



香港中文大學
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

多元文化行動計劃 香港的南亞裔社群

展覽資料冊 (一)

Multiculturalism in Action Project
South Asian Communities in Hong Kong

Exhibition Handbook (1)



「香港的南亞裔社群」展覽資料冊

本資料冊由香港中文大學「多元文化行動計劃」出版，內容涵蓋社區外展項目「跨文化繽紛日——香港的南亞裔社群」展覽。第一冊內容為計劃簡介，在港的印度裔、尼泊爾裔和巴基斯坦裔社區，以及卡巴迪運動。第二冊內容為在港的孟加拉裔及斯里蘭卡裔社區，南亞裔運動和遊戲，有趣小知識，以及互動遊戲。

「多元文化行動計劃」自2013年開始，通過文化工作坊、多媒體演講、展覽及體驗活動，讓大眾更認識南亞文化是本地文化遺產的一部分，並推動不同族裔在社區的互相了解、互相欣賞。

“South Asian Communities in Hong Kong” Exhibition Handbook

This Exhibition Handbook is a publication of the Multiculturalism in Action Project, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, covering the Exhibition on South Asian Communities in Hong Kong of the “FUN with Interculturalism” community outreach program. The first book includes an introduction to the Multiculturalism in Action Project, the Indian, Nepali, and Pakistani communities in Hong Kong, and kabaddi (a South Asian sport). The second book includes the Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan communities in Hong Kong, South Asian sports and games, fun facts about South Asia, and interactive games.

Beginning in 2013, the Multiculturalism in Action Project has presented culture workshops, multimedia presentations, exhibition, and hands-on programs, with an aim to enhance awareness of South Asian cultures as part of Hong Kong’s local heritage, and to promote mutual understanding and appreciation among different ethnic groups.

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多元文化行動計劃
香港的南亞裔社群
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Multiculturalism in Action Project
South Asian Communities in Hong Kong
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導言

多元文化行動計劃自 2013 年起舉辦了印度、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡文化的工作坊，目的為提高公眾對香港的不同族群及多元文化的認識。工作坊以雙層的跨文化教學模式進行。第一層是培訓參加者成為文化導師，透過與南亞裔朋友共同主持的講座和參觀活動，讓參加者學習該文化的不同面向。他們又與南亞裔朋友成為夥伴，共同完成專題報告。在第二層，文化導師走進本地中學和大學，為師生提供演講、展覽和南亞體育運動體驗等，把知識推到更廣的層面。您可以瀏覽我們的網站 <http://arts.cuhk.edu.hk/~ant/knowledge-transfer/multiculturalism-in-action/index.html> 閱讀我們的工作坊資料冊。社區外展項目「**跨文化繽紛日**」已於 2016 年開展，活動包括「香港的南亞裔社群」中英雙語展覽（附以八種語言的單張）及南亞運動體驗。

歡迎閣下為我們的工作提出寶貴意見，或商討合辦跨文化教育活動如文化講座及社區展覽等。

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Introduction

The **Multiculturalism in Action Project** has organized culture workshops on Indian, Nepali, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan cultures, aiming to enhance awareness of the ethnic and cultural diversity in Hong Kong. These workshops pioneer a two-tier model in intercultural education. In the first tier, participants are trained to be cultural trainers through seminars and field trips that involve speakers from South Asian Communities. After learning different aspects of South Asian cultures, they are guided in developing community-based projects together with ethnic minority youth. The second tier includes outreach to secondary schools and universities with presentations, exhibition, and South Asian sports hands-on program. Free learning kits are available at our website:

<http://arts.cuhk.edu.hk/~ant/knowledge-transfer/multiculturalism-in-action/index.html>

A community outreach program “**FUN with Interculturalism**” was launched in 2016. It includes an Exhibition on South Asian Communities in Hong Kong, pamphlets in 8 languages, and a South Asian sports hands-on program.

As always, we appreciate your comments and suggestions, as well as collaboration opportunities for intercultural education programs such as cultural presentation and community exhibition.

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南亞是什麼？

「南亞」是一個地理概念，泛指亞洲大陸南部的國家，包括：阿富汗、孟加拉、不丹、印度、馬爾代夫、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦和斯里蘭卡。

在香港，有大概 1% 人口為南亞裔人士，包括印度裔（0.4%）、巴基斯坦裔（0.3%）、尼泊爾裔（0.2%），和孟加拉裔與斯里蘭卡裔等。



地圖顯示南亞與香港的位置

Map showing South Asia and Hong Kong

What is South Asia?

“South Asia” is a geographical concept, and it refers to the countries located in the southern part of Asia. Countries of South Asia include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

South Asians make up about 1% of the Hong Kong population, including Indians (0.4%), Pakistanis (0.3%), Nepalis (0.2%), and Bangladeshis and Sri Lankans.

Ethnicity 族裔	Number 數目	%
Indian 印度裔	28,616	0.4%
Pakistani 巴基斯坦裔	18,042	0.3%
Nepali 尼泊爾裔	16,518	0.2%
Other Asians (including Bangladeshis and Sri Lankans) 其他亞裔（包括孟加拉裔 和斯里蘭卡裔）	7038	0.09%

Source: 2011 Census 資料來源：人口普查 2011

*The 2011 Census shows that South Asians make up about
1% of the Hong Kong population*

2011年人口普查數據顯示南亞裔人口佔香港總人口的1%

香港的印度裔社區（一）

第一批來到香港定居的印度人，於十九世紀跟隨英國人到來，其中包括士兵、警察、還有從事各種貿易的商人，例如茶葉、布匹和珠寶等，在中國和歐洲市場之間起了橋樑作用。錫克教徒在印度被視為勇猛的戰士，在二次大戰前，他們擔當了超過一半的警察及監獄處的工作。

在港的印度裔人士，以信奉印度教為主，也有信奉伊斯蘭教、拜火教、耆那教和基督教等等，都有各自的宗教節日和禮拜場所。

印度教教徒飲食以素食為主，但印度各地的飲食文化不盡相同。而其中有不少已植根在香港的飲食習慣中，例如咖喱、饅餅、烤雞和奶茶，都常在本地餐廳吃得到。



印度教排燈節的宗教擺設

Religious decorations for Hindu Diwali



印式咖喱角 *Samosa*



乳酪飲品 *Lassi*

Indians in Hong Kong (I)

Indians first settled in Hong Kong in the 19th century. They were soldiers, police, and traders in tea, textile, and jewellery, among others. As transnational traders, they acted as an important bridge between Chinese and European markets. The Sikhs, known as brave warriors in India, took up over 50% of police and prison jobs before World War II.

Indians in Hong Kong have diverse religious beliefs. Most are Hindus, but there are also believers in Islam, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, and Christianity. The different religious communities have their festivals and places of worship.

Hindus are mostly vegetarians. However, Indian cuisines are diversified, and Indian food has become part of Hong Kong's food culture: curry, naan bread, tandoori chicken, and milk tea are easily available in local restaurants.



Durga Puja is a West Bengali festival

西孟加拉邦的杜爾加女神節

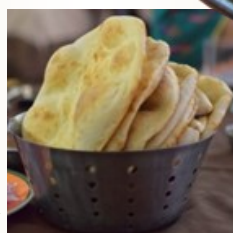


Tandoori chicken

香料烤雞

Naan bread

饅餅



香港的印度裔社區（二）

在港定居之後，印裔商人和慈善家在不同的範疇都作出貢獻。

早期由印度人捐資成立的教育機構包括 1890 年成立的庇理羅士女子中學，和 1911 年成立的香港大學。

教育

醫療

律敦治醫院於 1949 年在律敦治爵士的支持下成立，是為肺癆病人而設的療養院。在 1991 年重建成現在的律敦治醫院。

來往尖沙咀和中環的渡輪由米泰華拉於 1870 年代初創辦，以運送他製作的麪包。1898 年成為了大眾往來維多利亞港兩岸的天星小輪。

公共交通



律敦治醫院
Ruttojee Hospital

庇理羅士女子中學
Belilios Public School
(© Belilios Public School)



Indians in Hong Kong (II)

After having settled in Hong Kong, Indian businesspeople and philanthropists have made contributions to Hong Kong in different arenas.

Indian settlers helped to found education institutions in early Hong Kong. Examples include Beljios Public School in 1890, and the University of Hong Kong in 1911.

Education

Public Health

The Ruttonjee Hospital was set up in 1949 as a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients, supported by Sir J.H. Ruttonjee. It was later converted into a hospital in 1991.

Mithaiwala founded a ferry service between Tsim Sha Tsui and Central District in the early 1870s. It was first used to transport his baked goods. This became a regular ferry service for the public, the Star Ferry, in 1889.

Public Transport



Bust of Sir Mody in the University of Hong Kong

香港大學陸佑堂前的麼地爵士像

(© University of Hong Kong)

Star Ferry

天星小輪



香港的印度裔社區（三）

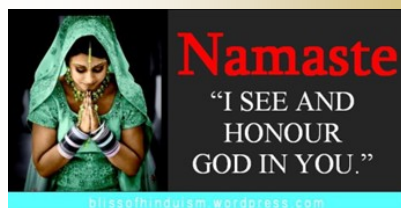
印度裔人士在香港已經居住了超過一個半世紀。今天，不論女性和男性，他們的工作遍及各個行業領域，以參與行政、專業和商業為主，影響著本地銀行界、酒店業、高等教育、瑜伽、裁縫業、資訊科技和鑽石貿易等在香港的發展。

然而，主流華人社會對印裔社區還是存在不少的誤解，對印度文化和社會所知不多。

其實，印度是一個文明古國，擁有超過五千年的歷史。它的民族超過兩百個，語言有四百多種。在香港，我們也可以看到來自不同地區的印度傳統藝術、民族服裝和飲食文化。



夏利萊集團創辦人 夏利萊博士
Dr. Hari Harilela
Founder of Harilela Group



棟篤笑藝人 阿V
Mr. Vivek Mahbubani
Stand-up comedian

Indians in Hong Kong (III)

The Indians have lived in Hong Kong for more than 150 years, and have helped to shape the development of local banking, hotels, tailoring, and yoga. Today, Indian women and men are working in many different occupations, mostly in administrative and professional positions, such as in higher education, IT, and diamond trading.

India has a history of over 5000 years and is one of the ancient civilizations in the world. There are over 200 ethnic groups, and more than 400 languages. In Hong Kong, we can see traditional art forms, ethnic costumes and food cultures from different parts of India.

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(© The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*



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香港的尼泊爾裔社區（一）

尼泊爾裔人士在港的歷史可以追溯到 1948 年，當時英軍中的啞喀兵開始駐守香港。他們的主要職責包括邊境管制、內部保安、爆炸品處理和海上支援，並在很多重要的保安事務，如看守越南難民營、於邊境堵截非法入境者和在天災中提供救援等，提供了專業服務。本港為人熟悉的慈善活動「樂施毅行者」和「登山善行」，便是由啞喀兵所開創的。

1997 以前，啞喀兵和家人都住在軍營中，其中以石崗軍營為主。回歸以後，不少尼泊爾裔人士選擇以香港為家。他們現在的工作崗位較以前多元化，包括教育、醫療、零售、建築和保安服務等。



退役啞喀兵參與在中環舉行的和平紀念日

*Ex-Gurkhas observing
Remembrance Day in Hong Kong*

(Photo by Wai-man Tang 2015)



尼泊爾美容院提供線面服務

Beauty service in a Nepali Salon

Nepalis in Hong Kong (I)

The history of Nepalis in Hong Kong can be traced to the stationing of Gurkha regiments in the British Army in 1948. Their four main duties included border control, internal security, explosive ordnance disposal, and sea support. They were also instrumental in guarding the Vietnamese detention center, stopping illegal immigrants at the border, and providing emergency rescues in natural disasters. “Trailwalker” and “Hike for Hospice” are charitable activities started by the Gurkhas.

Before 1997, the Gurkhas and their families lived in the barracks, particularly the Sekong Barracks. After the Handover, many of them continued to make their home in Hong Kong. Today, they are employed in diverse occupations, such as education, medicine, retailing, construction, and security services.



*South Asian and Chinese
Hong Kongers working
together on public health
在港的南亞裔和華裔人士
共同參與社區健康推廣活動
(Photo by Maria Tam 2015)*

香港的尼泊爾裔社區（二）

尼泊爾裔社區主要聚居於佐敦和元朗。走到街上，不難找到尼泊爾雜貨店、髮型屋和餐廳。不少商鋪都有中文店名，也提供中文菜單，為不同族群的客人提供服務。

尼泊爾裔一方面融入香港生活，另一方面也著重保留文化傳統。在港的尼泊爾社區主要由四個族群組成，當其中一個族群的節日來臨，成員便會走在一起慶祝。例如古龍族在保殊月第十五日(西曆十二月底或一月初)慶祝藏曆新年。當天他們會穿上傳統服飾，一起到金山郊野公園，燒烤野餐、載歌載舞，互相送上祝福。

古龍族在金山郊野公園慶祝藏曆新年

The Gurungs celebrating Losar in Kam Shan Country Park

接受長輩的祝福

Receiving blessings

(Photo by Wai-man Tang 2015)



為表演做好準備

Getting ready for a performance

(Photo by Maria Tam 2007)

Nepalis in Hong Kong (II)

The Nepalis mostly live in Jordan and Yuen Long, where they have set up businesses such as groceries, hair salons, and restaurants. Many of these shops have a Chinese name and provide a Chinese menu, catering to customers of all ethnicities.

While the Nepalis have adopted a Hong Kong lifestyle, they emphasize keeping their cultural traditions. In Hong Kong, the Nepali community is mainly made up of four ethnic groups, each celebrating their sets of festivals.

One example is Losar, the Gurungs' New Year. It is celebrated on the 15th day of Paush month in the Nepali Calendar (around late December or early January). On the day they will put on their traditional costumes and go to Kam Shan Country Park where they enjoy a picnic and barbecue, sing and dance, and exchange blessings.



*Food prepared for Tihar,
an important Nepali festival*

尼泊爾社區每年慶祝提哈節時所預備的食品

香港的尼泊爾裔社區（三）

雖然尼泊爾裔在港生活超過半個世紀，但從軍營到城市，生活始終會遇上不少挑戰，這尤其反映在第二、第三代身上。他們一方面不太認識祖先在港的歷史，另一方面，在投入香港的教育制度和就業市場遇到不少困難，因而影響他們在社會參與和文化認同方面的發展。

尼泊爾社群近年來積極推動社區改變，如由退役啞喀軍人舉辦的「祖先紀念日」，於清明節到元朗新田啞喀軍人墳場舉行紀念活動，讓尼泊爾裔青少年認識自己的歷史，並讓社會大眾了解尼泊爾裔對香港社會曾作出的貢獻，以推動更平等的待遇。

在香港的尼泊爾裔小孩

Nepali children in Hong Kong



社會共融 — 學習中文

Social integration through learning Chinese

(Photo by Wai-man Tang 2008)



文化傳承 — 傳統舞蹈

Preserving culture through traditional dance

(Photo by Maria Tam 2015)

Nepalis in Hong Kong (III)

The Nepalis have lived in Hong Kong for more than half a century. Yet, moving from the barracks to the city, they face many challenges, especially for the second- and third-generation. On the one hand, they are seldom told the story of the Nepalis in Hong Kong, and on the other, it is not easy to integrate into Hong Kong's education system and job market; they face difficulties in both social development and cultural identity.

In recent years, the Nepalis have actively engaged in community transformation. For instance, on Ching Ming Festival, ex-servicemen organize a memorial activity, Purka Diwas (Ancestors' Day), at the Gurkha Military Cemetery in San Tin, Yuen Long. It allows the younger generation to learn about the history of their ancestors, and to let the public know more about the Nepalis' contribution to Hong Kong society. It is hoped that this will help to bring about equal treatment from mainstream society.



Nepali children paying tribute to their ancestors on Purka Diwa (Ancestors' Day)

尼泊爾裔小孩參與祖先紀念日

(Photo by Wai-man Tang 2015)

香港的巴基斯坦裔社區（一）

十九世紀隨英國人來港的印度人之中，有部份信奉伊斯蘭教，1947年巴基斯坦獨立之後，他們稱為巴基斯坦人。他們在港多從事士兵和警察的工作，在香港不同的地區駐守。

現在居港的巴基斯坦裔人士從事不同的職業，當中有醫生、商人、教師、公務員、建築工人、保安員和持家者等等，是香港不可或缺的人力資源。香港木球隊的骨幹成員中有不少是巴裔，並多次代表香港出席國際賽事。



巴基斯坦裔港人的職業十分多樣化，如文化導賞員和社區中心幹事

Pakistani Hongkonger's diverse occupations such as cultural tour guide and community center officer

Pakistanis in Hong Kong (I)

Some of the Indians who came to Hong Kong with the British in the 19th century were Muslims, and they became known as Pakistanis with the independence of Pakistan in 1947. They were mostly soldiers and policemen, and stationed in different districts in Hong Kong.

Nowadays, Pakistanis in Hong Kong are diverse in their occupations, including doctors, business people, teachers, civil servants, construction workers, security guards, and homemakers. They are a valuable source of workforce for Hong Kong society. Pakistani Hongkongers are key members of the Hong Kong Cricket Team, who have represented Hong Kong in many international matches.



A local cricket team in practice

本地木球隊在練習

(Photo by Maria Tam 2015)

香港的巴基斯坦裔社區（二）

巴基斯坦人口中，絕大部分（96.28%）信奉伊斯蘭教。其他宗教佔人口的很少部份（印度教 1.6%，基督教 1.59%）。

在 1890 年代，尖沙咀的威菲路軍營（即現在的九龍公園）有不少印度穆斯林士兵駐守。為了配合他們的宗教需要，1896 年興建了九龍清真寺，提供一個祈禱和禮拜的地方。1984 年改建後，這裡一直是全港最大的清真寺。

二十世紀初，有約四百名印度穆斯林在監獄署（現稱懲教署）工作。當時監獄署總部設在中環些利街附近，因而興建些利街清真寺以配合需要。

時至今日，巴裔人士散居於不同地區，如葵涌、尖沙咀、天水圍和灣仔等。這些社區都有較小型的清真寺，以及民族雜貨店、餐廳和理髮店等。



中環些利街清真寺

Jamia Mosque on Shelly Street, Central

(© CMCSA)

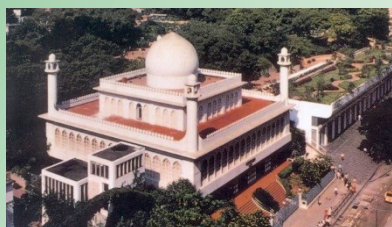
Pakistanis in Hong Kong (II)

The majority (96.28%) of the population in Pakistan are Muslims, while other religions (Hindus 1.6%, Christians 1.59%) take up a very small portion.

In the 1890s, there were many Muslims stationing in Whitfield Army Barracks (Kowloon Park today) in Tsim Sha Tsui. To provide a place of prayer and worship, the Kowloon Mosque was built in 1896. The Mosque was renovated in 1984 and since then it has been the biggest mosque in Hong Kong.

In the early 1900s, about 400 Indian Muslims were working in Hong Kong Prisons Department (now Hong Kong Correctional Services). Its headquarters were close to Shelly Street in Central District, and hence the Jamia Mosque on Shelly Street was built to meet religious needs.

Today, Pakistani Hong Kongers live in different districts in Hong Kong, such as Kwai Chung, Tsim Sha Tsui, Tin Shui Wai, and Wan Chai. Smaller mosques, ethnic grocery stores, restaurants, and hair salons have been established in these areas.



Kowloon Mosque and Islamic Centre in Tsim Sha Tsui

在尖沙咀的九龍清真寺暨伊斯蘭中心
(© CMCSA)

香港的巴基斯坦裔社區（三）

語言

巴基斯坦的國語是烏都語（Urdu），與印度語（Hindi）相近。不同籍貫的巴裔人士也有各自的地方語言。在港的巴裔人士通常以地方語言溝通。年輕一代雖在學校學習中文，但由於提升中文水平的資源和語境的缺乏，使學習中文成為一件很不容易的事。這些都引致學習和就業的困難。

伊斯蘭教的飲食規則是要進食清真食品。廣義來說，清真食品指經儀式屠宰的牲畜、不含豬肉和酒精的食品。但是在香港，清真餐廳和清真鮮肉店寥寥可數。

飲食

醫療

巴裔人士的文化需要，在醫療系統中也缺乏支援。例如，祈禱室、清真膳食和翻譯服務對住院病人都很重要。又如伊斯蘭教傳統上要求在男孩出生不久後進行割禮，但是本地醫生對此的認識不多。



清真認證的標誌

Icon for halal certification

獲清真認證的產品

Halal certified product



Pakistanis in Hong Kong (III)

Urdu is the national language of Pakistan, which is associated with Hindi. Many Pakistani Hongkongers speak their dialects at home.

Language

Although the youth learn Chinese at schools, there are limited resources to help improve their Chinese language skills. This has become an obstacle for employment and higher education.

Food

Muslims follow a halal diet which generally speaking requires ritually prepared meat and prohibits pork and alcohol. However, in Hong Kong, there are few halal meat stores, and not all restaurants provide for a halal diet.

A lack of cultural sensitivity in the healthcare system means the religious and cultural needs of Pakistani

Healthcare

Hongkongers are often overlooked. For instance, prayer rooms, halal diet, and interpretation services are important to Pakistani in-patients. Also, it is a tradition for Muslim baby boys to be circumcised at the earliest, but local doctors have had little awareness of this need.

卡巴迪（一）

卡巴迪是廣泛流行於南亞的一種傳統運動。它不僅鍛鍊體能和靈活的身手，還鼓勵團隊精神和策略運用。人們相信卡巴迪起源於遠古時期的狩獵活動，並在印度吠陀時期（公元前 1750 年-公元前 500 年）便開始流行。在最早的文獻記載中，印度教的主要神明奎斯那在少年時期就曾玩過卡巴迪。今天，卡巴迪是亞運會的一個正式比賽項目。



巴裔和華裔年輕人練習卡巴迪

Pakistani and Chinese young people practicing kabaddi

Kabaddi (I)

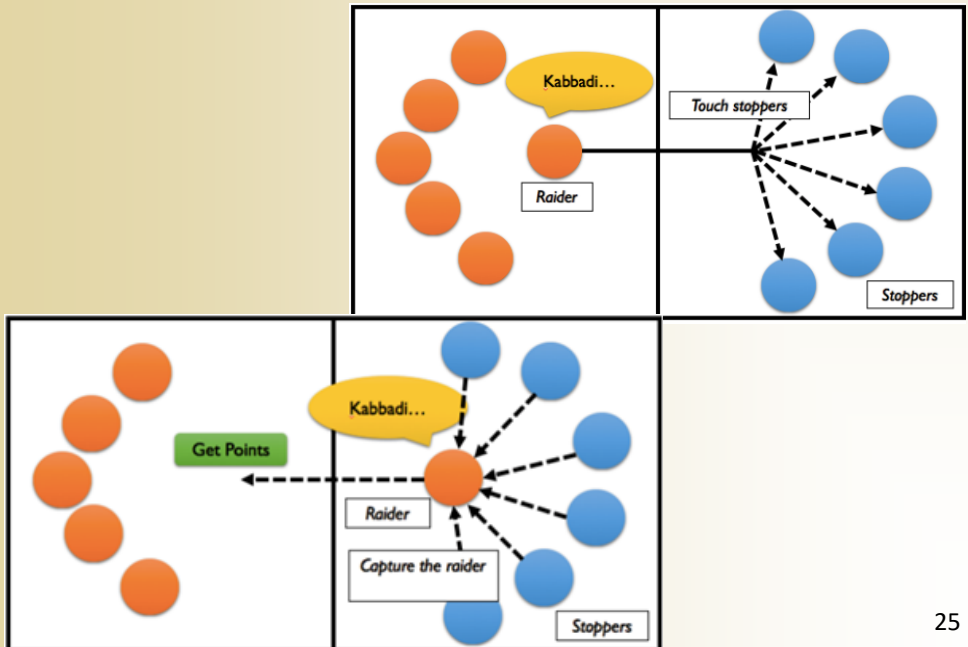
Kabaddi is a traditional game played throughout South Asia. It is a game that develops the physique, team work and strategy. It is believed that the game has evolved out of early hunting, and has been popular since the Vedic age (1750-500 BCE). The earliest reference claimed that this game was played by Lord Krishna (a major Hindu deity) as a young boy. Today, Kabaddi is an official event in the Asian Games.

卡巴迪（二）

運動規則

在不同地區，卡巴迪的規則稍有不同。二十世紀初期，卡巴迪的競技規則在印度逐漸標準化，並推廣到其他國家。今天，在許多南亞國家，卡巴迪不僅是青少年們熱衷的運動，同時也是鍛煉士兵體魄的一種方式。

卡巴迪由兩隊對壘，雙方各有七名隊員。比賽時，甲方派出進攻手進入乙方半場，碰觸乙方隊員並快速返回甲方半場。進攻手必須持續不斷高喊“卡巴迪、卡巴迪……”，並在這一口氣終結前返回甲方半場。如果乙方在甲方進攻手返回前將他捉住，乙方獲得一分。如果進攻手在觸及乙方隊員後成功返回甲方半場，則甲方得分，每觸及一名乙方隊員得一分，而被觸及的乙方隊員則需立即離場。卡巴迪比賽的節奏非常快，無論對觀眾還是運動員而言，都是十分興奮的體驗。



Kabaddi (II)

Rules of the sport

The forms and rules of this sport may vary from place to place. During the early 20th century, the game was formalized and standardized in India, which was then promoted to other countries. Today, this game is played not only by school children and young people, it is also part of the training program in the army.

The sport is played by two teams each with 7 members. One person, the raider, crosses the center line to tag members of the opposition, the stoppers. As the raiders cross the line, they keep saying the word “Kabaddi, Kabaddi...” nonstop. Before they run out of breath, they must return to their own side.

If the stoppers capture the raiders before they can return to their own side, the stoppers’ team gets one point. If the raiders succeed to return, then the raiders’ team gets points depending on how many stoppers are tagged. Those who are tagged will be eliminated. The game proceeds very quickly and there is a lot of excitement in the audience.

小遊戲 Game

把以下的見面用語和香港的不同族群做一個配對吧！

Match the greeting words with the different ethnic groups!

1. Namaste !

4. Assalamu
Alaikum !

C. 尼泊爾裔 Nepalis

A. 斯里蘭卡裔
Sri Lankans

3. Ayubowan !

E. 孟加拉裔
Bangladeshis

D. 巴基斯坦裔 Pakistanis

B. 印度裔 Indians

2. Nomoshkar !

小結 Conclusion

香港的南亞裔社群自十九世紀便來到香港定居，為香港的早期發展貢獻良多。他們的文化也為香港作為一個國際都會、多元社會提供了重要的養分。這個展覽為大家介紹他們在港的歷史和文化，鼓勵大家以客觀、多角度重新認識香港的南亞裔社群。讓我們一起踏出第一步，來認識我們的南亞裔同學、鄰居和同事，共享一個多元文化和文化共融的社會環境！



*Learning Nepali dance at
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
在香港中文大學學習尼泊爾舞蹈*

Generations of South Asians have made their home in Hong Kong since the 19th century. Their cultures are central to Hong Kong as a metropolitan and multicultural city. This exhibition introduces to the public their history and culture, and encourages us to understand the South Asian communities in Hong Kong objectively and from different angles.

Let us take the first step to get to know our South Asian Classmates, neighbors, and colleagues, and enjoy a culturally diverse and integrative social environment!

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