

# Review of: "Religiocentric Expression, Intolerance, and Conflict between Majority and Minority Ethnic Groups in Bangladesh"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

## Religiocentric Expression, Intolerance, and Conflict between Majority and Minority Ethnic Groups in Bangladesh

The article deals with a scientifically relevant topic in the social sciences. Many disciplines (from anthropology to sociology, from psychology to law and political science) focus on the relationships between majority religions and religious minorities present in the same society since they have become in contemporary reality one of the possible sources of social and political conflicts in various parts of the world (from Europe to India, from Sri Lanka to Afghanistan).

The article is well organized in the presentation and discussion of the results of field research in a northern region of Bangladesh. However, the author should provide more precise and updated information on the area. In particular, I recommend the author to

1. Update the data relating to the religious affiliation of the population according to the recent National Census of 2020.  
The latter indeed indicates a different distribution of the percentages compared to those provided by the author in the article.
2. Briefly describe the studied area; where it is located and what socio-economic characteristics it has. (Rajshahi is on the banks of the Ganges near the Indian border, for example, in a metropolitan area where Hindu and Muslim religious memories – in the town, there is an ancient Sufi mausoleum - are still alive ... The author then refers to Rasulpur Union, further north, a center linked to the silk industry, but it is not clear the relationship between these two places in the construction of the sample.
3. Finally, also briefly explain why the author took into consideration two relatively small religious minorities (such as those of the Santal and Oraon, aboriginal groups) and not like the other two, according to the 2020 Census, more consistent such as the Buddhist and the Christian.

The working hypothesis is clearly stated and well-argued from the theoretical point of view. The review of the existing literature on the subject is optimally aimed at supporting the thesis the author supports. The methodological choices are all amply justified as well as the analytical discussion of the data is convincing. The only remark I would like to make concerns the composition of the sample: since it is all masculine, it would be important to clarify why this choice was made or what sociocultural constraints prevented the inclusion of the gender variable as well.

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