

Message From The Desk of ACEF Director



I am very much glad to know that BDP has started publishing its monthly newsletter and it helps to know the current activities of BDP not only for us but for other stakeholders in society who have not known very much about BDP yet. Asian Christian Education Fund (ACEF) of Japan has been working with BDP since 1990 as a partner organization.

We are pursuing our activities with two aims, one is to support the children and youth in Bangladesh in terms of education, and the other is to develop the children and youth in Japan to be interested in and involved in other Asian countries.

I paid routine visit to Bangladesh on February 23 to 3rd March, 2023, and in every visit we can observe the big smiles of the children who are very happy to study at BDP schools with their friends and we realize that many graduates of BDP schools are now well established in the society. However, there are still many issues surrounding children, and support is still needed.

ACEF will continue supporting Bangladesh children and I would like to welcome other stakeholders in society to support them for the good future of the society. I congratulate BDP for their sincere work.

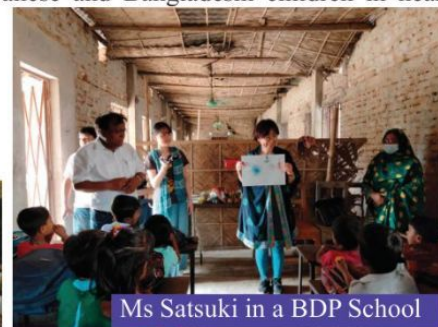
*Hand Crafted to be cherished by you.
Touch and feel the intricate design and work of Bangladesh.*



We are enrolling students at Mirpur/Pubail/Jamalpur Vocational School for the BATCH of 2023. Trades are Sewing/Basic Computer/ Basic Electrical/Auto Mechanics. Interested students are encouraged to contact: Address: 32/5, Senpara Parbata. Mirpur - 10. Dhaka - 1216. Bangladesh. Email: info@bdp.org.bd Phone: + 880 2 58052026 http://bdp.org.bd/program_vocationaleducationprogram.html

Partner Agency Visit To BDP

Ms Satsuki Yanagihara and Ms Moeko Ishii from ACEF visited BDP from 23 February to March 03-03-2023. They brought some story-books for feeder students and demonstrated them with pictures and storylines, BDP teachers were requested to translate the storylines to Bangla so the students can understand them easily. Mrs. Satsuki Yanagihara and Miss. Moeko Ishii visited BDP school-based model library and also the vocational program activities at BDP Monipur school. A meeting with self-reliance program staff was held during the school trip and some activities of female groups of the program were observed by them. The Japanese school children's letters to BDP children were presented at BDP lalkuthir School. BDP children were excited to hear them and they replied to every letter. This is a good way to bridge between BDP and Japanese school children so both of them can have a chance to exchange views and ideas, culturally and socially in the process and also know about each other. ACEF stated there will be more communication between Japanese and Bangladeshi children in near future.



Ms Satsuki in a BDP School

What Is Down Syndrome? - Khadija Khanam (Part-I)

Down syndrome is a condition in which a person has an extra chromosome. Chromosomes are small "packages" of genes in the body. They determine how a baby's body forms and functions as it grows during pregnancy and after birth. Typically, a baby is born with 46 chromosomes. Babies with Down syndrome have an extra copy of one of these chromosomes, chromosome 21. A medical term for having an extra copy of a chromosome is 'trisomy.' Down syndrome is also referred to as Trisomy 21. This extra copy changes how the baby's body and brain develop, which can cause both mental and physical challenges for the baby. Even though people with Down syndrome might act and look similar, each person has different abilities. People with Down syndrome usually have an IQ (a measure of intelligence) in the mildly-to-moderately low range and are slower to speak than other children. Some common physical features of Down syndrome include:

A flattened face, especially the bridge of the nose.

Almond-shaped eyes that slant up.

A short neck.

Small ears.

A tongue that tends to stick out of the mouth.

Tiny white spots on the iris (colored part) of the eye.

Small hands and feet.

A single line across the palm of the hand (palmar crease).

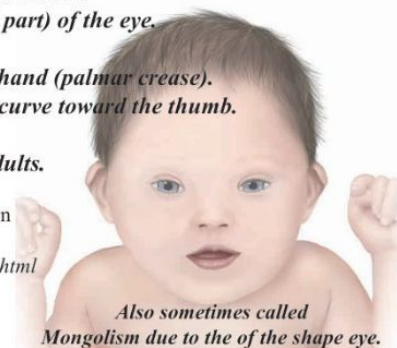
Small pinky fingers that sometimes curve toward the thumb.

Poor muscle tone or loose joints.

Shorter in height as children and adults.

BDP provide help to these kind of children for more information visit link below. http://bdp.org.bd/program_hearprogram.html

Source Internet: <https://www.cdc.gov>



Also sometimes called Mongolism due to the of the shape eye.

“Hard Work Never Goes In Vain” - Tonuja Sylvia



Mrs.Sonia Akter in her farm

Mrs Sonia Akter is a teacher at BDP Lokkondia primary school since 1993. She has a husband and two children. Her son is a service holder and her daughter studying at a university. Her husband Mr Harun Sarder had a very small cattle farm. They don't have any other source of income. It was very difficult to afford all the expenses of the family. They were thinking about how to increase their income. They decided to take a loan from BDP Self Reliance Program (MIF) and enlarge their farm for more income. They took a loan of BDT: 70,000(Seventy Thousand) three times and bought cows. Now they have 19 cows. They are selling milk daily and also will sell some bulls at the forthcoming Eid market. Besides, they produce biogas from the cow dun and use it for their cooking purposes. Now they are enjoying happy family life.

Consequences of Bullying in Schools - Ken Rigby, PhD Part - I

For the most part, studies of the consequences of bullying in schools have concentrated upon health outcomes for children persistently bullied by their peers.



Conclusions have been influenced by how bullying has been conceptualized and assessed, the specific health outcomes investigated, and the research method and data analysis employed.

Results from cross-sectional surveys suggest that being victimized by peers is significantly related to comparatively low levels of psychological well-being and social adjustment and to high levels of psychological distress and adverse physical health symptoms.

Retrospective reports and studies suggest that peer victimization may contribute to later difficulties with health and well-being.

Longitudinal studies provide stronger support for the view that peer victimization is a significant causal factor in schoolchildren's lowered health and wellbeing and that the effects can be long-lasting.

Further evidence from longitudinal studies indicates that the tendency to bully others at school significantly predicts subsequent antisocial and violent behaviour.



(Can J Psychiatry 2003;48:583-590)

letter Corner: Your Queries & Answers...

Query From Rahman Ali - Bakherganj.

Why BDP provide free primary education, when all other education institution is taking fees from the children?

BDP

BDP works with the communities who are financially weak. These families cannot send their children to schools, as they think this is a form of luxury where surviving on day-to-day needs is hard for them. Also, these families rural or urban when their girls reach puberty or the age of 15 years to 16 years becomes a burden to their family so they tend to give them hand away in marriage.

These unfortunate children if not get a chance in BDP school to enrol will become a burden to the community with no skills and also some might end up or get lost in the dark alleys of the city. BDP ensures free and proper elementary education to these promising children', so that they can get a bright future in their lives.

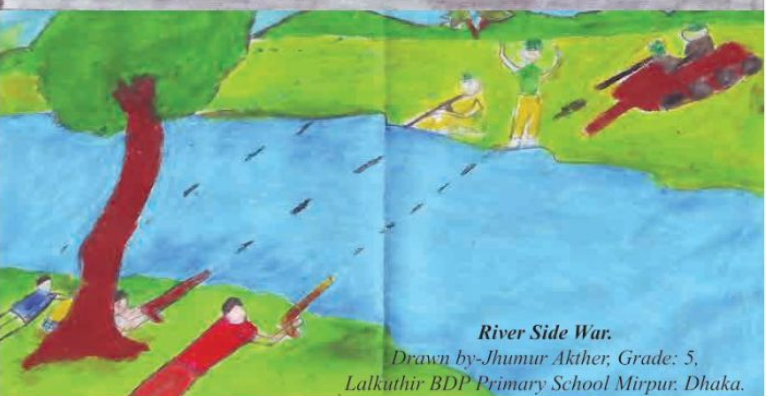
For more information please visit our website: www.bdp.org.bd

Childrens Corner....



Shaheed Minar.

Drawn by Rya Moni, Grade: 5, Lalkuthir BDP Primary School Mirpur: Dhaka.



River Side War.

Drawn by Jhumur Akther, Grade: 5, Lalkuthir BDP Primary School Mirpur: Dhaka.

You can be a friend to these childrens and help them to persue their dreams.

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