



Indonesian Journal of Educational Research and Technology



Journal homepage: <http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/IJERT/>

Six Points a Legacy of Historic Events in Bangladesh: An Education Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article show that Six-Point has been a prime political Impetus created by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation. In it, he has risen the importance of rights to be ensured for the people of Bengal who were deprived of their rights and struggling to lead a secure life and rightful position. This demand raised by Bangabandhu is a leading political issue that even smoothens the achievement of independence. Bangabandhu points out the demands after being deprived of the rights known as the Charter of Freedom. So he raises the demands and gives the Bengalis a road to be walked for the rights of their liberty. These points are the first political achievement of Bengalis through the demands raised by Bangabandhu. In this article, a qualitative approach has been poured and the significance of Six-Point has been seen in gathering data from Sherpur, Bangladesh. The Six-Point Movement has whirled the spirit inside the mind of the Bengalis and led them to further achievement and independence. The Six Points paced up other movements until they gain their liberty. The necessity of such demand is very much required for the momentum of the Bengalis of East Pakistan then and Bangabandhu holds the reasons of the Six-Point Movement for giving Bengalis the rights becoming rightful for ensuring their deprived rights in the demands, Six-Point Movement.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Submitted/Received 08 Jan 2023

First Revised 24 Feb 2023

Accepted 16 Apr 2023

First Available online 18 Apr 2023

Publication Date 01 Dec 2023

Keyword:

Bangabandhu,
Bangladesh,
Movement
Sherpur,
Six-Point.

1. INTRODUCTION

The six-point raised by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the cornerstone of the independence movement of the Bengali nation. Through it, Bangabandhu demonstrates the issues related to the rights and deprivation of the people of Bengal. He demands to achieve rights and highlights the necessity of the people of Bengal they can get their rights. The West Pakistani rulers did provide little to the East Pakistani people. But every time they promise to provide all the required and rightful things for the Bengalis, these seem to be false. Bengalis have been suffering and oppressed for a long time and rightful issues related to the rights of the people of East Pakistan rather than citizens of Pakistan, Bengalis are deprived of every right. Bangabandhu attempts the prompts action for the elevation of Bengalis and helps to get their rights. Six-Point has been reflected not only in contemporary times but pushed forth the creation of further movement in context with the wave of the demand that is very much required for Bengalis (Ahmad, 1978). Yet it is the reflection fallen on the constitution of 72 (Islam, 2018). It has been a legacy maintaining a thread of relationships among all the historic events.

After the birth of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu pours the traits into the aspect of the education system. Bengalis are back to the wall for the deprivation and unethical activities done by the Pakistani ruler and Bangabandhu feels the necessity of raising demands for the proper rights of his people. Bengalis are deprived of social, economic, and every aspect of rights related to them. In these circumstances, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman demonstrates the Six Points and gets the support of people from all walks of life which leads Bengalis to taste freedom (Hossain, 2009). Therefore, the purpose of this article show that Six-Point has been a prime political Impetus created by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation.

1.1. The Background of Concentration of The Six-Point Movement

The context is largely set in 1947 when the country is partitioned based on the Lahore Resolution. Because even if the country is divided, it is promised that each province will be given autonomy (Khan, 1976). But Eighteen years pass after the country has divided, but the West Pakistanis have not taken any promising steps in this regard. Rather they are always outstretched for being East Pakistan. For example, Bangabandhu wins the 1954 election by a large margin. A representative government is formed in East Pakistan. But in a gap of only 56 days, according to Section 92(a) of the Government of India Act 1935, the United Front dissolves the Cabinet through conspiracies. The long-awaited constitution of the state of Pakistan comes into force in 1956, but after only two years in 1958, Ayub Khan introduces military rule and overthrows it, also initiates the undemocratic 'Basic Democracy' in 1959 the Pakistani rulers deprived Bengalis of their rights to vote. Given the said situation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman demands autonomy for East Pakistan by raising the historic Six-Point demand (Thorp, 1987).

In the Social context, the difference between the two states of Pakistan is not only in geographic aspects but also in culture, tradition, daily life, dress, food etcetera (Billano *et al.*, 2021; Mojaveri *et al.*, 2016; Minghat *et al.*, 2023). The birth of Bangladesh has occurred based on cultural aspects. Rather it has common features with the Bengalis with that of the Bengalis of West Bengal of India (Owen, 1972). West Pakistan is much more advanced in the standard of living compared to East Pakistan as they enjoy all the resources of East Pakistan through exploitation but despite being the same country the ruling does nothing for the prosperity of East Pakistani. No effective steps have been taken to eliminate social inequality which sets the stage for the six-point demand. Here economic inequality plays a role in the Six Point

Declaration (Widianti & Sudana, 2022). There are many examples of Pakistan's economic exploitation. For example, the 1962 constitution talks about eliminating discrimination.

However, due to a lack of practical application, it continues to increase day by day. 60 percent of the total revenue of the central government of Pakistan comes from East Pakistan. But in the development budget, only 25% of the total budget has been allocated for East Pakistan. This huge disparity forms the economic context for the Six-Point Declaration. What if it is thought of in a Military context? East Pakistan felt very insecure in its military view during the Indo-Pak War of 1965. Because during the war, security measures are strengthened in the West Pakistan-India border area but a 10 percent security system has also not been adopted in the East Pakistan-India border area. What if India wants, she might have attacked and wreaked havoc.

As a result, the need for a separate army for East Pakistan is widely felt. In the administrative background discrimination is widely seen, even though Bengalis have competence in the administrative field as well as in the political field, they are deprived of their fair rights. Here Punjabi and other West Pakistani officers in the Pakistan Civil Service and Military occupy all the places that of East Pakistani. An 'elite class' is formed.

In this case, Bengalis are deprived. A survey from 1965-70 shows that, out of 69 officials in various ministries of Pakistan, 45 are Punjabis, and only three are Bengalis such real conditions also play a role in demanding the historic Six Point program (Hossain, 1979). After the end of the Indo-Pak War, the all-Pakistan National Conference is held in Lahore on February 5-6, 1966. This, delegation of 21 members is led by the leader of the East Pakistan independence movement, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who participates in it.

As the general secretary of Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, along with the autonomy of East Pakistan, attempts to present a 'Six Point Program' containing political, economic, and defense demands at the conference but fails therefore he announces the demands at a press conference outside which is known as historical Six-Points. The historic Six-Point clauses are a symbol of East Pakistan's long-standing aspirations and a Charter of Emancipation from exploitation and oppression. Hence the people of East Pakistan automatically support him. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation, becomes an embodiment of people's hopes and aspirations (Ludden, 2011). Due to other Awami League leaders' extensive publicity and proclamation, Six-Point Movement becomes more and more widespread.

On the other hand, the then government and West Pakistani leaders strongly react against the Six Points. They call Bangabandhu Pakistani traitors. They start campaigning against national unity and as 'seditious activities'. They misinterpret the Six-Point in various ways to divert public attention. However, it has been able to create a huge stir in East Pakistan.

As a result, the West Pakistani government begins a policy of repression. On the orders of the Pakistani rulers, then governor of East Bengal, Monayem Khan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and many activists are arrested (Khan, 1972). As a result, there is great anger in East Pakistan on June 7, 1966, East Pakistan demands the unconditional release of all prisoners. A general strike has been called. On that day, the people voluntarily bring out a procession without following the ban announced by the government. Police fire to disperse the crowd as they march forward, as a result, a total of 11 people has been killed along with an adolescent, Monu Miah, and more than a hundred people are injured in Narayanganj.

In 1967, the anti-Ayub movement becomes stronger by uniting all the political parties. Thus the 'Six Points of East Pakistan has gained great popularity among the people of Bangladesh. The Six-Point gets massive support. The people who are inspired by the Six-Point movement are greatly inspired by the popular uprising of '69. The results affect the 1970 provincial and

national assembly elections. Awami League can be seen in gaining huge election results. The League won by a huge margin. Because people have realized that among contemporary political parties, only Awami League thinks for the people. They always take good care of people. This trust, the place was created, a historic Six-Point movement led by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, led by Awami League. The Six-Point movement shows the way for the people to unite in a national spirit by participating in public meetings and encouraging them. It sparkles courage, inspiration, and enthusiasm into them to plunge into the great war of independence (Jubaer & Hassan, 2021).

1.2. The Core Findings of Six Points

After the Six-Point program is launched, the people of East Pakistan are united regardless of caste, religion, caste, and tribe, everyone accepts it as a Charter of emancipation. As a result, the Bengali nationalist spirit emerges and later transformed into a political movement. The people of Bengal become aware of their rights through which Bengalis have sought liberation in social, political, and economic spheres (Kabir, 1998). The people of East Bengal have been suffering for a long time in the cycle of exploitation, united based on Six-Point, and have risen with a strong commitment. The Western ruling class starts a conspiracy to channel the Six-Point Movement into different sectors. Ayub Khan files the 'Agartala Conspiracy Case' against Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib. In protest against this, Bengalis form a mass movement. As a result of this movement, the movement of 1969 is born. Six-point symbolizes the hopes and aspirations of the people of East Bengal.

Therefore, the support of East Bengal intellectuals, developing businessmen and industrialists, government officials, and students become spontaneous in this movement. Six-Point, the cycle of time, is the driving force behind achieving self-reliance. Almost all rights in the world are achieved through struggle. The West Pakistani torture Bengalis therefore Bengalis choose the path of struggle. Although the movement has not lasted long, its impact is long-lasting and far-reaching. It is the symbol of hope and aspiration of people from all walks of life in East Pakistan and the great charter of liberation. East Bengal since the partition of the country in 1947. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has called for the Six-Point Movement given the unlimited tyranny, oppression and discriminatory policies adopted by the West Pakistani regime against the people therefore the country has got her freedom (Choudhury, 1972).

The Six-Point Demand of 1966 is an important event in the history of Bangladesh. In a conference of opposition political parties held in Lahore on 5 and 6 February 1966, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on behalf of Awami League presents Six Point demands for the establishment of East Pakistan autonomy. Or give full autonomy to each state of the Commonwealth. Later, the autonomy movement is strengthened based on these Six Point demands. Originally, the six-point is the platform for establishing the economic and political, and other rights of the people in the demand for autonomy.

But to the Pakistani ruling group, the demand means a graver crime, they want to dismiss the Six Points as an attempt to separate East and West Pakistan, they want to stop it by torture, and want to keep the claim of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman unspoken. Their main goal is their interest. But Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said the Six-Point demand is our demand to live. In his words, "We believe in the integrity of Pakistan, but we also want our fair demands and want to give them to others." Do not want to live in a colony or market. I want equal rights as a citizen.

1.3. Demands in the Historic Six Point

The six points are in the following:

- (i) First point. The characteristics of the government will be federal or unitary and parliamentary system; it will elect the central governing body from the states of the Commonwealth based on direct and universal adult suffrage. The election of representatives to the Central Executive Council will be based on population.
- (ii) Second Point. The Central Government will have responsibility only for defense and foreign affairs and the conditional matters dealt with in the third phase.
- (iii) Third Point. Two separate currency systems should be introduced for East and West Pakistan, mutually or freely exchangeable in both regions. Alternatively, a monetary system may be in place on the condition that a central reserve system be established, under which there will be two Reserve Banks in the two regions. It should contain provisions to prevent the transfer of wealth or capital from one region to another.
- (iv) Fourth Point. The power to levy and collect revenue shall be in the hands of the states. Necessary revenue will be provided to the central government to meet defense and foreign affairs expenditures. According to the provisions of the Constitution, this fixed portion of the revenue will naturally accrue to the Central Government. Such a constitutional provision would ensure that the provision of revenue to the central government is consistent to ensure that control over fiscal policy rests with the states.
- (v) Fifth Point. The constitution should provide for separate accounts of the foreign currency earned by each state of the Commonwealth of Nations to be kept under its control by the state government. The amount of foreign exchange required by the Central Government will be collected from the states based on the ratio determined as per the rules prescribed by the Constitution. Within the framework of the country's foreign policy, which is the responsibility of the central government, the power to enter into agreements regarding foreign trade and foreign aid is vested in the regional or provincial governments, according to the Constitution.
- (vi) Sixth Point. The States shall be empowered to form militias or para-military forces to assist in the effective maintenance of national security.

On February 4, Sheikh Mujib arrives in Lahore, Pakistan, and the following day, on February 5, he presents Six Point Demands. On February 6, newspapers in West Pakistan portrays Sheikh Mujib as a separatist leader. As a result, he boycotts the conference on February 6. After announcing the six-point demand, National Awami Party (NAP)-East Pakistan chief Professor Mozaffar Ahmad asked Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, 'What is the main point of the six points you gave? In reply, Sheikh Mujib said in the regional language - 'Hey Mia, don't understand, the point is only one. He turned a little and said "Bangabandhu's six-point presentation in Lahore is only one point, which is the liberation point of Bengalis, the autonomy of East Pakistan, that is, the point of independence of Bangladesh." (Khan, 1976).

After returning to Dhaka from Lahore, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has been elected as the president of the Awami League. Tajuddin Ahmed becomes the general secretary. On February 21, 1966, in the working committee meeting of the Awami League, the program of the movement is adopted to realize the Six Point proposals and demands. A booklet of the six-point program is published with the introduction of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Tajuddin Ahmad. Which is called 'Six Point: Our Demand to Live'. On February 23, Sheikh Mujib presented Six-Point at the opposition conference. Then on March 18, a booklet titled 'Our Demand to Live Six-Point Program' is published and circulated in the name of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at the council session of Awami League (Kabir, 1998).

On 23 March Six-Points are formally raised in line with the Lahore Resolution. The main objective of the Six-Point demand is that Pakistan should be a federal state. Each state of this state will have full autonomy. Sheikh Mujib and his colleagues have started traveling to subdivisions across the country to convey the Six-Point program to the people. A mass awakening is created all over the country based on these six points. "Dainik Ittefaq, a Daily Newspaper" plays a major role in building public opinion. Then Sheikh Mujib is arrested wherever he is seen. They term this program as 'Bengali's demand for survival'.

Political analysts feel that Sheikh Mujib needs such a program to strengthen the party and to ensure the rights of the Bengalis. On July 2, 1966, President Ayub Khan said, 'Such a group used to play with people's emotions had tried to create trouble in East Pakistan. They try to launch such a program for the sake of regional autonomy. Which would only spread hatred and hatred in different parts of the country.' Stating that the government has taken strict action as their activities have crossed the line, he said, "The situation in East Pakistan is currently calm and the people have been saved from being misled." The main reason behind the birth of Six-Point is mainly the political, economic, and social disparity between East and West Pakistan.

The declaration of Six-Point has taken a long time. The Lahore Resolution of 1940, the Partition of India in 1947, the birth of the Awami Muslim League in 1949, the national language movement, the victory of the United Front in the provincial elections of 1954, Ayub Khan's military rule in 1958 – these have a legacy for the creation of the Six-Point. Later, the Bengali autonomy and independence movement strengthened based on these Six-Point demands. This movement is so important for Bangladesh that the movement is also called the 'Magna Carta' or the 'Liberation Charter of the Bengali Nation'.

The sixth-Point is that East Bengal's demand for life - the exploiters of West Pakistan, the brokers of the Western colonialists and imperialists, will be able to exploit the oppressed poor people of East Bengal for a long time. Especially in the protest of 7 June, people spontaneously erupted in the villages of Bengal, no ruler will be able to suppress them. For the welfare of Pakistan, the ruling class should adopt the Six-Point and build a regime. The blood that has poured out of the chests of my country's brothers today and reddened the pitch-black roads of Dhaka, that blood cannot go in vain.' Vastly introduced in Karagarer Rojnamocha, on July 2, 1966 (Siddika & Khan, 2021).

On June 7, 1966, an intense nationwide mass movement began in favor of the Six-Point demand. On this day, Awami League called a hartal in the entire East Pakistan to demand the release of all the royal prisoners including Sheikh Mujib. A total of 11 Bengalis including Manu Mia, Shafiq, Shamsul Haque, and Mujibul Haque were martyred by the police and EPR during the strike in Tongi, Dhaka, Narayanganj. Manu Mia of Sylhet is the first martyr of the Six-Point movement.

The election of December 7, 1970 is visual proof that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's six points are on the minds of five and a half million Bengalis. Awami League wins absolute victory with 160 general seats and 7 reserved women seats in the National Assembly, a total of 167 seats and 288 general seats and 10 reserved women seats including 298 seats in the provincial elections. According to the 1970 Planning Commission report of the Government of Pakistan, West Pakistan spent 60 percent more on development and revenue than East Pakistan. As a result, the per capita income of the West has also increased manifold. There was political discrimination against them. Bengalis are not appointed in the administration. It was not taken in the army.

After the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965, the military disparity between East and West Pakistan also became clear to people. Political analysts feel that the 17-day India-Pakistan war

laid the right backdrop for the Six-Point War. East Pakistan is completely defenseless militarily in this war. That caused an angry reaction among the politicians and people of the region. Sheikh Mujib said that 'after this war, the issue of autonomy for East Pakistan takes on new importance. We have to rethink our future. Since then, Sheikh Mujib is repeatedly arrested and kept in jail and the Agartala conspiracy case was filed against him. That's when the slogan is heard, 'I will break the lock of the jail and bring Sheikh Mujib'.

Students are also associated with politicians since the beginning of the Six-Point movement. Factory workers in various places including Narayanganj also joined it. But before this mainly students play a role in various movements. Later in the 1969 mass upheaval, farmers also joined the movement. Because Sheikh Mujib can convince people all over the country - West Pakistan is looting our resources and depriving Bengalis of their positions. A film based on Six-Points – *Jai Bangla*, directed by Fakhru Alam, is released on 26 January 1972.

Bangabandhu has started to become an undisputed leader (Hossain, 2019). After his acquittal in the Agartala conspiracy case, he is given the title of Bangabandhu and from then on, he becomes the spokesperson of Bengalis. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib then takes everything on his shoulders. He has magic in words. In these four years from 1966 to 70, he has surpassed everyone. By declaring Six Points, Sheikh Mujib becomes the pioneer of the Bengali nationalist movement (Murad & Mim, 2020).

The Magical Leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Nine months within five years of the Six--Point declaration, Bangladesh is born in exchange for the honor of three million martyrs and two million mothers and sisters in a blood-shedding war, and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman becomes the founding president of this state. After the arrest of the father of the nation in May, the Six-Point implementation and the release of the father of the nation are demanded. Bangabandhu has done a lot of work to make a hartal a success by keeping in touch with our students, and organizations and keeping the eyes of the intelligence branch safe.

2. RELATED WORK

The show of Six Point in this article is a proper demonstration of the historic event demanded by Bangabandhu to make a road to be walked till independence. The significant patterns of this Six-Point have transformed a state into a free sovereign country (Islam & Islam, 2021). As the people of East Pakistan suffer much and are deprived of their deserved rights, Six-Point stands in the way of being molded as part of an achievement (Shamsuddoha, 2020). There may have some works culturing from the perspective of Six Point. In gathering primary data, the importance realized by the students of Sherpur or the concerned bodies related to the process shows interest in Six-Point in this article.

The discussion of the matter demonstrates the results of a demand done by Bangabandhu for preserving the rights focused on in this article that has not been done in this aspect. The role of respondents is huge enough to get the significance in depicting the matter of Six-Point. Some works might have highlighted raising the prospect of Six-Point but not in the use and gatherings of primary data sources done in Sherpur, because the work related to Six-Point wrapping the focus of Sherpur has been a unique one.

Besides it is shown that the basis of Six-Point is the core of magnitude of historic background as well. The independence Bengalis enjoy today is the broad result of Six Point as well along with other movements or demands (Ahmed, 1972). The deprivation and negligence toward the people of the same country force them to take back independence from the ruler and has got a universal identity.

3. METHOD

In this section the article has been shaped in mainly three ways, the secondary data sources were collected from various sectors such as articles from Google Scholar, an online source, Orcid, and some online journals. The primary data source has been collected from Sherpur Sadar in Bangladesh and the third phase is the demonstration of statistical analysis of all the data in a qualitative approach.

3.1. Study Area

The study was conducted at Sherpur Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur Dist., which is situated at 25°00' 0.00" N and 90°01' 0.12" E latitude and longitude, respectively. The city, which has 356.12 square kilometers of land and was upgraded to a district on February 22, 1984, lies about 197–199 kilometers north of Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh.

3.2. Research Design

In this article, a different combination design has been used. The selection of this research methodology was motivated by its capacity to collect a wide variety of essential facts, thereby facilitating the preparation of an accurate understanding of what is going on. Problems are found and analyzed from several angles through a merging design. By contrast, the use of a proportional sampling approach is used to choose participants and principal informants from the focus groups in the study.

3.3. Method of Data Collection

To obtain the main data for this study, questionnaires, focus groups, twinning interviews, and surveys were carried out. A literature review has also been carried out. To minimize the shortcomings of each approach it has been decided that these approaches should be combined. Below, we'll briefly describe the technique.

3.4. Questionnaire

The main data-gathering tool applied in this Article is the questionnaire. To make it easy for the reader to understand this survey, there are both closed and open questions on the questionnaire. This is spoken in their native tongue. Two data gatherers, who had been in charge of collecting the data, were under the responsibility of the moderator.

3.5. Interview

To obtain data, this study was carried out utilizing a structured interview with the main informants. This is done with specific individuals, such as students, teachers and researchers, and some political activists. This procedure shall be carried out to analyze the information of the relevant party to complement the responses received utilizing questionnaires.

3.6. Focus Group Discussions

This study included Focus Group Discussions (FGD), each with ten participants. Teachers, research scholars, political activists, and students from various institutions in Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur have conducted studies on FGD. In particular, issues that have not been addressed in the questionnaires or interviews are a focus of the FGD. In addition to the survey questions which required more information, they have also applied this method.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Data analysis

Curves, editing, and data analysis have been performed after the collection of primary and secondary data. A qualitative data analysis method was used given the nature of the data. Survey questionnaires have been used to collect the initial data and they have then been analyzed. The curves gave the statistical analysis (**Figure 1**), while qualitative data received from interviews focus groups, and literature reviews were then assessed in terms of narrative interpretation and subject matter analysis. Lastly, the information came together from these sources. Data have been collected from both initial and secondary sources in the course of this investigation. Online tools have become invaluable tools, but there is still a need for timely completion and sufficient resources to complete this project. The sources include books, peer-reviewed journal articles, publications in the fields of science and technology, websites, and electronic periodicals.

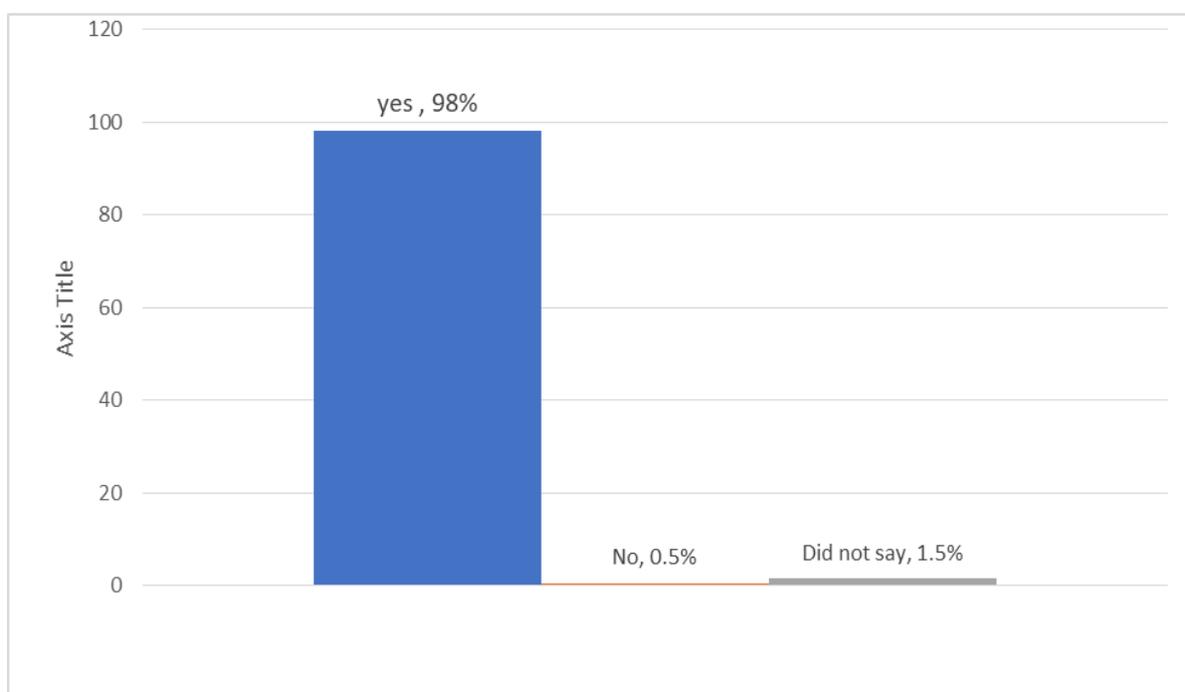


Figure 1. Respondents' views on gathering field data on the opinion on six points in Sherpur.

From 745 respondents, the majority of respondents, 730(98%) said 'yes' about Six Point, the Carter of Independence. While the least respondents 4(0.5%) said 'no' about the Six Points rather a movement of Politics. On the other hand, respondents 11(1.5%) 'didn't say anything' about Six Point in the Field survey in Sherpur Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur. This indicates the variation in the opinion of the respondents about Six Points. The variety of their opinions has been shown in the above graph.

To meet the objectives of this study, respondents were asked to describe their background information concerning age group, gender, and highest educational level to enable themes to be expressed in response to an article. The findings have been obtained as shown in **Table 1**.

Background information of the respondents n=745. The majority of the respondents 514 (68.99%) were aged between 18-20 years while the least respondents 75 (10.06%) were aged between 25 and above years and respondents 156 (20.93%) were between not less than 21-24. Most of the respondents 499 (66.97%) were female while 246 (33.02%) were male. The

majority of the students 499(66.97%) had an H.S.C certificate, 23 (3.08%) had other certificates, the students 223 (29.93%) had undergraduate certificates.

In response to the topics referred to in this Article, students provided background information. **Table 2** shows the findings.

Table 1. Data from respondents.

		Frequency	Percent
Age category	18 to 20	514	68.99
	21-24	156	20.93
	25-Above	75	10.06
Gender	Female	499	66.97
	Male	246	33.02
Highest academic certificate or program	H.S.C	499	66.97
	Undergraduate	223	29.93
	Others	23	3.08

Table 2. Findings

	N=745	Frequency	Percent
Carter of Independence		655	87.91
Movement of Politics		44	5.90
Movement of Economies rights		37	4.96
Movement of Cultural rights		9	1.20

From 745 respondents, respondents 655(87.91%) opined on Six Points as Carter of Independence. Just respondents 9(1.20%) said Six points, a movement of cultural rights. respondents 44(5.90%) expressed Six Points, movement of Politics. 37 respondents (4.96%) opined on six points as the movement of economic rights.

4.2. Findings from six points

Six points expose the demands of rights of the Bengalis and push them forward for the achievement of their independence. Hence, it is called the Carter of emancipation however the signifying role played by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation is regarded as the attainment of the primary dream, freedom (Mantoo, 2015). He has taken the bold decision in the circumstances of carrying on the responsibility of demanding the deserved rights of the Bengalis. Six Point has been the harvest of 1952, Language Movement. Bangabandhu has played a role in Language Movement and Bengalis have learned how to sacrifice for rights and achieve those rights (Karmaker, 2021a). As Six Point is the demonstration for being oppressed and neglected by the hands of the Pakistani ruler. It has the value of providing inspiration and valor to the people of East Pakistan. It continues its journey through its historic significance. After the presentation of Six Point Bengalis strengthened the motives of fighting against all the ruthlessness and anarchy for gaining their rights. It is about the rights of Bengalis and the achievement of freedom.

4.2.1. Is six point a legacy of historic events?

It is definite that after the Language Movement the journey of struggle has not stopped for a while rather it moves forward to get freedom though there are sacrifices and obstacles Bengalis have fought against any suppression to achieve their independence in a successful way of struggle (Medani & Sakti, 2022). Six Point has paced up the movement of 1969, and

the main traits of the delivery of the 7th of March speech by Bangabandhu are being reflected in it. Bangabandhu solidifies the strength of the 7th of March Speech (Karmaker, 2021a). It is called the Carter of Declaration of Independence; he pours the characteristics of Six Points and makes it alive in the historic speech. The constitution of 1972 holds the primary aspect of Six Points and has been enacted in this perspective (Karmaker, 2021b).

Six Point has been put in the syllabus of public examinations. It is done to let students know the significance of the history of Bangladesh. Today, the education system holds the aspects of history which is the result of the education system initiated by Bangabandhu (Karmaker, 2022). Students of Sherpur opine about it in collecting primary data. They know the passive appearance of the importance of Six Points. The significance has also been a matter of opinion of the students and others who took part in the primary data-receiving process. It is the history and culture of the Bengalis for the achievement of opining on the subject of subliming Six Points.

The students were informed in regard to the objective of this study to confirm the variety of thoughts depicted in the article. The information is shown in **Figure 2**. Background information of the respondents in primary data collection is in a pie chart. $n=745$. The majority of the respondent's percentage (87.91%) thought of Six Point as the Carter of Independence while the least respondent's 1.20% thought of the Movement of Cultural Rights, the respondent's percentage 5.90% bore Six Point as the Movement of Politics, the respondent 4.96% thought the idea of Six Point, Movement of Economies rights They consented to the vibrant of the idea in context with the concept of Six Point.

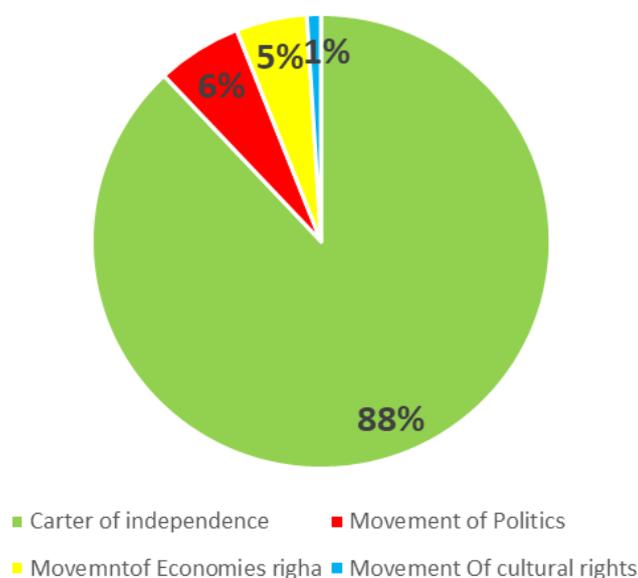


Figure 2. Pie chart.

5. CONCLUSION

Six Point has been a part of Bengalis' life in the context of the history and culture of Bangladesh. Six Point has led other political activities in raising its importance and demonstrating historic importance. When it emerged, Bengalis join to it led by Bangabandhu to gain their lost rights. Pakistani rulers know the capacity of Bengalis and are scared of the struggle made by them in even past, 1952 and so on. The significant aspects of previous protests and demands of the Bengalis have made mistakes not providing the rights deserved by them. Bengalis however ignore all the manipulation and motivation of the Pakistani rulers

and united with Bangabandhu to gain their rights. Bangabandhu has played the role of savior of the people of East Pakistan. If all the deserved rights were given to Bengalis, the birth of Six Point has not have occurred. Six Point has been the Carter of emancipation of the Bengali people. They sought their rights when deprived the snatched their freedom under the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a visionary leader holds the role of presenting Six Points and less the movements in freeing his country from the oppressive sights of the Pakistani rulers.

Six Point can be regarded as one of the main movements of Bangladesh making a sting among all the movements. The introduction of Six Points is a step taken for the achievement of Bengalis' freedom. The bonds among the legacy of movements have been started with the initiation of the Six Points. It has blended the pervasive mode of the freedom of Bengalis. Bangabandhu has demonstrated the demand for the liberation of his people. He has been the epicenter and leader of Bengalis. His charismatic personality and deep activities have taken him to the top of popularity. Without him, it might not be possible then for the Bengalis. Six Points emblazed the spur of the moment of demand to be achieved for the settlement of the emancipation of Bengalis. The primary data of Sherpur has highlighted the significance of Six-Point in the article.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is to give acknowledgment and thanks to people who have accepted this research paper to be implemented for serving its purpose. Especially to my wife, and son, Hrishav, for inspiring me. Above all to Ms. Md. Momin for providing me with the support I needed. Besides I would like to thank all my students for gathering primary data and well-wishers to guide me to continue my research.

7. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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