



Language Movement 1952

Language Movement began in 1948 and reached its climax in the killing of 21 February 1952, and ended in the adoption of Bangla as one of the state languages of Pakistan. The question as to what would be the state language of Pakistan was raised immediately after its creation. The central leaders and the Urdu-speaking intellectuals of Pakistan declared that Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan, just as Hindi was the state language of India. The students and intellectuals of East Pakistan, however, demanded that Bangla be made one of the state languages. After a lot of controversy over the language issue, the final demand from East Pakistan was that Bangla must be the official language and the medium of instruction in East Pakistan and for the central government it would be one of the state languages along with Urdu. The first movement on this issue was mobilised by Tamaddun Majlish headed by Professor Abul Kashem. Gradually many other non-communal and progressive organisations joined the movement, which finally turned into a mass movement.

1947

Meanwhile, serious preparation was being taken in various forums of the central government of Pakistan under the initiative of Fazlur Rahman, the central education minister, to make Urdu the only state language of Pakistan. On receipt of this information, East Pakistani

students became agitated and held a meeting on the Dhaka University campus on **6 December 1947**, demanding that Bangla be made one of the state languages of Pakistan. The meeting was followed by student processions and more agitation. **The first Rastrabhasa Sangram Parishad (Language Action Committee)** was formed towards the end of December with **Professor Nurul Huq Bhuiyan** of **Tamaddun Majlish** as the convener.

1948

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was in session at Karachi-then the capital of Pakistan-from **23 February 1948**. It was proposed that the members would have to speak either in Urdu or in English at the Assembly. **Dhirendranath Datta**, a member from the **East Pakistan Congress Party**, moved an amendment (সংশোধন) motion to include Bangla as one of the languages of the Constituent Assembly. He noted that out of the **6 crore 90 lakh** population of Pakistan, **4 crore 40 lakh** were from East Pakistan with Bangla as their mother tongue. **The central leaders, including Liaquat Ali Khan, prime minister of Pakistan, and Khwaja Nazimuddin, chief minister of East Bengal, opposed the motion.** On receiving the news that the motion had been rejected, students, intellectuals and politicians of East Pakistan became agitated. Newspapers such as the **Azad** also criticised of the politicians who had rejected the motion.

On **11 March 1948** a **general strike** was observed in the towns of East Pakistan in protest against the

1. **omission of Bangla from the languages of the Constituent Assembly**
2. the absence of Bangla letters in Pakistani coins and stamps
3. the use of only Urdu in recruitment tests for the navy.

The movement also repeated the earlier demand that Bangla be declared one of the state

languages of Pakistan and the official language of East Pakistan. Amidst processions, picketing and slogans, leaders such as

1. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
2. Shawkat Ali Khan
3. Oli Ahad
4. Kazi Golam Mahboob
5. Shamsul Huq
6. Abdul Wahed and others were arrested.
7. Student leaders, including Abdul Matin and Abdul Malek Ukil, also took part in the procession and picketing.

A meeting was held on the Dhaka University premises. **Mohammad Toaha** was severely injured

while trying to snatch away a rifle from a policeman and had to be **admitted to hospital**. **Strikes**

were observed from 12 March to 15 March.

Under such circumstances the government had to give in. Khwaja Nazimuddin signed an agreement with the student leaders. However, although he agreed to a few terms and conditions but he did not comply with their demand that Bangla be made a state language. **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, the governor general of Pakistan, came to visit East Pakistan on **19 March**. He addressed two meetings in Dhaka, in both of which **he ignored the popular demand for Bangla. He repeated that**

Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. This declaration was instantly protested with the Language Movement spreading throughout East Pakistan.

By the beginning of 1952, the Language Movement took a serious turn. **Both Jinnah and Liaquat**

Ali Khan were dead-Jinnah on 11 September 1948 and Liaquat Ali Khan on 16 October 1951.

Khwaja Nazimuddin had succeeded Liaquat Ali Khan as prime minister of Pakistan. With the

political crisis, the economic condition in East Pakistan, people started losing faith in the Muslim League. A new party, the **Awami Muslim League**-which would later become the **Awami League**-was formed under the leadership of **Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani in 1949**. There was a growing sense of deprivation and exploitation in East Pakistan and a realisation that a new form of colonialism had replaced British imperialism. (পূর্বাঞ্চলে বঞ্চনা ও শোষণের ক্রমবর্ধমান অনুভূতি ছিল পাকিস্তান এবং একটি উপলব্ধি যে ঔপনিবেশিকতার একটি নতুন রূপ ব্রিটিশ সাম্রাজ্যবাদকে প্রতিস্থাপন করেছে)

Under these circumstances, the Language Movement got a new momentum in 1952. On **27 January 1952**, Khwaja Nazimuddin came to Dhaka from Karachi. Addressing a meeting at **Paltan Maidan**, he said that the people of the province could decide what would be the provincial language, but only Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan. There was an instantaneous, negative reaction to this speech among the students who responded with the slogan, '**Rashtrabhasha Bangla Chai**' (**We want Bangla as the state language**).

A strike was observed at Dhaka University on 30 January. At this time the government also proposed that Bangla be written in Arabic script. This proposal was also opposed. The Language Action Committee decided to call a hartal and organise demonstrations and processions on February 21 throughout East Pakistan. As preparations for demonstrations were underway, the government-imposed **Section 144** in the city of Dhaka, **banning all assemblies and demonstrations** (সমাবেশ এবং বিক্ষোভ). A meeting of the Central Language Action Committee was held on 20 February under the chairmanship of Abul Hasim. Opinion was divided as to whether or not to violate Section 144.

The students were determined to violate Section 144 and held a student meeting at 11.00 am on 21

February on the Dhaka University campus. When the meeting started, the Vice-Chancellor, along with a few university teachers, came to the spot and requested the students not to violate the ban on assembly. However, the students, under their leaders - Abdul Matin and Gaziul Haque - were oppressive. Thousands of students from different schools and colleges of Dhaka assembled on the university campus while armed police waited outside the gate. When the students came in groups, shouting slogans, the police started to baton charge.

The students then started throwing brickbats at the police, who threw tear gas. Unable to control the agitated students, the police fired upon the crowd of students, who were proceeding towards the Assembly Hall (at present, part of Jagannath Hall, University of Dhaka). Three young men, Rafiq Uddin Ahmed, Abdul Jabbar and Abul Barkat (an MA student of Political Science) were fatally wounded. Many injured persons were admitted to the hospital. Among them Abdus Salam, a peon at the Secretariat and a nine-year-old boy named Ohiullah was also killed.

At the Legislative Assembly building, the session was about to begin. Hearing the news of the shooting, some members of the Assembly and some opposition members, went out and joined the students. The next day, 22 February The public performed a janaza (prayer service for the dead) and brought out a mourning procession, which was attacked by the police and the army resulting in several deaths. Many were injured and arrested. On 23 February, at the spot where students had been killed, a memorial was erected.

The language movement continued until 1956.

The movement achieved its goal by forcing the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in adopting both Bangla and Urdu as the state languages of Pakistan..

Since 1952, 21 February has been observed every year to commemorate the martyrs of the Language Movement. In 1963, the temporary structure was replaced by a concrete memorial, the Shaheed Minar (martyrs' memorial). With UNESCO adopting a resolution on 17 November 1999 proclaiming 21 February as International Mother Language Day. It is an honour bestowed by the international community on the Language Movement of Bangladesh.