



UNITED FRONT ELECTION MILITARY RULE AND STUDENTS' MOVEMENT

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*Discussion point

- Introduction
- Alliance of United front.
- Twenty-One Point Program.
- Result The Election In 1954.
- Importance of Election in 1954.
- Rise of United Front in 1954 Election.
- Fall of Muslim League Election in 1954



*INTRODUCTION



Formation Of Awami Muslim League

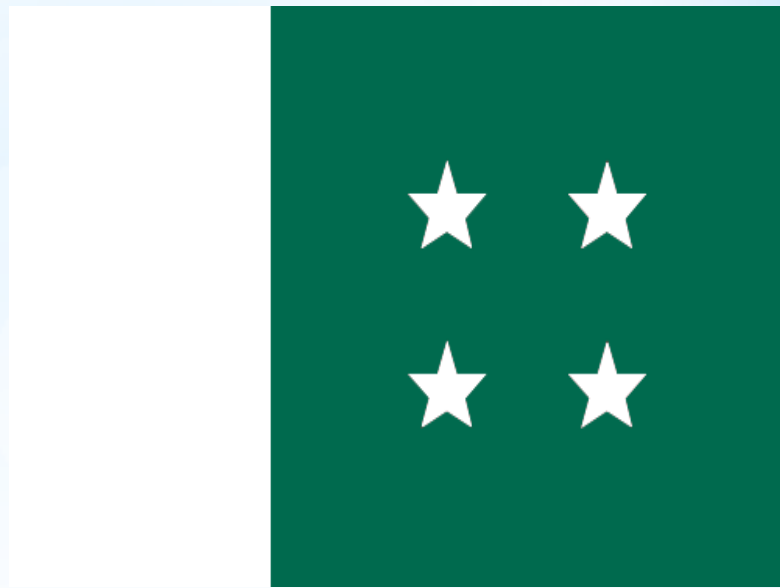
- ❑ The Awami League was founded in Rose Garden of KM Das Lane, Dhaka on 23 June 1949.
- ❑ Founded by A faction of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League headed by HUSEYN SHAHEED SUHRAWARDY and ABUL HASHIM.

Leaders

It was established with

- Maulana ABDUL HAMID KHAN BHASANI as president
- Shamsul Hoque as general secretary
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (then interned in jail), Khondakar Mostaq Ahmed and AK Rafiqul Hussain as joint secretaries

Awami Muslim League to Awami League



As a mark of its secular posture, the term 'Muslim' was deleted from the name of the party at its third council meeting held on 21-23 October 1955.

Election in 1954

- The first election of East Bengal Legislation was held in March 1954 under the India Act of 1935. The contesting parties in the elections were the ruling Muslim League and a five - party alliance called United Front (Juktofront).**

* Alliance of United front.

AWAMI MUSLIM LEAGUE (Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani)

2. Krishak Sramik Party, (A.K.F. Haque)

3 Nizam-e-Islam, (Mawlana Athar Ali)

4 Ganatantri Dal. (Hazi Danesh)



* Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani



On May 16, 1976, the initiator of the historical Farakka March, the beloved son of Bangladesh, Moulana Bhasani is addressing the Marches in Rajshahi Madrasa Field.

ELECTION ISSUE

*Election Issue of Juktofront

- The United Front campaigned on an election manifesto consisting of 21 point. This point contains the agriculture, industries and socio-economic development of East Bengal.

21 points

1.	To recognise Bangla as one of the State Languages of Pakistan;
2.	To abolish without compensation zamindari and all rent receiving interest in land, and to distribute the surplus lands amongst the cultivators; to reduce rent to a fair level and abolish the certificate system of realising rent;
3.	To nationalise the jute trade and bring it under the direct control of the government of East Bengal, secure fair price of jute to the growers and to investigate into the jute-bungling during the Muslim League regime to punish those found responsible for it;
4.	To introduce co-operative farming in agriculture and to develop cottage industries with full government subsidies;
5.	To start salt industry (both small and large scale) in order to make East Bengal self-sufficient in the supply of salt, and to investigate into the salt-bungling during the Muslim League regime to punish the offenders;
6.	To rehabilitate immediately all the poor refugees belonging to the artisan and technician class;
7.	To protect the country from flood and famine by means of digging canals and improving irrigation system;
8.	To make the country self-sufficient by modernizing the method of cultivation and industrialisation, and to ensure the rights of the labourer as per ILO Convention;
9.	To introduce free and compulsory primary education throughout the country and to arrange for just pay and allowances to the teachers;
10.	To restructure the entire education system, introduce mother tongue as the medium of instruction, remove discrimination between government and private schools and to turn all the schools into government aided institutions;

21 points

11.	To repeal all reactionary laws including those of the Dhaka and Rajshahi Universities and to make them autonomous institutions; to make education cheaper and easily available to the people;
12.	To curtail the cost of administration and to rationalise the pay scale of high and low paid government servants. The ministers shall not receive more than 1000 taka as monthly salary;
13.	To take steps to eradicate corruption, nepotism and bribery, and with this end in view, to take stocks of the properties of all government officers and businessmen from 1940 onward and forfeit all properties the acquisition of which is not satisfactorily accounted for;
14.	To repeal all Safety and Preventive Detention Acts and release all prisoners detained without trial, and try in open court persons involved in anti-state activities; to safeguard the rights of the press and of holding meetings;
15.	To separate the judiciary from the executive;
16.	To locate the residence of the chief minister of the United Front at a less costly house, and to convert Burdwan House into a students hostel now, and later, into an institute for research on Bangla language and literature;
17.	To erect a monument in memory of the martyrs of the Language Movement on the spot where they were shot dead, and to pay compensation to the families of the martyrs;
18.	To declare 21st of February as 'Shaheed Day' and a public holiday;
19.	The Lahore Resolution proposed full autonomy of East Bengal leaving defence, foreign affairs and currency under the central government. In the matter of defence, arrangements shall be made to set the headquarters of the army in West Pakistan and the naval headquarters in East Bengal and to establish ordnance factories in East Bengal, and to transform Ansar force into a full-fledged militia equipped with arms;
20.	The United Front Ministry shall on no account extend the tenure of the Legislature and shall resign six months before the general elections to facilitate free and fair elections under an Election Commission;
21.	All casual vacancies in the Legislature shall be filled up through by-elections within three months of the vacancies, and if the nominees of the Front are defeated in three successive by-elections, the ministry shall resign from office.



RISE OF UNITED FRONT (1954 ELECTION)

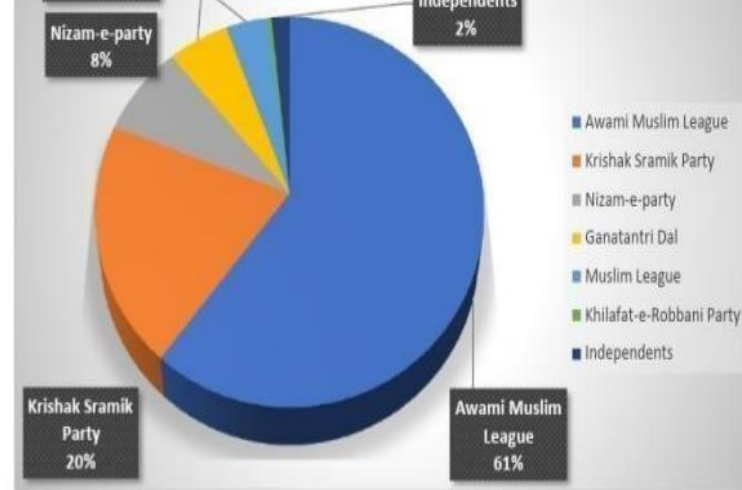
- CREATE A STRONG ALLIANCE
- STRONG LEADING AND POLICY
- TWENTY-ONE PROGRAMED OF UNITED FRONT
- THE STATEMENT/POSITION OF STATE LANGUAGE



Muslim league's Campaign

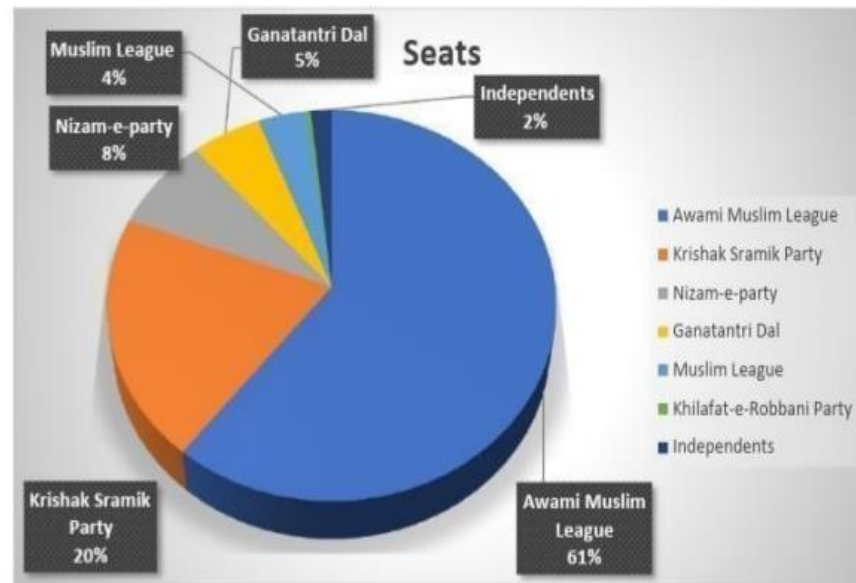
The Muslim Leagues election issues were on religion based. They said that if Pakistan were destroyed then Muslims would destroy.

Result



The elections resulted in a landslide victory for the United Front which won 228 among 309 seats (including 9 reserved seats for women)

Result



Muslim League won 9 seat, Khalafat Rabbani won only 2 seat and non party won 12 seats.

Reasons of Defeat of Muslim League

1. Formation of United Front and widespread support in East Pakistan
2. Failure to formulate the constitution of the Muslim League
3. Lack of competent leadership
4. Mass isolation of the Muslim League
5. Conflict of the Muslim League
6. Central policy towards East Bengal, lack of tolerance, injustice and exploitation policy
7. Corruption and nepotism

Formation Of Government

A full cabinet of 14 people was however established in May.

On 15 May 1954, the Awami Muslim League joined the cabinet and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was appointed Minister of Agriculture, Cooperatives and Rural Development.

Significance

Political Consciousness

Significance OF United Front Election-

The win of the united front demand rises to the full autonomy in this province and it also main agenda of united front.

Significance

Focused on
Bengal's
interest

Politics took on a new dimension as a result of party coalitions formed in East Bengal's best interests.

Significance

Participation of middle class

It could be marked as the time period where middle class participation in Bengal Politics began.

The influence of well-educated elite groups, including attorneys, journalists, teachers, and businessmen, rose with a university education. Many of the people that were chosen were young.

Significance

Preparation for Independence movement

From Juktofront election to the election of 1970 have consists the actual preparation to the freedom of Bangladesh.

Central intervention and United Front cabinet abolished

Juktofront cabinet lasted for only few weeks and on 29th May 1954, it was dismissed by the central government. The reason was the riot in Adamjee jute mill and Chandragona paper mill show that government could not maintain law and order.

Aftermath

The Pakistani government started mass arrests of United Front activists.

Former Chief Minister Fazlul Haque was placed under house arrest

Maulana Bhasani was banned from entering the country

Many young leaders including Sheikh Mujib were arrested and United Front offices were locked.

*After the result

- 24 October 1954 Pak general Golam Mohammed departs of Mass Assemble and declare emergency. He formed a ministry with Ayub Khan, Iskandar Mirza, Khan Shaeab and later Sharawardy as law ministry.

*General Ghulam Mohammed



THANK YOU