

A Review of Anthropological Studies in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

With the continuous promotion of "the Belt and Road" initiative, Bangladesh is the first country to sign a memorandum of understanding with China on co-construction of "the Belt and Road" cooperation. There are more and more exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in recent years, so the study of Bangladesh is particularly important. This paper mainly sorts out and classifies the research on Bangladesh anthropology and China-Bangladesh relations by Chinese scholars, so as to more intuitively understand the current situation and characteristics of Bangladesh anthropology research, and lay the foundation for further research and promotion of China-Bangladesh exchanges.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Nationality, Religion, China-Bangladesh relations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposal of "the Belt and Road" initiative has made international exchanges between China and countries along the Belt and Road closer. It has also played a significant role in building a global community with a shared future. As a neighboring country of China, Bangladesh has closer ties with China in politics, economy, culture, and international exchanges and cooperation. From a macro perspective, the exchanges between China and Bangladesh contribute to building a favorable development environment, while from a micro perspective, they play an important role in cultural exchanges between the two countries. It is in this context that Chinese scholars are increasingly conducting research on Bangladesh. This paper mainly searches "Bangladesh", "anthropology", "nationality" and "China-Bangladesh relations" on CNKI, searches for relevant literature and classifies and analyzes it, so that people can better understand the current research situation and what aspects should be further studied in the future.

2. THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF BANGLADESH

The political development process of Bangladesh, scholars mainly discuss the promotion of national independence and political

democratization in Bangladesh. Zhang Shijun¹ provided a detailed introduction to the political evolution of Bangladesh after independence, pointing out that religion, especially Islam, is an important factor affecting the political development of Bangladesh. He also analyzed the main political parties and their propositions in the country, emphasizing the evolution of the political status of the Bangladesh People's Union and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. In addition, he introduced the original intention of the establishment of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party and General Zia's transformation from military control to democratic politics through the Nationalist Party, and proved that Khaleda Zia and the Nationalist Party will be defenders and executors of democratic politics in Bangladesh.² In the article "The Characteristics of Contemporary Political Parties in Bangladesh",³ it is introduced that after Bangladesh's independence, the role of political parties in its political life has become increasingly prominent, showing the following characteristics: There are numerous political parties and intense struggles; The big party

1. Zhang Shijun, Research on Political Development and Ethnic Issues in Bangladesh [J]. World History, 2015(5).

2. Zhang Shijun, The Evolution of the Political Status of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party [J]. Journal of Southwest Minzu University (Humanities and Social Sciences Edition), 2007(02).

3. Zhang Shijun, The Characteristics of Contemporary Political Parties in Bangladesh [J]. Journal of Henan Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2008(01).

takes turns to sit in power, while the small party serves as a support; The politics is centered around celebrities, tending to establish family style rule; The religious characteristics are obvious, and the influence and role of Islamic political parties are increasing; There are significant differences in domestic policies among political parties, while foreign policies share similarities; Student groups become peripheral organizations of political parties, etc. In the article "The Nationalist Movement of the Awami League of Bangladesh and Its Significance",⁴ Zhang Shijun pointed out that since the establishment of the People's Union led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the demand for autonomy in Bangladesh has been put forward. A series of movements for autonomy in Bangladesh have been carried out in later language movements, the "Six-point Programme", parliamentary elections, and government formation, and the movement for autonomy in Bangladesh has developed into a national movement for the establishment of "Bangladesh", ultimately establishing the "independent and sovereign Republic of Bangladesh" through armed struggle. Shi Hongyuan⁵ analyzed and discussed the manifestations, causes, and impacts of political conflicts between political parties in Bangladesh since 1991. Gan Aidong⁶ elaborated on the role and evolution of the People's Alliance in the historical development of Bangladesh, and some articles analyzed the process and manifestations of Islamization of Bangladeshi society and politics. In the establishment process of Bangladesh, the nationalist movement of the People's Alliance played a role as an enlightenment, leader, and implementer. In the process of modernization, the relationship between political development and social and economic development in Bangladesh has undergone three major changes, forming a benign interaction between political development and social and economic development, promoting the progress of culture and education, and forming a relatively harmonious democratic society.⁷ Deng

4. Zhang Shijun, The Nationalist Movement of the Awami League of Bangladesh and Its Significance [J]. World History, 2009(05).

5. Shi Hongyuan, Political Conflicts among Bangladeshi Parties [J]. South Asian Studies, 2009(03).

6. Gan Aidong, The Evolution of the Political Status of the Bangladesh People's Union [J]. Journal of Southwest Minzu University (Humanities and Social Sciences Edition), 2008(06).

7. Zhang Shijun, The Characteristics of Contemporary Political Parties in Bangladesh [J]. Journal of Henan Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2008(05).

Hongying⁸ briefly described the awakening of Muslim political forces in early Bangladesh and pointed out that the development of the political Islamic movement in Bangladesh had underlying reasons. Zhang Siqu⁹ made a specific discussion on the evolution of Bangladesh from a secular country to an Islamic country, and analyzed the reasons for the Islamization of Bangladesh from three aspects: economy, politics, and foreign exchanges. The latter half of the article also analyzed the future situation of Bangladesh.

3. DISCUSSING THE ISLAMIC MOVEMENT IN BANGLADESH FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EXTREMISM

Chu Yongzheng¹⁰ pointed out that the development of Islamic extremist forces in Bangladesh is directly related to the country's traditional Islamic religious culture, political party struggles, and political evolution over the past thirty years, and briefly described the process of the development and evolution of extremist forces in Bangladesh. Zhang Siqu¹¹ also briefly discussed the development process of extremist forces in Bangladesh. Li Jianjun and Wang Hongyi¹² introduced several major Islamic extremist forces active in Bangladesh, and analyzed the current situation and characteristics of their activities, as well as the government's response measures. The article points out that the survival and development of extremist forces in Bangladesh has extremely profound historical and social backgrounds. An Gaole and Mu Hai¹³ pointed out that the religious policies adopted by the two leaders of Bangladesh after independence were the direct cause of the country's Islamization and extremism. The terrorism spawned by extremism has brought great harm to the national security of Bangladesh. The

8. Deng Hongying, The Rising of Muslim Communal Politics in Indian Bengal during the First Half of the Twentieth Century [D]. Central China Normal University, 2002.

9. Zhang Siqu, Islamization of Bangladesh and Its Impact [J]. China Security Studies, 2008(02).

10. Chu Yongzheng, Sources and Development of Islamic Extremist Power in Bangladesh [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2007(03).

11. Zhang Siqu, Islamization of Bangladesh and Its Impact [J]. China Security Studies, 2008(02).

12. Li Jianjun, Wang Hongyi, An Analysis of Extremism in Bangladesh: Present Conditions, Characteristics and Countermeasures [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2011(04).

13. An Gaole, Mu Hai, The Origin, Development, and De radicalization Measures of Extreme Ideology in Bangladesh [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2019(04).

government has taken multiple measures to combat extremism, such as education and empowering women, and has achieved certain results, which is worth learning from for other countries. Shi Hongyuan¹⁴ introduced the three stages of the Maoist movement in Bangladesh, explained the ideology upheld by the Maoist movement, and pointed out the many challenges faced by the Maoist movement in Bangladesh, such as the unfavorable international anti-terrorism situation, the continuous suppression and clearance by the government, and the inability of various factions to form unity. In addition, Guo Tengfei¹⁵ provided a detailed introduction to the background, development process, and main constraints of the Maoist movement. Li Fuquan and Wang Xueyu¹⁶ introduced the origin and development process of the Islamic Promotion Association, pointed out the practical predicament of the Bangladesh Islamic Promotion Association, and believed that the future development of the Bangladesh Islamic Promotion Association is full of variables and uncertainties, and its future depends on the changes in the political environment at home and abroad and the adjustment of its own strategy. Zhang Xing¹⁷ pointed out that Bengali culture is the ethnic regional culture of Bangladesh and West Bengal, India, whose mother tongue is Bengali. Several typical cultural phenomena, including language, clothing, festivals, etc., constitute the global and local characteristics of contemporary Bengali culture. Although the homogenization of global cultures and the disappearance of local cultures in postcolonial countries have not been evident in Bangladesh, the impact of globalization on local cultures is an unavoidable reality. How to maintain the unique characteristics of various ethnic cultures in the construction of a "community with a shared future for mankind" is a new historical issue that people are facing.

14. Shi Hongyuan, Commentary on the Maoist Movement in Bangladesh [J]. *Issues of Contemporary World Socialism*, 2017(01).

15. Guo Tengfei, The Development and Main Restrictive Factors of the Maoist Movement in Bangladesh [D]. Southwest University, 2021.

16. Li Fuquan, Wang Xueyu, The Development History, Practical Difficulties and Prospects of the Bangladesh Islamic Promotion Association [J]. *South and Southeast Asian Studies*, 2021(06).

17. Zhang Xing, Language, Clothing and Festivals: Globalization and Localization of Contemporary Bangladeshi Culture [J]. *National Arts*, 2022(01).

4. RELIGIOUS ISSUES

He Hongmei and Nie Jiao¹⁸ introduced the conflicts between Indian Muslims and Hindus, Sri Lankan Buddhists and Muslims since the beginning of the 21st century, as well as the increasing attacks on religious minorities and secularists in Pakistan and Bangladesh. This sends a clear signal of the resurgence of religious nationalism in South Asia. Huang Dekai and Zhu Qiang¹⁹ introduced the geographical location of Bangladesh. In addition, due to the serious lag in economic development, frequent political struggles, severe corruption, and the influence of international extremist ideologies, extremism has emerged in Bangladesh, and religious extremism is on the rise. This has led to the proliferation of extremist ideologies and an increase in terrorist attacks, causing huge casualties and property losses, becoming the main factor affecting Bangladesh's security and development, and posing a serious threat to national and regional security. It was pointed out that strengthening the research on religious risk prevention in Bangladesh would not only help to grasp the religious risks faced by Bangladesh under "the Belt and Road" initiative, but also help to ensure the smooth progress and implementation of China Bangladesh cooperation projects. Wang Jianping, Dai Yonghong, and Wang Yanhong²⁰ pointed out that as a major regional power bordering most countries in South Asia, cross-border ethnic issues in India are not only "existing", but also a social problem that urgently needs to strengthen internal governance. At the same time, the impact of "cross-border ethnic issues" on India has both positive and negative aspects. The existence of cross-border ethnic groups not only leads to issues such as border management, transnational crime, and illegal immigration, but also provides India with an "excuse" to interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, which is conducive to consolidating its dominant position as a major South Asian country. Shi Hongyuan²¹ briefly introduced the historical, geographical, political and

18. He Hongmei, Nie Jiao, Research on the Impact of the Rise of Religious Nationalism in South Asia in the 21st Century [J]. *Indian Ocean Economic and Political Review*, 2021(02).

19. Huang Dekai, Zhu Qiang, Religious Risks and Prevention in Bangladesh under the the Belt and Road Initiative [J]. *South and Southeast Asian Studies*, 2020(06).

20. Wang Jianping, Dai Yonghong, Wang Yanhong, Cross-Border Ethnic Issues in India's Periphery [J]. *Journal of Ethnology*, 2020,11(01).

21. Shi Hongyuan, The Illegal Immigration Issue between India and Bangladesh [J]. *South Asian Studies*, 2011(04).

economic factors of Bangladeshi migration to India. Their massive influx is considered a threat to India's political unity, economic development, social stability, and national security. In addition, Bangladesh does not recognize the issue of illegal immigration, making it an increasingly important factor restricting the improvement of bilateral relations.

5. RESEARCH ON NATIONALITIES IN BANGLADESH

Chen Xiaoping's "The Bihar Issue in the Mengba Relationship"²² points out that the Bihar issue is a legacy problem caused by the partition of South Asia. The Bihar people in the refugee zone of Bangladesh endure a very poor life and hope to be repatriated to Pakistan and gain its recognition. However, repatriation seems to be far away. The Bihar issue has hindered the development of Bangladesh Pakistan relations, and all parties involved need to actively seek feasible solutions. Wang Jianping, Dai Yonghong, and Wang Yanhong²³ pointed out that as a major regional power bordering most countries in South Asia, cross-border ethnic issues in India are not only "existing", but also a social problem that urgently needs to strengthen internal governance. At the same time, the impact of "cross-border ethnic issues" on India has both positive and negative aspects. The existence of cross-border ethnic groups not only leads to issues such as border management, transnational crime, and illegal immigration, but also provides India with an "excuse" to interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, which is conducive to consolidating its dominant position as a major South Asian country. Lin Xixing²⁴ introduced the situation of Rohingya refugees fleeing from Myanmar to Bangladesh, pointing out that there seems to be no political will from Myanmar and Bangladesh to solve the refugee crisis, and the progress of repatriation work is very slow. The Bangladeshi government is unwilling to provide racial equality to the remaining refugees unless absolutely necessary.

22. Chen Xiaoping, The Bihar Issue in the Mengba Relationship [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2011(03).

23. Wang Jianping, Dai Yonghong, Wang Yanhong, Cross-Border Ethnic Issues in India's Periphery [J]. Journal of Ethnology, 2020,11(01).

24. Lin Xixing, Myanmar's Moslem and the Relations between Myanmar and Bangladesh [J]. Southeast Asian Studies, 2004(02).

6. RESEARCH ON THE ROHINGYA PEOPLE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BANGLADESH AND MYANMAR

At present, research on the issue of Rohingya refugees both domestically and internationally mainly focuses on macro and qualitative analysis at the national level, resulting in limited understanding of the size, population structure, and specific situation of this group. This has to some extent affected the resolution of the Rohingya refugee problem. The solution to the issue of Rohingya refugees not only relies on the cooperation between Bangladesh and the international community, but also requires the cooperation and active participation of Rohingya refugees themselves. Yan Fei and Shen Xuhan²⁵ used the issue of the Rohingya people in Myanmar as a case study to analyze the causes, processes, and impacts of ethnic conflicts among the Rohingya people from a historical perspective of diverse narratives by Burmese nationalists, colonialists, and anti-colonialists. They also revealed how ethnic conflicts in Myanmar evolved from initial group rifts to ethnic conflicts in multi-party interactive games, and ultimately escalated into extreme violent conflicts. Shi Li, Xiong Liran, and Jiang Meiying²⁶ analyzed the population size and structure of Rohingya refugees on the Myanmar Bangladesh border from January 2018 to September 2020, and their impact on regional geopolitical relations. They also identified their demographic characteristics and their influence on regional geopolitical relations. Jia Liwei²⁷ pointed out that Bangladesh is currently the country that accepts the largest number of Rohingya people in the world. The millions of Rohingya people living on the Bangladesh Myanmar border for a long time and the continuous influx of Rohingya people have caused enormous pressure on Bangladesh. While posing significant challenges to social governance in Bangladesh, it also poses a threat to regional stability in South and Southeast Asia. Ding Lixing

25. Yan Fei, Shen Xuhan, The Rohingya Issue: Roots, Development and Regional Implications [J]. South Asian Studies, 2022(03).

26. Shi Li, Xiong Liran, Jiang Meiying, The Demographic Characteristics of Rohingya Refugees on the Myanmar-Bangladesh Border and Its Impact on Regional Geopolitical Relations — Based on Analysis of Refugee Camps in Palong Khali District [J]. Tropical Geography, 2022, 42(03).

27. Jia Liwei, The Causes, Current Situation, and Prospects of the Rohingya Issue in Bangladesh [J]. Theoretic Observation, 2021(03).

and Utpala Rahman²⁸ pointed out that due to Myanmar authorities' refusal to recognize their citizenship or property rights, tens of thousands of Rohingya people have been forced to flee to Bangladesh, putting great pressure on the country's already inadequate resource allocation. At the same time, the close ties between refugees and Islamic extremist organizations threaten Bangladesh's national security. As the first refuge for these refugees, Bangladesh cannot disregard international morality and neglect the protection of the basic human rights of the Rohingya people, leading to a security crisis for the government.²⁹ The Rohingya people find it difficult to receive long-term and effective assistance from the Bangladeshi government, and can only obtain survival capital by mining local natural resources, seeking job opportunities, and cooperating with Muslim organizations in other countries. This poses an extremely serious threat to the political, economic, social, and national security interests of Bangladesh, and undermines the long-standing friendly relations between Myanmar and Bangladesh. Chen Yu³⁰ believed that the issue of Rohingya refugees is not limited to the relationship between Bangladesh and Myanmar, and has attracted the attention of the international community. It has become a transnational, Southeast Asian, cross regional, and even global issue that requires bilateral and multilateral participation from Myanmar, Bangladesh, and the international community to effectively promote the resolution of the Rohingya refugee problem. The location of the Rohingya refugee issue is a key area for major infrastructure projects, and is a hub for the China-Myanmar oil pipeline, highways, and railway bridges, which have significant implications for China's interests and Southeast Asian regional security.

7. RESEARCH ON CHINA-BANGLADESH RELATIONS

In terms of the study of China-Bangladesh relations, Yan Yong³¹ took the transfer of power in South Asia and the world as the research

background, and discusses the relationship between China and Bangladesh in five stages from the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Bangladesh to the proposal of the United States' return to the Asia Pacific policy in 2014. The research mainly focuses on Bangladesh. Zhang Shijun³² introduced the basic information of Bangladesh from independence to 2009, including the process of ethnic independence and democratic politics, the development of party politics and citizen participation, ethnic and religious issues in political development, the relationship between political nationalization and economic development, and the relationship between political development and foreign relations. Among them, Chapter 7 is "Ethnicity and Religion in Political Development", which elaborates on the Bengali, Bihar, Juma, Kuki, Lusheh, Kassi, Lalo and other people included in Bangladesh, as well as their beliefs in Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism, etc. Bengali and Islam are the focus of the introduction. Zhang Rude's "Contemporary Bangladesh", Zhao Bole's "Introduction to South Asia", and Liu Jian's "Chronicles of Nations: Bangladesh" also provide varying degrees of introductions to the natural, historical, cultural, and current situation of Bangladesh. In 2013, after Premier Li Keqiang proposed the construction of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, the Chinese academic community strengthened research on the economic and political ties between China and Bangladesh. Yang Weiming and He Mingxing³³ summarized the development of media in Bangladesh and the history and current situation of media exchanges between China and Bangladesh. Li Jianjun and Li Yuanzhi³⁴ introduced the continuous warming of China Bangladesh economic and trade relations, which showed a good development trend. They pointed out that although there were some problems in the process of economic and trade development between the two countries, the overall trend of economic and trade relations between the two countries is positive and

28. Ding Lixing, Utpala Rahman, The Rohingya Refugees: A Security Dilemma for Bangladesh [J]. South Asian Studies, 2010(04).

29. Ding Lixing, Utpala Rahman, The Rohingya Refugees — A Security Dilemma for Bangladesh [J]. South Asian Studies, 2010(04).

30. Chen Yu, The Rohingya Issue: Implications to Myanmar-Bangladesh Relations [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2017(03).

31. Yan Yong, The Study of China-Bangladesh Relations in the View of Power Transition [D]. Yunnan University, 2015.

32. Zhang Shijun, Research on Political Development and Ethnic Issues in Bangladesh [J]. Historiography Bimonthly, 2015(03).

33. Yang Weiming, He Mingxing, Overview of the Development of the Media Industry in Bangladesh and the History and Current Situation of Media Exchanges Between China and Bangladesh [J]. Media, 2017(06).

34. Li Jianjun, Li Yuanzhi, China-Bangladesh Economic and Trade Relations in Perspective [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2010(04).

optimistic. Chen Lijun³⁵ pointed out that in recent years, with the changes in the world situation and relations with South Asian countries, the strategic position of Bangladesh has become prominent, providing huge opportunities for Chinese enterprises to explore the Bangladeshi market, enter the markets of the South Asian Association, the Middle East, and developed countries. Therefore, seizing opportunities, approaching Bangladesh, and continuously expanding economic and trade cooperation between China and Bangladesh will become a strategic support point for China to expand its opening-up to the outside world in the new era. In addition, there are also related studies on the relationship between China and Bangladesh, such as Zhang Lin,³⁶ Ren Jia, Chen Lijun,³⁷ Li Yanfang, and Li Bo³⁸.

In the study of China-Bangladesh relations, the research on the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor cannot be ignored. Luo Shengrong and Nie Jiao³⁹ believed that since its official proposal in 2013, there has been almost no substantial progress in the construction of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, which is closely related to India's attitude towards the corridor. India has both practical needs and concerns regarding the Bangladesh China India Myanmar Economic Corridor. In this context, resolving India's concerns and creating a win-win situation for cooperation are the key to restarting the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar-Economic Corridor. Yao Yao and He Xianqing⁴⁰ pointed out that in April 2018, the leaders of China and India held a meeting in Wuhan and agreed to accelerate economic cooperation under the framework of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Corridor. This has brought new hope to the construction of the

Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor. The urgent task is to implement the consensus reached by the leaders of the two countries, promote active support and assistance from various sectors of India and relevant countries for the corridor construction, and find a way out of the predicament. Based on research and basic socio-economic indicators in Northeast India, Ren Jia and Jiang Angyu⁴¹ analyzed the social, economic, and cultural characteristics and conditions of the region, the problems and reasons for its lagging development, and the prospects for development, which can fill the gap in basic research in Northeast India. The proposal of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM) from the perspective of regionalism by Zhang Li and Wang Xueren⁴² is the result of the formation of regional identity consciousness, the manifestation of regional cooperation interests, and the rise of regional powers in the context of the rise of regionalism. Yang Wenwu, Wang Yan, and Li Chenglin⁴³ believed that the four countries of China, India, Myanmar, and Bangladesh complement each other more than compete in terms of trade structure, industrial pattern, and connectivity, and have a practical foundation for carrying out cross-border sub regional economic cooperation; The theoretical value of the construction of the China-India-Myanmar-Bangladesh Economic Corridor lies in achieving the reconstruction of cross-border sub regional value chains and the coordinated optimization and upgrading of cross-border sub regional industrial structures; Innovating regional cooperation mechanisms, building trade and investment industry cooperation platforms, promoting infrastructure connectivity within the region, and carrying out cooperation in finance, energy, humanities and other fields have become practical measures to promote the construction of the China-India-Myanmar-Bangladesh Economic Corridor. Chen Lijun⁴⁴ and others believed that in the future, the construction of the Bangladesh-

35. Chen Lijun, Bangladesh: Bridge and Tie between China and South Asia [J]. Journal of Yunnan University of Finance and Economics, 2009, 25(04).

36. M.Ramatura, Zhang Lin, Improving the Transport Connectivity among Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar and Policy Recommendations — The Perspective of Bangladesh [J]. Southeast Asia & South Asian Studies, 2010(03).

37. Ren Jia, Chen Lijun, Regional Economic Cooperation between Bangladesh, China, India, and Myanmar [J]. Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies, 2004(01).

38. Li Yanfang, Li Bo, Sub-Regional Cooperation and the Development of Commercial and Trade Ties between Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar [J]. South Asian Studies, 2015(01).

39. Luo Shengrong, Nie Jiao, Development of the BCIM Economic Corridor: An Indian Perspective [J]. South Asian Studies, 2018(03).

40. Yao Yao, He Xianqing, BCIM-EC: Current Situation, Dilemma and Solution [J]. Modern International Relations, 2018(08).

41. Ren Jia, Jiang Angyu, Socioeconomic Status and Development Trends in Northeast India: A Social and Cultural Survey of the Bangladesh China India Myanmar Economic Corridor [J]. Social Sciences in Yunnan, 2018(03).

42. Zhang Li, Wang Xueren, A Regionalist Perspective of the Development of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor [J]. South Asian Studies, 2017(03).

43. Yang Wenwu, Wang Yan, Li Chenglin, On the Development of BCIM Economic Corridor [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2016(04).

44. Chen Lijun, Prospects and Countermeasures for Building the Bangladesh China India Myanmar Economic Corridor [J]. Social Sciences in Yunnan, 2014(01).

China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor will become a new highlight of cooperation among China, India, Myanmar, and Bangladesh. However, further research is still needed to understand and promote the construction of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor. The above literature has studied the academic motivations and development of economic cooperation between Bangladesh, China, India, and Myanmar, as well as the significance, approaches, economic and trade status, development, and existing problems of the construction of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor. These studies provide us with a good theoretical basis for understanding the background, history, and current situation of political, economic, and cultural connections between Bangladesh and Yunnan, China. In addition, Chen Lefu,⁴⁵ Liu Jinxin, Chen Jiabin,⁴⁶ Li Yanfang,⁴⁷ Yin Yonglin,⁴⁸ Ji Mengxue,⁴⁹ Li Yan, Li Chunyu,⁵⁰ Wang Yanhong, Meng Meng, Lin Yujie⁵¹ and others also analyzed the feasibility and strategic significance of various aspects of cooperation, trade and investment in this economic corridor, as well as the research content related to industrial development in some regions of China.

8. CONCLUSION

From an anthropological perspective, the researchers can observe the challenges and characteristics of Bangladesh's political development since its founding; From the perspective of ethnicity and religion, it allows people to have a more intuitive view of the current situation of various ethnic groups in Bangladesh,

45. Chen Lefu, An Analysis of the Non-Traolitional Security Cooperation in BCIM Region [J]. South Asian Studies Quarterly, 2016(03).

46. Liu Jinxin, Chen Jiabin, Financial Cooperation in the Bangladesh China India Myanmar Economic Corridor [J]. China Finance, 2016(12).

47. Li Yanfang, An Analysis of the Strategic Significance and Feasibility of Promoting Trade and Investment in BCIM Economic Corridor [J]. Pacific Journal, 2016, 24(05).

48. Yin Yonglin, Research on the Route of the Bangladesh China India Myanmar Economic Corridor [J]. Social Sciences in Yunnan, 2016(01).

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51. Wang Yanhong, Meng Meng, Lin Yujie, The Problems and Countermeasures Faced by the Construction of the Bangladesh China India Myanmar Economic Corridor [J]. Practice in Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, 2016(10).

enabling researchers to have a clearer understanding of their cultural and religious characteristics; From the perspective of China-Bangladesh relations, under the initiative of "the Belt and Road", the establishment of exchanges between China and Bangladesh, or with the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, has greatly promoted the economic development between the two countries, and has also provided a new direction for the next step of Chinese research on Bangladesh. However, when searching for the current status of research on Bangladesh from existing literature databases, the main characteristics are as follows: firstly, the most literature is still concentrated in professional fields such as economics and international politics. Secondly, although there are also many studies related to anthropology, they are relatively scarce compared to fields such as economics, international politics, and international relations, and there is still a lack of research in this area. Thirdly, there are more macro level studies and fewer micro level studies, and a lack of field research works. Fourthly, the ethnographic research of various ethnic groups in Bangladesh is still in its infancy. Therefore, in the next research process, more research should be conducted on its domestic ethnography of Bangladesh; There are still many topics worth studying in terms of regional and national aspects, as well as the history and current situation of Bangladesh.

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