

Central India

Profile

History of India

India is a land of India's social, cultural configurations long process of Indian history begins Indus Valley coming of the Aryans. are usually described Vedic age. Hinduism period. During the late Centuries, the companies in India other ferociously. By the 18th Century the all others and themselves as the India. The British for a period of about brought about changes in the social, political and the economic life of the country. India is the birthplace of many religions and is the largest democracy in the world. It is a living example of Unity in diversity.



ancient civilization. economic, and are the products of a regional expansion. with the birth of the Civilization and the These two phases as the pre-Vedic and arose in the Vedic 16th and the 17th European trading competed with each the last quarter of English had outdone established dominant power in administered India two centuries and revolutionary

56 AD St. Thomas, Apostle planted faith in South India and during the Portuguese period 1549 St. Frances Xavier came to India and spread Christianity in the Western Regions of India.

Population of India: The current population of India is 1.28 billion.

States, Territories & Culture:

India has 28 states and four union territories with its own governments and yet connected centrally to the central government. All these states have their own culture, customs, languages and natural resources.

Languages: There are 780 languages.

Climate of India: India has four seasons: winter (January and February), summer (March to May), a monsoon (rainy) season (June–September), and a post-monsoon period (October–December). India enjoys the heaviest rainfall in the world and yet has the hottest Summer but is blessed with rivers. It is surrounded by Ocean on 3 sides and the great Himalayas on the North.

Religions in India

India known as the land of spirituality and philosophy was the birthplace of some religions, which even exist today in the world. The most dominant religion in India today is Hinduism. About 80% of Indians are Hindus. Hinduism is a colorful religion with a vast gallery of gods and goddesses. Hinduism is one of the ancient religions in the world. It is supposed to have developed about 5000 years ago. Later on in ancient period other religions developed in India.

Around 500 BC two other religions developed in India, namely, Buddhism and Jainism. Today only about 0.5% of Indians are Jains and about 0.7% are Buddhist. These three ancient religions, Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism, are seen as the molders of the Indian philosophy.

One comparatively new religion in India is Sikhism and it was established in the 15th century. About 2% of Indians are Sikhs.

There are followers of non- Indian religions. The largest non-Indian religion is Islam. They are about 12% of India's population. Christians are only above 2% of India's population. There are also a few thousand Jews in India.

RNDM PRESENCE IN CENTRAL INDIA

In 1883, Euphrase Barbier the foundress of the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions laid the foundation in Chittagong which eventually grew into a province which consisted of East Pakistan, India and Burma. The Independence in 1947, divided India further into three different countries East Pakistan, Burma and India. In 1962, long after Independence a war broke out between India and China, the Himalayan boarder as the main issue. This political tension largely influenced the establishment of the Indian province.

It became necessary for the Superior General M. St. Dominic Savio to make a crucial decision for the Indian Province. Therefore three separate regions were created in 1962, East Pakistan, Burma and India, yet remain one province with its head quarters (Provincialate) at St. Scholastica's Convent, Chittagong. Later. Indian region in 1964 with the Regional House at St. Joseph's Convent, Shillong. The political situation between India and East Pakistan remained difficult and un-certain. During the general chapter 1969, decision was made for the 3 regions became autonomous provinces. Thus India became a province of its own with the Provincialate and Novitiate at St. Joseph's Convent, Shillong. In 1972 General chapter decided to transfer the Provincialate from Shillong to Our Lady Queen of the Missions, Kolkata. The Reorganization of

the Indian Province into three vice provinces took place on 1st January 1995 and by 2000 into three provinces – India Central, India North East and India South.

India, Central Province consists of three states of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Bihar is the place where Lord Buddha got his enlightenment and is a very sacred place for the Buddhists. It is a land blessed with lots of natural and mineral resources. While West Bengal is a land which has given birth to great poets and writers like Rabindranath Tagore, Satyachitra Ray and the place where Mother Teresa began her work of charity and founded her congregation as well as her mortal remains rests. It is also called the City of Joy. Odisha is one of the beautiful but challenging states of India. It is located on the Eastern seaboard, south of West Bengal. It has the largest number of tribes in comparison with other states.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY QUEEN OF THE MISSIONS (1946) – West Bengal

Convent of Our Lady Queen of the Missions was established on 1st July 1946. This is the oldest missions in India Central Province. A High School (English medium) for the middle class families and Hindi medium Upper Primary for the poor Muslim girls of the locality.



**Sr. Joicy Madassery with the girls
at the Science Lab (English Medium)**



**Sr. Valsa with the After School children
(Hindi Medium)**

The sisters strive to impart value based education principally to women and girls with special emphasis to the less privileged, developing their full potentials in their quest for excellence. They also provide an environment which enables the development of strong and responsible women, faithful to values and respect for themselves and compassion for others. The sisters try their best to expand the students' mental horizons by promoting and strengthening intercultural experiences, and instill in them the awareness of equality, social justice and world peace. The strength of the school is about 1200 from Nursery to Class X and a free Afternoon School up to class VII (Hindi Medium) numbering 300 pupils.

Climate and People: The summer is quite hot in Kolkata, the temperature reaching the maximum of 41°C in the month of May. The summer last from March to June. The period between June to September is the monsoon season in Kolkata. Kolkata experiences heavy rain during the monsoon. The weather during the winter is very favorable in Kolkata. December to February is the winter season in Kolkata. It is a city set-up and here most of the people are educated and working. There are also many poor people who live in this area especially the Muslims whose population is very high. In villages people cultivate land and engage in cotton and jute industries.

Language: Bengali, English, and Hindi

HOLY ANGELS' KALYANPUR - (1967) West Bengal



Sr. Pushpa Ekka with children in the class room

This is the first village mission we have undertaken in West Bengal. The community runs a hostel for girls which accommodate around 50 children from the rural areas and they complete their primary education in the Parish School which is administered by one of the Sisters. The children are given basic primary education, giving priority to value education. There are about 350 students and they are helped to join government school for ongoing



Sr. Janet checking the patient in the dispensary



New comers – English Medium

education. Our boarding is run for the very poor children of the villages. Many of them are from

broken families. The mothers keep the children in the hostel so that they can work and earn their daily living. The boarders are well cared and they are happy to be with the sisters. In 2015, Bengali medium changed into English medium. Thus we started with Nursery and K.G. class and gradually it will be an English medium school.

The dispensary take care of the health needs of the people with a well set up maternity ward with immunization facilities, also introduced Acupressure, Acupuncture and Homeo departments. Adult literacy, Self-help Groups, tailoring and embroidery trainings are also ministries undertaken by the sisters to help the women of the village. In addition, a mobile clinic is also arranged for once a week for the benefit of the Tuberculosis patients. The sisters also help with the church's pastoral ministry by visiting families, distributing communion to the sick, and holding BCC prayer groups.

Climate and People: A beautiful village set up, lots of fresh air, lots of greenery around, extreme summer with humidity and winter is mild. Often there is no electricity. People are very friendly and charming. Local trains run every hour and is connected to the city. Many people come to city daily for work.

Language: Bengali and Hindi

SHANTI SADAN NARKATIAGUNJ - (1986) Bihar

In 1986, first time in the history of the Indian Province, RNDM's moved into a non-institutional set-up, to empower women and the marginalized who live on the edge of human society with the curse of an untouchable, which is one of the dehumanizing situations of India.



Sr. Suja with the women in the village



Sr. Mercy at the Library

With an extreme climate in summer and winter, and floods during rainy season. The sisters have to adjust to the weather and live in an eco-friendly atmosphere, with snakes and reptiles, scorpions and mosquitoes, centipedes and millipedes and all other creatures you can think of. The main work of the sisters is conscientising women and girl child who are the most oppressed.

We have been able to reach out to many villages with our non-formal education, women's groups, savings, self-help groups and income generating programs. The mediums we use are puppet shows, songs, posters, campaigns, street plays, seminars and training programs. In 1998 a formal education started with 3 pupils in the social work centre. Gradually it took the shape of a primary school and the new building was ready by 2003. Now the school has come up with up to class VII. The strength is about 500 pupils. In 2015 with the request from the parents, the school changed the medium from Hindi to English, beginning with Nursery and K.G. Classes.

Language: Hindi, Bhojpuri and Maithili

Climate and people

Extreme hot during summer and extreme cold during winter.

Bihar is one of the major states in eastern India. There are many villages in Bihar and a majority of the state's total population live in the villages. There is social, religious and political harmony found among them. They celebrate all types of festivals together, irrespective of their religions and castes.

Occupation: Agriculture remains the main occupation of these villages. Most of the people in the villages of Bihar are engaged in cultivating the crops like paddy, wheat, dalhan, telhan, onion, potato, lentils, sugarcane, mangoes, etc. Another common occupation of the villagers is animal husbandry. Many villagers in Bihar earn their livelihoods from farming and that has made Bihar one of the leading states in India for producing cattle, goats, cows, etc. However, there are also many villagers are engaged in other occupations like business, pottery, cottage industry, brick manufacturing industry, etc. Some of the villagers also go to the nearby towns and other states to work as laborers.



Sugarcane crop

Faith & Worship: The people in the villages of Bihar worship various gods and goddesses in their village temples. A temple can be found in an isolated place in almost all the villages of Bihar and the villagers believe that the village deity will save them from any kind of natural calamities and other problems. The village deity is also considered to be the protector and well wisher of the village. The gods and goddesses worshipped most commonly include Lord Shiva, Ganesh, Kaali, Vishnu, Hanuman, etc. Apart from the village temples, there are also holy places of other religions like Masjids, Churches, etc.

JYOTHI BHAVAN –KANTI, MUZAFFARPUR - (1993) Bihar

Jyothi Bhawan in Kanti is the second RNDM mission in Muzaffarpur, North Bihar. The sisters wholeheartedly took up the ministry in rendering service for the marginalized people of this area focusing on the empowerment of Dalits women and children. The sisters started non –formal education, income Generating Program, and health care particularly for children and women, and organize Mahila Mandals, (community development program for women), in view of empowering them and bringing about overall community development. The sisters organize various seminars on women’s empowerment, health care, home remedies, and sanitation. The sisters also run a dispensary, where they administer “Anti Venom” injections, since snake bite is a very common phenomenon in Kanti. Snake bite treatment and herbal medicines are the main attractions of this health center.



Sr. Pushpa attending the Snake bite patients



Non-formal Education

Language: Hindi, Bhojpuri and Maithili

Climate & Occupation: Extreme hot during summer and extreme cold during winter. People are very poor. Agriculture has been the backbone of the economy of Bihar. Some of the principal crops and vegetables that contribute immensely towards the economy of Bihar are: rice, paddy, wheat, jute, maize, oil seeds, sugarcane, potato, barley, cauliflower and various kinds of vegetables according to season.

Festivals: The villagers in Bihar celebrate different kinds of religious and social festivals together. The fairs and festivals have always been an essential part of village life in Bihar and they act as a wonderful platform for social communication and enjoyment. There are several captivating myths and legends connected with the foundation of these fairs and festivals. While some of the festivals are



Chhath Puja

of religious nature and attracts several pilgrims from every parts of India, some festivals represent the cultural wealth of the state. The social festivals of Bihar are vivacious in multitude of colors and forms. There are many festivals in Bihar linked with the lifestyle of the people, with change of seasons and harvesting. Holi is one of the most widely celebrated festivals in Bihar. The people live in great communal harmony in the villages and they represent the real picture of unity in diversity in India.

NAVA JEEVAN, SRIKRISHNAPUR, BARASAT, KOLKATA – (1998)

West Bengal

Barasat is located on the Ganges Brahmaputra delta region in the district of North 24 Parganas, West Bengal. This is the Formation house for the Pre-postulants and Aspirants. Inter- Province initial formation program commences with Pre-Postulancy. We also have a Pre-Nursery School, numbering about 50 children and they are given profiting value based education. This gives the sisters the opportunity to be in touch with parents encouraging them to give priority to education. The sisters and pre-postulants take interest in visiting the old age home, the sick and elderly on Sundays'. They also take care of the garden and surroundings, respect and admire the beauty of the mother earth and experience the presence of God in everything.

Climate and people: Extreme summer with high humidity and often no electricity. The convent was surrounded by the poor, illiterate Muslim and Hindu families who depend mostly on agriculture. They live a very simple life in un-hygienic conditions. However the people are God fearing and very friendly.

Language: Bengali and Hindi



Sr. Deepthi with the Pre-postulants - 2015



Pre-primary children - Barasat

OUR LADY QUEEN OF THE MISSIONS CONVENT, SALLAKE, KOLKATA -
(2001) West Bengal

Salt Lake is a planned Satellite Township of Bengal. It was developed between 1958 and 1965 to accommodate the burgeoning population of Calcutta. It is now the hub of economic and social expansion. The city offers many facilities. It has clean, well maintained roads and sanitation relatively pollution free environment. As a policy, no religious expression is seen such as temples, mosques and churches in Salt Lake.



Sr. Sherly with students' council members

We are the first missionary congregation and the first Christian school to be established in Salt Lake, Kolkata, keeping in mind the mission of the congregation the sisters continue to strive to proclaim the values of the kingdom by their way of life and their availability to be at the service of all. The strength of the school is about 1500 from Nursery to Class XII. It is one of the best schools in Salt Lake area and our students secure very good marks in every year in both ISC, and ICSE Examinations due to the united effort of the sisters, staff and students along with their parents. The sisters provide relevant and value oriented education to our pupils. We never claim all that we hope to accomplish has already been fulfilled but we are positively on the right track and hope to see our vision fulfilled with everyone's co-operation and our students are expected to march confidently into the future knowing that life offers a rich variety of possibilities to each one of us. In the school all religious groups find scope within their own cultural milieu to reflect on their faith. The students are enabled and inspired to live and work for the building up of a just and fraternal society.

Climate and People: Extreme summer with high humidity. It is a city set-up and most of the people are educated and working.

Language: Bengali, Hindi and English.

ST. THOMAS CONVENT, CHATTERHAT, DARJEELING DIST. (1999) West Bengal

Chatterhat is located on Indo-Bangladesh border which is at the periphery of Siliguri Dist. West Bengal. The community consists mainly of the Indigenous people, Muslims and Bengalis including the migrated people from Bangladesh.

Bishop of Bagdogra Thomas D'Souza invited the RNDM Sisters in 1999 to work in his Diocese. The RNDM Missions at Chatterhat officially started on 12th December 1999. Ever since the sisters are taking care of the School, Hostel, Dispensary, Mobile Clinic and Pastoral Work.



Sr. Jessie with the children in the class room

St. Thomas Primary School: The Diocese has been rendering useful service to the underprivileged tribal and backward children of different block of Darjeeling district since 1971. Since sisters arrival the sisters take care of the school and the hostel. Both school and hostel belong to the diocese. At present there are 560 students studying in this school. It is a Bengali medium school.

St. Thomas Hostel: The hotel is for both boys and girls, it is an integral part of St. Thomas Primary School. The Hostel has 150 boarders, The majority of the children are from the tea garden labors and farmers who are poor and from the backward classes of the society. Parents who are daily labors send their children to the boarding so that they can work and earn their living.

Dispensary: One nurse sister takes care of the dispensary including the mobile clinic. The boarders too are the beneficiaries of this dispensary.



Sr. Sally at the mobile clinic

Pastoral Ministry: Sisters are also involved actively in the church activities, such as family visits, BCC Prayer, praying Rosaries in families, empowerment of youth, attending Mass in different villages etc.

Climate and People: Climate is good, people are simple and loving. Living condition is very simple and contended with minimum facilities.

Language: Bengali, Hindi, Oraw, Sadiri and Nepali

RNDM STUDY HOUSE, FAIRFIELD COLONY, PATNA – 2004 - Bihar

RNDM Study House in Patna is the third RNDM Mission in Bihar. In 2004, at the Province Assembly a frank discussion on initial formation in the Province led to the realization of the need to have a base for the sisters and aspirants to continue their further university studies. The RNDM community is committed to take care of the student sisters and aspirants and to provide a conducive milieu for study.

Fairfield Colony is a newly established residential area near Kurji. Mainly Biharis and very few tribals are found in this area. People from various parts of India settled here because of their work. This is an area where almost every second building is an educational institution, most of them providing hostel facilities. Patna is a flourishing business centre. The Jesuits have a number of prestigious educational institutions especially a college, where the student sisters from various religious congregations do their college studies. Fairfield is known as a Christian Para (area) with a vibrant church and many catholic educational institutions. Centers for retreats and other spiritual formation are easily accessible.

The main apostolate of the community: is caring for the student sisters and candidates; visiting families is another apostolate. At present there are four student sisters and a Superior. The finance is met by the province.

Other Mission Activities: Besides doing their college studies the sisters also visit the homes especially the sick and the elderly. They are also involved in preparation and animation of the Sunday Liturgy for the English speaking group on Saturday evenings in the Parish. The sisters teach Catechism on Sundays in the Parish. Also during special occasions and celebrations like Christmas, Easter etc. the Sisters help out in the Parish with the decoration of the Church and the Alter.



Caring for the earth and surrounding is one of our priorities. The sisters take keen interest in house hold duties like cooking, cleaning etc. With the limited time and space the Sisters are not able to get fully evolved any particular mission in Patna.

Climate: Extreme hot during summer and extreme cold during winter.

Language: Hindi, Bhojpuri and Maithili

KUNCHINDA – (2010) Odisha

The Central Province of India had been dreaming of a mission in Orissa for some years, Kuchinda is a small village town with few Christian families.

The primary aim of our mission in Orissa is to recruit vocations and give the candidates intensive English lesson, help with the faith formation and clarification of motivation and they are helped to complete their higher secondary education. We get involved in the pastoral ministry, plan of the diocese by starting a community college for High School dropouts (boys and girls), to help them with a skills rather than occupations that will make them self supportive. The felt need of the place is to have an English medium school as there are no such schools. Hence, this year in (April 2015) we have opened an English Medium school with Nursery class about 20 children in our convent building. The construction of the school building is on the process with the help of the Mission Cara Fund.

At present there are four candidates who are attending the Class XII and also fourteen girls who have come for the “Come and see programme”. When they complete their Class XII studies they are send to Pre-postulancy programme in Barasat.



Candidates (2015) – Kuchinda, Odisha



Sr. Anita is taking Tuition for the children



Sr. Shanti with the new comers -Nursery

Climate and People: The climate is extreme hot during summer and extreme cold during winter. The rainfall is very little. Odisha has the largest number of tribes, as many as 62. These tribes are simple artisans, who practice crafts of basket weaving, tool making and farming. In the process seeking job, the tribal villages have been abandoned. There are 30 Districts in Odisha, and the majority of the people are Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists. The most commendable thing about Orissa is that people who belong to different religions and castes live harmoniously and there is a feeling of brotherhood among them with the exception of Kandamal.

Language: Oriya and Hindi

RNDM PROVINCILATE, DARGAROAD, KOLKATA (2009) West Bengal

The long awaited dream of having a Provincial House away from the community at Park Circus was met with the purchase of “Amala Villa” a residential house. The necessary repair renovation and adjustments of rooms were done to make it suitable for a community. 30th May 2009 marked the birth of a new Historical Era for the sisters of the Central Province. On the eve of the two great feasts of Pentecost and Visitation, his grace Archbishop Lucas concelebrated the Holy Eucharist with a number of priest installed the Blessed Sacrament followed by the blessing of the house.



Provincial House & 10 units

The community started living in the New Provincial House from 22 June 2009. We are surrounded by poor illiterate and some rich Muslims. The area is not kept clean, very noisy and majority of the people are Muslims. It is 20- 25 minutes of walking distance from Queen of the Missions convent, Park Circus.

The significant ministry of the community is the administration of the province and provides hospitality to sisters both from home and other provinces.

Climate: The climate is very hot in summer and quite cold in winter. During rainy season we can find water logging in many places.

Language: English, Bengali & Hindi

OUR LADY OF THE MISSIONS GWAL TOLI, DARJEELING DISTRICT - (2015) West Bengal

Gwal Toli, New Mission was blessed on 19th March 2015. Our two pioneering sisters Lilly Joseph and Kamila Kandulna are settling down in the existing small house. They visit the neighboring communities and getting involved with the pastoral work of the new Parish Church – “Nimputhari”. They also explore other possibilities to begin something concrete.



Blessing of Gwal Toli, New Mission 19/03/2015

GowaToli is a village surrounded with tea garden, about 60Kms from the main town Siliguri; 2 hours drive.

Population: The population is about forty thousand.

Transport facility: is limited as the road is also in its rough condition. A vast majority of the families are living in huts in mud houses.



Tea-garden – Gwal Toli, Siliguri

Education: Out of the total population of the village, only 59.5% are educated, out of which about 35% have studied below primary or primary level. GowaToli village has a lot of dropout students about 70 % mostly from class 8th/9th. The number of children who dropout is considering girls than boys. The reason for this is economic situation and lack of motivation from parents and society. Parents are uneducated, therefore they do not encourage their children about the importance of education. Primary schools are available in 66.56 % of the villages and middle schools are in distance of 5/6 Kms from the village, only 2 % to reach to the higher education. Besides the govt. Run



Srs. Lilly and Kamila –Pioneers

schools are not run well in spite of the nutrition and other benefits offered by the government. So most of them stop their working age they stopped their schooling and join their parents to work in tea garden or go out of state as domestic helpers to bring some income to the family.

Socio-economic condition: The 90 % of the villagers have good relationship among them and they participate in any public affairs, festivals and other occasions. Women participation to any public events is not seen and they remain at the back door. The survey has shown that villagers want to come up in every state of their living corresponding more to the education of the children and women's rights and dignity to live worthily in the society.

The main problems faced in this area are: Poverty, Lack of awareness of the importance of education, financial problem, Malnutrition among the children, High rate of school dropout and Low literacy rate, Poor health care.

Climate and Needs: Climate is good, people are simple and loving. Living condition is very simple and people are contented with minimum facilities. There is a great need for constant follow up in good education, conscientisation and create job opportunity to sustain their lives.

EUPHRASIE HOME, RAJARHAT (2016) West Bengal



History of Euphrasie Home, Rajarhat

To have a separate provincial house was a dream and desire of the sisters in the Central Province ever since we became a province. For many years Queen of the Missions Community which has a secondary school and the Provincialate shared the premises even though the rhythm of life was very different and the space crunch was acute. Gradually, as the province grew in number, the requirements also increased especially the need to accommodate more sisters on occasions or those coming for official works with the Provincial. It became more crucial need to have a proper place for Provincialate to function efficiently with necessary offices. Sr. Anita Moolan then Provincial and Team, took this up as a priority and explored the possibility for a suitable place preferably away from hustle and bustle of the city at same time easy access for official works. In 2007, a plot of land was purchased in Rajarhat without any specific plan although a provincial house and a care home was much talked need about among the sisters.

Physical features of Rajarhat Satellite Town: Rajarhat New Town as it is called is a developing satellite town in West Bengal, under Kolkata Metropolitan Development authority. The township, lying in the North 24 Parganas district of the state of West Bengal (on the north-east border of Kolkata), is an urban development initially proposed by the West Bengal government to stimulate the Real Estate Sector. The West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation was set up to develop the land into an economically viable IT Park. Today it is Kolkata's second major IT hub and is now designated as the "Smart Green City." The New Town has industrial facilities, entertainment complexes, Park, hospitals shopping and cultural centers, educational institutions (schools and universities) and flats.

Demography: Where we are? Just 2.5 kilometer away from the main Town which into stretches into lushly green villages. Our neighbors are poor mostly migrants from Bangladesh, either engaged in farming or business and in some cases daily laborers. Majority of them are Islam by faith with a few Bengali Hindus. Literacy level is also very low but those who can afford send their children to the private schools and other to the government ones.

Prior to this development, the lands on which Rajarhat, New Town was planned were known for its bio-diverse and fertile area in the West Bengal region. They were predominantly used for farming, producing up to four crops a year. This was possible due to the life-giving canal lines, with irrigation coming from several waterways. Grain crops were produced alongside the vegetables and fruits. During the monsoon season, the region supplied fish from the fishing embankments, and dairy herds were also maintained.

The new property at Rajaraghat was maintained by Our Lady Queen of the Missions Community Salt Lake for about 7 years (seven) until some concrete plans were in place. (In the meantime, the sisters chanced upon another property with a three storied house in the city and purchased it for the purpose of the provincial house. After necessary renovations the Provincialate was moved out from Queen of the Missions Convent in May 2009.) However, reflections and quality discussions continued to happen in

all the subsequent province assemblies regarding the property at Rajarhat. Finally, it was decided to build a Care Home as the sisters deserved better care once they retire from their devoted service in various missions in the province with a provision for a provincialate if the need arise in the future. Foundation stone was laid on March 19th 2014 for a three story building.

April 14th 2016, the Bengali New Year was a significant day in the life of R.N.D.M's sisters in the Central Province as they gathered to bless Euphrasie Home. We call it a care home but it is a house of prayer, a power house of the province and for our church in the diocese. Prayer will be the mission and ministry of the sisters who will live here. However, the community will also explore the villages to adopt other ministries that will benefit the people in the area.



Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas D'Souza the Archbishop of Kolkata Blesses the new house Euphrasie Home



Srs. Mary Felicitas, Thresama Vellara and Marie Vengathanam with Srs. Anita Moolan and Monica Riahtam

While we are grateful to our loving God for this beautiful Home and may our sisters experience the following (Irish) blessing while they live in it.

We believe in living deeply, laughing often and loving always.

We believe we were brought together

To support and care for each other.

We believe that everyone's feelings count

And all the uniqueness of each of us strengthens all of us.

We believe in the power of Forgiving to heal

And the power of love to carry us through

We believe in one another, In this family- In this house.

