

## DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS MUSLIM MASS MEDIA IN TATAR AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES IN RUSSIA

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### ABSTRACT

In article results of the typological analysis of the religious Muslim mass media segment in Russia are stated, the changes which happened in a cluster of religious mass media from 1906 to 2015 are defined. Four stages of Muslim religious mass media development in Tatar and Russian languages are defined. The first stage – development of print media in 1906-1927, the second stage is revival of Muslim religious mass media in the Tatar and Russian languages – in 1990-2000. This stage is special by the fact that the era of democratization of the Russian society gave a strong impetus to revival of spirituality for Muslim Tatars, to formation and development of the Muslim press in the Republic of Tatarstan and the Russian Federation in general. The third stage since 2000 is broadcast on TV channels of religious educational programs about Islam, the fourth stage since 2005 is development of the religious Internet editions about Islam.

**Keywords:** religious mass media, TV channel, Internet mass-media, newspaper, Islam, Muslims.

## RUSYA'DAKİ TATAR VE RUS DİLLERİNDE DİN ARACI KİTAP MEDYA GELİŞTİRME

### ÖZET

Makalede, Rusya'daki dini Müslüman kitle iletişim araçlarının tipolojik analizleri belirtildiğinde, 1906'dan 2015'e kadar dinsel kitle iletişim araçları kümesinde meydana gelen değişiklikler tanımlandı. Tatarca ve Rusça dillerinde dört aşamalı Müslüman dinsel kitlesel medyanın gelişimi tanımlanmaktadır. 1906-1927 yıllarında basılı medyanın geliştirilmesi için ilk aşama olan ikinci aşamada, 1990-2000 yılları arasında Müslüman dini kitlesel medyanın Tatarca ve Rusça dillerinde yeniden canlandırılması gerekiyor. Bu aşama, Rus toplumunun demokratikleşmesi döneminin, Müslüman Tatarlar için maneviyatın canlandırılması, Tataristan Cumhuriyeti ve Rusya Federasyonu genelinde Müslüman basın kuruluşunun kurulması ve geliştirilmesi için güçlü bir ivme kazandığı gerçeğidir. 2000 yılından bu yana üçüncü aşama, İslam hakkında dini eğitim programlarının televizyon kanallarında yayınlanması; 2005 yılından bu yana dördüncü aşama, İslam ile ilgili dinsel İnternet sürümlerinin geliştirilmesidir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** dini kitle iletişim araçları, TV kanalı, internet kitle iletişim araçları, gazete, İslam, Müslümanlar.

### INTRODUCTION

In Russia the developed system of mass media such as TV channels, radio channels, print and network media functions. In 2015 the total of the registered mass media in Russia makes 86915, of them printed 61706, electronic – 23614, news agencies – 1595. Religious Muslim editions in Russia appear in places of compact accommodation of Muslims - it is the Republic of Tatarstan, the Republic of Bashkortostan, the Republic of Dagestan, the Chechen republic, the Orenburg region, the Nizhny Novgorod Region, the Samara region, Perm Krai, the Astrakhan region, the Saratov region. In the 90th years of the 20th century the religion returned to life of many people in Russia. The federal law "About mass media", adopted in 1991, allowed any capable citizen of the country to become the founder of mass media. In the 90th years the cluster of religious specialized mass media revives.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The typological analysis of religious Muslim mass media segment in Russia is carried out, the changes which happened in a religious Muslim mass media cluster from 1906 to 2015 are defined. Four stages of Muslim religious mass media development in Tatar and Russian languages are defined. The first stage – development of print media the 1906-1927, second stage revival of Muslim religious mass media in the Tatar and Russian

languages – the 1990-2000, third stage since 2000 – broadcast on TV channels of religious educational programs about Islam, the fourth stage since 2005 – development religious the Internet of editions about Islam.

## RESULTS

Tatar language editions gained rapid development during the period from 1905 to 1917. The Tatar intellectuals spent decades for achieving the right to issue at least one newspaper in the native language. On September 2, 1905 there was the first Tatar newspaper "Nour", it became possible thanks to the Russian revolution of 1905-1907. From 1905 for 1917 the set of the Tatar editions, various thematic direction was published. Among the first religious newspapers in Tatar there was a newspaper which appeared in May, 1906 in Ufa "El-Galya mel-islami" ("Muslim world"). Only 43 issues of the literary, political-scientific Turkic newspaper were published. Shaikhgattar Abyzgildin was an editor of the newspaper. In 1911 in St. Petersburg there is the second religious newspaper "Gal mi Islamiyad" ("In the world of Moslem"). Muhammad Hazhi Tlyashi becomes the editor of this newspaper. From 1906 to 1917 in Kazan the religious, literary and scientific political Muslim magazine "Eddin vel-edeb" was issued ("Religion and morality"). In total there were 129 issues of this magazine. An editor of the edition was Galimzhan Barudi. In Orenburg in 1906-1918 the weekly religious, scientific, literary and political magazine "Dyn ve megiyshet" is issued ("Religion and life"). In total 555 copies of the magazine were published. Zagidulla Khayrullin and Faizkhan Dautov were editors of the magazine "Dyn ve megiyshet". In Ufa in 1908-1910 there were 45 issues of the religious magazine "Megzhlumat Mekhkem i Shergyya of Orenburgyya" ("Data of the Orenburg Spiritual management"). In Astrakhan in 1909-1910 the religious literary magazine "Megarif" ("Education") is issued. In total there were 14 journal issues. Mukhamsadyk Rakhimkulov was an editor of the magazine [1]. In 1924-1927 in Ufa the monthly religious and moral and philosophical magazine "Islam Mejelesse" ("The Muslim magazine") is issued. Kashshaf Tardzheman became the editor of the magazine. Since 1926 this magazine appears under the name "Islam". On pages of the magazine problems of religious education, education of women rose. In 1928 the magazine was closed by the GPU bodies. From 1926 to 1928 in Ufa the "Dianat" magazine was issued. The magazine was issued by Spiritual management of Muslims of Bashkiria. An editor of the magazine was the mufti Mutygulla Gataullin. Materials of theological and religious and didactic character were published in the magazine [2].

Now religious Muslim editions in Russia appear in places of compact accommodation of Muslims. Since 1989 in Saratov the "Musulmanky Vestnik" newspaper is issued. Since 1991 Astrakhan the "Idel" newspaper ("Volga") is issued. Since 1994 in Ulyanovsk there is a newspaper "Omet" ("Hope"), "Byte Allah". Since 1996 in Samara "Berdemlek" newspapers ("Unity"), "Azan" are issued. Since 1998 in Penza Spiritual management of Muslims of the Penza region issues the "Solntse Islama" newspaper [3].

Since 2007 in Nizhny Novgorod Spiritual management of Muslims of N. Novgorod and the Nizhny Novgorod Region registered Medina Publishing house. Here Muslim religious editions in the Russian and Tatar languages "Jihan" ("World"), the "Nur Al Ilm" newspaper ("A knowledge beam"), the bulletins "Atfal" ("Children"), "Megriphet" ("Education"), "Ikhsan" ("Sincerity") are published. At the moment in printing and electronic form the newspapers "Medina Al Islam" and "Islam in the Modern World" magazine are published. Editions differ from others in high percent of analytics in materials, highly skilled author's structure. In Moscow, since 1998 the Deputy charity foundation issues the "Zam Zam" newspaper and the monthly bulletin of the Islamic congress of Russia "Al-fikr" ("Thought"), In Vologda there is an "Iman" newspaper ("Belief"), in Novocheboksarsk of "Kibl" ("The direction on the Kaaba").

The Republic of Tatarstan is one of leaders among territorial subjects of the Russian Federation in development of mass media, including in national languages. In the territory of the Republic of Tatarstan 768 mass media work. In Tatar 122 newspapers and 33 magazines are published. In the Chuvash language there are 5 newspapers, including the republican newspaper "Suvar", for the Kryashen the Tuganaylar newspaper ("Relatives") is issued and one newspaper "Azlane" ("Work") appears in the Udmurt language [4]. Thus, in Tatarstan the multicultural information policy is realized.

In the Republic of Tatarstan tele- and radio-shows, devoted to Islam subject, mainly in Tatar are created. It is possible to carry the informative, educational program to one of such shows in Tatar about history and canons of Islam "Nesyjhet" ("Manual") on TNV channel. An editor of the program is Leysira Fazliyeva, the director of the program is Rifat Yusupov. The program appears on Friday, 11.00. TNV channel finds the place in a broadcasting schedule and the author's program about Islam in Russian "Actual Islam". This

program is constructed in the form questions-answers from TV viewers to the expert in the field of Islam. "Actual Islam" is the expert and the host the first deputy mufti of the Republic of Tatarstan Rustam Batyr. Show airs on Fridays at 13:00. Also on TNV channel there is regularly show in Tatar "Zhomga vegaze" ("The Friday sermon"). In a "Zhomga vegaze" broadcast imams of the Tatarstan mosques conduct conversation about morality and morals. They answer questions of TV viewers concerning canons of Islam and usual life situations. Conductors of TV programs are Ilnar hazrat Zinnatullin – the imam-hatyyb of the mosque of the Tougan Avyly complex, Ilfar hazrat Chasanoff - the imam of the mosque "Qol Sharif"; Marseille hazrat Sabirov, the imam of the mosque of "Bulgarians". On TNV-Planeta there is a show "Dynes ve hayat" ("Religion and life"). The program is also constructed by the principle of answers to questions, a basis of answers are the Koran, hadisa, examples from life of prophets. Leading experts: Ilnar hazrat Zinnatullin is the imam of the mosque "Gaile", Ilfar hazrat Chasanoff is the imam of the mosque "Qol Sharif", Marseille hazrat Sabirov is the imam of the mosque of "Bulgarians". Time of broadcast: Monday, Wednesday, 10:55. Thus, at a broadcasting schedule of TNV TV channel there are four Muslim shows.

The head of TNV Ilshat Aminov considers that educational activity is the main for the TV channel public. He sees mission of national journalism in preservation of communication in the native language and successful communication with representatives of other nationalities: "I consider that mission of our channel is not just to be engaged in promotion of religion, but to give religious education. To educate people. And we increase the number of these (religious) programs – they will show daily" [5].

On Tatarstan State TV and Radio Broadcasting Company channel no separate show about Islam is present, but the topic of religion is covered within cyclic show in Tatar of "Rukhi hezine" ("Spiritual wealth"). An editor of the Rukhi Hezine broadcast is Murshida Fatykhova. Religious holidays, the Christian, Muslim events organized by the religious organizations become a news reason for other channel broadcasts of State TV and Radio Broadcasting Company "Tatarstan".

Printing Muslim editions in Tatarstan are published in public religious organizations, mosques. The center of Islamic culture of "Iman" is a founder of two Muslim newspapers. In 1992 the "Iman" newspaper which appears in Tatar two times a month on eight broadsides, edition circulation 4 thousand copies starts being issued. In 1997 the Center decides to issue the Muslima newspaper. The newspaper appears in Tatar, on eight broadsides with a circulation of 3 thousand copies a month.

In 1993 at the Kazan highest Muslim madrasah of "Mukhammadiya" the newspaper in Russian "Belief" begins to be issued. The newspaper is issued once a month, on eight broadsides with a circulation of 3 thousand copies. Also in the 90th years the vigorous publishing activities are developed by Spiritual management of Muslims of RT. Under the supervision of DUM RT the "Nury Islam" newspaper is published two times a month in Tatar. The volume of the printing edition is four broadsides, circulation is 3 thousand copies. In the 2000th years more volume and production Muslim printing editions appeared. The newspaper in Russian "Umm" is issued with a circulation of 5 thousand copies [6]. A founder is OO PT "Ikhlas", the edition is published on 8 broadsides once a month. The "Info Islam" newspaper began to be issued in 2006 at National Islamic charity foundation "Yardem". The newspaper appears two times a month in the Russian and Tatar languages with a circulation of 10 thousand copies.

In the 2000th years mosques become founders of printing Muslim editions too. In 2004 the mosque "Bulgar" began to issue the "Karash" newspaper ("Look") in Tatar, frequency of publishment is once a month, volume is four broadsides. Circulation of the edition is 2 thousand copies. In 2006 the Youth public organization "Consciousness" decided to issue the Muslim newspaper for youth "A thought format". The newspaper began to appear in Russian, volume in eight broadsides with a circulation of 5 thousand copies once a month. Across the Republic of Tatarstan without procedure of mass media registration allowed by the legislation for editions with circulation less than thousands copies, are published: the "Meselmannar" newspaper - ("Muslims") on Tatar and Russian at the Bugulma mukhtasibat of DUM RT, the newspaper in Russian "Manual" at the Yelabuga mukhtasibat of DUM RT, the newspaper in Russian "Dawn" at the Kazan mukhtasibat of DUM RT, the newspaper in the Tatar and Russian "Risalyat" at Nizhnekamsk under mukhtasibat of DUM RT. Orsk mukhtasibat of DUM RT issues two newspapers in Tatar of four broadsides each: "Arch Nura", "Jamil".

Apanaev Mosque is engaged in the edition of two Muslim magazines "Muslim worlds" which is published in Russian once a month, of 48 pages, with a circulation of 3 thousand copies. The magazine in Tatar "Iman

nura" of 48 pages, with a circulation of 3 thousand copies. Following the results of the printing editions analysis in Tatarstan language and thematics according to "The catalog of the Russian press "Russian Post" for the first half of the year 2013 among magazines the edition of religious and economic subject enjoy popularity [7].

After 2005 the first network Muslim mass media in the Republic of Tatarstan appear. The only website registered as mass media is the Islamtat news agency "www.islamtat.ru". It was created 2007. The main objective of Agency is distribution of objective information on events of socio-political, economic and cultural life of Muslims of Tatarstan and Russia. The monthly audience "Islamtat" makes 18 000 - 23 000 visits (600-700 unique visitors a day) about 60% of which are in the territory of Russia. The website has 50 000 - 60 000 viewings a month. On the website of Spiritual management of Muslims RT www.dumrt.ru several mass media are posted in the section of Huzur publishing house: it is the almanac "Shura". The almanac appears in Tatar once a quarter with a circulation of 2500 copies and is distributed to the parishes of the Republic of Tatarstan. The Huzur publishing house led by DUM RT is engaged in broadcasting of the Tatarstan's first Muslim radio channel of "Azan" [8]. The Azan Internet radio station - "Islam Voice" broadcasts round the clock in the Russian and Tatar languages. On the radio there are sermons of hazrat. Also on the ID tab "Huzur" banners are placed of information and analytical federal Islam portal – Today. ru ("Islam Today") which was open in 2012 and for a short time became one of the most popular and authoritative Islamic news websites of Russia. In Kazan the office of the Islam portal – Today.Ru works. The banner of the female Muslim website which is not registered as mass media of www.annisa-today.ru[9] is also placed. Materials of the website are devoted to matters of religion, family, public life. We should mention the work of a news information resource of DUM PT www.e-islam.ru on which website digests of world, Russian, republican news about Islam are posted. The website of the Muslim educational and rehabilitation center for blind people and the mosque "Yardem" www.yardem.ru[10] is actively updated. On the website the section of news is posted and updated, the mosque actively conducts work with youth, with disabled people, publications from these actions give all the best in the news section of the website. The website of one of the most known educational institutions among Tatars of Russia of the end of the 19th century which earned again since 1993 madrasah of "Mukhammadiya" is steadily updatedwww.muhammadiya.ru.

## SUMMARY

Thus, it is possible to allocate four stages of development of religious Muslim mass media in the Tatar and Russian languages in Russia. The first stage – development of print media the 1906-1927, second stage revival of Muslim religious mass media in the Tatar and Russian languages – the 1990-2000, third stage since 2000 – broadcast on TV channels of religious educational programs about Islam, the fourth stage since 2005 – development religious the Internet of editions about Islam.

## Conflict of interest

The author confirms that the submitted data do not contain the conflict of interests.

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