There are typically two distinct ethnic groups residing in Bangladesh, categorized by geography. There are those who inhabit steep terrain and those who reside in plains. A segment of this population resides in the Chattogram Hill Tracts, specifically in the south-eastern regions, namely Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachhari [4]. These districts are inhabited by the *Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mru, Tanjanga, Bawm, Pangkhua, Chak, Khang, Khumi*, and *Lusai* minority ethnic groups. Both biologically and structurally, they closely resemble the Mongolian people. These individuals are also referred to as "Hill people." Anthropologically speaking, Mongolians also inhabit the northeastern region of Bangladesh. The *Garo, Hajang,* and *Coach* are notable ethnic minority groups who reside in the vicinity of Mymensingh. Greater Sylhet is home to the *Khasi* or *Khasia* and *Monipuri* minority ethnic groups (Akter et al 2017). Additionally, *Rakhain*, an ethnic group associated with the Morgue people, inhabit the districts of Cox's Bazar, Patuakhali, and Barguna. Small ethnic groups include *Saontal, Orao, Mahali, Monda, Malpahary*, and *Malo* inhabit the northwestern regions of Bangladesh, including Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Bogura, and Pabna, among others. They are referred to as dwellers of plain land. They also live in greater Sylhet. Some more minority ethnic groups of people live in Bangladesh [4]. *Dalu, Hodi, Rajbangshi, Patro, Barman, Banai, Pahan, Mahato, and kol* are a few examples. Additionally, they inhabit several regions of Gazipur, Mymenshing, larger Sylhet, and Tangail [5]