

SOCIAL ISSUES RELATED TO MUSLIMS IN NEWSPAPER – A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KANNADA AND URDU DAILIES

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Abstract: India has one of the most diverse indigenous populations. People belonging to many religions like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Christianity. According to 2011 census in India Muslim constitute the largest minority community with 14 percent population. The present study has undertaken to know the social issues related to Muslims in Kannada and Urdu dailies. For present research content analyses method is adopted to find out the space given to Muslim issues in Kannada and Urdu newspaper. For analyses Kannada Newspaper 'Prajavani' and Urdu 'Salar' were selected. For this three months newspaper i.e. August, September and October 2016 were selected. From each newspaper 30 issues, total 60 issues were selected for this study. It is found from the study that majority of the Muslim issues published in Urdu Newspaper than in Kannada.

Keywords: Muslim, Newspaper, Social Issues, Kannada, Urdu.

Introduction: India encompasses a multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-ethnic society within a democratic frame of policy-making. People belonging to many religions live in this country since times immemorial. There also appear substantial differences in socio-economic and demographic profile of major religious communities in India, mainly resulting from socio-cultural and historical reasons (Shariff and Azam 2004). Since independence, India has achieved significant growth and development. It has also been successful in reducing poverty and improving crucial human development indicators such as levels of literacy, education and health. There are indications, however, that not all religious community and groups have shared equally the benefit of the growth process (Nasir Sadaf 2011).

India is a secular republic and the constitution guarantees equal rights to all its citizens without any discrimination. The Indian constitution provides many legal safeguards to the minority community and special provisions are made for their social and economic growth. Despite these, minorities in India face all types of inequity in the public sphere. Even the violence and human right violations of the minority community in India is a common phenomenon. Amongst the minorities in India, Muslim is the largest community but still far behind the benefits of development. This is true that every common citizen of the country is derived from the gains of economic growth but the quotient of this deprivation is more amongst the Muslim community. This came into light when Sachar committee report on the condition of minority community was placed in the parliament (Condition of Minority in India: 2009).

This study examines to find out the space allotted to Muslim issues in print media through quantitative content analyses of Kannada and Urdu newspaper.

Review of Literature: Basant Rakesh (2012) reviews the available evidence on the patterns of Muslim participation in education and employment. A preliminary analysis suggests that these are quite complex and multi-dimensional. Perceptions about discrimination interact with endowments, opportunities, supply side conditions and attitudes to give rise to different patterns of participation in employment and education. A different set of policy actions may be required to ameliorate these conditions.

Rehman and zia (2010) conducted a research on "Impact of educational policies of the religious minorities of Pakistan 1947 to 2010". The study was envisaged as an archival and as well as consultative research project. The authors consulted all proceedings of major educational conferences and policy documents from 1947 to 2010 and investigated the historical development of transformation from numerical dominance to ideological dominance of majority.

Shaheen (2003) reported found in his study that since the 1980s, TV Guides have recycled movies such The Sheik, The Mummy, Rules of Engagement among many other blockbusters that impose an unfavourable image of Islam, Muslims and Arabs. This influences not only media coverage, but also public sentiment.

Objectives of the study:

- To find out the coverage of major issues published in Kannada and Urdu dailies.
- To find out the space allotted to Muslim issues in Kannada and Urdu dailies.
- To know the social issues related to Muslims in Kannada and Urdu dailies.

Methodology: For the present research content analyses method is adopted to find out the space given to Muslim issues in Kannada and Urdu newspaper. For measurement and analyses Kannada

Newspaper 'Prajavani' and Urdu 'Salar' were selected. For this three months newspaper i.e. August, September and October 2016 were selected. From each newspaper 30 issues, total 60 issues were selected for this study.

Data Analyses:

Table 1: Major issues published in Prajavani Newspaper

Types of news	Space	%	Quantity	%
News	344472.96	61.9	2103	43.8
Entertainment	6908.55	1.24	60	1.2
Sports	81157.2	14.5	522	10.8
Business	26452.86	4.7	231	4.8
Editorials	7097.7	1.27	36	0.75
Articles	39808.83	7.1	78	1.6
Terrorism	6430.77	1.1	66	1.3
Advertisements	87950.49	15.8	1539	32
Muslim related issues	17216.49	3	165	3.4
Total	555930.507	100	4800	100

Table 1 reported the major issues covered in Kannada 'Prajavani' newspaper. This newspaper has given majority of the space to 344472.96 sq cm (61.9%) with 2103 (43.8%) items to news, advertisements covers 87950.49 sq cm (15.8%) with 1539 (32%) items, 81157.2 sq cm (14.5%) space with 522 (10.8%) items to sports, while entertainment covers 6908.55 sq cm (1.24%)

with 60 (1.2%) items, business is with 26452.86 sq cm (4.7%) with 231 (4.8%) items, editorials with 7097.7 sq cm (1.27%) with 36 (0.75%) items. Whereas articles the space of 39808.83 sq cm (7.1%) with 78 (1.6%), 6430.77 sq cm (1.1%) with 66 (1.3%) items is given to terrorism and only 17216.49 sq cm (3%) with 165 (3.4%) items is given to Muslim related issues.

Table 2: Major issues published in Salar Newspaper

Types of news	Space	%	Quantity	%
News	363657	53.9	3372	64.4
Entertainment	13418.64	1.99	84	1.60
Sports	54184.2	8.03	432	8.2
Business	3758.4	0.5	30	0.57
Editorial	13081.68	1.94	54	1.03
Articles	68739.42	10.1	156	2.9
Terrorism	4181.4	0.62	42	0.80
Advertisements	12156.72	1.80	114	2.17
Muslim related news	140935.08	20.9	984	18.8
Total	674112.54	100	5232	100

Table 2 presented the major issues published in Urdu 'Salar' newspaper. It shows that among all the categories majority of the space 363657 sq cm (53.9%) with 3372 (64.4%) items, 140935.08 sq cm (20.9%) space is given to Muslim related news with 984 (18.8%) items. Whereas articles with 68739.42 sq cm (10.1%) of 156 (2.9%) items, Sports news covers 54184.2 sq cm (8.03%) with 432 (8.2%) items,

Entertainment 13418.64 sq cm (1.99%) with 84 (1.60%) items, while business news covers 3758.4 sq cm (0.5%) with 30 (0.57%) items, 13081.68 sq cm (1.94%) with 54 (1.03%) items is given to editorial, Terrorism Advertisements covers 12156.72 sq cm (1.80%) with 114 (2.17%) items and 4181.4 (0.62%) 42 (0.80%) space is given to terrorism.

Table 3: Social issues related to Muslims in Kannada Prajavani Newspaper

Social issues	Space	%	Quantity	%
Cultural	1296	10.5	12	9.5
Education	969.24	7.9	6	4.7
Health	-	-	-	-
Development	-	-	-	-
Judiciary	1056	8.6	9	7.1
Crime and Accident	568.65	4.6	12	9.5
Terrorism	1437.6	11.7	24	19
Editorials	288	2.3	3	2.3
Articles	882	7.1	3	2.3
Sports	2953.14	24	27	21.4
Total	12263.34	100	126	100

Table 3 reveals the social issues related to Muslims in Kannada newspaper. This study shows that Prajavani Kannada newspaper has given totally **12263.34 sq cm** space with **126 items** to social issues related to Muslims among that Cultural covers 1296 sq cm (10.5%) with 12 (9.5%) items, 969.24 sq cm (7.9%) space with 6 (4.7%) items is given to education. The interesting finding is that not single news is published related to health and development related

to Muslims. While Judiciary covers 1056 sq cm (8.6%) with 9 (7.1%) items, for Crime and Accident 568.65 sq cm (4.6%) space is given with 12 (9.5%) items, whereas terrorism covers 1437.6 sq cm (11.7%) with 24 (19%) items, 288 sq cm (2.3%) with 3 (2.3%) items space is given to editorials, 882 sq cm (7.1%) space with 3 (2.3%) items is given to articles and 2953.14 sq cm (24%) with 27 (21.4%) items is allotted to sports related to Muslims.

Table 4: Social issues related to Muslims in Urdu Salar Newspaper

Social issues	Space	%	Quantity	%
Cultural	588.6	0.18	6	0.94
Education	23347.74	32.5	210	33.01
Health	876.24	1.2	12	1.8
Development	14289.78	19.8	150	23.5
Judiciary	1248.6	1.7	18	2.8
Crime and Accident	3912.06	5.4	48	7.5
Terrorism	2737.5	3.8	18	2.8
Editorials	3749.7	5.2	12	1.8
Articles	18031.92	25.1	36	5.6
Sports	3048.06	4.2	126	19.8
Total	71830.2	100	636	100

Above table examines the social issues published in Urdu 'Salar' newspaper. the study indicates that total 71830.2 sq cm space with 636 items is given to social issues related to Muslims among that 588.6 sq cm (0.18%) with 6 (0.94%) items is given to cultural issues, while education covers 23347.74 sq cm (32.5%) with 210 (33.01%) items, 876.24 sq cm (1.2%) with 12 (1.8%) items is given to health, Development covers the space of 14289.78 sq cm (19.8%) with 150 (23.5%)

items. Hence, 1248.6 sq cm (1.7%) with 18 (2.8%) items space is allotted to judiciary, Crime and Accident covers 3912.06 sq cm (5.4%) with 48 (7.5%) items, while terrorism covers 2737.5 sq cm (3.8%) with 18 (2.8%) items, 3749.7 sq cm (5.2%) with 12 (1.8%) items is given to editorial, Articles covers 18031.92 sq cm (25.1%) with 36 (5.6%) items and 3048.06 sq cm (4.2%) with 126 (19.8%) items space is allotted to sports.

Table 5: Social issues Related to Muslims in Front page of Kannada newspaper

Space	%	Quantity	%	Space
352.8	2.04%	3	1.8%	352.8

Table 5 presented the information of front page news related to Muslims in Kannada and Urdu newspaper. The findings shows that 'Prajavani' Kannada

newspaper has given only 352.8 sq cm (2%) space with 9 (5.4%) items to social issues related to Muslims.

Table 6: Social issues Related to Muslims in Front page of Urdu newspaper

Space	%	Quantity	%	Space
5342.8	3.7%	27	2.7%	5342.8

Table reveals that 'Salar' Urdu newspaper has allotted 5342.8 sq cm (3.7%) spaces with 27 (2.7%) items to social issues related to Muslims.

Conclusion: The social and economic conditions of Muslims in India differ from region to region and from one social group to another. According to the report of government agencies and most of the research conducted by individual, minority communities were found most backward at national level. This research proposes to find out the space allotted to Muslim issues in print media for that Kannada and Urdu newspaper is selected for this

study to compare the social issues covered by both the newspaper related to Muslim.

The key findings of this research is that the Kannada newspaper is giving very less space to Muslim issues and Urdu newspaper is covering more issues or it is allotted a good space to the Muslim issues. As we know that the Urdu is the language of Muslims so most of the Muslims read Urdu newspaper and many of the Muslim don't know the Urdu language and the issues related to Muslims is not reaching to the some Muslims and non-Muslims people. In Kannada newspaper Muslim issues is neglected and if it is published they portrayed them in a negative way.

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