

GROUP WORK

- Meaning of race and ethnicity.
- Phenotype versus genotype.
- Ethnic groups in Bangladesh.
 - > Negritos
 - > Proto-Australoid
 - > Mongoloids
 - > Dravidian
- Why are Bangalis called are a mixed (shankara) nation?

RACE

- Race = the idea that the human species is divided into distinct groups on the basis of
 - >inherited physical and behavioural differences.



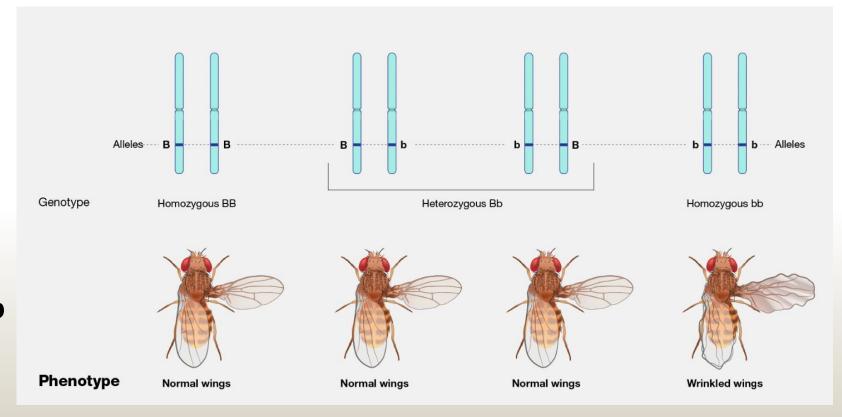
BASIS OF RACIAL CLASSIFICATION

There are two aspects to distinguish people based on

- >Phenotype and
- > Genotype traits

PHENOTYPE

- Phenotype refers to an individual's observable traits, such as height, eye color and blood type.
- A person's phenotype is determined by both their genomic makeup (genotype) and environmental factors.

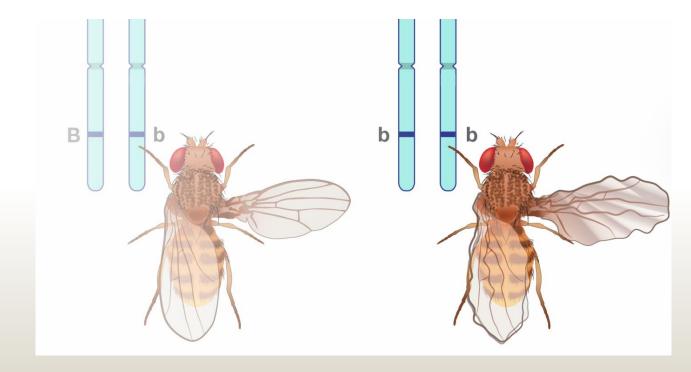


PHENOTYPE

- "Phenotype" refers to an observable trait.
- "Pheno" simply means "observe" and comes from the same root as the word "phenomenon".
- And so it is an observable type of an organism, and it can refer to anything from a common trait, such as height or hair colour, to presence or absence of a disease.

GENOTYPE

- A genotype is a scoring of the type of variant present at a given location (i.e., a locus) in the genome.
- It can be represented by symbols.
 For example, BB, Bb, bb could be used to represent a given variant in a gene.
- Some genotypes contribute to an individual's observable traits, called the phenotype.



GENOTYPE

- Genotypes can also be represented by the actual DNA sequence at a specific location, such as CC, CT, TT.
- DNA sequencing and other methods can be used to determine the genotypes at millions of locations in a genome in a single experiment.

Ethnicity



Ethnicity refers to shared cultural practices, perspectives, and distinctions that set one group of people apart from another.

That is, ethnicity is a shared cultural heritage.

Ethnicity



Ethnic differences are not inherited; they are *learned*. The cultural distinctiveness is believed to be expressed in language, music, values, art, styles, literature, family life, religion, ritual, food, and so on.

Ethnic groups in Bangladesh



Bengali

-Vast majority of the population is Bengali-a term describing both an ethnic and linguistic group.

-Historically Bengali people are of diverse origin, having emerged from the confluence of various communities.

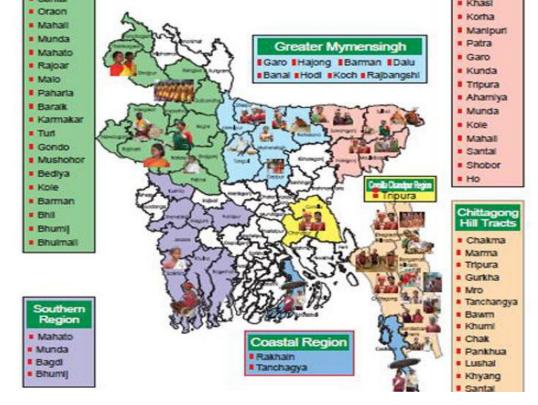


Non-Bengalis



- -Non-Bengalis consisting primarily of smaller indigenous groups.
- -Most of these peoples inhabit the Chittagong Hill tracts.
- -Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Chak, Murung, Khiyang, Khumi, Lushai, Bowm, and Pankho are among them.

Non-Bengalis

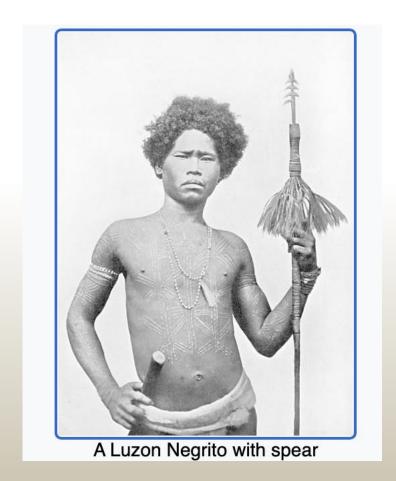


- -The Santhal, the Mahali, the Munda peoples live in the Northwestern part of Bangladesh.
- -The Khasi in Sylhet near the border with Assam.
- -The Garo and Hajong in the Northeastern part of Bangladesh.

Based on ethnic and racial diversity the people of Bangladesh can be divided into four groups

- -The Dravidian
- -Proto Australian
- -Mongolian
- -Bangali

The **Negritos** were the first of the racial groups that came to Bangladesh.



Negritos

A member of a people (such as the Andamanese) belonging to a group of dark-skinned peoples of small stature that live in *Oceania* and the southeastern part of **Asia**.

Proto-Australoid race came here just after the Negritos and their sources are **Australian Aborigines**.



Proto-Australian

They probably come from Africa

The early habitants of the Australoids were in from central India to South India and also from Shinghal to Australia. In course of time a part of this ethnic group left from their own habitats and migrated to ancient Bengal.

Santhals are Proto-Australian

The **Mongoloids** came to India and then Bangladesh through the Northern and Eastern mountain ranges.



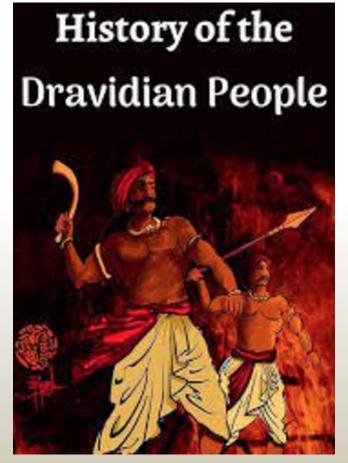
Mongolians

Central Asian ethnic group.

In Bangladesh Mongolian people confined mainly to Chittagong hill tracts and Madhupur forest of Mymensingh.

Chakma, Tipra, Garo, Hajong, and so on.

Soon **Dravidian** were added from the Northwest to this melting population and spread as far as Bangladesh.



Dravidian

Populations of Dravidian speakers live mainly in southern India, most notably Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu, and Tulu.

They were in India before the Indo-Aryan invasion.

They are smallest ethnic group in Bangladesh.

Bengalis are Mixed/hybrid nation

Bangladesh is a **melting-pot** of ancient ethnic groups. Many races of the world had intruded into Bengal, many also went away, but they left behind marks of their stay here.

Many anthropologists believe that the *Bangali* nation makes a vastly mixed race or **Hybrid (Shankara) Nation**.

The society and social system forged by these ancient communities underwent transformation after the arrival of the **Aryans** from northern parts of the Middle-East and eastern parts of Europe.

New blood was infused among the Bangalis after the arrival of the Shaka people (Scythians) from Persia and Turkistan.

Various groups of adventurous people from different regions of India also contributed towards formation of the Bangali nation through their arrivals here.

The Bengal region was ruled by the 'Guptas', 'Senas', 'Barmans', 'Kamboja', 'Kharhaga', 'Turkish', 'Afghans', 'Mughals', 'Portuguese', 'English', 'Armenians', etc., who left behind their blood-current.

This intermingling of blood continued even during the Pakistani era. This mixing (Shankarayana) has been geared up even more during the current age of globalisation. In one word, the Bangalis are a mixed (shankara) nation.

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