



مولانا نے درج ذیل تعلیمی بورڈ یا کمیشن قائم کیے:-

- ۱۔ یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کمیشن - 1948
- ۲۔ سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف آرکیالوجی - 1949
- ۳۔ انڈین کونسل فار کلچرل ریلیشنز - 1950
- ۴۔ دلی پبلک لائبریری - 1951
- ۵۔ انڈین انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف ٹکنالوجی کھڑکپور - 1951
- ۶۔ سکندری ایجوکیشن کمیشن - 1952
- ۷۔ نیشنل آرٹ ٹریڈرز فنانس فنڈ، نئی دہلی - 1952
- ۸۔ سنٹرل بلڈنگ ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ - روڑکی - 1953
- ۹۔ کاؤنسل آف سائنٹیفک اینڈ انڈسٹریل ریسرچ،  
نئی دہلی - 1953
- ۱۰۔ نیشنل انسٹی ٹیوٹ، پلانی - 1953
- ۱۱۔ یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیشن - 1953
- ۱۲۔ نیشنل اکادمی آف لیٹرز، نئی دہلی - 1954
- ۱۳۔ انڈین ہسٹاریکل ریکارڈز کمیشن، میسور - 1955
- ۱۴۔ انڈین ہسٹاریکل ریکارڈز کمیشن، بے پور
- ۱۵۔ آل انڈیا کونسل فار ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن کی تشکیل نو۔
- ۱۶۔ سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن، دہلی،  
کٹک، کلکتہ اور اس کے علاوہ دیگر ادارے قائم کیے۔



Addressing the All India Conference on Arts.

4. *Indian National Commission of UNESCO*

"It is expected that this Commission will serve as a focus of educational, scientific and cultural activities of the nation and will contribute to the enrichment of national life in all these fields as well as better co-operation and understanding with other countries." [Speech at the inauguration of the National Commission of UNESCO, April 9 1949].

5. *Central Institute of Education*

"The acceptance of democracy as the pattern of our State has, if any thing, added to the urgency of the problem..... The Central Institute will therefore both train teachers for higher and secondary schools and also carry on research on the problems of basic and secondary education." [Speech while inviting Pt. Nehru to lay the foundation of The Central Institute of Education, April 18, 1949]

6. *First All-India Conference on Arts*

Addressing the Conference in Calcutta on August 29, 1949 Maulana Azad said: "It is today realised that no education can be complete which does not pay proper attention to the development and refinement of emotions. This can be done best through the provision of facilities for training the sensibilities by the practice of one of the fine arts ..... This releases the creative instinct in the child..... One of the unfortunate results of the Industrial Revolution and the development of the capitalist system of production has been the divorce between art and craft. The result is that the artists tend to look down upon the craftsmen as mere artisans..... This Conference may also appoint a small committee of experts who may advise the Government on the selection of some of the finest specimens of Indian art which would then be reproduced and made available to the people at large..... In order therefore to ensure that the most powerful and original geniuses among the artists get their proper recognition, I would suggest for your consideration the establishment of an Academy of Art more or less on the lines of the world famous French Academy."



Delivering the Presidential Address at the Inaugural Session of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, April, 1949.



At a reception given for Mr. Helen Keller, the blind & deaf authoress — New Delhi, February 1955.



Inaugurating the Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art), New Delhi, 5th August, 1954.



Addressing the Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi, April, 1950.



Receiving a gift of books from Prof. Ostrovitynov of Soviet Academy of Sciences, 1955.



Inaugurating the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, August 1951.

7. *Education Commission*

Addressing the Central Advisory Board of Education on January 8, 1950 at Cuttack, the Maulana said: ".....the Indian University Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan (has submitted its Report which is) before you and of the main functions of this meeting of the Board will be to consider the recommendations of the Commission."

8. *Indian Council for Cultural Relations*

Inaugurating the Council on April 9, 1950, the Maulana said: "..... To make a beginning with the library, I have presented to the Council my personal library."

9. *Survey of Indian Literature*

"I have already said that one of the first duties of an Academy of Letters would be to survey and investigate the literature which now exists in all the Indian languages." Inaugural Address at the *First All India Conference on Letters*, March 15, 1951.

10. *Teaching of Geography and History and the need to develop new approach and methodology*

".....the entire method of teaching history and geography in schools must be changed.... This terrestrial globe which nature has created as one has been divided by us for our purposes into different compartments. When we teach a child geography, we do not start by saying that he is an inhabitant of the earth, but on the contrary we start by installing in his mind that he from Delhi, and Delhi is in India, and India is in Asia, and Asia is in the Eastern Hemisphere... the idea of his membership of the human species remains a mere abstraction... we must teach the child that he is a denizen of the world first and foremost..."



Addressing the third Inter-University Youth Festival at Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi, October 1956.



".....history mis-taught! has also become an instrument for the division of mankind. It is inevitable that history so taught must lead to a constriction of the mind, a narrowing of the vision in which the child's identity with his group depends upon its sharp demarcation from all other groups..... Perhaps the greatest of these obstacles is the cult of narrow nationalism." Welcome speech at the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, March 24, 1954.



Receiving Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia University, New Delhi, December 1955.



At the inauguration of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, March 1954.



Inaugurating the first All India Conference on Letters, New Delhi, 15 March 1951.

11. *Sahitya Akademi established*

Inaugurating the Sahitya Akademi on March 12, 1954, Maulana Azad said: "I have, for some time, been thinking how best to encourage the development of creative literature in the different Indian languages. The question of standard is, to my mind, fundamental in the concept of the academy."

12. *The Sangeet Natak Akademi (The Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) was set up in 1953.*

13. *The Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art)*

Addressing the first meeting of the Lalit Kala Akademi on August 5, 1954, the Maulana remarked: "The patronage to art which in former days was extended by kings and nobles will have to be given by the people and the State in



Conducting Lady Mountbatten to the Central Institute of Education which she declared open in December 1947.



contemporary India. I am attracted by a system..... in vogue in Sweden whenever a public library is constructed, a percentage of the estimated expenditure is earmarked for sculpture, painting and other decoration".

14. National Museum in Ruzhatpatti (Punjab), established in August 1949.

15. National Gallery of Modern Art in Jaipur House, established in March 1954.

16. Convened a Conference of Sports in Delhi on August 14, 1954.

Opening the Central Building Research Institute, Maulana Azad said: "Without better living conditions in villages and towns the state of health of the people cannot be adequately improved... Better houses in towns and the provision of cheap, durable and comfortable houses for villagers and industrial labourers is a prime need of the day, and I have every hope that this Institute will make a solid contribution to the solution of this national problem."



Inaugurating the Lalit Kala Akademi, Maulana Azad said: "I have always been of the view that apart from the intrinsic value of art for its own sake, it is an essential element in education as it develops the feelings and aesthetic sensibilities of man.... no education can be complete which does not pay proper attention to the development and refinement of the emotions..... The Lalit Kala Akademi, which is being set up today, must work to preserve the glorious traditions of the past and enrich them by the work of our modern artists."

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Opening the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, Maulana Azad said: "The Government of India had already before them a scheme for the establishment of four institutions of the standard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... The Institute's main function is, no doubt, to provide facilities for training high grade engineers and technologists, but this function, you will appreciate, cannot be adequately performed without the provision of facilities for research as well.... I can clearly visualize the day when the great potentialities of this Institute will be fully realised."

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Inaugurating the first All India Conference on Letters, Maulana Azad observed: "The history of India's achievements in the field of letters extends over millenniums, and is evidence of the innate genius of the people and the encouragement and support extended by enlightened kings and other lovers of letters. These great traditions still remain, but the patronage which in the past, was extended to literature by the State has been absent since India lost her independence. Now that India is free, it is imperative that we try to make up for the lost ground..... literature and culture can flourish best in an atmosphere free from the restrictive influences of officialdom...."



Performing the opening ceremony of the new building of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi, January 1953.



Performing the opening ceremony of the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee, April, 1953.

# *In Memoriam*



Several institutes, academies, libraries etc have been named after Maulana Azad. Particular reference may be made to the following:

- (1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
- (2) Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi
- (3) Azad Bhawan, Delhi
- (4) Abul Kalam Academy, Patna.
- (5) Azad Educational Trust, Aurangabad
- (6) Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad
- (7) Maulana Azad Educational Society, Aurangabad
- (8) Maulana Azad Memorial Academy, Lucknow
- (9) Abul Kalam Academy, Jamshedpur
- (10) Azad Research Institute, Karachi
- (11) A.K. Azad Islamic Awakening Centre, New Delhi.