

Role of Bhasha Sainik (Language Fighters) in Language Movement and the Development of Bangladesh

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Abstract: Without the active roles of fighters and soldiers of any movement cannot be got successes to reach its topmost goal. Lots of great persons of Bangladesh and from other countries took part in this language movement and performed different types of curriculums to develop the country. Among them, most of the important persons are 'Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah, Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkobagish, Dhirendranath Dutta, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Sardar Phajlul Karim, Tajuddin Ahmad, Abdul Matin, Mustafa Nurul Islam, Kazi Golam Mahbub, Gaziul Haque, M. R. Akhtar Mukul, Ahmad Rafiq, Judge Muhamad Habibur Rahman, Advocate Abdus Samad, Alauddin Al Azad, Hasan Haphijur Rahman, Dr. Sufiya Ahmad, Prof. Dr. Rafikul Islam, Kalam Lohani, Abdul Gaffar Choudhury, Dr. Anisujjaman, Indira Gandhi etc. Without the contribution of them, one country has left their language. If the language has been lost, the caste or community will lose their own identity. Bengali language will become endangered. Once it will be gone to red list. Based on language, the birth and development of Bangladesh has become. So, the contribution of language martyrs and language fighters were not present, Bengalis do not able to identify themselves as the world Bengalis. Bangladesh has got the medal of developing country only behind the background of Bengali language fighters. This paper will high light the importance of language fighters of Bangladesh and their contribution in development process.

Key words: Language movement, language fighters, language martyrs, Bengali language, history of language movement.

Contribution of peoples for any work is very necessary. Different types of responsibilities of the great persons of the language movement and the position of freedom fighters provide the functions of

their deeds and important information about them and also about the leading roles of these people in the developing works of the country of Bangladesh. This type of discussion gives most of the information about the works of these freedom fighters and martyrs of language of movement. These functions also give lots of important function for the development of Bangladesh. It covers the all types of supportable functions, basic plays and types of development of the freedom fighters and martyrs of Bangladesh language movement. It also provides the information of people who came ahead to fulfill the demand for the implementation of Bengali language as a national language and it also shows the important total activities of them for the development of Bangladesh. All the important people of language movement were not come in a single day. First of all, they were inspired by himself and by other people for the coming into the active role of language movement. The people of Bangladesh felt the importance of implementation of Bengali language as the national language of Bangladesh and started to inspire others for the need and function of mother language. They started to influence the people of Bangladesh how the people have to be faced if Bengali will not be the national language of Bangladesh. All the good sides of language movement were become understandable by the leading roles of these fighters and government of this country took the sides for the development which were indicated by them.

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was born on 10th July in 1885 and died in 13th July of 1969. The functions of Shahidullah were very memorable for making the Bengali language as the national language. He was predecessors of the language movement of Bangladesh for his leading role by his different types of articles in news papers. Through his writing, he made different types of arguments for Bengali language in his article, "The problems of national

language of Pakistan". Though, he was the principal of college of Bagura at that time, he inspired the people and students of colleges and universities of Bangladesh. He was present physically possession and took a leading role of that movement. He also delivered lots of speeches in different convention for many time for the inspiration and taking participation in this language movement of Bangladesh.

Dhirendranath Dutta was born on 2nd November in 1886. He was first engaged himself in the political life with the movement of partition of Bengal in 1905. In the year 1971, he gave the gift of independence Bangladesh instead of his own and his son's lives. He was selected as the member of provisional parliament in the year of 1937 and in 1946, he was selected as the sub-opponent leader of congress. In the year of 1956 and 1958, he took the charge of ministry of health and social development in the parliament of Aaur Rahman Khan. In his long political life, he went many times into imprisonment, bore with many tortures and presented his fearless and brave discussion on parliament for the goodness of mother country. There was a bright and important chapter in his life of Martyr, Dhirendranath for the establishment of rights of dominations of Bengali language. He was the first and only person who fluently influenced the people on the legislative assembly for the providing the Bengali language as same status of Urdu language. After the bloodshed event of Ekushey in 1952, he came to the hostel of Dhaka Medical College. After that, he was connected with practical work of feeling of national language movement and also with election of united front in the year of 1954. He was brutally murdered on 14th April of 1971 at the time freedom fighting of Bangladesh.

Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkobagish was born on 27th November of 1900 and died in 20th August of 1986. He was first delivered a lecture against the demand of murder of Ekushey (21st February) on the law assembly. He was the person who left the general assembly of Pakistan and he also made a speech in Bengali on 12th August of 1955. He was joined with Muslim League in 1936. He was elected as the member of Bengal law assembly of Muslim league from Sirajganj in 1946. Having being separated from Muslim League for opposing against the national language, he joined with Aoyami Muslim League. In 1954, he was elected as the provisional member of

united front of Pakistan at that time and also elected as the party member of Aoyani Muslim League. Till up to 1956-66, he was the president of Aoyani Muslim League of East Pakistan. In the year of 1970, in national assembly of Bangladesh, he was elected as the member of national assembly of Aoyani Muslim League from Pabna 2. In 1970, he worked on behalf of freedom fighting of Bangladesh. He was acted as the president of first meeting of independent Bangladesh. On 20th August of 1952, he observed the scene of firing with his own eyes having come out from the meeting of assembly and delivered a dialogue on the mouth speaker which was situated in the control room of Dhaka Medical College. Tarkobagis was handcuffed on 23rd February by Military from the middle of agitated people who were engaged with the language movement within the boundary of Dhaka University. Being standing on assembly, he amnestied Nurul Amin, the prime minister of that time for the firing of the event on 21st February. On 24th February, he was pressured differently for removing that mistrust proposal. He never committed down against any pressure. Finally, he was handcuffed and he became released from the prison on 30th May of 1953.

Bangabandhu Shekh Mujubar Rahman was born on 27th March of 1920 and died in 15th August of 1975. He was called as the great leader of freedom fighting of Bengali caste and the founder of independent 'Bangladesh' country. Bangabandhu S. M. Rahman kept an important contribution part on the history of Language movement. This inborn lover of country devoted himself from first event of language movement and he was remained after that time as the member of law assembly and also as the president. Till before the death of him, he worked for the development of Bengali language and manifestation of it. On 11th March of 1948, a pervading general strike was agitated for the demanding of Bengali language as a national language. On the observation day first ceremony of language freedom fighter, Majubur Rahman was in front of the leading of movement and he made all types supportable work for setting up the Bengali language as the national language.

Sardar Phajlul Karim was born on 1st May of 1925. He played an important role in language movement. As a philosophy professor of Dhaka University, he took lots of responsibility of language movement of

Bangladesh. He was the active worker of language movement of 1948. For the demanding of the humanistic character with people of political prisoner, he took a part of fasting of 58 days and in this period of time, he was elected as the member of constituent assembly of Pakistan. He also took part in different activities related with language movement and development of Bangladesh.

Tajuddin Ahmed was born on 23rd July of the year 1925. Tajuddin Ahmed founded student league of East Pakistan on 4th January of 1948 and he was another person of main organizers. He was also an active member of assembly of national language movement. He also bore an active role to unite the students of Dhaka University for the behalf of national movement.

Abdul Matin was born on 3rd December of 1926 and died in 8th October of 2014. He played an important role for constructing a committee of national language struggle within the boundary of Dhaka University with the help of Janab Matin to develop the language movement after the year of 1948. He was the another person of them who engaged themselves for the breaking of the section of 144 on 21st February. In the early period of 1952, he went to imprisonment for the taking part into the language movement of Bangladesh. He also delivered many lectures for supporting the language movement and took an important part as a leader for the development of Bengali language.

Mustafa Nurul Islam was born on 1st May of 1927. As a professor, he was the writers of many books and he works in many universities. He organized a possession of opposing against for the removing of declaration of Bengali alphabets on 24th February of 1949 and he also constructed a sub-committee of alphabets having taken lots of members in this committee. On 21st February, having taken an active part under the mango tree of language movement and for this he was handcuffed by the police and after that he also took parts of different works related with language movement of Bengali movement.

Kazi Golam Mahbub was born on 23rd December of 1927. He was taken part as an active member of against the movement of British from 1942. He was elected as the V.P. of Kolkata Islamiya College. He was also connected with the inborn part of Muslim league of East Pakistan and Aoyami Muslim League. On 11th March of 1948, he made a picketing in front

of 2nd gate of Judge Court. He slept on the road to less the spread of the car when the I. G. Jakin Hossain of police was tried to enter into the court. He became wounded more by the excessive charge of sticks. Having handcuffed by the police, first of all, he was kept in Kotowaly police station and after that he was sent into the central prison and police made an affair against him. After that he organized different types of works related with language movement and also founded some committee for the development of national Bengali language and also the development the country of Bangladesh.

Gaziul Haque was born on 13th February of 1929. He was familiar as poet, literary person and also a writer. He was made a leading role on 11th March of 1945 for the demanding implementation of Bengali language as the national language. He was presided over the meeting on 4th February of 1952 for against the opposition of that particular dialogue. He was attached with the language movement as the freedom fighter of language movement of Bangladesh.

M. R. Akhtar Mukul was born on 9th August and died in 2nd June of 2004. As a writer of a news paper, he played an important role for the spreading of language movement from man to man and also to all the important offices of that time. Though he changed the news paper gradually, but the aim of writing never left from his pen against the language movement of Bangladesh. He worked with Daily news, Daily Iftefaq and Daily Azad and made different types of contribution of language movement. He also tried to influence the people of Bangladesh by understanding the good and bad effects and results of implementing the Bengali language as the national language.

Ahmad Rafiq was born on 12th September of 1929. From his student life, he was attached with literature, culture and also with politics. Though, he was a writer, researcher, poet and also language fighter of Bangladesh. He was another organizer of language movement of 1952 and also an active worker of it. He was always busy to keep the connectivity with the freedom fighters of language movement and took necessary steps whatever was helpful for him. He also took parts in different types of activities related with language movement.

Judge **Mohammad Habibur Rahman** was born on 1st May of 1930. As a judge of different courts of Bangladesh, he conducted lots of

responsibilities for the development of national language and also the development of Bangladesh. On 11th March of 1948, a historical strike was observed all over Bangladesh in the demand of struggle council of national language. To fulfill the success of the strike in Rajshahi College, he took an active part in the picketing in his student life. He was elected as the president of Samiullah committee in 1951. On 21st February of 1952, He came out on the street of the capital of Bangladesh giving the slogan as 'We are demanding Bengali as national language'. In this way he took part in different activities of language movement and the development of Bangladesh.

Advocate **Abdus Samad** was born on 1st March of 1931 and died in 13th September of 2014. First of all, he took an active part in the progressive movement and as a second student of 2nd year; he was handcuffed for the breaking of rules of 144 Section. He was bounded to hide himself for five months as a continuous worker of election organizer after the active function of schedule of 92(ka). He played an active role of the movement of as ground part of 68-69, election of 70 and in the freedom fight 1971. He was elected as member of national council in 1968 and also as the working committee member in the year 1972. On 21st February of 1952, as a student of Dhaka University, he participated in the meeting under the historical mango tree and he was handcuffed for the being of picketing of Section 144.

Alauddin Al Azad was born on 6th May of 1932 and died in 3rd July of 2009. He contributed lots of activities of national language movement and the development of Bangladesh. He totally published 120 books on poetry, play, short story, novels, essays, research work, cinemas, travel story, biography, child literature and foreign writings. He took part in language movement and the freedom fight of Bangladesh. He was writer of the poem 'Smitristambho'. He wrote lots activities about the Bengali language movement of Bangladesh and showed his active support through his different types of writing.

Hassan Hafizur Rahaman was born on 14th June of 1932. In his student life, he worked as the secretary the monthly magazine 'Saogat' and Daily Iftehar'. At the time of freedom fight of 1971, he concealed himself for nine months and after that he was elected as the president of Daily Bengali news paper. He

took participation in different activities of language movement and was elected in different type's seats as the developer of the country of Bangladesh.

Dr. Sufiya Ahmad was born on 20th November of 1932. As a assistant professor of Islamic history and cultural section of Dhaka University, she operated lots of responsibilities of national language movement. She was involved as the daughter of Judge, Ibrahim of Barishal and also showed her own intention in the interest of Bengali language movement of Bangladesh. She flourished the educational development of Bangladesh.

Prof. Dr. Rafiqul Islam was born on 1st January of 1934. He took the works of education of different institution. He showed his active part in taking the memorable picture of students after the murder and also the picture of celebration of historical martyrs of Dhaka. He wrote lots of books about the history of language movement and the martyr pillar of freedom fighters.

Kamal Lohani was born on 26 June of 1934. He started his journey in his political life part through the language movement of 1952. He was handcuffed at the time of opposing against Nurul Amin and also in the year of 1954. Through his long journey of language movement, he contributed himself in different types of activities of language movement and the development of Bangladesh.



Plate: Researcher is busy to collect the historical information on Language Movement of Bangladesh from Bhasha Sainik Tipu during at Khitinatya Auditorium of Dhaka.

Abdul Gaffar Choudhury was born on 12th December of 1934. He played an active role as journalist, literary man artist and also as language fighter of Bangladesh. He supported the language movement and the development of Bangladesh

through his different types of writings and by taking parts in different activities.

Dr, Anisujjaman was born on 18th February of 1937. He contributed his participation in national language movement and the development of Bangladesh. As a writer, researcher, associate professor and language fighter, he was a whole time worker for the writing of letters, leaflet, and printing work and for the spreading of the language movement. He wrote different types of argument on favour of Bengali language movement of Bangladesh in his book. “What is the national movement, why?”.

Indira Gandhi helped the freedom fighters of Bangladesh to provide lots of supportable instrument of fighting and made an alliance between the freedom fighters of Bangladesh and Indian force. She gave an opportunity to the freedom fighters to learn the fighting from Indian soldiers.

Language fighters and freedom fighters of Bangladesh made a history in the world. Without the contribution of them, Bangladesh did not get the chance of being freedom and Bengali was not selected as the national language of Bangladesh. The names and their deeds always recall the activities of them and also about the importance of their works to people of the world. They are always remembered for their works of doing independent of Bangladesh and also for the setting up Bengalilanguage as the national language of Bangladesh. Now, Bangladesh is familiar to the world as the developing country whose beginning was started only by the freedom fighters and the language fighters of Bangladesh. Now, Bangladesh is called as the republic of Bangladesh only for them and their influential works.



Plate Dr. Tapas Pal; the co-supervisor of researcher Mr. O. Mamoon is on same stage with

language fighters of Bangladesh in Dhaka.



Plate Researcher has giving his respect to language fighter Dhirandranath Datta.

The moments of interactions of Researcher with famous Language fighters of Bangladesh



Plate : Researcher with language fighter Kamal Lohani (at right most of the photo).



Plate : Researcher with language fighter Ahamed Rafiq.



Plate : Researcher with language fighter Dr. Alauddin al Azad.



Plate: Plate : Researcher with language fighter Dr. Anisuzzaman.



Plate: Researcher with language fighter Prof. Sofia Ahmed.

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