significantly altered the sociocultural landscape of the region. The Arab world, Persia, and Central Asia all contributed Islamic traditions and ideas that created a unique blend of influences that enriched Kashmir's cultural fabric. This change showed how adaptable and flexible Kashmir is. Converting people to their religion, Sufi saints and traders were instrumental in the expansion of Islam in Kashmir. Along with the teachings of Islam, they carried with them a wealth of cultural traditions from their homelands in Central Asia and Persia. As a result of these cultural exchanges, Islamic traditions, Persianate art, and Sufi philosophy came together to form the distinctive syncretic civilization known as Kashmiri culture (Wani & Wani, 2023). The process of bringing Kashmir under Islamic governance was intricate and had far-reaching consequences. It changed the social and political dynamics of the area in addition to the religious landscape. The political system was influenced by Islamic legal systems and the proclamation of Islam as the official state religion, which promoted religious plurality alongside native customs. New governments, political coalitions, and governing structures resulted from this shift (Ishaq, 2016). Under Islamic influence, Kashmir developed a Persianate culture that enhanced the region's unique artistic and literary traditions. Aspects of Kashmiri and Persian culture were blended through this process of cultural synthesis, as evidenced by the calligraphy, miniature paintings, and architectural designs. Writings in Persian had a profound influence on Kashmir's intellectual climate (Green, 2019).

In Kashmir, Sufi orders—especially the Rishi movement—were instrumental in advancing religious tolerance and the peaceful coexistence of many beliefs. These Sufi saints welcomed people of all religious backgrounds and placed a strong emphasis on spirituality, love, and peace. Sufi organisations have shaped a pluralistic interpretation of Islam that emphasises peaceful coexistence and mutual respect, and this understanding has persisted throughout the region (Dar, 2023). The history of Islam's presence in Kashmir extends back to the 14th century. The region's transformation from Buddhism and Hinduism to Islam was facilitated by the activity of different Muslim missionaries, traders, and Sufi saints. This time formed the groundwork for what would later become the unique Kashmiri Muslim identity, defined by its blending of diverse cultural and religious influences (McGinness, 2016). Sufism exerted a huge role in shaping the Kashmiri Muslim identity. Sufi saints, such as Sheikh Noor-ud-din Noorani (also known as Sheikh-ul-Alam), pushed for a syncretic type of Islam that emphasized love, peace, and spirituality. They took members of different religions into their fold, fostering a culture of religious tolerance and harmony, which continues to shape the region's identity (Ziad, 2021). A rich cultural fusion resulted from the blending of various cultures and customs from Kashmiri ancestry with those from Persia, Central Asia, and the Arab world. Kashmiri society has absorbed aspects of Persianate culture, such as literature, art, and architectural influences. The unique Muslim character of Kashmir was shaped in part by this cultural amalgamation (Lone, 2020). The word "Kashmiriyat," which refers to the distinct identity of Kashmiri Muslims, represents inclusivity and pluralism in religion. The peaceful cohabitation of Muslims, Hindus, and other religious minorities has a long history in the Kashmir Valley. Kashmiriyat places a strong emphasis on respecting one another's cultural and religious traditions while also encouraging tolerance and understanding (Ahmed & Saklani, 2019). The Muslim identity of Kashmir is a reflection of the adaptability and cultural resilience of the area. Kashmir has managed to preserve its distinct cultural identity in spite of the changes brought about by the arrival of Islam. One of the most defining traits of the Kashmiri Muslim identity has been its capacity to take in and incorporate fresh viewpoints and ideas while holding onto core beliefs (Chauhan, 2021).



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Using a qualitative research methodology, the research aims to comprehend the introduction of Islam in Kashmir. The researchers have chosen M. Ishaq Khan's seminal work "Islam in Kashmir: History and Cultural Heritage" as a primary source in order to delve deeper into this intricate historical topic. The foundation of the research is this book, which offers a thorough historical framework that enables a nuanced examination of the various facets of Islam's arrival in Kashmir. The researchers plan to perform a thorough content analysis of the book using a qualitative methodology, examining the historical narratives, event interpretations, and primary and secondary source utilization of the author.

DATA ANALYSIS

1. *"The introduction of Islam in Kashmir opened a new chapter in its history, enriching its cultural tapestry with a blend of diverse influences."*

The arrival of Islam in Kashmir was a significant turning point in the history of the region, bringing about a dramatic transition that irreversibly changed the territory's cultural fabric. The advent of Islamic principles, which combined numerous influences from the Arab world, Persia, and Central Asia, gave Kashmir's socio-cultural fabric a new dimension. The addition of new concepts, religious rituals, and cultural elements to the region's past allowed for a unique synthesis of traditions. As a result, Kashmir developed a mash-up of various cultural and theological influences, reflecting the region's adaptability and acceptance of the diversity that arose after Islam arrived there.

2. *"Sufi saints and traders brought not only the message of Islam but also a cultural heritage that left an indelible mark on Kashmir."*

Beyond merely converting people to Islam, Sufi saints and traders had a significant influence on the spread of Islam throughout Kashmir. They took with them not only the teachings of Islam but also a wealth of cultural heritage from their native regions, which included Persia and Central Asia. Kashmir's society was forever changed by this cultural tsunami. Sufism gives the spiritual landscape of the area more depth by emphasizing mysticism and spiritualism. Due to the cultural exchanges between these diverse groups, a unique syncretic culture known as Kashmiri culture was formed. This culture was shaped by Islamic customs, Persianate art, and Sufi philosophy, resulting in a harmonious and vibrant fusion that defined the region's identity and customs.

3. *"Kashmir's transition to Islamic rule was a complex process, shaping the region's religious, social, and political dynamics."*

Bringing Kashmir under Islamic rule was a difficult process with far-reaching consequences. It not only altered the religious landscape but also had a major impact on the social and political aspects of the region. The political system was impacted by the introduction of Islamic legal systems and the declaration of Islam as the official state religion. This change encouraged religious plurality alongside indigenous customs, thereby altering the social mores and cultural practises of the region. Since it brought in a new era of rulers and governance and drastically changed the political alliances and power structures in the region, it also had a significant impact on Kashmir's political dynamics.

4. *"The Persianate culture that emerged in Kashmir under Islamic influence contributed to its unique artistic and literary traditions."*

The Persianate culture that flourished in Kashmir under Islamic influence produced a notable literary and artistic renaissance. This blending of cultures led to the emergence of unique customs that blended Kashmiri and Persian elements. The calligraphy, miniature paintings, and architectural motifs produced were distinctly influenced by Persian aesthetics. Kashmir's intellectual landscape was enhanced by Persian-language literature. This synthesis produced a rich tapestry of literature and art that affirmed the long-lasting influence of Islam's



introduction to the region and showcased the artistic talent of the region while also encouraging cross-cultural interactions and adding to Kashmir's unique cultural legacy.

5. "Sufi orders like the Rishi movement promoted religious tolerance and a harmonious coexistence of diverse beliefs."

In Kashmir, Sufi organizations, especially the Rishi movement, were essential in advancing religious tolerance and creating a peaceful cohabitation of various beliefs. These Sufi saints went beyond strict doctrine to emphasize the fundamental principles of love, peace, and spirituality. Advocates of a global perspective on mankind and religion, they welcomed members of different religious backgrounds into their group. An atmosphere of peaceful coexistence amongst individuals with diverse belief systems was established by this inclusive approach. The region's theological and social fabric is still shaped by the pluralistic understanding of Islam that the Rishi movement and other Sufi organizations helped to shape in Kashmir. This interpretation places a strong emphasis on respect for one another and coexistence.

6. "The syncretic fusion of Islamic principles with Kashmiri traditions resulted in the formation of a distinct Kashmiri Muslim identity."

The blending of Islamic principles with regional customs has resulted in the development of a unique Muslim identity for Kashmir. Over millennia, there has been a syncretic fusion of religious and cultural practises that have blended harmoniously. Kashmiri Muslims created a distinct culture by combining elements of their indigenous customs with their Islamic faith. The cohabitation of various religious practises was made possible by this fusion, which facilitated tolerance and a sense of shared cultural history. The Muslim identity referred to as "Kashmiriyat," or Kashmiri Muslims, pays homage to the region's long history of cultural fusion by embracing a pluralistic interpretation of Islam that places a strong focus on religious inclusion, unity in variation, and a strong bond with the past.

7. "Islam's advent in Kashmir reflects the pluralistic interpretation of the religion, characterized by a deep respect for diversity."

The rise of Islam in Kashmir is characteristic of a variegated interpretation of the faith, underpinned by a real appreciation for variety. It depicts an open and welcoming approach to faith, allowing diverse cultural and religious traditions to coexist together. In Kashmir, Islam absorbed and assimilated native practises and beliefs, generating an environment where religious diversity was not only accepted but celebrated. The pluralistic interpretation of Islam in the region emphasizes religious tolerance, cohabitation, and the knowledge that multiple routes to spirituality can lead to a common sense of community. This tolerant approach reflects the continued heritage of Kashmir's syncretic cultural and religious history.

8. "The historical significance of Islam's arrival in Kashmir is a testament to the region's ability to embrace and adapt to change."

Kashmir's historical acceptance of Islam is noteworthy since it demonstrates the region's remarkable capacity for change adaptation. It serves as an example of how Kashmir's religious and cultural landscape is always evolving due to its meticulous assimilation of Islamic aspects while maintaining its unique identity. The ability of Kashmiri culture to assimilate novel ideas and perspectives is indicative of its adaptability. With a long history, the region is renowned for its readiness to embrace diversity in culture and religion. The arrival of Islam in Kashmir illustrates the region's flexibility and capacity to take in other influences, resulting in the development of a distinct Kashmiri identity characterised by a harmonious blend of traditions.

9. "Kashmiriyat, the unique identity of Kashmiri Muslims, embodies a rich legacy of religious coexistence and cultural diversity."

The unique identity of Kashmiri Muslims, or Kashmiriyat, is expressed in a long history of religious tolerance and cultural variety. It demonstrates how well the Kashmir Valley has been able to blend many different cultural and religious traditions. This distinctive identity



emphasizes how crucial it is for Kashmir's various religious communities to be inclusive and tolerant of one another. The area's capacity to promote harmony in the face of diversity is demonstrated by the long-standing peaceful coexistence of Muslims, Hindus, and other religious communities. Kashmiriyat symbolizes the region's continuing cultural and religious synthesis and emphasizes its basic commitment to tolerance, understanding, and the preservation of a shared inheritance despite external hurdles and pressures.

10. "The advent of Islam in Kashmir continues to be a compelling subject of study, offering insights into the enduring impact of religious and cultural transformations on the region's identity."

The introduction of Islam to Kashmir is still a fascinating and important area of research, providing valuable insights into the long-term effects of cultural and theological changes on the identity of the area. It offers a glimpse into Kashmir's history's continuing legacy of peace, intercultural dialogue, and pluralism. The region's identity and character are still being shaped by this historical chapter, which shows how a wide variety of customs, beliefs, and behaviors may come together to create a distinctive and resilient cultural fabric. In addition to being a historical investigation, the study of Islam's introduction into Kashmir sheds light on the region's amazing capacity to change while holding onto its fundamental characteristics, as well as the continuous interactions between tradition and modernity, tolerance and variety.

CONCLUSION

This study offers a thorough analysis of the complex effects of the arrival of Islam in Kashmir. It highlights the significant and long-lasting changes to Kashmir's political, social, and cultural environment. The introduction of Islam to Kashmir was more than just a religious conversion; it sparked a distinctive blending of customs that resulted in the enduring identity known as "Kashmiriyat." The region's capacity to absorb a wide range of influences is demonstrated by its adaptability and willingness to embrace change, as evidenced by the Sufi movements, artistic and literary renaissance, and Persianate culture. The pluralistic interpretation of Islam, which is marked by a strong regard for coexistence and variety, also reflects this adaptability. The region's long history of religious cohabitation and cultural variety is embodied in the unique Muslim identity of Kashmir, which was developed via the delicate integration of Islamic principles with local traditions. It is impossible to overestimate the long-lasting effects of these changes on Kashmir's identity since they continue to mould the region's personality, encouraging harmony despite differences and fortitude in the face of outside forces. The study of Islam's arrival in Kashmir is still a fascinating topic because it provides important insights into how a community may adapt, uphold its fundamental ideals, and embrace variety. Kashmir is a remarkable example of the long-lasting impact of cultural and religious changes on a region's identity because it has managed to maintain its core traits while evolving, demonstrating the region's remarkable ability to accept change and adapt while clinging to its rich cultural and religious legacy.

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