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**Research Proposal on
Indigenous People of Bangladesh and their problems and challenges**



Course Name: Advanced Research Methodology

Course No: Soc504

Submitted to:

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Indigenous Peoples of Bangladesh and their major problems and challenges

Introduction:

Indigenous peoples (Adivasis) are those who have been living in a particular state for generations or since the beginning of conquest and colonization and have their own culture, language, laws, festivals, religion etc. distinct from the original population. In Bangladesh, there are roughly 45 different indigenous communities. Tribal and indigenous populations were estimated to number 1.21 million in the population census of 1991, and the current figure is 2 million. The Chittagong Hill Tracts have the highest Adivasis, however these people also reside in Chittagong, greater Mymensingh, greater Rajshahi, greater Sylhet, Patuakhali, and Barguna. Some of the well-known adivasi/ethnic minority populations in Bangladesh include the Chakma, Garo, Manipuri, Marma, Munda, Oraon, Santal, Khasi, Kuki, Tripura, Mro, Hajong, and Rakhain.

Background:

The indigenous people of Bangladesh, also known as the Adivasi or Janajati communities, are an ethnic minority group that has been historically marginalized and neglected by the majority society. They have been living in the country for centuries, preserving their distinct cultural traditions and practices.

However, despite their long history and rich cultural heritage, the indigenous communities in Bangladesh have faced numerous challenges, including poverty, discrimination, and limited access to education and healthcare. The country's modernization and development programs have also resulted in the loss of their ancestral lands and traditional livelihoods, causing further marginalization.

The study of indigenous people in Bangladesh has gained importance in recent years as the world has become more aware of the need for greater recognition and support for marginalized communities. Anthropologists, sociologists, and other social scientists have focused on the challenges faced by these communities and the efforts to promote their rights and well-being.

Additionally, the study of indigenous people in Bangladesh has also explored their unique cultural practices, beliefs, and traditions. Researchers have documented their oral histories, folk songs, and indigenous knowledge, which are an important part of the country's cultural heritage.

The study of indigenous people in Bangladesh is crucial for understanding the challenges and opportunities facing these communities, as well as for promoting their rights and well-being. Through research and advocacy, it is possible to bring greater recognition and support to the indigenous communities in Bangladesh and to preserve their cultural heritage for future generations.

Objectives of the study:

This study is all about Indigenous people of Bangladesh and their major problems and challenges. The objectives of the study are:

To understand Indigenous people and their livelihood.

To identify the major problems and challenges of indigenous people.

To find out the causes of the problems and challenges.

To analyze the strategies to reduce the problem and challenges.

Literature Review:

Literature review is an essential component in any research process. A researcher has investigated several sources of national, international news journal, articles, newspapers and English literature in order to get precise research matters. Many researchers have investigated on Indigenous people and their problems and challenges which help the researcher to understand underlying the issue of research problem.

MH Rahman, K Alam published his work “Forest dependent indigenous communities' perception and adaptation to climate change through local knowledge in the protected area” in 2016.

N MUHAMMED, G OESTEN have a great work that is “Livelihood pattern and forest dependence of the major tribes in Rangamati, Bangladesh which was published in 2010.”

MC Saha, MA Rahman, A Hafeez have their work on “Livelihood pattern and food security of tribal people in a selected area of Bangladesh” which was published in 2021.

T Rahman have their work on “A multilingual language-in-education policy for indigenous minorities in Bangladesh: Challenges and possibilities” which was published in 2010.

RD Roy has his work on “Challenges for juridical pluralism and customary laws of indigenous peoples: The case of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh” which was published in 2004.

Methodology:

I have selected my research area who are living in Mymensingh Division and Chittagong hill tracts. My research is quantitative because I want to explain how indigenous people are facing the major problems and challenges. I will use the all sub method of the qualitative method including face to face interview, record data, observation, discussions, analyze data etc.

The study of the indigenous people of Bangladesh can benefit greatly from a qualitative research approach, as this method provides an in-depth understanding of the experiences and perspectives of these marginalized communities. Qualitative research focuses on understanding and describing social phenomena, rather than testing hypotheses or making generalizations.

The sample for this study can be selected through purposive sampling, where participants are selected based on their affiliation with the indigenous community and their willingness to participate in the research. The sample size can be determined based on data saturation, which is the point at which new data no longer contributes to the understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

Findings and Data Analysis:

This chapter begins with a description of the data analysis and then on to a discussion of the research results. The main result of a study is its findings. The study's research questions were related to the findings. The research's conclusions serve as the venue for disseminating the knowledge gathered from the study's field. The major problems and challenges of Indigenous People in Bangladesh are analyzed on these categories.

Livelihood

Human Rights

Education

Land Grab

Deforestation

Dominated by Majority

Religion

Festivals

Food

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Indigenous people of Bangladesh face numerous challenges and problems in their daily lives. They are marginalized and often subjected to discrimination, poverty, and lack of access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Their lands are being seized, and their cultures and traditions are being threatened. The situation of Indigenous women and children is even more precarious, with high levels of violence and exploitation. Despite the country's progress in some areas, the Indigenous people of Bangladesh remain one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. It is imperative that the government and civil society take steps to address these issues and ensure the rights and well-being of Indigenous people are protected. This can be achieved through better education, health care, employment, and land rights policies, as well as increased representation and participation of Indigenous people in decision-making processes. By doing so, we can help ensure a brighter future for the Indigenous people of Bangladesh and promote greater social justice and equality for all.

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