

## Language Movement

Q) Describe the background/reason/cause of Language movement in 1952? ~~How did it contribute to the rise of bengali nationalism?~~

⇒ The language movement of Bengal in 1950s, advocated to make Bengali the official language of Pakistan. It played a vital role in preserving Bengali culture and identity and later contributed to the independence of Bangladesh.

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in 1971.

The Bangla Language movement is a Bengali was the mother tongue of about 56% of the people of Pakistan whereas only 6% spoke in Urdu.

Despite this, the west Pakistani people never wanted Bengali to become the state language. But Bengalis wanted to make Bengali<sup>Bangla</sup> their state language along with Urdu and had no objection with Urdu.

On 6 and 7 September of 1947 the youth workers of EP held a conference in Dhaka. This conference, for the first time, took a resolution demanding Bengali as the state language.

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On 15 September 1947 Tamaddun Majlis published the booklet on the Language Movement entitled "Pakistaner Rastrabhasha Bangla na Urdu." In October Tamaddun Majlis formed Rastrabhasa Sangram Parishad to give the Language movement an organizational structure.

In December 1947, an Educational conference was held in Karachi where the decision was taken to make Urdu the state language of Pakistan. In response to this students of Dhaka University demanded Bangla be made an official language.

In February 1948 Dhurandharath Datta proposed in the assembly to allow members to speak Bangla and allow

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it to be used for official purpose. The ruling party rejected the proposal. On 2nd March 1948 Sarbandaliya Rastrabhasha Samgram Parishad was established and it called a general strike on 17th March. On 17th March Sheikh Mujibur Rahaman with many other leaders were arrested, many people were injured. It was decided that 17th March would be declared Bangla language demand day.

On 21 March 1948 Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited Dhaka and addressed to the public declaring that "Urdu and only Urdu shall be the state language of Pakistan." He repeated these words at Dhaka University Convocation ceremony, held on 24th March in Curzon Hall and students protested saying "No, No!"

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introduction

In 1948, it was proposed that ~~introduction~~ of ~~Arabic~~<sup>Arabic</sup> script or Urdu letters for writing Bengali. Dr. Shahidullah was proposed to be appointed for the purpose of introducing the Arabic ~~script~~. But he rejected the proposal.

~~On March 9 1949, the Govt. of East~~

On 9 March 1949, the Government of East Bengal formed the Purno Bangla Bhasha committee for reforming the Bengali Language.

In September 1950, the PM Liaquat Ali Khan declared in the Assembly that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. But in the face of strong protest from the people

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of East Bengal, the assembly ~~postpone~~  
postponed the ~~disussions~~ discussion.

On 27th January 1952 Khwaja Nazimuddin repeated the same words. This declaration created a strong resentment and as a mark of protest, a call for hartal throughout the province was given.

On 31st January, All party ~~entire at language~~  
AF central language action committee was formed. The committee decided to call a strike on 4th February and observe 21st February as the state language day. On February 20th, the government Nurul Amin, feared ~~about~~ for the student movement and imposed section 144 and banned the procession and meetings.

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On 21st February Dhaka university student organized a protest defying section 144, demanding "Rabtrabhasha Bangla Chor." Clash erupted with police. Police used tear gas and opened fire, leading to several deaths including Jabbari, Rafiq, Barakat, Salam. The incident reflects the tense situation surrounding the language issue.

On 22nd February "Goyebana Jamaza" was held for Ekushey Martyrs. Then a big rally came out on the street as a mark of protest. The students made a 12 feet high Shaheed Minar in front of DMC which on 24th February was demolished.

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After continued unrest and widespread protest, on 7th May the constituent assembly grant the official status of Bangla. It becomes the second official language on 29th February 1956.

④ Describe the significance of the Language movement of 1952. / How did it contribute to the rise of Bengali nationalism.

⇒ The language movement of 1952 was the first time people in Bangladesh come together to show their feelings about being treated unfairly. The significance of this event is remarkable.

This movement laid a major foundation of our liberation war, on ~~february~~ This

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movement also acted as the inspiration for the following movements:

- ④ Landslide victory in the provincial election in ~~1954~~ 1954.
- ④ Constitutional Movement in 1956.
- ④ Education Movement in 1962
- ④ Six point Movement in 1966
- ④ Mass - uprising in 1969
- ④ Great victory in 1971.

Language movement was the event that made Bengali realize how powerful they are <sup>as a nation</sup> when united. This eventually led Bengali to be a free nation.