

**COMMEMORATING LANGUAGE MOVEMENT OF 1952
&
CELEBRATING UNESCO'S INTERNATIONAL MOTHER
LANGUAGE DAY**

DAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2005

TIME: 6:30-8:30PM

**VENUE: MILLER-MORGAN AUDITORIUM (Health Sciences Bldg.)
DURHAM, NC 27707
NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY**

Direction to the venue: You may take either HWY 147 or HWY 40, depending on which direction you are driving from. From HWY 147, take exit 12 onto Fayetteville St. toward NC Central University. From Fayetteville St make left on to NELSON St. (one way). The first building on your right is the Miller-Morgan building. From HWY 40, take exit 276 onto Fayetteville St. toward NC Central University. Drive about 4/5 miles and then make right on NELSON Street. There are two large parking lots available near the Miller-Morgan building.

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**WITH COOPERATION FROM
TRIANGLE BANGLADESH SOCIETY, NC**
(<http://www.tbsnc.org>)

- 6:30-6:45PM:** **Opening Remarks**
- 6:45-7:15PM:** **Guest Speaker: M. Anis Ahmed, Bangla Service, Voice of America.**
Topic: Growth & Evolution of Language Movement in Bangladesh (please see abstract below)
- 7:15-8:30PM:** **“DHROOPOD” (Classic), Washington DC, Presents ‘Beyond
Borders’. History of Language Movement in Lyrics (composition of music,
recitation, and slide show)**

Growth & Evolution of Language Movement in Bangladesh

Abstract

This lecture will briefly focus on the fact how language played a predominant role in a country, which paradoxically came into being apparently on the basis of the big religious divide in the Indian sub-continent. The post colonial scenario in the then East Bengal quickly changed into a critical question of identity based on Bengali language gradually evolving into an essential factor of nationalism, culminating in the birth of a new nation state. The language movement in the erstwhile East Bengal which was philosophically opposed to the religious divide took a secular and a comprehensive role hitting hard at the very root of the so-called Pakistani nationalism which eventually had to give away its imposed claims on the Bengali populace whose votes had once helped in the partition of India.