

Class-Eight

Subject: BGS

Chapter-11:Minority Ethnic Groups of BangladeshLesson- 2 & 3:

<u>#Lecture-2</u>

<u>The Chakma</u>: The Chakma people, are a native group from the eastern regions of the Indian subcontinent, they are the largest ethnic group in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region in southeastern Bangladesh, and in Mizoram, India.

Social life:



Chakma family



Chakma King

- Family is the fundamental part of society
- The chief of the society is called Chakma King
- Patriarchal family

Economic Life:





Turmeric cultivation

Paddy cultivation in jum

- Economy mainly depend on agriculture
- Cultivate many crops by jum method

Religious Life:



Buddhist temple



Wataring to Buddha statue

- Buddha religion
- Celebrate Boishakhi purnima, Maghi purnima
- Their dead bodies are burnt in chakma society

Cultural Life:





Traditional dress

Bash korol

- Women wear pinon and hadi, Men wear dhuti, gamcha, pagri
- Rice is staple food but they cook different item with bash korol
- Celebrate Biju festival

The Garo:

The Garos are an indigenous Tibeto-Burman ethnic group from the Indian subcontinent. Notably found in the Indian states of Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, and Bangladesh, notably Mymensingh, Netrokona, Jamalpur, Sherpur and Sylhet.The like to identify them as 'Mandi'.

Social Life:





Garo family

Garo Women

- Matriarchal family
- Father manages the family
- Matrilineal identity is the root of the Garo Society

Economic Life:



Paddy cultivation



Pineapple for sale

- Economy is agriculture based
- Cultivate paddy, pineapples, vegetables etc

Religious Life:





Garo hill church

Wangala dance

- Primitive religion Sangsareek
- Now the followers of Christian religion
- They worshiped different Gods

Cultural Life:



Dakmanda



Chicken, Rice & Mewya

- Women wear dakmana and daksari, Men wear gando
- They eat rice, fish, vegetables. Mewya is very popular vegetable.
- Wangala is greatest festival
- Language is Achik Khusik