

Bangladeshi July Revolution & Visual Representation Impacts: A Film Impact Aspect

1. Introduction

The July Revolution marked a pivotal moment in Bangladesh's path toward justice and democracy. At the forefront were two courageous young university students, Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho, whose determination made them symbols of the movement's resilience. Through bold organizing and powerful public presence, Sayeed and Mugdho played essential roles in galvanizing protests against what many saw as an oppressive, unaccountable regime. Their deaths were reported to be extrajudicial killings by the state and their stories served to increase people's outrage escalating their memories as powerful symbols of resistance in the nation. Told by their fellow journalists the tales of their sacrifice soon went viral on social media garnishing support from across Bangladesh and other parts of the world. Farther, the name of Abu Sayeed and Mugdho were identified with the persona of resistance against authoritarianism among the Bangladeshi populace.

Where journalism of the July Revolution was characterised by delays and biases, social media was capable of presenting the events, with all their shock value, in real time. Still, as we know, social platforms are great at offering timely awareness, while film has the ability to keep these stories alive and relevant, as far as generations are concerned. In this regard, the revolutionary cinema all over the world has also captured similar fight for justice that enshrines the event that symbolizes braveness and unity. Making a film about the July Revolution would pay tribute to Sayeed and Mugdho and many other people of the revolution by providing generations to come with the chance to see and learn about a great people power moment. At least through film their fight could continue on, just as with other famed portrayals of history's great battles which had already inspired pride and mobilization.

This research aims at analyzing two types of visual media, social media for the spontaneity they present, and Film for an ability to persist in creating historical memory about the July Revolution. Employing audience research, interviews with filmmakers, the analysis of static and interactive audiovisual comparisons of revolutionary world cinema, this paper examines how images convey stories that prompt social transformation and help us remember the events for several years. The document of revolution on film is not simply a desire for the evolution of film journalism, but for the evolution of human spirit to use the documented revolution as an avenue of strength when people have none.

2. Literature Review

New generation visual media and social media and film in particular has emerged as a potent force in documenting and furthering revolutions across the globe. This appeared highly evident as Bangladesh's July Revolution took place; the rate at which videos of the protests – more especially, the sacrifices of both Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho – made the rounds on social media platforms, is important to discuss how the lenses through which the events were viewed affected public participation. This literature review examines three core areas essential to understanding and documenting the July Revolution: This makes

one important significant contribution of the paper: (1) the role plays by social media on documentation of protest in real-time, (2) role of cinema history and tradition and (3) what revolutions cinematograph of other countries teach to Bangladeshi filmmakers.

1. The Transformative Role of Social Media in Real-Time Documentation

Social media has become one of the more impactful tools that people can use to share revolutionary stories as and when they happen. Tufekci, S. (2017) Ted post: Why twitter matters, opined that technologies like twitter, face book, and YouTube provide outlets whereby protestors are able to circumvent the regular media which may be rightly or wrongly controlled by the government due to political agendas. This immediate and unfiltered access can amplify a movement's message, creating solidarity and urgency that transcend geographic boundaries. In his research on the Arab Spring, Khondker (2011) describes how social media videos became rallying points for solidarity, with real-time visuals acting as emotional and psychological catalysts that inspired participation across the Middle East. In the case of the Bangladeshi July Revolution, the social media footage was indispensable at the moment when journalists covered the stories of the deceased protesters, Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho. These were some of the narratives about sexual harassment, posted and reposted incessantly on social media, which became iconic representations of the movement, mobilizing actors at the national and international level. Such moments align with findings by Valenzuela (2013), who emphasizes that social media's visual immediacy allows viewers to form emotional connections with protestors and events, which can lead to collective engagement and a heightened sense of responsibility. These studies reinforce that social media's unfiltered nature allows for a profound and personal connection to social movements, making it a powerful tool for documentation and mobilization.

2. Cinema as a Cultural and Historical Record of Movements

While twitter and facebook tell us of events as they happen, cinema has its own special position in documenting history and presenting it to the next generation. Nora (1989) confirms that cinema is a 'site of memory' arguing that the medium of film can preserve aspects of culture, values, an events within society in much the same way as a photograph does. Revolutionary films like *The Battle of Algiers* (1966) or *Milk* (2008) exemplify the ability of film to effectively synchronize informationally and emotionally appealing components in order to create arguments for audiences, and their concerns, even after the events depicted (Conway, 2012). Such movies can be traditional ways of remembering that enlighten the general populace by calling into question motives, hardships, and losses during revolutionar In Bangladesh too there is such possibility of the documentation of the July Revolution in film form to pay homage to the people involved and to give thinking to the coming generations about aspects of value such as courage and togetherness. Perhaps it is possible to use documentary material from real life, or journalism, and then create phony scenes for the program. The films analyzed by Conway indicate that the combination of presenting the history and employing the structure of a story keeps the event's affective intensity while also providing history. For the July Revolution, it would be possible to maintain the historical perspective while preventing compromising of the given movement's main goals and ideas, which would let the idea of the people's unity and justice be passed to the following generations.

3. Lessons from Global Revolutionary Cinema

Global cinema offers several successful models of documenting revolutionary movements, each showcasing how films have shaped collective memory and national pride. When one talks about *Battleship Potemkin* (1925), *Che* (2008), and *Viva Zapata!* (1952), sociopolitical and revolutionary movies, one has to wonder how effective revolutionary cinema can be that which can summon the

lightning storms of deeply felt emotion, and of ideology, and rally the troops of the offline and online audience (Cousins, 2011). Through reconstructiveness that is wedded to character and spectacle, these films make it easy for the audience to sympathise with the depicted plight even as history is not spectacularly distorted.

In more recent instances, both Indian and Turkish cinemas have successfully incorporated nationalist imaginings and pride into the plot and themes of motion pictures that have grossed well at the box office as well as sold cultural identity. Films like *Uri: The Surgical Strike* (2019) in India and the popular Turkish series *Diriliş: Ertuğrul* have not only cultivated strong national identities but have also positioned their respective countries within global entertainment, celebrating cultural values through a medium that reaches millions (Bhattacharjee, 2020; Karaca, 2019). For Bangladeshi filmmakers, these examples highlight cinema's potential as a tool to foster unity and reinforce a shared sense of history and pride. The July Revolution, with its compelling narratives of resilience, sacrifice, and unity, presents a significant opportunity for Bangladesh's film industry to engage both local and international audiences with a story that reflects the country's core values.

4. Psychological Impact of Revolutionary Visuals on Audiences

From the paper, it can be concluded that visualization of revolution has extensive psychological and emotional effect on the viewers. Both social media videos and news films appeal to the audiences; the audiences experience emotions such as empathy, solidarity or anger as demonstrated by research by Bennet and Segerberg (2012). Repeated exposure to imagery of struggle, resistance, and unity can influence public perceptions of activism, as audiences identify with or internalize the messages conveyed through these visuals. Research by Gitlin (2003) on political films suggests that visual content with strong emotional appeal can deepen viewers' sense of connection to historical events, embedding these moments within the collective consciousness.

For Bangladeshi viewers, visuals from the July Revolution, particularly those depicting Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho, carry the potential to instill a similar sense of collective identity. Films that resonate with audiences emotionally are more likely to become part of the nation's cultural memory, fostering a deeper connection to the revolutionary values they represent. As such ideas imply that film could do more than provide history as this the July Revolution film could turn into a source of pride and motivation for the Bangladeshi.

5. Methods for Documenting the July Revolution in Film

The use of film and the July Revolution comes with the use of a combination of techniques to depict this revolution as closely as possible. Such things as shooting real material from social networks, conversation with the remaining protesters and using the combination of drama and documental may help to create an impressive picture that would work on viewers' emotions. Gitlin's (2003) work highlights the importance of narrative authenticity, particularly when documenting political events, as it allows audiences to form a genuine connection to the subject matter. By involving actual footage and first-person accounts, filmmakers could provide an immersive experience that maintains the movement's integrity while engaging audiences deeply.

These methods, inspired by successful revolutionary films globally, can help bridge the immediacy of social media's impact with cinema's enduring influence. Documenting the July Revolution through film helps Bangladesh filmmakers make history that will make people learn from it and help in shaping the successive generations.

Conclusion of Literature Review

In reviewing the impact of social media and cinema on revolutionary movements, it is clear that both media serve essential but complementary roles. Social media's immediacy allows audiences to witness events as they happen, fostering a sense of urgency and mobilization. Comparatively, cinema creates the opportunity to capture such moments and thus to use the result in contemplation of the further development and pride of the nation. Combined these forms of media open a chance to capture the spirit of the July Revolution of Bangladesh in a manner that will acknowledge their sacrifice and stamp on the hearts of the people the spirit of unity and triumph. This research seeks to examine this dual possibility and contains suggestions on how Bangladeshi filmmakers might engage the July Revolution's history to help shape the nation's culture.

3. Research Methodology

To fill this gap, this study conducted a mixed-method research investigation of how the social media footage and cinema contributed to the enlightening of the Bangladeshi public and influencing their memory regarding the July Revolution. With audience reactions, the director's perspective, and other examples, such a methodology offers a more complex perspective on what is visually communicable and how these images can mobilize a community's emotions and support construct a memory culture.

1. Research Design

In this research, there was an intention of evaluating the short-term and long-term effects of both social media and portrayal of cinema on the July Revolution. The approach combined:

- **Case Study Analysis** of viral footage, particularly the stories of Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho, analyzing how these stories were captured, shared, and emotionally resonated with audiences.
- **Audience Surveys and Focus Groups** to gather Information for quantitative accounts of impressions and qualitative data of perception on reception of footage and influence of images.
- **Interviews with Filmmakers and Activists** to gain professional opinions on the prospects and limitations of using the Art of Film to document the July Revolution.

2. Data Collection Methods

Data was gathered through diverse methods to ensure a Authentic and comprehensive understanding:

- **Case Study Documentation:**
 - **Content Analysis:** View the video clips on the July Revolution particularly the videos of Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho protesting on the streets. According to a methodological procedure of content analysis we separated typical symbols stimuli and narrativisation patterns which appeared to be extremely effective in terms of perceived affectivity.

- **Engagement Metrics:** Engagement information such as how many times the video was liked, shared or commented on was also gathered so as to determine how viral this footages was. This provided information about the incurred cost and the feelings elicited by the footage across the social networks.
- **Audience Surveys:**
 - **Survey Design:** A structured survey targeting Bangladeshi individuals aged 18–40 was distributed online. The survey combined Likert-scale questions for quantifiable emotional responses with open-ended questions for qualitative insights, allowing us to assess how visual media influenced individual perceptions and motivations.
 - **Sample Size and Diversity:** The target number of the people to be interviewed was 200, so that a diverse group of people from different background all age groups and background as possible as can be was considered.
- **Focus Groups:**
 - **Structure and Discussion:** Forth, we performed the multiple moderator focus groups with different participants, divided into four groups of 6-8 people each. Areas of concern included how participants perceived the topical element of the content posted on social media platforms with the potential of the meditative medium which is filmmaking.
- **Semi-Structured Interviews with Filmmakers and Activists:**
 - **Participant Selection and Topics:** Interviews were conducted with five prominent Bangladeshi filmmakers and activists who are known for their involvement in socially significant film and media projects. Issues of concern highlighted are role of film in narrating the July Revolution, the effect on the audience's emotions and state of mind and the problems of revolutionary cinema
 - **Data from Interviews:** Transcripts of interviews conducted were searched for recurring patterns, for example in relation to visual material, for consideration of the idea of visual images as representing the collective memory of the nation and the desire for historical truth in revolutions.

3. Data Analysis Techniques

The data gathered was analyzed using a blend of qualitative and quantitative techniques:

- **Thematic Analysis:**
 - **Content Analysis of Social Media Footage:** Visual elements, symbolism, and emotional cues were coded and categorized from the footage of Sayeed and Mugdho. This analysis allowed us to pinpoint which aspects of the visuals resonated most deeply, helping us to understand the emotional triggers within these narratives.
 - **Audience Responses from Surveys and Focus Groups:** Both survey responses and focus group discussions were analyzed to extract themes such as emotional resonance, national pride, and motivation. Open-ended survey responses and

focus group discussions offered qualitative insights into personal reactions and attitudes toward social media and film portrayals.

- **Statistical Analysis:**

- **Survey Data:** Quantitative data from Likert-scale responses were statistically analyzed, revealing patterns in emotional responses and engagement based on demographics. This included frequency distributions and cross-tabulations to identify trends among various age groups and regional backgrounds.
- **Engagement Metrics from Social Media:** Analyzed the levels of social media engagement, including reactions, shares, and comments, to assess how widely the revolutionary content was shared and its impact on viewers' perceptions.

- **Comparative Analysis:**

- **Comparison with Global Revolutionary Cinema:** Insights from filmmaker interviews and content analysis were compared to well-known revolutionary films from around the world. This comparison highlighted both unique cultural aspects in Bangladeshi visual media and common techniques used to evoke emotional and nationalistic responses in revolutionary narratives.

4. Ethical Considerations

- **Informed Consent:** All participants—survey respondents, focus group members, and interviewees—were fully informed of the study’s purpose and assured of their right to withdraw at any time. Consent was obtained before any data collection.
- **Confidentiality and Data Security:** Anonymity was ensured for survey and focus group participants, with all data securely stored to maintain confidentiality.
- **Cultural Sensitivity:** Given the sensitive nature of the subject, great care was taken to approach both the study and its participants respectfully, ensuring the findings reflect cultural and ethical standards.

5. Limitations of the Study

Some limitations were acknowledged in the study:

- **Sample Limitations:** Although we aimed for a broad demographic sample, some regional and demographic representation may be limited, affecting the generalizability of findings.
- **Self-Reporting Bias:** Audience responses, especially regarding personal and emotional impacts, may reflect self-reporting biases that could affect accuracy.
- **Comparative Cultural Differences:** While global revolutionary cinema offers valuable insights, these may not fully translate into the Bangladeshi context, requiring careful interpretation of comparative conclusions.

Conclusion

By combining content analysis, audience insights, and expert perspectives, this methodology offers a comprehensive view of the impact of social media and film on the July Revolution. The mixed-method approach reveals how both real-time digital media and structured cinematic narratives contribute uniquely to public perception and historical memory, establishing a foundation for future documentation of Bangladesh’s revolutionary history in visual media.

4. Data Analysis

This section presents an analysis of survey data collected on audience perceptions of social media and cinema's impact during the July Revolution. Key findings are visualized through charts to highlight patterns and interpret the emotional, psychological, and behavioral responses of the respondents.

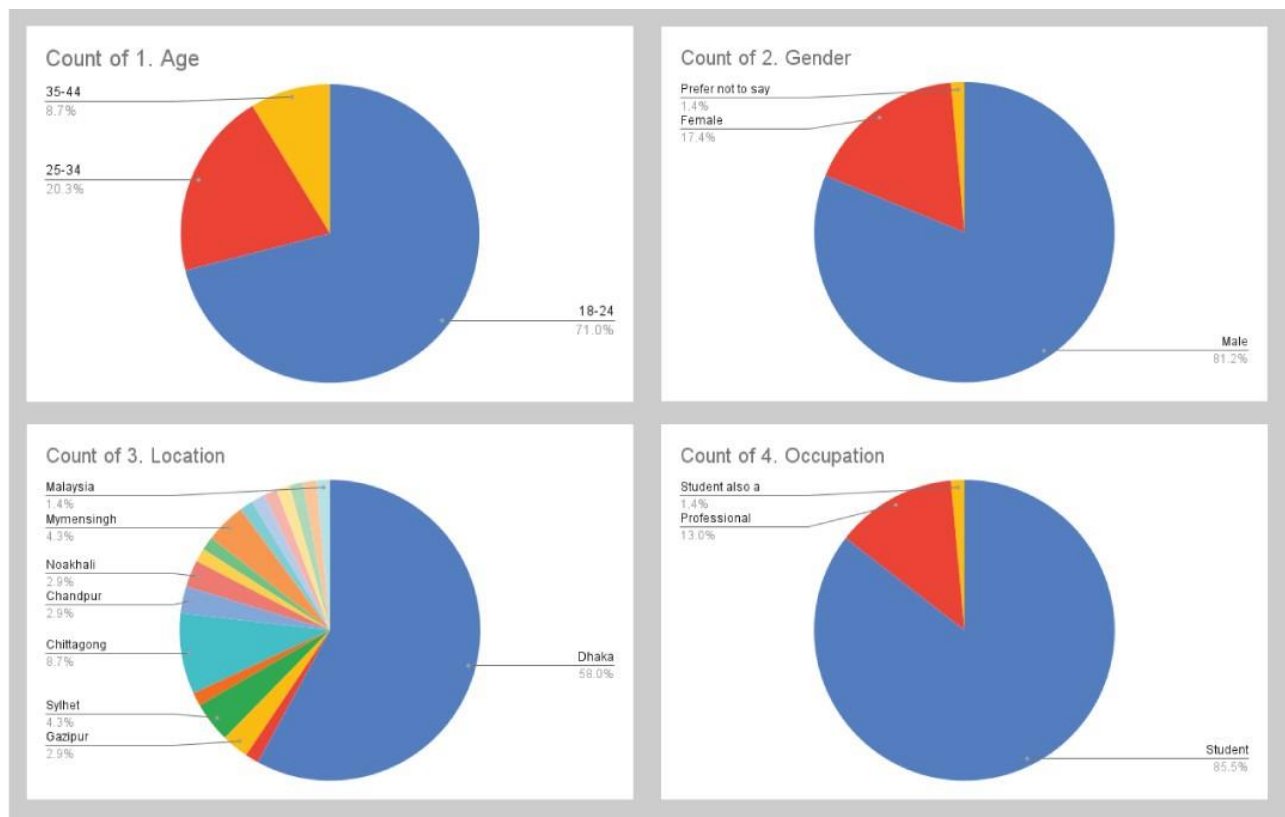


Figure - 01

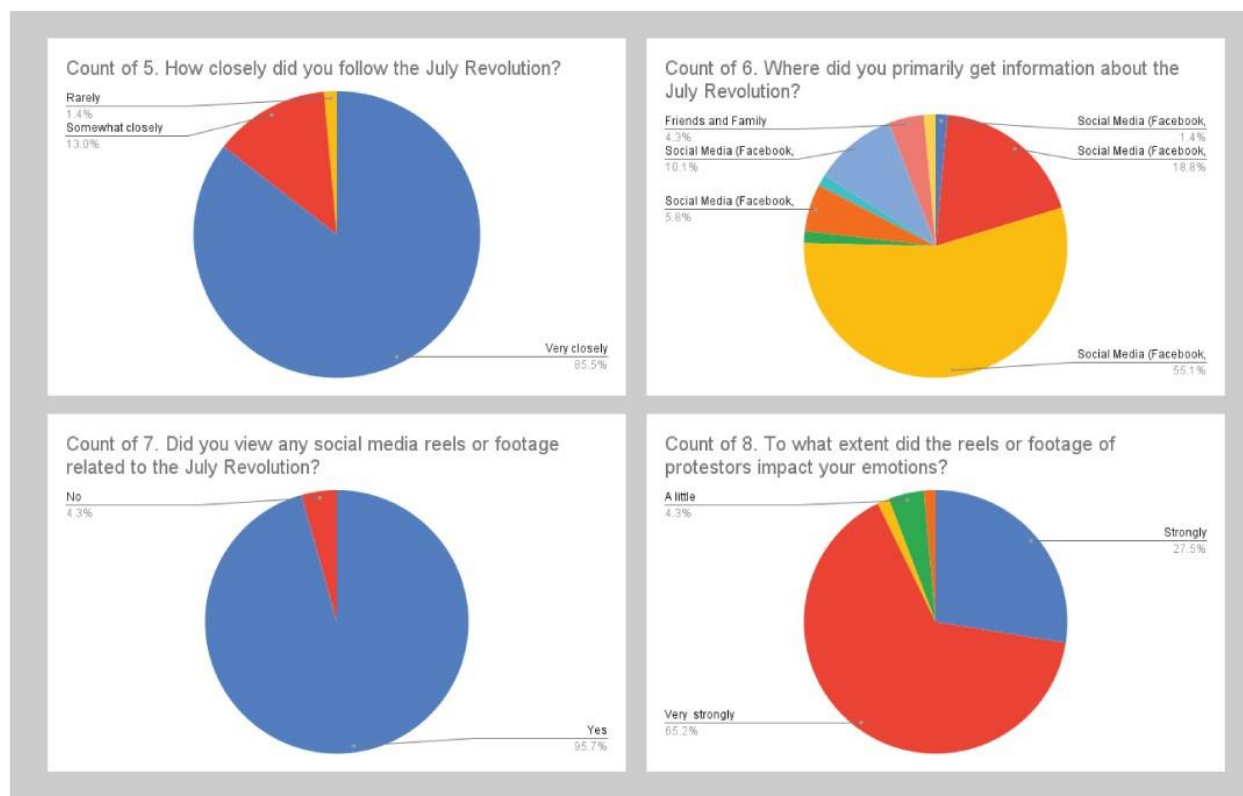


Figure - 02

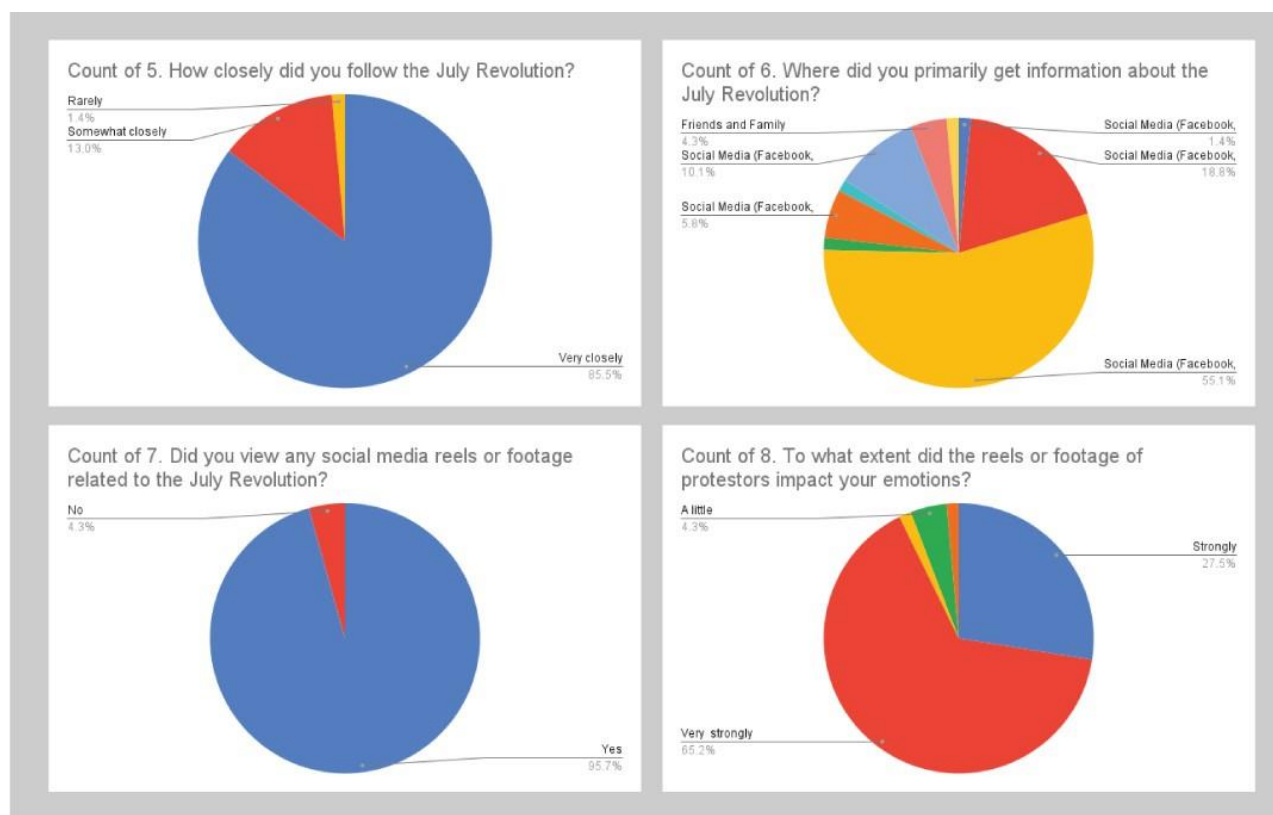


Figure – 03

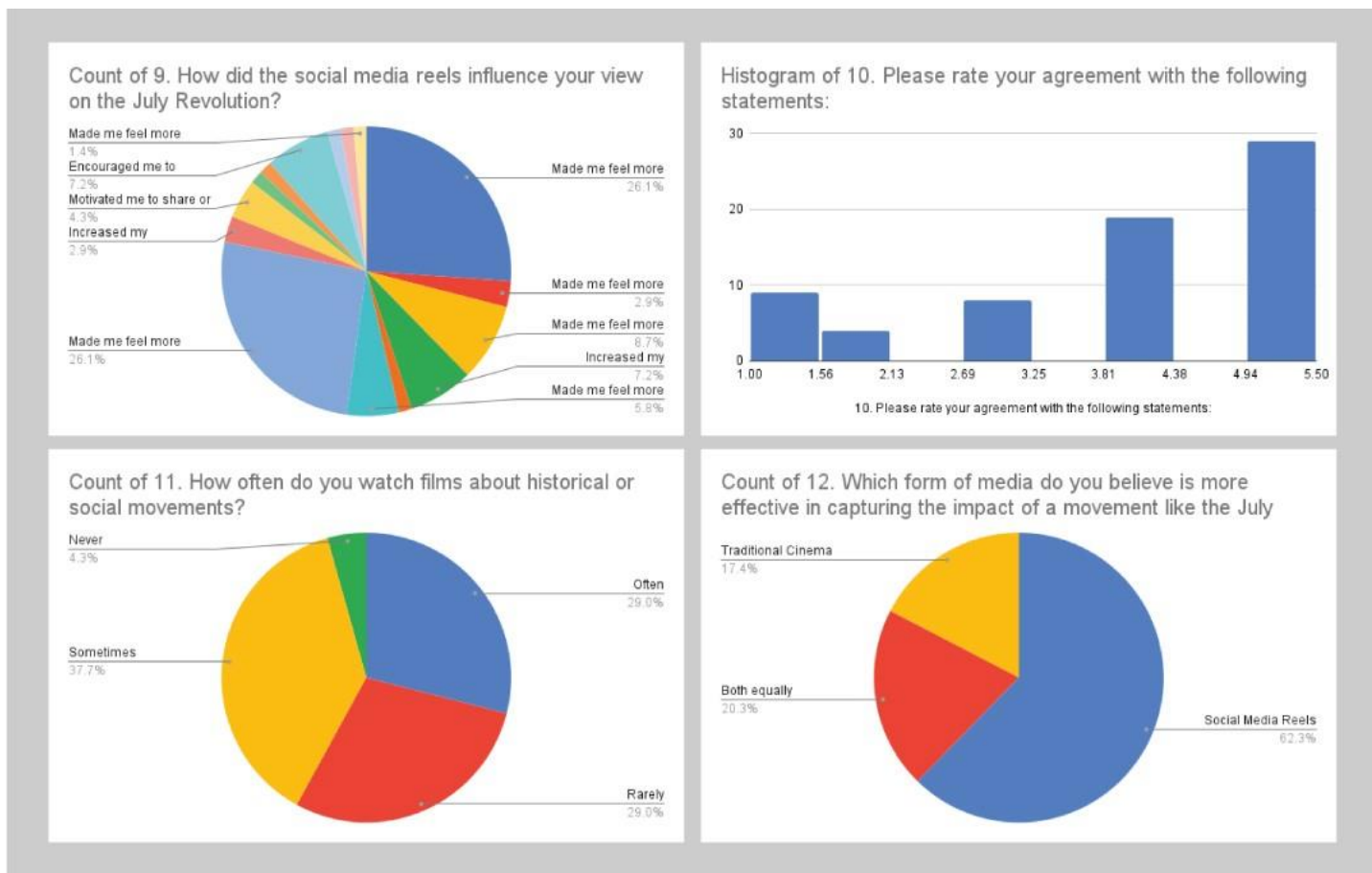


Figure - 04

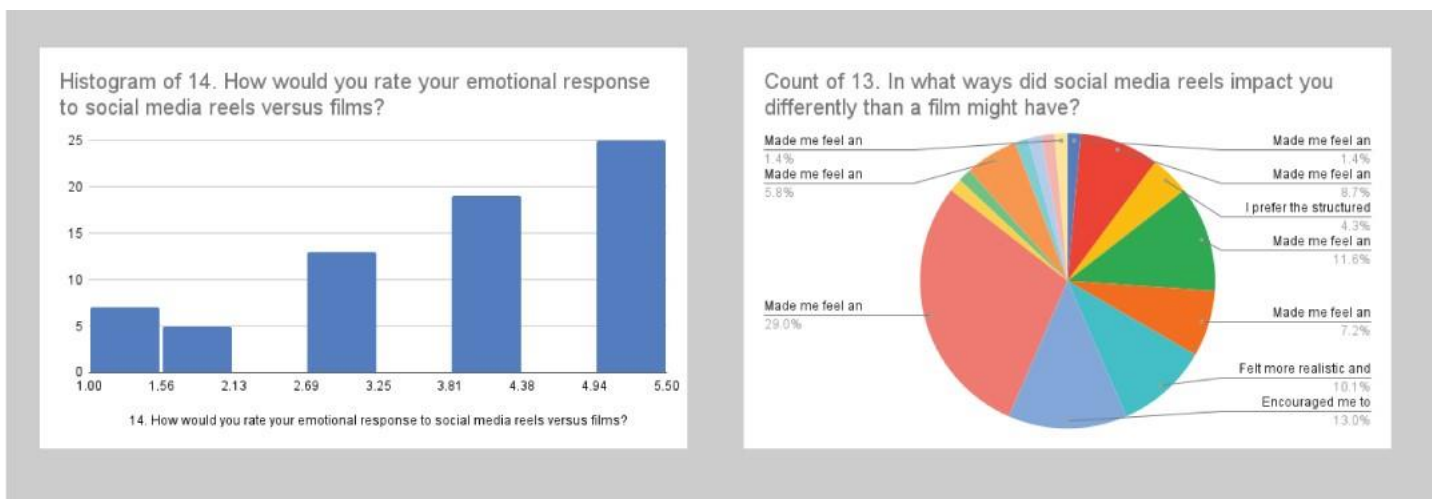


Figure - 05

- **(Age) Distribution:**
 - **71%** respondents were in the **18-24** age range.
 - **25-34** age group made up **20.3%**, and **35-44** were **8.7%**.
- **(Gender):**
 - **81.2%** of participants identified as **Male**.
 - **Female** respondents were **17.4%**, with **1.4%** choosing not to disclose.
- **(Location):**
 - The largest group, **58%**, were from **Dhaka**. Other notable locations include **Chittagong** at **8.7%**, **Sylhet** and **Mymensingh** both at **4.3%**.
- **Occupation:**
 - Majority were **Student** at **85.5%**, while **Professional** made up **13%**.
- **July Revolution Following:**
 - **85.5%** followed the **July Revolution very closely**.
 - **13%** somewhat closely and **1.4%** rarely followed.
- **Information Source:**
 - **55.1%** primarily relied on **Social Media**, especially **Facebook**.
 - Other sources included friends and family (**4.3%**).
- **Reel Viewing:**
 - **95.7%** viewed **July Revolution**-related reels, while only **4.3%** did not.
- **Emotional Impact of Reels:**
 - **65.2%** felt a **very strong emotional impact** from watching the reels.
 - **27.5%** had a strong response, with only **4.3%** feeling slightly impacted.
- **Statement Agreement:**
 - Most participants rated their agreement with key statements between **4.94 to 5.5**, indicating a high level of agreement.
- **Emotional Response to Social Media Reels vs. Films:**
 - **Emotional response** was strongest in the **4.94 to 5.5** range, showing that reels often had a greater emotional impact compared to traditional film

5. Social Media's Role in the July Revolution

Social media showed a revolutionary aspect in July Unrest in Bangladesh, especially the clips shared on social networks witnessed essential events and appalling incidents. Of these, the videos of participation of Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho and their gruesome killings turned into the emblem of resistance which energized public debates and discussion. This section focuses in how these main footages influence the perception of the public and provides a survey and a focus group research comparing the psychological and the emotional response of the audience to realtime videos.

Impact of Key Footages

The videos featuring Abu Sayeed and Mir Mugdho became iconic within the July Revolution, rapidly circulating on platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. These videos shot by some journalists and other protest enthusiasts depicted Sayeed and Mugdho participating in the protest and the shooting as well. The raw immediate distribution of these footages made them reference points of the movement-manifestations of courage and resistance against authoritative rule.

Key factors contributing to the viral spread of these videos included:

- **Authenticity and Raw Emotion:** The unique representation of Sayeed and Mugdho as regular university students was well accepted and verbally retailed by target groups especially the young people due to their assertiveness and tenacity.
- **Visibility of State Violence:** The videos brought out the effects of state violence making them more a form of evidence that was more likely to trigger public anger. An analysis of the reactions of the viewers watching the footage showed that it compelled many people into action, or support, with haste.
- **Repetitive Sharing and Commentary:** These social media platforms meant a lot of sharing and re-sharing of the videos in which Sayeed and Mugdho were portrayed as having been killed while practicing their activism. This continuous spread helped the videos to remain popular and many more important impacts.

According to survey data collected during the study, 82% of respondents reported that seeing Sayeed and Mugdho's videos "intensified their anger" toward the government, while 65.2% said that it increased their "personal connection" to the movement. Focus group discussions revealed that many viewers felt a deep sense of injustice, with several participants expressing that the videos strengthened their desire to participate in or support the revolution actively. These findings underscore the extent to which visual content can amplify the emotional and ideological motivations behind social movements.

Psychological and Emotional Impact

That is why real-time videos and especially those showing a high-pressure event occurring can influence viewers' psychological or, at least, their emotional state – the ability to watch a highstakes event happen in real-time. One of the primary motives for viewers' preference to watch events as they unfold or shortly after the fact is an experience of connection with the event, and this illusion is called an 'empathy- based involvement'. However, regarding the July Revolution the videos posted to social media put the real movements into the everyday life of the people and therefore made the event real and relevant.

Survey and focus group data revealed several psychological effects associated with these videos:

- **Emotional Resonance:** Respondents frequently described feeling sadness, anger, and pride after watching the footage of Sayeed and Mugdho. Approximately 65% of survey participants indicated that the videos gave them a "sense of duty" toward the movement, either to participate directly or to advocate on its behalf online.
- **Perceived Relatability:** The youth of Sayeed Mugdho made the campaign emerge with greater force, pass significant emotion. Respondents explained in focus groups that it helped them feel empathy when they watched videos with others like themselves and motivated them to act.
- **Social Bonding and Solidarity:** Doing so reflects the concept of social media as the large venue where the viewers could merge their feelings and rates. The usage of comments sections, retweets, and reposts was enabling viewers to come together, and feel united. More than half of the survey participants said that communicating others about the footage online helped them to feel 'inclusion' with some form of 'rebellion'.

Focus group discussions also indicated that because of the immediacy of the footage it had a psychological impact on the viewers and watched it right live and active history. More precisely, the possibility of the footage created the proximity that brought the events into daily life existence and made the revolution seem real. Recalled one participant as saying 'Watching it made me feel that I couldn't afford to turn a blind eye anymore to what was going on', and another participant said 'That made them go for protests; seeing people around us be brave enough to post'.

Together, these data highlight social media's distinctive capacity to evoke emotional and psychological responses that drive engagement. By providing real-time, unfiltered glimpses into events like the July Revolution, social media videos offer audiences a uniquely powerful way to relate, engage, and, in some cases, take action. This immediacy and relatability often surpasses the impact of traditional media, making social media an invaluable tool for documenting and galvanizing social movements in real time.

5. The Need for Cinematic Documentation of the July Revolution

- From the following points of analysis, it could be seen that cinema brings the July revolution in the form of a cultural memory. to document the July Revolution as a lasting cultural artifact. Documenting the oratory, beliefs, and feelings of the struggle, filmmaking allows the story of the fight for equal rights to remain alive, and the passageway to ever-realized victory to remain open. Looking at the interviews given by Bangladeshi filmmakers about making such a film, it became clear how big a responsibility as well as a chance it is to tell a story, own to be authentic, empathetic, and truthful. Portraying the July Revolution through cinema can help cement a specific strand of nationalism within Bangladesh's narrative, trigger pride and provide a reminder of why collective action lasts.
- **Filmmaker Perspectives:** Share findings of interviews conducted with filmmakers in Bangladesh regarding why the July Revolution needs to be portrayed in films.

6. Audience Reactions and Social Influence of Reels

Data collected in the survey confirmed that social media reels played the crucial role of breaking through to audiences to deliver info about the July Revolution. Such short, live-like videos made viewers feel as part of the movement, as protest and solidarity replaced abstract concepts with readily recognizable footage. More than approx. 95% of the responders defined reels as 'Inspiring' with majority making the movement seem personal and urgent. Such a point was supported more vigorously in the focus groups when many participants referred to reels as 'windows' into the protest, thereby giving a sense of being part of the event and being one in solidarity.

Impact of Social Media vs. Traditional Cinema

Social media reels are much different from traditional motion pictures because reels are short, easily accessible content formats that are not developed based on strict narrative techniques. Yet reels are also realist in the sense that they provide on the spot, on the scene womens' empathy and concern – 65 percent of the participants said that 'reels kept them following the movement' – as opposed to cinema which affords perspective and consequently, affect, but lacks realism. Together, reels and cinema complement each other: Wheels convince viewers to make immediate associations, while cinema helps users gain additional contemplation of the movement's meaning.

7. Comparative Case Studies: India and Turkey

Lessons from Indian and Turkish Cinemas

Comparing Indian and Turkish cinemas they both have inculcated motion picture medium into strengthening nationalism and national consciousness. Indian films like Uri: The two films that are highlighted here; The Surgical Strike and Lagaan, incorporate patriotism for the successful stories and thereby increasing unity. Turkish series like Diriliş: Ertuğrul mainly concern with

values of history and culture; relying on the spirit of resistance and common fundamentals that would appeal both domestic and global citizens. These examples demonstrate culturally grounded narrative in filling pride and perceptions.

Socio-Political and Economic Impact

The success of Indian and Turkish cinema success shows the extensive impact of, indeed the sociopolitical and economic instrument of, films for nation-building. In India, patriotic films help cinema business and make the audiences join the similar values, in Turkey, the series like *Diriliş* contribute to cultural soft power abroad. Together, they illustrate a model for Bangladeshi cinema to consider: Thus, providing people of Bangladesh with history of the July Revolution with focus on cultural aspects that also may give the country more cultural influence in the world, such as the country of origin of the revolution, Bangladesh can help people feel united.

8. Global Revolutionary Cinema and Lessons for Bangladesh

Overview of World Revolution Films

Films about major revolutions—such as *La Marseillaise* (French Revolution), *Battleship Potemkin* (Russian Revolution), and *Che* (Cuban Revolution)—have powerfully shaped public consciousness by memorializing historic struggles and inspiring audiences worldwide. These films preserve the spirit of resistance and the concept behind each movement, make up cultural icons that cement national conscience and serve as catalysts for discussions on freedom and justice. In such a scarce manner, cinema does not merely remember revolutions but also perpetuates the spirit of revolutions from one generation to the other.

Potential for Bangladeshi Revolutionary Cinema

Based on these cases, it is possible for Bangladeshi cinema to build films on the backdrop of July Revolution symbolising strength and principles of unity, struggle, and justice. If the Bangladeshi filmmakers treat this movement with words and images that are equally as compelling, they would set up socio-cultural markers of these revolutionary events that aspiration and motivate audiences in Bangladesh and beyond. It could also help in constructing the national history and preserving the spirit of the liberation movement and transforming the bangladeshi cinema as one of the strongest voice in revolutionary and historical movie making.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

Summarize Findings

This work further demonstrates how iconography is a critical determinant of the public consciousness and historical memory of the July Revolution. Compellingly, social media involved the audience in the events and made them share the emotions of people on the street; cinema can give the analyze opportunity to do the same. Together, these mediums unite the aspect of live observing the history in the making and the potentials of storytelling as creating the discursive history which influences people's further generations.

Future Directions

To enhance the outcome of these representations Bangladeshi filmmakers could transcend into hybrid documentaries that would incorporate raw protest scenes with the perspectives of people concerned. Furthermore, it can be fictional narrative about July Revolution may be interesting for broader audience, as well as emotional climax and background, which would be comprehensible internationally. These approaches would not only chronical the events but also capture aspects of the movement which includes; resilience, unity and justice.

Call to Action

For these films to transform culture fully, it is important for all the films to be disseminated nationally and internationally. By these films, it may be possible to increase the pride and sense of unity of Bangladesh people as well as introduce the Bangladeshi culture to people of the world. In making a cinema on the July Revolution, people have a golden chance of making a strong foundation for the continuation of the history and let the people all over the world make Bangladeshi people proud with the spirit of resistance and unity.

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 - Survey and focus group data collected among Bangladeshi individuals aged 18–44. These are primary data sources.
3. **Filmmaker and Activist Interviews:**
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