

RESEARCH ARTICLE/ARAŞTIRMA MAKALESİ

# The history and activities of the Center for Writing Heritage of the Institute of Language, Literature and Arts after Galimzhan Ibrahimov of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan

Nurida Nasibullina<sup>1</sup>  Aigul Kabirova<sup>2</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D. (Philological), Senior Researcher at the Center for Writing Heritage of the Institute of Language, Literature and Arts after G. Ibrahimov of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia, e-mail: [nasibullina.nur@yandex.ru](mailto:nasibullina.nur@yandex.ru)

<sup>2</sup>Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Türkiye, e-mail: [zarakebir16@gmail.com](mailto:zarakebir16@gmail.com)

## Abstract

The purpose of the staff of the Institute of Language, Literature and Arts after Galimzhan Ibrahimov of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan (IYALI) is to preserve and develop the Kazan Tatar people (Tatars) language, literature, art in the context of globalization. One of the necessary conditions for the implementation of this purpose is the preservation of the spiritual cultural heritage. To this end, the IYALI since the 1940s work is underway to collect, preserve and study the written and musical heritage of the Tatars, which since 2007 has been continued by an independent unit, which later received the status of the Center for Written and Musical Heritage named as "Miraskhena" (Center for Written Heritage). Over the next 30 years, scientists of the IYALI collected numerous materials as letters, documents, manuscripts, and photographs of famous figures of Tatar literature, samples of Tatar folklore, manuscripts, and monuments of the old Tatar press. In the article, following an overview of the structure of the IYALI attention is paid to how the Center for Written Heritage was established, how and in which directions its work is carried out, how the funds and collection are replenished. This work can serve as an experience of how the identity of the people is preserved.

**Keywords:** Center for Writing Heritage, IYALI, Miraskhena, Kazan Tatar Turks, Tatar intellectuals

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**Corresponding Author/ Sorumlu Yazar:**  
Nurida Nasibullina  
E-mail: [nasibullina.nur@yandex.ru](mailto:nasibullina.nur@yandex.ru)



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Language, Literature and Arts after Galimzhan Ibrahimov of Academy of Sciences of Republic of Tatarstan (IYALI), which founded in 1939, inherits the academic traditions of scientific schools that have developed in Kazan in the XIX-XX centuries. The studies in the field of the native language of the Kazan Tatar Turks (Tatar language), literature, history and ethnography were initially carried out within the walls of the Kazan Imperial University, where the Eastern Category was opened in 1829, which became the center of Oriental studies in Russia and Europe. Orientalist researchers of the university paid considerable attention to the study of language, literature, and history of the Turks (Turkic peoples) of the Russian Empire. It also was continued after the moving of the Eastern Category to St. Petersburg University, as evidenced by the activities of the Society of Archeology, History and Ethnography (Society), founded in 1878. There were prominent Tatar scientists such as Shahabeddin Merjani, Kayyum Nasiri, Hussein Feyizhanov, Gaynetdin Akhmerov, Rizaeddin Fakhreddin, Gaziz Gubaydullin, Hadi Atlasi, who published the results of their research in the "Izvestiya" ("News") of the Society. With the formation of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (TASSR) in May 1920, there has been began a new stage in the institutionalization of academic science. In 1921, it was formed the Academic Center under the People's Commissariat for Education (Narkompros), which, together with the University, has become the center of scientific life in the Republic. The first Chair of the Academic Center was Gayaz Maksud (1922-1924). After him, there were Galimzhan Ibrahimov (1925-1927), M. Tahirov (until 1929), S. Atnagulov (1929-1930). There were well-known scientists such as E. Chernyshev, N. Firsov, M. Khudyakov, G. Gubaydullin, M. Kurbangaliyev, Hodja Baddiegi, G. Rahim, J. Walidi, G. Alparov, M. Fazlulin in the Academic Center. The studies of these and other scientists on the history, language, literature, and folklore of the Kazan Tatar Turks (Tatars) have been published in the journal named of "News of the Scientific Society on Tatar Studies"<sup>1</sup> (IYALI, 2019a: 7).

Many scientists of the Academic Center subsequently conducted their own scientific activities in the Tatar Institute of Language and Literature, which opened in October 1939<sup>2</sup>. Since 1967, IYALI has been named after Galimzhan Ibrahimov, who is the great Tatar writer, scientist, and public figure, who is also considered a scientist determined the vectors for the development of the humanities in the Tatar Republic (IYALI, 2002: 8).

The purpose of the Institute staff is the preservation and development of the Tatar language, literature, art in the context of globalization. One of the necessary conditions for the implementation of this purpose is the preservation of the spiritual cultural heritage. For this beginning from the 1940s, work is underway to collect, preserve and study the written and musical heritage of the Tatar people, which since 2007 has been continued by an independent unit, which later received the status of the Center for Written and Musical Heritage named "Miraskhena", which has more than 50,000 items of storage. There are Tatarian, Arabian, Persian and Turkish manuscripts (about 8,000 copies), Tatarian books printed in Arabic script (about 2,000 copies), personal archives of writers and cultural figures (more than 200 funds), genealogies (more than 500 copies), materials on Tatar folklore et al. The Miraskhena (the Center for Written Heritage) is doing a lot of work on the digitization of manuscripts and printed heritage, which makes it available to a wide audience of Internet users.

## 2. INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS AFTER G. IBRAHIMOV OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN AND ITS MISSION

The first director of the Tatar Institute of Language and Literature (1939) was Mirgali Nigmatullin, who was the deputy director on study activity in the Institute for Teacher Retraining. During the 80-year history of the institute, its directors were Hasan Shabanov (1939-1942), Hamid Yarmuhammetov (Hamid Yarmi) (1942-1944), Muhammed Gaynullin (1944-1953; 1959-1961), Hasan Hayrullin (Hasan Hayri) (1953-1959),

Kamil Faseev (1961-1963), Midhat Muharremov (1963-1982), Yakhya Abdullin (1982-1986), Mirfatih Zekiyev (1986-2000), Nurmuhammet Hisamov (2001-2006), and Kim Minnullin has headed since October 2006. The structure of Institute was changed several times over the years. But one thing has remained constant, and it is the status of the Institute as a leading academic institution, which concentrated research in the humanities, and its mission is the scientific study of the language, literature, art, and history of the Tatar people, which carried out by prominent scientists represented by:

- the linguists: Latif Jalay, Veli Hangildin, Leyla Mahmudova, Mirfatih Zekiyev, Fuat Ganiev, et al.

- the literary scholars: Yakub Agishev, Muhammad Gaynullin, Hasan Hayri, Gali Halit, R. Bashkurov, Nil Yuzeev, Nur Gizzatullin, Azat Akhmadullin, Nurmuhammet Hisamov, et al.

- the folklorists: Hamid Yarmi, Ilbaris Nadirov, Hujiahmet Mekhmutoy, Fatih Urmanchi, Lenar Zamaletdinov, Flora Akhmetova, et al.

- the art historians: F. Gizzatullin, Mahmut Nigmatjanov, Iltani Ilyalova, Fuad Valeev, Mohamad Arslanov, et al. (IYALI, 2010: 8).

Turning over the pages of the history of the Institute, you understand that the foundation of its many years of successful activity was the continuity of scientific traditions laid back in the 1920s. Each of the scientific directions has been developed based on previous experience. The linguists, literary scholars, art historians and historians of the Institute in their numerous studies were referred to the works of their teachers, what is a necessary condition for the formation of scientific schools (IYALI, 2019a: 8).

On the other hand, the development of science is difficult to imagine without the search for novel approaches to solving scientific problems. Scientific dialogue is usually a dispute with predecessors, a desire to develop their ideas in a new way, and sometimes even to refute them. This is eloquently evidenced by more than 2,000 studies of scientists of the Institute, which were written in different years of its history (IYALI,

2019b: 4).

There are some projects implemented by the scientists of the Institute:

- In the field of Tatar linguistics, there are the fundamental works on: Tatar dialectology<sup>3</sup>, academic grammar of the Tatar language<sup>4</sup>, history of the Tatar literature language and lexicology of the Tatar language<sup>5</sup>, and publication of many different dictionaries (explanatory, Russian-Tatar, dialectological, etymological).

- In the field of literature<sup>6</sup>, there are works on: history of national literature and classics of Tatar literature<sup>7</sup>.

- In the field of folklore, there are works on Tatar people's folk art, mythology and heroic epic<sup>8</sup>.

- In the field of art history<sup>9</sup>, there are projects on Tatar theater history, Tatar folk and professional music, arts and crafts<sup>10</sup>.

## 2.1. History of the Center for Written Heritage Foundation

After the formation of the Tatar Institute of Language and Literature (October 7, 1939), much attention was paid to the finding, collection and study of written monuments, personal archives of writers. Thus, since January 1940, the first written sources began to receive. There were some letters, documents, manuscripts, photographs of figures of Tatar literature such as Gabdulla Tukay, Majit Gafuri, Galiasgar Kamal, Kayyum Nasiri et al. However, historical archival manuscripts were accumulated in the Institute's scientific library, because at that time there was no special unit of the Manuscripts Department. The library became the base of the Scientific Library of the Kazan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, opened in 1950 (IYALI, 2019a: 150).

The manuscripts part of the documents in the Tatar Institute of Language and Literature (IYALI) collection from 1940 to December 1960 consisted of only 784 items. On July 1, 1960, a resolution was issued on the organization of an archival fund in the Scientific Library of the Kazan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which stated the need to concentrate archival

materials on funds. To implement the decision, a methodological document was prepared on the description of collections and archival materials not concentrated in collections. As a result, on July 15, 1961, the library began to describe<sup>11</sup> the manuscripts collected in it, accumulated over more than twenty years.

With the abolishment of the Kazan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, its archive from May 3, 1963, was transferred to the Kazan Institute of Physics and Technology. But with the expansion of research activities of the IYALI, there was a need to create its own scientific archival unit. Considering this need, on January 27, 1970, the Institute's leadership turned to the "Council for the Preservation, Collection and Use of Documentary Materials of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR"<sup>12</sup> with the initiative to organize their own archive (IYALI, 2019a: 151). And on May 4, 1971, a decision was made to open an archival unit at the Institute. Based on this resolution, in March 1972, its own archival unit was organized.

The archival funds stored in the archives of the Kazan Institute of Physics and Technology, containing documents on the history of Tatar literature, language, folklore, art, and history, were transferred to this new institution<sup>13</sup>. However, this measure was carried out only partially: valuable Tatar copies of manuscripts of the XV-XVIII centuries and other documents remained in the funds of archive and library<sup>14</sup>.

Since 1972, employees of the Literature Sector have intensified their work on the collection of archaeographic materials. They began to go on field expeditions more often, because of which the number of archeographic finds increased that replenished the archive.

In 1986, noticeable structural changes took place in scientific life<sup>15</sup>. A new unit emerged from the Literature Sector named the Department of Manuscripts and Textology and headed by Professor Nil Yuzeev. The archival team became part of this scientific department. There was Marsel Akhmedzhanov appointed head of the Manuscript group of the former archive (IYALI, 2019a: 152). The storage of manuscripts in these

years was intensively replenished with new acquisitions<sup>16</sup>.

The scientists of the Institute are working hard to preserve the richest manuscript heritage of the Tatar people and introduce it into scientific circulation. To speed up this process, a group of scientists involved in the study of manuscripts and the scientific and archival fund, which until 2007 was part of the Department of Textology, received the status of an independent unit. The serious attention to this problem of the leadership of the Republic of Tatarstan and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan made it possible to place the archives ("Miraskhena") on the territory of the Kazan Kremlin<sup>17</sup>.

In 2007, the Department of Manuscripts, the Scientific and Archival Fund was separated from the Department of Manuscripts and Textology as an independent structural unit of the Institute. Until July 2009, Marsel Akhmedzhanov was its head, then Ramil Islamov was elected to this position on a competitive basis. In 2010, the Department was renamed the Center for Written and Musical Heritage (Center for Written Heritage). Since 2015, the head of the Center has been PhD in Philology Ilham Gomerov.

### **2.1.1. Activities of the Center: Funds and Its Collections**

Nowadays, the Center has 222 funds (about 50,000 items of materials), consisted of:

- manuscripts in Tatar, Arabic, Persian and Turkish,
- personal archives of writers, figures of culture and art,
- collections of scientific materials on Tatar literature, linguistics, history, art history, ethnography, classical Tatar and Russian drama, folklore, education, expedition materials, photocopies and microfilms, pedigrees, war letters,
- archive of IYALI AN RT,
- a collection of Tatar periodicals and books in Arabic script.

The number of manuscripts today is more than 8,000 items. A valuable part of this fund is rare handwritten sources covering many areas of Islamic sciences, philology, medicine, astronomy, et al. Among them there are rare manuscripts dating back to the XIV-XIX centuries<sup>18</sup>. The most valuable part of this fund is the manuscript of the Qur'an, the number of which reaches about 2,00 copies. There are also many tafsirs, pedigrees, histories of villages, documents on jurisprudence, metrical books, calendars, wills, translations of laws of official authorities et al. The oldest manuscript of the fund is "Sahih al-Bukhari" (XIII).

The personal archives of writers, figures of culture, art and science are represented by the funds of:

- Shahabeddin Merjani (religious figure, reformer, historian),
- Kayyum Nasiri (educator, scientist encyclopedist),
- the classics of Tatar literature as Gabdulla Tukay, Galimzhan Ibrahimov, Galiagar Kamal, Gafur Kulahmetov, Sherif Kamal, Fatih Emirhan, Fatih Kerimi, Hodja Baddiegi, Hadi Taktash, Galimzhan Sheref, Seyit Remiyev, Seyit Suncheley, Majid Gafuri, Shakir Muhammedov, Kerim Tinchurin, Gali Rahim, Fathi Burnash, Galiagar Gafurov-Chigtay, Zarif Beshiri, Gadel Kutuy, Musa Jalil, Gomer Bashirov,
- the scientists as N. Katanov, S. Vahidi, M. Vasiliev, D. Kuchaev, T. Zemlanitski, N. Kalinin, H. Gimadi, G. Yusupov, Z. Mohamedzhanov, Z. Iskujin, I. Teregulov, Sh. Ramazanov, G. Halit, et al.

The Center's storage contains the largest collection of samples of Tatar folklore: more than 2,000 plot and ritual songs, ditties, more than a 1,000 munajat texts, more than 6,000 folk songs recorded on magnetic tapes, et al. Among the musical sources there are self-made metal plates of the Tatar music master Gilajetdin Seyfullin, and phonograph cylinders with recordings of Tatar folk songs of the early XX century.

The storage funds are replenished through

annual archaeological expeditions and the transferring of personal archives by the writers themselves, figures of cultural and art, or their heirs free of charge. The materials of the funds are successfully used in writing thesis, monographs, and they are published as separate editions after textual preparation.

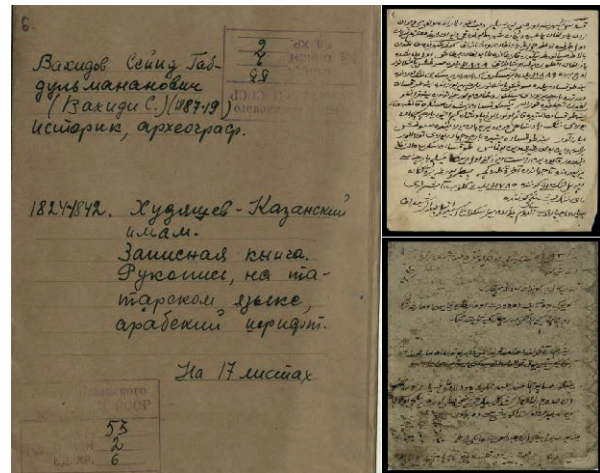


Figure 1. Personal archive sample.

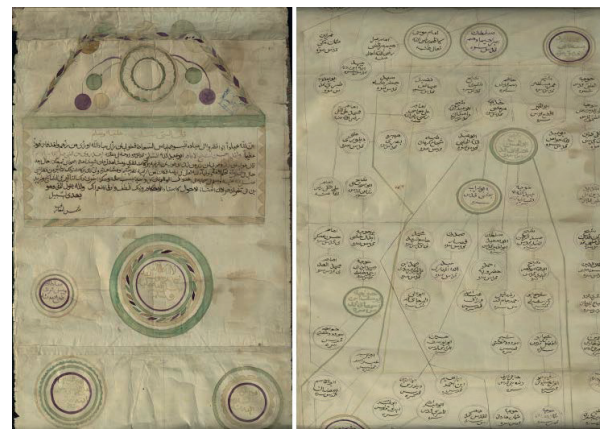


Figure 2. Pedigree sample.

### 2.1.2. Results of the activities of the Center for last decade

There have been published the manuscripts described by M. Akhmedzhanov that make up the "Tatar Archaeography" (2010-2017). Also, M. Akhmedzhanov carried out a great deal of work on the study of Tatar pedigrees in source study and linguistic aspects according to the copies of the XIX-XX centuries<sup>19</sup>.

Among other significant publications prepared

by the scientists of the Center for Writing Heritage (Center) are description of the Qur'an manuscripts<sup>20</sup>; the first personal encyclopedia in Tatar literature of "Gabdulla Tukay" (2016), which is result of long-term and teamwork of the employees of the IYALI and all the scientific forces of the Republic of Tatarstan; books of the series of Spiritual Heritage: Searches and Discoveries.

Also, in the field of Tatar linguistics, there have been republished the atlas of Tatar people dialects, the Tatar language academic grammar, and published the Tatar literature language history<sup>21</sup>. In the field of literature from 2014 to 2018, it was published the 6 volumes of an 8-volume history of Tatar literature<sup>22</sup>. In the field of art history, a project was carried out to study the art of wood carving in the Turkic word<sup>23</sup>.

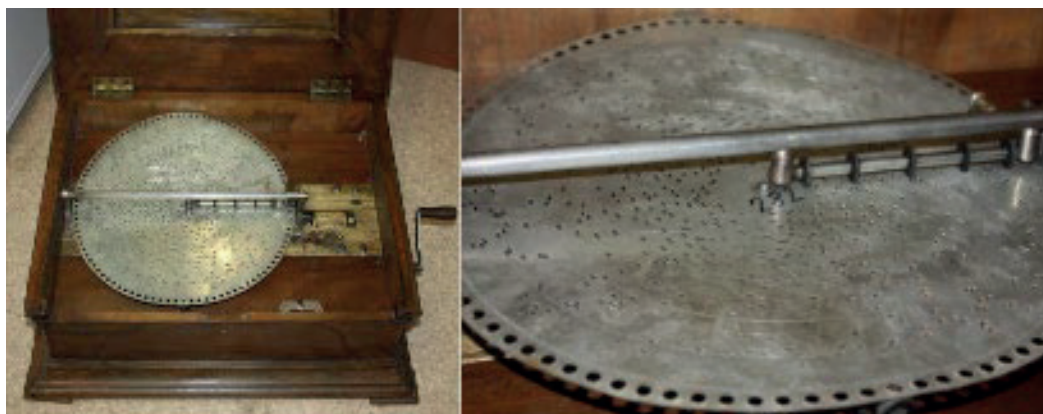
Nowadays, the Folklore Sector is working on the implementation of a new project on the Tatar people folk art<sup>24</sup>, which will include new materials obtained during the annual folklore expeditions organized by the IYALI.

The Center is known all over the world. Researchers have visited and worked with the materials of the funds. There were from the USA, Germany<sup>25</sup>, France, Poland, Hungary, Iran, Türkiye<sup>26</sup>, Japan, China, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Ufa, et al.

IYALI pays great attention also to the preservation of the creative heritage of writers. In September 2018, a truly historic event took place, there were Tulay Duran, who is the chairman of the

Ayaz Tahir Turkestan Idel-Ural Foundation (Türkiye)<sup>27</sup>, donated to the Center the original documents from the personal archive of the writer Gayaz Iskhaki. As you know, G. Iskhaki spent most of his life outside the Motherland. His personal archive was kept in the Foundation. The archive of G. Iskhaki consists of a collection of documents related to his creative, social, and political activities and personal life. More than 3,00 storage units of materials have been collected here. Among them are manuscripts of the works of G. Iskhaki and his memoirs, starting from 1919, appeals sent to various organizations, letters, photographs, et al. Most of them are original documents in Tatar, Turkish, English, and German.

Nowadays, the Center is going through a new stage of development associated with equipping with modern technical means that allow entering the available materials into a computer network. Within the framework of the state program "Preservation, study and development of the state languages of the Republic of Tatarstan and other languages in the Republic of Tatarstan for 2014-2020"<sup>28</sup>, a fully functional planetary scanner for digitizing manuscripts and documents up to A1 format, equipment for dedusting manuscripts and old printed books, a set of equipment for storing and working with digitized archival materials. With the support of this state program, work continues the digitization and creation of a database of manuscripts and early printed books stored in the funds of the Center.



**Figure 3.** Music box made by G. Seyfullin (on the left), and self-made metal plates of him (on the right).



Figure 6. Early printed book sample.

Also, with the support of this state program, systematic work is underway to digitize manuscripts and early printed books. An active process is underway to fill the Center' website (see: <http://miras.info>), which is gradually turning into a multifunctional portal, with

electronic copies of Tatar newspapers and magazines of the prerevolutionary period, old printed and manuscripts, audio files, materials from the personal funds of prominent figures of Tatar science and culture. Based on the miras.info portal, a large-scale project is being implemented to introduce Tatar epigraphic monuments into scientific and widely accessible circulation.

Within the framework of the state program named of "Preservation of the national identity of the Tatar people for 2017-2019", it was conducted historical and archeographic studies of Tatar epigraphic monuments in the Volga and Ural regions<sup>29</sup>.

The Center carries out comprehensive work on the study of Tatar epigraphy. Several expeditions were carried out to the regions of the Republic of Tatarstan, to neighboring republics in the Russian Federation, and to St. Petersburg, Tomsk, Omsk,



Figure 4. Akhmedzhanov, M.: PhD in Philology, archaeographer, Head of the Manuscript group (on the left), and Textual scholars collate in 1980: Imamova, R. & Yuzeev, N. & Ibrahimova, F. & Akhmedzhanov, M. & Kadyrova, F. & Sabirova, A. & Ismagilov, N. & Ramiev, Z. & Yakhin, F. (on the right)



Figure 5. Some books of the "Spiritual Heritage: Searches and Discoveries" series.

Astrakhan, Orenburg, Saratov, Samara regions of the Russian Federation. An expedition to Iran and Kazakhstan was also organized, during which Tatar burials and cemeteries were identified and studied.

The work of the Center is based on relationships and interactions with other structural divisions of the Institute, the Academy of Sciences, scientific and educational institutions, organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan, the Russian Federation, and neighboring countries. The employees of the Center are implementing projects jointly with the Institute of Archeology after Alfred Halikov, together with the State Historical, Architectural and Art Museum-Reserve "Kazan Kremlin", with the Museum of the History of Statehood of Tatarstan<sup>30</sup>.

An integral part of the Institute's activities are the annual expeditions to the areas where the Tatars live (both on the territory of the republic and beyond its borders). Over the history of the Institute, more than 230 complex and specialized expeditions have been carried out with the participation of linguists-dialectologists, folklorists, musicologists, and art historians in all municipalities of the Republic of Tatarstan and 30 regions of Russia. During field research, a variety of material is collected (on folklore, Tatar dialects, musical culture, epigraphy), which is introduced into scientific circulation.

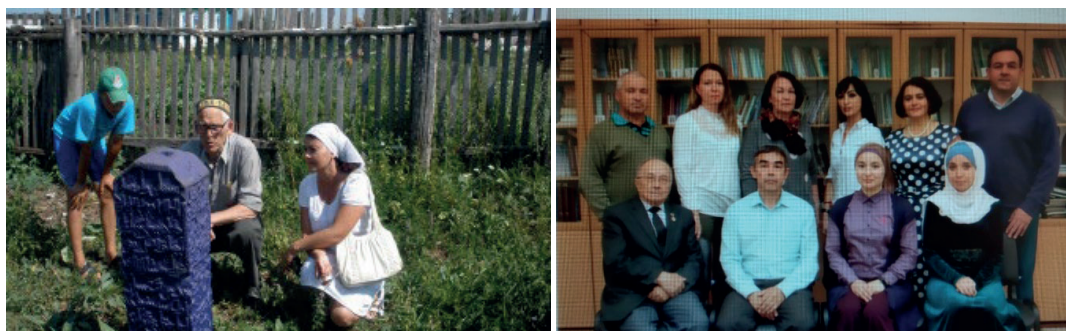
### 3. CONCLUSION

The Center for Written Heritage of the IYALI of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan is one of the leading specialized institutions in the republic. Its main function

and activity are the identification and collection of written monuments and documents kept by the population for centuries, the acquisition of personal archives of literary and artistic figures, scientific description, systematization, and their introduction into scientific circulation. By its nature and goals, the Center differs significantly from departmental and state archives. Storage of materials is just one of its many functions. In general, this is a research institution, whose activities are extremely important for preserving the national identity of the Tatar people.

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**Figure 7.** Scientists in an expedition (on the left), and scientists of the Center for Writing Heritage of the IYALI (on the right).



## Notes

- (1) Vestnik nauchnogo obshchestva tatarovedeniya.
- (2) Tatar (Research) Institute of Language and Literature has been opened two years after the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the TASSR on its establishment dated April 16, 1937.
- (3) Issledovaniya po istoricheskoy dialektologii tatarskogo yazyka (1979-1985), Atlas tatarskikh narodnykh govorov (1989, 2015).
- (4) Akademicheskaya grammatika tatarskogo yazyka (1992-1993, 2015-2017).
- (5) Istoriya tatarskogo literaturnogo yazyka (2003), Istoriya tatarskogo literaturnogo yazyka (2015-2019) in 3 volumes, Leksikologiya tatarskogo yazyka (2015-2018) in 3 volumes.
- (6) The Literature Sector has existed since the establishment of the Tatar (Research) Institute of Language and Literature. Over the years, the Sector was led by such prominent scientists as Yakub Agishev, Gali Halit, Muhammad Gaynullin, Hasan Hayri, Nil Yuzeev.
- (7) Drevnyaya tatarskaya literatura (1963), Istoriya tatarskoy literatury (1984-1989, 2001, 2014-2018) in 6 volumes, and multi volume edition of works by Gabdulla Tukay, Fatih Emirhan, Sherif Kamal, Gayaz Iskhaki, Galimzhan Ibrahimov et al.
- (8) Tatarskoye narodnoye tvorchestvo (in 12 volumes), the main authors of which were awarded the State Prize of the Republic of Tatarstan after G. Tukay. There are Ilbaris Nadirov, Hamid Yarmi, Hujiahmet Mekhmutoy, Lenar Zamaletdinov, Flora Akhmetova.
- Fundamental works such as Tatarskaya mifologiya (in 3 volumes), Geroicheskiy epos tatarskogo naroda (author is Fatih Urmancheev).
- (9) The Art Sector was opened at the Institute in 1968 based on the Folklore Sector.
- (10) Istoriya sovetskogo dramaticheskogo teatra (1966-1971) in 6 volumes,
- Tatarskoye rezhisserskoye iskusstvo (1992-2002) in 3 volumes (author is Mohamad Arslanov),
- Tatarskiye narodnyye pesni (1970),
- Narodnyye pesni volzhskikh tatar (1982, author is Mahmut Nigmatjanov),
- Drevneye i srednevekovoye iskusstvo Srednego Povolzh'ya i Priural'ya (1975),
- Arkhitekturno-dekorativnoye iskusstvo kazanskikh tatar (sel'skoye zhilishche) (1975),
- Narodnoye dekorativnoye iskusstvo Tatarstana (1984),

Iskusstvo rez'by po derevu v tyurkskom mire: istoriya i sovremennost' (2017), et al.

- (11) The scientific description of written documents was entrusted to Hava Saymanova (1914-1988), who was Head of the archive from 1972 to 1976. The compilation and description of the fund of Gabdulla Tukay was her first work.
- (12) Sovet po sokhraneniyu, sboru i ispol'zovaniyu dokumental'nykh materialov AN SSSR.
- (13) At that time, 41 processed and described funds, 75 descriptions, 5,843 storage units and 40 units of collection files were transferred to the archive of IYALI. Unprocessed materials were combined into separate funds and collections. In total, at the time of the organization of the archive of IYALI, 71 funds were received in the processed and unprocessed state.
- (14) For example, A. Navoi's Sufi essay dating back to the XV-XVI centuries, Tatar copies of the Qur'an, collections of Tatar stories of the XVIII century, pedigree lists, Sufi genealogies, files of newspapers and magazines of the early XX century, et al.
- (15) From 1976 to 1986, Gamirjan Davletshin was the Head of the archive.
- (16) M. Akhmedzhanov since 1972 participated in numerous expeditions, the geography of which covers not only Tatarstan, but also many regions of the Russian Federation, the former republics of the Soviet Union. During his work at IYALI more than 5,000 pedigrees, 1,000 posters, about 5,000 manuscripts, and documents dating XV-XX centuries were collected, systematized, and handed over to the storage of the Institute.
- (17) Initially, the storage was in a small room at the Institute. In 1988, together with the Department of Manuscripts and Textology, it moved to the building on the Lenin Street, 10 (now it is Kremlevskaya Street). In April 2008, the Department of Manuscripts, Scientific and Archival Fund was given a part of the "Manege" building in the Kazan State Historical and Art Museum-Reserve "Kazan Kremlin".
- (18) The fund of manuscripts is made up of following copies of works by Ahmad Yasawi (XII), Suleyman Bakirgani (XII), Kul Gali (XIII), Husam Katib (XIV), Mahmud al-Bulgari (XIV), Umami Kemal (XV), Muhammedyar (XVI), Sayat (XVII), Mevla Kuli (XVII), Sufi Allahyar (XVII), Gabdrahim Utiz Imeni (XVIII), Tajittin Yalcingul (middle of the XVIII-1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the XIX century); poems of Miftahettin Aknulla (XIX), dastans, et al. Also, the works of famous Persian and Arabian poets as Hakim Sanayi, Fariduddin Attar, Jalaluddin Rumi, Saadi Shirazi, Abdurrahman Jami, Sharafeddin Busiri, et al.

(19) Tatarskiye shedzhere, in 2 Volumes, 2012 and 2013.

(20) Opisaniye rukopisey Korana iz khranilishcha Tsentra pis'mennogo i muzykal'nogo naslediya IYALI im. G. Ibragimova Akademii nauk RT, 2013 (author is S. Gilajeddinov).

(21) Atlas tatarskikh narodnykh govorov, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Kazan: IYALI, 2015 (authors are D.B. Ramazanova, T.H. Hayrutdinova);

Akademicheskaya grammatika tatarskogo yazyka, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Kazan: IYALI, 2015-2017;

Istoriya tatarskogo literaturnogo yazyka, in 3 volumes, Kazan: IYALI, 2015-2019.

(22) Istoriya tatarskoy literatury, in 6 volumes, Kazan: IYALI, 2014-2018.

(23) Iskusstvo rez'by po derevu v tyurkskom mire: istoriya i sovremennost', Kazan: IYALI, 2017.

(24) It will be 25-volume collection named as "Art of Tatar people" (Tatarskoye narodnoye tvorchestvo).

(25) For example, a scientist from the University of Bochum (Germany) Michael Kemper published a study titled as "Sufis und Gelehrte in Tatarien und Baschkirien, 1789-1889: der islamische Diskurs unter russischer Herrschaft".

(26) For example, the Turkish linguist Osman Fikri Sertkaya, based on a manuscript of the XVII century, issued a facsimile edition of the text of the dastan "Oguzname".

(27) In Türkiye, it is known as "Ayaz Tahir Türkistan İdil-Ural Vakfı", which founded by Prof. Saadet Cagatay, who is daughter of Gayaz Iskhaki.

(28) Sokhraniye, izucheniye i razvitiye gosudarstvennykh yazykov Respubliki Tatarstan i drugikh yazykov v Respublike Tatarstan na 2014-2020 gody, and there are the projects carried out under this state program:

- Provedeniye otsifrovki, nauchnoye opisaniye pamyatnikov schityvaniya, sozdaniye bazy dannykh,
- Razrabotka yedinogo elektronno-informatsionnogo prostranstvapamyatnikovtatarskoyarabograficheskoy periodicheskoy pechati nachala XX veka,
- Izdaniye bumazhnykh i elektronnykh nauchnykh zhurnalov na tatarskom yazyke ("Fenni Tatarstan").

(29) Sokhraniye natsional'noy prinadlezhnosti tatarskogo naroda (2017-2019 gody), and there is the carried out under this state program:

- Provedeniye istoriko-arkheograficheskikh issledovaniy tatarskikh epigraficheskikh pamyatnikov Povo-

lzh'ya i Priural'ya.

(30) The project with the Institute of Archeology after A. Halikov, it is named as "Museum of Turk-Tatar Writing" in 2017 (Muzei tyurkotatarskoy pis'mennosti).

The projects with the State Historical, Architectural and Art Museum-Reserve "Kazan Kremlin", there are:

- the exhibition named as "Journey to Gabdulla Tukay" (Puteshestviye k Tukayu), which dedicated to the 130th anniversary of the poet Gabdulla Tukay,
- an exhibition dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the theologian Shahabeddin Merjani, et al.

The project with the Museum of the History of Statehood of Tatarstan, it is the exhibition named as "Tatarstan-Iran: The History of Relations" (Tatarstan-Iran: istoriya vzaimootnosheniy).