

THE CONGREGATION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF JESUS IN UTRAIL (BANGLADESH)

耶穌孝女會在孟加拉國的烏特拉(UTRAIL)

The first FI Sisters arrived in Bangladesh from the Philippines on April 2006. Bishop Paul Ponon Kubi of Mymensingh Diocese invited the Congregation to collaborate in the christian education in the Netrakona District, at the northeast part of the diocese, near the Indian border.

2006年4月，來自菲律賓的耶穌孝女們來到了孟加拉，麥門辛(Mymensingh)教區的主教保祿(Paul Ponon Kubi)邀請耶穌孝女會來參與Netrakona地區的教育服務。這地區位於此教區的東北邊，靠近印度邊界。

The great majority of Mymensingh diocese population belongs to the indigenous community of the Garo. Most of these tribal people are in absolute poor condition, living below poverty line.

麥門辛教區以卡羅人佔大多數，大部分的部落人民生活 在貧窮線之下，處於赤貧的情況。

THE GARO TRIBAL PEOPLE (卡羅部落的人們) ORIGIN (溯源)

The **Garos** are a tribe in Meghalaya, India and neighboring areas of Bangladesh, who call themselves **A·chik Mande** (literally "hill people," from *a chik* "hill" + *mande* "people") Their traditional religious system, Songsarek, is generally described as animist[1], but from the latter part of the 19th century American Baptist, and later Catholic missionaries opened schools and hospitals in the Garo Hills. Most Garos are now Christians, with the majority belonging to the Garo Baptist Convention, smaller numbers of Roman Catholics, and also some Seventh-day Adventists and Anglicans. 卡羅是位於Meghalaya的一個部落，位於印度和孟加拉的邊界地區，他們稱自己是「山地人」(A chilk -- 「山地」 + monde -- 「人」)。他們的宗教傳統是汎神論，或稱為「精靈崇拜」。然而，自從19世紀下半葉來自美國的浸信會和天主教傳教士在卡羅山地創辦學校和醫院以來，大部分的卡羅人現今已是基督徒，其中大部分屬於卡羅浸信會，有少數人是羅馬天主教徒，另有些人是「將臨教派」和聖公教會的信徒。

The Garo community is one of the major tribes in Bangladesh. According to the history books, the Garo tribe entered Bangladesh in the first century. They were **refugees** from Mongolia and came to this region through **Tibet**.

卡羅人是孟加拉這國家中幾個最大的部落之一。根據史書的記載，卡羅人約於公元一世紀進入孟加拉，他們是來自蒙古的難民，經由西藏來到這裏。



總會計 當地 負責孟加拉
修女 主教 的修女

一部落的唯一教室兼教堂



1. Social Conditions (社會條件)

* The main occupations: at least 80% of the local people are farmers owning at least one to two acres of land with rice as their principal crops. The 20% are temporary day laborers with an average salary of \$50 a month.

主要的職業：至少80%的當地人務農，約二分之一的農地種稻，這是他們的主食。20%是臨時工，每月的收入只有50美元。



* Housing: Type of house – (住屋)

70% of the houses in the villages are made of mud blocks, 20% are made of tin houses, 7% of the houses are half building and 3% are made of any materials.

在聚落中的房子，70%用泥磚造的，20%是鐵皮屋，7%是半建築物，3%則是以任何東西湊成的。

* Number of members in the family – At least there are 5 to 8 members in a family.

家中的成員數目 – 每個家庭中至少5至8人。

* Some of the children are orphans and their relatives or hostel families are not able to afford for their education.

有些小孩是孤兒，住在親戚家或寄養家庭中，常無法給他們提供教育。

2. Education: (教育)

-Very few children have the opportunity of receiving education that qualifies them for a better living as adults.

只有極少數的小孩有機會接受教育，這將使他們在成人時，可以有比較好的生活。

-At an early stage, before they finish the primary education level, they leave the school to work.

在任何年級，通常在結束小學教育之前，他們就已離開學校去工作了。

-Because they are not qualified workers they are discriminated and receive a very low salary (150 taka per working day as the most) without any kind of security or rights.

由於他們不是合格的工人，常被歧視，只收到極微薄的工資(每天最多只有150 taka-孟加拉幣)，且沒有任何保障或權利。

Being a part of a developing country, the Garo community also suffers from poverty. Many Garo families are deprived of **education**.

由於處身於發展中的國家，卡羅人也深受貧窮之苦，許多卡羅家庭無法提供孩子們適當的教育。



一部落的唯一教室兼教堂



另一部落的唯一教室



玩搶鉛筆遊戲

Despite of the parents desire to provide their children with a good education in a hope of a better future for them, the reality shows that due to poverty and the poor economic reality many children drop out from formal education to work in order to survive.

儘管父母親渴望給孩子們好的教育，希望能改善他們未來的生活，事實的情況是：由於貧窮的經濟因素，許多小孩被迫放棄正規教育，不得不為了求生存而工作。

It is for this reason that the **Daughters of Jesus** were sent to Bangladesh particularly in Mymensingh where 99% are represented by the **Garos** to improve the education of the children especially the tribal girls living from far away villages. More than 70% of the tribal people in Bangladesh are absolutely poor. As statistics depicts, there are no rich people in the Garo communities.

正是為此理由，耶穌孝女會的修女們被派遣到孟加拉，尤其是到麥門辛(Mymensingh)這地方，約99%是卡羅人，目的是要改善當地孩子們的教育，尤其是遠離其部落的女孩子們。在孟加拉這個國家，超過70%的部落人口處於赤貧情況。根據可見的統計來看，卡羅人的聚落中，幾乎沒有富有的人。

Education is one of the pre-conditions for human and social development and it is a basic human right. Unfortunately, the children of Utrail, Birisiri are still suffering from the curse of illiteracy. The **Daughters of Jesus Congregation** believes that as soon as the tribal children will ascend on the educational ladder, they can improve their future life.

教育是人性和社會發展的先決條件之一，也是基本的人權。很可惜，在烏特拉(Utrail), Birisiri 地方的小孩子仍然忍受文盲之苦。耶穌孝女會的修女們相信，只要部落的孩子們的教育可以提升，他們將能改善未來的生活。

After knowing the situation the sisters started to work in a project that offers the possibility of a systematic education program and will provide a situation that will allow them to complete their formal education. This is the reason why, with the financial help of some institutions they decided to build a Hostel where the tribal girls may study without the need to work, which is depriving them to finish their formal education The project will favor these families of the most neglected ones.

當修女們知道這情況時，遂開始籌組提供系統教育的計劃，讓孩子們可以完成正規教育。在經濟援助下，計劃之一是興建女生宿舍，好使被剝奪受教育的部落女孩可以安心讀書，不需要工作。這計劃將照顧那些最受到忽視的貧窮家庭。

HOSTEL SANTA CANDIDA MARIA DE JESUS 聖耶穌瑪利亞甘第達女生宿舍

The construction of the Hostel Santa Candida Maria de Jesus will be finished by the end of 2010. The first group of girls will be admitted in the Hostel in January 2011, at the beginning of the school year. The Hostel will accept up to 80 girls, ages 9 to 14 years old. These GARO tribal girls will be coming from the 25 villages in the area. They will study at St Francis Xavier School in Utrail (Birisiri. Netrakona, Bangladesh). The school expects an enrollment of at least 300 children, boys and girls, for school year 2011.



聖耶穌瑪利亞甘第達女生宿舍的興建將在2010年年底完工，首批女孩將在2011年1月學年開始時住進來。這宿舍可容納約80名從9歲到14歲的女孩，她們來自25個卡羅聚落。她們將在位於烏特拉的聖沙威學校(St Francis Xavier School)就讀。這所學校在2011年1月學年開始將招收男女生至少300名。



聖耶穌瑪利亞甘第達
女生宿舍



MISSION PROJECT OF THE CONGREGATION FI
IN UTRAIL (Bangladesh)

耶穌孝女會在孟加拉國的烏特拉(UTRAIL)的牧民計劃

*The main problem that we try to solve is the lack of education of women. Most of them will start working at an early age, first in the family fields and as teenagers they will go to Dhaka to work in beauty parlors, garments factories, etc with very low salaries and below the minimum wage and no guaranty of their rights. Sometimes they are even sexually abused and exploited. We think the best way to avoid this kind of immigration and keep them free from these situations is to provide them with good education. We firmly believe and experience that thru education they become more conscious of their dignity as women and that will enable them to know their rights and help them to become responsible citizens contributing for the good of their country and a better future for themselves and their families. In the near future and as the students advance in their basic education, the project considers the possibility of higher education: middle and high school, college and professional education.



我們想要處理的首要問題是婦女缺乏受教育的困難。大多數的婦女們在任何年齡都在工作，首先是在家裏。長到十幾歲時，就去達卡城市(Dhaka)，或在美容院或成衣工廠等地方，只有極少的薪水，甚至少於最低薪資，而且沒有任何保障。有時候，她們甚至被性侵或剝削。我們認為，最好的方式是避免這種遷移，而使她們遠離這情況的方式是提供她們良好的教育。我們從經驗中可以深深肯定，唯有受教育可以讓她們日益意識到自己身為女性的尊嚴，並使她們知道自己的權利，幫助她們成為負責任的公民，不只自己活得更好，也可以對家庭、國家有所貢獻。在不久的將來，當孩子們接受基礎教育後，這計劃有可能延伸到中學、專科和職業學校。

*We build the Hostel for them because of the poverty of the families and the very far distance of the houses to the school. Going to school these girls would have to walk from far distant villages for several hours a day; on the way they have to cross several rivers and during the rainy season it is not possible for them to go to school. The hostel will give more opportunities to those tribal girls that have fewer possibilities for education.



我們蓋宿舍，是針對離學校非常遠的貧窮家庭的女孩，她們得拔山涉水好幾個小時才能來到學校，若到了雨季，則幾乎不可能來學校。這宿舍可以給這些部落女孩有些許受教育的機會。



The hostel in coordination with the School has a detailed program for the following:

宿舍與學校合作的詳細計劃如下：

1. Values formation which will include the following: 價值培育，將包括下述事項：
Children's rights and responsibilities 孩子們的權利與責任
Good manners and right conduct 良好的禮貌和正確的行為舉止

Appreciation of life

重視生命

Health Care

健康照顧

2. Socio- Cultural formation which will include:

社會--文化方面的培育將包括：

School Formal education program

學校正式的教育計劃

Basics for a positive community life

團體生活的基本培育

Appreciation and respect of one's culture and awareness of tribal rights

看重並尊重自己的文化，且意識到部落的權益

Openness and acceptance of the diversity of Bangladesh and world culture and values

開放並接納孟加拉的多元文化，以及世界的文化與價值。

Promotion of life and peace

促進生命與和平

Care for nature

照顧大自然

3. Family Formation program which will include: 家庭培育計劃將包括：

Awareness of their dignity, value as women and the role they are call to in society.

意識到她們身為女性的尊嚴、價值，以及她們在社會中所應扮演的角色

Responsible parenthood

父母親的責任

Livelihood skills training program

生活技職培訓計劃

4. Health and nutrition:

健康和營養

Weighing program

體重計劃

Feeding program

進食計劃

Hygienic program

衛生計劃

PROJECT STRATEGIES

計劃的策略

The total budget a year to cover the expenses of maintenance, living, and schooling for 80 girls in the Hostel is equivalent to 25,000.00 \$ USA.

年度的整體預算，包括維持80位女孩在宿舍的生活和學校費用，約2.5萬美金。

The parents will give a counterpart payment for their children according to their financial possibilities, so that their children can study in the school without much interruption for labor or rain.

父母親將依其能力負擔某部分，使他們的子女可以不需要為了工作或雨季而中斷其學業。

The Daughters of Jesus are responsible for the administration and maintenance of the Hostel. They will be in charge and responsible for the proper use of the Hostel.

耶穌孝女會的修女們將負責宿舍的維持和管理，並負責宿舍的合宜使用。

We expect to receive donation from institutions and individual persons interested to collaborate in this project. 凡對此計劃有興趣且願意合作之機構或個人，我們希望他們能捐款協助。

The donation needed every month for each girl amounts to 25 \$. Any donation will be highly appreciated.

為每位女孩之每月捐助是25美元。無論捐助多少，我們都將深懷感恩。

教育決定人才,人才決定世界!!!