**Introduction**

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, also known as Bangabandhu, was the founding father of Bangladesh and its first president. He was born on March 17, 1920, in Tungipara, Bangladesh. He was a charismatic leader who united the Bengali people in their struggle for independence from Pakistan. He led the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, and Bangladesh was declared an independent country on December 16, 1971.

He was a visionary leader who had a dream for a prosperous and democratic Bangladesh. He worked hard to build a new country after the war, and he made many important contributions to the development of Bangladesh.

Here are some of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's most notable achievements:

* He led the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, which resulted in the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan.
* He was the first president of Bangladesh from 1971 to 1975.
* He worked hard to build a new country after the war, and he made many important contributions to the development of Bangladesh.
* He was a visionary leader who had a dream for a prosperous and democratic Bangladesh.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is a national hero in Bangladesh. He is revered by the Bangladeshi people for his courage, determination, and sacrifice. He is a symbol of hope and inspiration for all Bengalis.

**Education and Short Biography**

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in Tungipara, Gopalganj District, Bengal Presidency, British India (now Bangladesh) on 17 March 1920. He was the eldest son of Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and Fazilatunnesa Mujib.

**Contribution to the Language Movement**

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a key figure in the Bengali Language Movement, which was a series of protests and demonstrations that took place in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The movement was sparked by the decision of the Pakistani government to make Urdu the sole national language of Pakistan, despite the fact that Bengali was the native language of the majority of the population of East Pakistan.

He was a student leader at the time, and he played a leading role in organizing and mobilizing support for the Language Movement. He gave speeches, wrote articles, and helped to organize protests and demonstrations. He was arrested several times by the Pakistani government, but he never gave up.

The Language Movement was a watershed moment in the history of Bangladesh. It helped to raise awareness of the Bengali people's cultural identity, and it laid the foundation for the eventual independence of Bangladesh.

**6-Point Demand at Bengali Politics**

In 1966, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman presented the 6-point demand to the Pakistani government. The demands included greater autonomy for East Pakistan, a separate currency, and a separate national flag. The Pakistani government rejected the demands, and this led to further tensions between the Bengalis and the West Pakistanis. The six points were:

1. The federal government would be responsible only for defense and foreign affairs.
2. A separate currency would be introduced for East Pakistan.
3. The power to levy taxes would be vested in the provincial governments.
4. The central government would not be able to interfere in the provincial governments' fiscal policies.
5. The armed forces would be recruited and stationed in proportion to the population of each province.
6. A separate national bank would be established for East Pakistan.

The Six-Point Demand was a major factor in the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971. After the war, the independent state of Bangladesh was founded, and the Six-Point Demand became the basis of its constitution.

This Six-Point Demand is considered a landmark in Bengali politics, and it is credited with helping to pave the way for Bangladesh's independence. The demand also helped to unify the Bengali people and gave them a common goal to fight for.

**1970 Election**

The 1970 election in Pakistan was a turning point in the history of Bangladesh. The Awami League's landslide victory showed that the people of East Pakistan wanted to be independent, and it led to the creation of the independent state of Bangladesh in 1971.

The election was important because it was the first time that the people of East Pakistan had a chance to vote for their own representatives. The Awami League's victory showed that the people of East Pakistan wanted to be self-governing, and the refusal to honor the election results led to the Bangladesh Liberation War.

The 1970 election is a reminder of the importance of democracy and self-determination. It is also a reminder of the sacrifices that the people of Bangladesh made to achieve their independence.

Here are some of the key reasons why the 1970 election was so important in Bangladesh:

* It was the first time that the people of East Pakistan had a chance to vote for their own representatives.
* The Awami League's landslide victory showed that the people of East Pakistan wanted to be self-governing.
* The refusal to honor the election results led to the Bangladesh Liberation War, which resulted in the creation of an independent Bangladesh.

The 1970 election is a reminder of the importance of democracy and self-determination. It is also a reminder of the sacrifices that the people of Bangladesh made to achieve their independence.

**Historical Speech on March 7**

On March 7, 1971, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League and the first president of Bangladesh, gave a historic speech at the Race Course Maidan (now Suhrawardy Udyan) in Dhaka. The speech is considered to be the declaration of Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan.

The speech was a turning point in the Bangladesh Liberation War. It was met with thunderous applause from the crowd. It is considered to be one of the most important speeches in Bangladeshi history. It inspired the Bengalis to fight for their independence, and it is a reminder of the sacrifices that were made to achieve Bangladesh's freedom.

**Declaration of Independence**

On March 26, 1971, Bangladesh declared its independence from Pakistan. The war of independence lasted for nine months, and it resulted in the deaths of millions of people. However, the Bengalis eventually emerged victorious, and Bangladesh became an independent country on December 16, 1971.

**Liberation War**

The Bangladesh Liberation War was a nine-month conflict that lasted from March 26 to December 16, 1971. The war was fought between the Pakistani Army and the Mukti Bahini, a Bengali resistance force. The war resulted in the deaths of millions of people, and it ended with the surrender of the Pakistani Army.

**Death of Bangabandhu**

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was assassinated on August 15, 1975, along with most of his family. The assassination was carried out by a group of army officers who were opposed to his government.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a great leader who fought for the freedom and dignity of his people. He led them through various political and social movements that culminated in the creation of Bangladesh. He also served as the first president and prime minister of his country until his untimely death. He is widely regarded as the Father of the Nation and a symbol of Bengali identity and pride.