

SPEECHES OF MAULANA AZAD AS EDUCATION

MINISTER: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

FAISAL MUSTAFA

Assistant Librarian, School of Education and Training, Maulana Azad
National Urdu University, Hyderabad, Telengana, India

ABSTRACT

Published speeches delivered by Maulana Azad counts to sixty eight. These speeches form the substantial part of intellectual output of Maulana Azad's writings. This paper attempts to study the growth pattern of Speeches delivered by Maulana Azad and to find out whether it follows Bradford's law. It is observed from the study that Maulana Azad delivered 68 speeches covering all aspects such as Education, Indian Art and Culture, Indian History, Public Schools, Libraries, UNESCO, National reconstruction, Technical Education, Social Education and it does not strictly satisfy Bradford's Bibliometric law.

KEYWORDS: Maulana Azad, Speeches, Bibliometrics, Bradford's Law

INTRODUCTION

Maulana Azad was essentially known as one of the most influential politician of India. But, he was a great journalist, laureate, writer, poet and translator and exegetic of the Holy Quran. He has served as Education Minister of free India during 1947 to 1958. He has also served additional responsibility of Minister of National Resources and Scientific Research from 1952 to 1958. He has also served as president of Indian National Congress for number of years. [1]

As first Education Minister of India, he has done remarkable works like establishment of Secondary Education Commission in 1952, University Education in 1953, National Museum in 1955, University Grants Commission (UGC) in 1953, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) besides renaissance of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). He was also instrumental for the establishment of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) in 1950. [2]

During his nine years as Education Minister of India, he has given many speeches in Seminars, Symposia, and Convocations and on many other occasions. His speeches during this period, has collected and compiled in a book entitled "Speeches of Maulana Azad 1947-58" and published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India initially in January, 1956. A revised edition of the same came in November 1989. The themes of the speeches differ keeping the occasions in the mind. The most common topics on which Maulana Azad spoke are Education, Indian Art and Culture, Indian History, Public Schools, Libraries, UNESCO, National reconstruction, Technical Education, Social Education etc. [3]

The "Speeches of Maulana Azad 1947-58" basically contains 68 speeches delivered by him on different places and on different occasions. [4]

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the growth pattern of speeches of Maulana azad 1947-58;
- To find out the organizations where he delivered his speeches;
- To identify major themes of the speeches;
- To find out whether Maulana Azad speeches follow any Bibliometric Law(Bradford's law).

METHODOLOGY

Bibliometric techniques are used “to analyse quantitatively the properties and behaviour of recorded knowledge”. In this study statistical bibliometric technique is followed as it helps to “...shed light on the process of written communication and of the nature and course of development by means of counting and analyzing the various facts of written communication”. [5]

Speeches of Maulana Azad (1947-58), the collection of speeches of Maulana Azad have been consulted for this study. It contains sixty eight speeches delivered by Maulana Azad at different places. It includes convocation addresses, inaugural addresses and many more. There is every possibility that many speeches of Maulana Azad have not been published yet and hence, do not come under this Study.

ANALYSIS

Records of speeches of Maulana Azad may help to identify the focal point of his imaginative thinking and preferences. These speeches also emphasize the role of educators and policy makers for free India. The growth and frequency of Speeches can be found in Table 1.

Table 1: Growth of Speeches of Maulana Azad (1947-1958)

Year	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1947		1										2	3
1948	2				1						1	2	6
1949	1	3		2				3			1	1	11
1950	1			1								1	3
1951			2			1		1	1	1	1	2	9
1952		1	2				1						4
1953	2	2		2		1		2			1	1	11
1954	1	1	1					2		1			6
1955	2				1				2				5
1956	1	2										1	4
1957	1	1							1		1		4
1958		2											2
	11	13	5	5	2	2	1	8	4	2	5	10	68

Out of 68 speeches, he has delivered highest number 11 in 1949 and 1953. The themes of Speeches can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: Top Ten Topic of Speeches of Maulana Azad (1947-1958)

Sl. No.	Topic of the Speech	No. of Speeches
1.	Education	14
2.	Indian Art and Literature	5
3.	Indian History	3
4.	Libraries	3
5.	Technical Education	3
6.	UNESCO	3
7.	Social Education	2
8.	National Reconstruction	2
9.	Public Schools	1
10.	Sports	1

It is self evident from the above Table that, he delivered highest number of Speeches on the core theme of “Education” among ten frequent themes selected by the scholar. The speeches are also instrumental in making his Biography influential as well his idea of Education to be imparted in free India. These speeches also reflect his concern about the new initiatives in Education from number of angles. [6]

Organisations and institutions where he delivered his Speeches can be found in Table 3.

Table 3: Top Ten Organisations where Speeches Delivered (1947-1958)

Sl. No.	Organisations/Events	Year	No. of Speeches
1.	Central Advisory Board of Education	Jan 13, 1948 Jan 7, 1949 Jan 8, 1950 Mar 15, 1952 Nov 9, 1953 Feb 7, 1954 Jan 12, 1955 Jan 14, 1956 Jan 16, 1957 Feb 6, 1958	10
2.	Indian Historical Records Commission	Dec 28, 1948 Dec 25, 1950 Dec 26, 1951 Jan 22, 1955	04
3.	UNESCO Seminar/Conference	Nov 2, 1949 Dec 4, 1949 Jun, 1951 Oct 6, 1955 Nov 5, 1956	04
4.	All India Council for Technical Education	Feb 8, 1953 Oct 30, 1954 Feb 22, 1957	03
5.	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	Apr 9, 1950 Feb 14, 1958	02
6.	Central institute of education	Dec 19, 1947 Apr 18, 1949	02
7.	Inter University Youth Festival	Oct 23, 1955 Nov 1, 1957	02
8.	Indian National Commission	Mar 24, 1951	02

	for Cooperation with UNESCO	Jan 9, 1954	
9.	Provincial/ State Education Minister's Conference	Aug 19, 1949 Sep 20, 1957	02
10.	Meeting of Vice Chancellors Conference	Nov 3, 1951 Apr 18, 1953	02

The Table shows that the highest number of speeches delivered by Maulana azad at one specific organisation is Central Advisory Board of Education. He had delivered ten speeches there.

It may be concluded from above that Azad's concern about Education got first priority as first Education Minister of India. Azad's educational ideas and his mission of educational upliftment can also be traced out from his letters. [7]

CONCLUSIONS

It is clear from this study that these speeches as one of the most influential part of **Maulana Azad's Studies**. It traces the educational ideas of Maulana Azad in very larger perspective. Though, it does not strictly follow Bradford's law. But, it helps to identify core disciplines on which he had given many Speeches. Content analysis of these speeches may open new vistas of **Maulana Azad's Studies**.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I humbly acknowledge the borrowing of ideas from the paper entitled "Letter correspondences of Rabindra Nath Tagore" of Partha Pratim Ray and B.K.Sen, published on June 2012 in Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol.59, pp.122-127.

REFERENCES

1. *Malik Ram. Kuch Maulana Azad key Barey Main. new delhi, Maktaba Jamia , 1989.*
2. *Dasnavi, Abdul Qawi. Muasereen wa Mutalleqat Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. New Delhi, Awaz, 1986.*
3. *Khan, Rasheeduddin. Abul Kalam Azad: ek Hama Geer Shakhsiyat. New Delhi, NCPUL, 2004.*
4. *Speeches of Maulana Azad (1947-1958). Rev Ed. New Delhi, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1989.*
5. *Partha Pratim Ray and Sen, B K. Letter correspondences of Rabindra Nath Tagore in Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 59, June 2012, pp. 122-127.*
6. *Speeches of Maulana Azad (1947-1958). Rev Ed. New Delhi, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1989.*
7. *Ibid*