



young

INTACH

THE HERITAGE CLUB NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2010

VOL. 7 No. 4

From Us to U

Hi Friends,

During the course of human history, thousands of languages were born, each unique in their own way by which humans have communicated amongst themselves. Over time, some languages have endured, while others have fallen out of use. Languages, scripts and dialects are part of our intangible or living heritage - this means that, for them to survive, we need to use them constantly. Mother tongues are passed down from generation to generation, from elders to children of the family.

But in today's globalised world - which means that people from two corners of the world are connected through the internet or cable TV, cultural boundaries have blurred to a great extent. Just a handful of popular languages are spoken by a really large number of people living all over the world. So, what happens to local and regional languages that are spoken by a small number of people?

In this issue, you will find out about different mother tongues spoken by your heritage club friends and about famous writers from all over India. Enjoy the activity we have for you on pg. 9 and turn to pg 11 for heritage news from across the Young INTACH network.

Great going heritage club members, keep the articles and art-work coming. Remember to be original and creative. Always tell us what you think, do not copy!

The Young INTACH community is expanding - A warm welcome to all the new heritage-club members.

LANGUISHING LANGUAGES

Languages... Going, going gone?



UNESCO reports that all over the world, 6,912 living languages are known and spoken. Out of these, 2,500 are endangered and at a risk of being lost forever. A language may be called endangered when very few of the native speakers remain and it is at risk of falling out of use. If a language loses all its speakers, it becomes extinct.

An American linguist, Michael E. Krauss tells us something about languages. A language is "safe" if children will probably be speaking it in 100 years; "endangered" if children will probably not be speaking it in the next 100 years (approximately 60-80% of languages fall into this category); and "moribund"

if children are not speaking them now. What do you want your language to be - moribund, endangered or safe?

Yes, children and young people of tomorrow are very important for the continued use of a language.

The definition of a healthy language is one that acquires new speakers. No matter how many adults use the language, if it isn't passed to the next generation, its fate is already sealed.

Gautam Sehgal, 6, Bhavan's S. L. Public School, Amritsar

STUFF TO THINK ABOUT

Your mother tongue is hundreds and hundreds of years old.

When it started, it was not the same as it is today. The way it was spoken or written in the past was very different.

This is because every generation adds new words reflecting the culture of the time.

But if we don't speak or write in our mother tongue, how will it evolve or even exist?

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INDIAN LANGUAGES ARE LANGUISHING

India has a mind-boggling variety of languages, with a staggering number of dialects spoken by communities all over the sub-continent. Different language families coincide with broad geographic divisions of the sub-continent. The Indo-Aryan speakers live in the north, the Dravidian groups are located in the Southern Peninsula, Austro-Asiatic languages are spoken in East and Central India and Tibeto-Burman communities live in the Himalayan region, and in the seven north-eastern states.

But the situation looks gloomy as 196 Indian languages and a large number of dialects are listed as endangered. Out of these, 120 belong to the Northeast region.

This happened in early 2010

Bo language, spoken on the Andaman islands, lost its last surviving speaker on 17th February 2010. Boa Sr., an 83 year old woman, spoke in Bo to herself until she died.

T. Hussainsha, Std 9, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Dialect

A dialect is a variation of a particular language, spoken by the people of a specific geographical region. For example, Hindi has several dialects – Khariboli, Maithili, Braj, Bhojpuri and others.

Script

A script is a particular system of writing made up of symbols representing sounds. Alphabet is a set of characters that includes letters that are used to write a language.

Language	Script
Punjabi	Gurumukhi
Prakrit	Brahmi
Hindi	Devnagari
Malayalam	Malaya lipi

According to UNESCO findings, there are around 44 endangered languages in the Himalayan states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand while there are about 42 endangered languages in Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal.

Source: <http://beta.thehindu.com/news/national/article37802.ece>

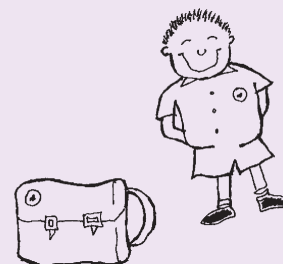
Did you know that more than 500 tribal languages of India are endangered.

When a language dies, what are the aspects of heritage lost along with it? A community loses a part of its identity. This is because language loss means that folk songs, native tales, poetry, folk lore, history, customs and important traditional knowledge (for e.g. about medicinal plants) are wiped out forever.

DID YOU KNOW?

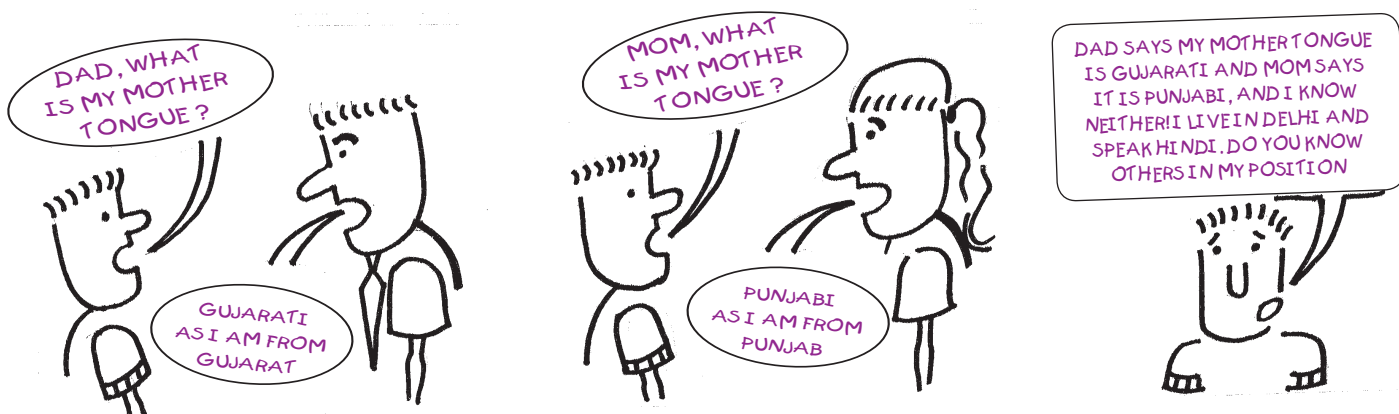
In our country India, there are twenty two official languages. But, there are over two thousand dialects spoken. These are spoken by various different tribes across the country. However, these languages do not have a written script; therefore, they could become extinct. To prevent this from happening, we should encourage everybody to learn their mother tongue, so that our languages do not go extinct the way our flora and fauna are going.

Aditya Krishnan, Std 8,
ReConnect, École Mondiale
World School, Mumbai



WHY ARE LANGUAGES AT RISK?

The basic reason why languages are in grave danger of being lost is that young people are not learning the language of their parents. How many of you know your mother tongue?



1) When a language is no longer being taught to children of the community, or the remaining fluent speakers of a language are the older members of the community, a language is in danger. When the older members pass away, their language dies out with them.

2) If the children who do speak the language are relocated to other areas where it is not spoken, it becomes endangered.

3) When people are forced from their homes into new lands, they may have to learn the language of the new area to adapt, and they may end up losing their language.

Rashi Vaijpurkar, Std 7, Guru Nanak Modern School, Kanpur

Languages are in grave danger of being lost as most of the youngsters take pride in not knowing their respective language, and only some children learn to speak the language of their forefathers.

Swapnil Adhikari, Std 10, Father Agnel School, New Delhi

We should know common languages like English and Hindi, so that we can communicate globally. But we should also know our own mother tongue, so that it doesn't go extinct.

Aditya Krishnan, Std 8, ReConnect, École Mondiale World School, Mumbai

In developed countries like Japan, France, Germany and China, etc, students study subjects in their mother tongue and not in a foreign language. But in our country, students are compelled to study subjects in a foreign language. This is an unfortunate feature of our educational system.

Samridhi, Std 4, Bhavan's SL Public School, Amritsar

WHAT CAN WE DO TO KEEP OUR LANGUAGES HEALTHY?

It might take a little bit of effort, but learning something new is always fun, isn't it? In case you already know your mother tongue, try to use it as much as possible - with your grandparents, parents and siblings. If you haven't learnt the language spoken by your ancestors, fret not! Don't they say it is better late than never?

Here are a few ideas:

- ☺ Why not ask your grandparents to tell you a story in your mother tongue?
- ☺ Set aside an hour every week to write a paragraph in your language. Write anything you wish to. You will get better with practice over time.
- ☺ Learn a folk-song for the upcoming festival season.
- ☺ At school, organize dramas, role plays, etc. that will use your language.

Mehak Aggarwal, Std 9, Bhavan's S.L. Public School, Amritsar



DID YOU KNOW ?

- ☺ Scientific research has shown that for the first few years of his or her life, a child learns better if taught in the mother tongue. Once the mother-language is learnt well, another language can be picked up very easily!
- ☺ www.google.com is now available in a few Indian languages. Go and explore!

WHAT LINGUISTS DO?

A linguist is a person who studies languages in great detail. And linguistics is the scientific study of a language, the way it is written and spoken. The history of the relationship of languages to one another and the way they get change and evolve over time is studied.

Once a language is believed to be endangered, there are two basic steps that need to be taken in order to stabilize or rescue the language. The first is documentation and the second is language revitalization. Language documentation is the process by which the language is documented in terms of its grammar and its oral traditions (e.g.: stories, songs and religious texts). Language revitalization is the process by which the community attempts to increase the number of active speakers of the endangered language. This process is also sometimes referred to as language revival or reversing the language shift.

Asmita Jain, Std 9, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Linguists have found a hidden language, Koro, that is spoken by people in Arunachal Pradesh. In a time when we hear of one language being lost every fortnight, isn't it great to hear of the discovery of a new mother tongue? But researchers say that Koro is spoken by only 800-1200 people and so is very much in danger of being lost — especially because it is an oral tradition, that is, it does not have a script and is only a spoken language. Turn to pg. 10 to learn to say 'hello' in Koro!

Source: The Times of India, October 7, 2010

MY MOTHER TONGUE AND WHY I LIKE IT

Marwari

The endangered language is Rajasthani or Marwari. It is generally spoken in Rajasthan although there some speakers in neighbouring states like Gujarat. Marwari is the traditional, historical, language of the Marwari ethnicity. The "Marwari" spoken by the marwari merchants of the previous generation was actually the dialect of Shekhawati/Dhundhar region. The Marwari people have spread to many regions of India, and even to neighboring countries. Large numbers, especially in Rajasthan, still converse fluently in Marwari.

In India, there are only 13 million Marwari speakers out of a population of 1.14 billion, although many speak a mixture of Marwari and Hindi. There is very little material in this language and this language needs revival or will become extinct in near future

Very few people know the Muriya script of Rajasthani. I learnt about it from my grandfather.

Rishabh Golchha, Std 10, Delhi Public School, Visakhapatnam

Our identity lies in Hindi, but of late Hindi is getting step-motherly treatment from Indians themselves. It is a paradox that is reflective of growing trends in Bollywood. The country's pan Indian film industry may make its movies in the national language, but prefer to have its script written in a colonial one.

**Gaurank Mehta, Std 5,
Ved Vyasa D.A.V. Public School,
New Delhi**

To a person, his mother tongue is not merely a time table subject in his education, but is forced upon him from all sides. It is learned by both the direct or conscious, and the indirect of unconscious methods. Weakness in the mother tongue leads to the paralysis of all thought and power of expression.

**Apoorva M., Std 9, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School,
Jubilee hills, Hyderabad**

Dakhni language

It is well said that 'the "ishq" between Persian and indigenous languages of the Deccan gave birth to Dakhni.' It is a mixture of many languages like Persian, Arabic, Telugu, Marathi, etc. And this intermixing took place when Muhammad Bin Tughluq shifted his capital to Daulatabad and again back to Delhi coming to know that his plan had misfired. This was when some of his men of learning, artisans and skilled officials stayed back and married Deccani women. As a result of their conversations at home, Dakhni came into being.

It became popular under the Golconda and Bahmani rulers who wished to use the local language as the court language. But it suffered a major setback in the 17th century when Aurangzeb occupied the Deccan. He replaced Persian as the official language which led to 'Persianisation of Dakhni.'

As the time took its toll, the number of "pure" Dakhni speaking people declined. Now you may find only some people in the old city of Hyderabad speaking this language. Many plays, poems and qawwalis are written in this language.

Suraj Sun, Std. 10, Delhi Public School, Vishakapatnam

Tamil

My mother tongue, Tamil, is special because of the letter 'zha'. There is no such letter in any other language. As it has been fed to me from my childhood days, I am soaked in Tamil.

**G. Bhargavi, Std 9, Shri Venkateshwara Matric
Higher Secondary School, Thanjavur**

I am proud of my language, Tamil, because it has been officially recognized as a classical language by the Government of India recently. The leading linguists of the world have already recognized five world languages as classical languages, namely Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanskrit and Tamil, and I take pride in that fact also.

**A. Keerthana, Std 10, Sri Sankara Vidyashramam Matric Hr.
Sec. School, Chennai**

Kota is spoken in the Kottagiri area of the Nilgiri Hills. It is closely related to Tamil and Malayalam. Its script is Tamil, and it is only spoken by about one thousand people.

Nikhil Victor Joy, Std 7, Christ Nagar Sr. Sec. School, Thiruvallom

Marathi

My mother tongue, Marathi is a very ancient language. A 9th century inscription, written in early Marathi, was found in Shravan Belgola.

Rajesh Mateti, Std 4, Vidya Pratishthan's English Medium School, Vidyanagari, Pune

When I speak Marathi I remember Vada Pav, beautiful beaches and especially my village Vaijapur. The one thing I really want to say, as I speak about all these things, is how I remember the smell of the mud of my village. These feelings come from the bottom of my heart. I love Marathi and I will love it forever.

Rashi Vaijapurkar, Std 7, Guru Nanak Modern School, Kanpur

Kannada

Kannada is the state language of Karnataka, and is one of the official languages of the Republic of India. It originated from the Dravidian family.

Sanket S. Ithal, Std 6, Vidya Pratishthan's English Medium School, Baramati, Pune

Oriya

Oriya belongs to the Indo Aryan family of languages, and is spoken in Orissa and surrounding states. One of the most famous and prominent literary figures of Orissa is Gouri Shankar Ray.

Roshan Nayak, Std 10, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

My mother tongue is Bhojpuri and I like it very much because whenever I listen to Bhojpuri, I remember my village in Bihar.

Amisha Srivastava, Std 7, Guru Nanak Modern School, Kanpur



TULU

My mother tongue is Tulu, a Dravidian language spoken by more than a million people in Tulu Nadu. The language doesn't have much written literature but has a rich oral literature. It is spoken in West Karnataka and some parts of Kerala.

S. Suraksha, Std 8, RPC Matric Higher Sec. School, Chennai

Languages of tribal communities

There are many tribal languages which are endangered in our country. Some of these languages are Bangani, Bhili, Bodo, Brahvi, Gargo, Gondi, Khasi, Khari, Karbi, Lamani, Mundh, Santhali, Sora, Tibeto-Burmese, etc.

Suhana S, Std 8, Delhi Police Public School, New Delhi

Munda languages of India are among the most poorly known of the world's languages. They are primarily spoken in Jharkhand and Orissa.

Sansiboli is a highly endangered dialect of the Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family. It is spoken only by about sixty thousand people in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. It has phonological and morphological borrowings from Punjabi, Hindi and Gujarati.

Priyanka Sarpal, Std 8, Bhavan's S.L. Public School, Amritsar

Bengali

With 230 million speakers, Bengali is one of the most widely spoken languages of the world.

In the middle of the 19th century, Bengali Pandits of Fort William college did the work of translating textbooks into Bengali to teach the British Bengali.

Tiyasha Ganguly, Std 10, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Hyderabad

Background by Hrkaalekha, Std 8, B.V.B.P.S., Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad



Illustration by Ganamukula Madhuri, Std 10, B.V.B.P.S., Hyderabad

Malayalam

I find Malayalam very easy to read as to study. Though most of the words are from Sanskrit, Malayalam has a unique taste that I like a lot. The word 'Malayalam' is a palindrome!

Heera L. Bright, Std 7, L'ecole Chempaka, Trivandrum

Now Malayalis live all over the world. There is a saying, 'if you go to the moon, you can find a Malayali there!' There are so many great personalities that speak Malayalam. Malayali literature is very powerful and has many good writers and poets.

Oormila Panicker, VI, L'ecole Chempaka, Trivandrum



The 'NOBEL' Language

Bengali is spoken in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. It is also the official language of Sierra Leone. About 189 million people speak the language worldwide. Bengal has produced uncountable and incomparable poets and authors who have written poems and novels. The language came into existence over 1000 years ago but was in its crude form. Over the years Bengali was polished by several passionate writers who provided the language the sweetness it is today known for. And no wonder, Bengali is considered the sweetest and the most elegant language known to the human race.

Pritish Menon, Std 10, Father Agnel School, New Delhi

TELUGU

Telugu has three main dialects - Telengana, Rayalaseema and Costa, spoken in three different regions of Andhra Pradesh. It is the third most spoken language in India and is fifteenth in the list of most spoken languages worldwide. Nannaya, Tikkana and Erranna, the famous Telugu poet trio, translated the Mahabharata into Telugu and called it the Andhra Mahabharatam.

Sidhartha M, Std 5, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, A. Rama Rao, Hyderabad

British authors in the 19th century called Telugu the 'Italian of the East', as all its words end with a vowel sound. But the speaking and learning of Telugu has become a taboo due to the influence of modernization of lifestyles. People do not realize that the country will not survive if the language and culture are not preserved. I was always surprised when my teachers forced me to speak English. Once, I even questioned my class teacher regarding this. I could never understand it.

M.S. Pranav, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Background by Ganamukula Madhuri, Std 10, B.V.B.P.S., Hyderabad

Awadhi

Awadhi is an Indo-Aryan language, spoken chiefly in the Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh. 'Awadhi' has originated from 'Brij Bhasha'. Its speakers are also found in states like Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, or districts like Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Rae Bareilly, etc. Important works in 'Awadhi' are the 'Ramcharitmaanas' of Tulsidas and the 'Padmawat' of Malik Mohammed Jaisi. 'Awadhi' has also been used in various Hindi movies like 'Lagaan', 'Peepli Live', etc and Amitabh Bachan used 'Awadhi' in his many movies and songs like 'holi khele raghuwira awadh me' from the movie Baghban.

Swapnil Adhikari, Std 10, Father Agnel School, New Delhi

FAMOUS WRITERS OF MY REGION

Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) was the first Nobel Laureate from India. In fact he was also the first to get this honour from the whole of Asia. He got the Nobel Prize for his poetic composition – *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings). The other most recognised collections of Tagore are - *Gora* (Fair-Faced), and *Ghare-Baire* (The Home and the World). These are - *Chitto Jetha Bhayshunyo* ("Where the Mind is Without Fear") and *Ekla Chalo Re* ("If They Answer Not to Thy Call, Walk Alone"). Also Rabindranath Tagore is perhaps the only person who has written the anthems of two countries, India (*Jan Gan Man*) and Bangladesh (*Shonar Bangla*).

Kazi Nazrul Islam (1899 – 1976) Nazrul has composed over 4000 songs, collectively known as the Nuzrul Geeti. He was called 'Birodhi Kobi' (Rebel Poet) as he wrote about love and rebellion. He is considered second to Tagore in popularity. The British colonial government in India jailed him many times because of his revolutionary writings.

Sharad Chandra Chatterjee (1876 – 1938) – Sharad Chandra wrote on social issues such as prostitution and women degradation. He is famous for his widely recognised books, such as, *Devdas* and *Parineeta*. Both are now major motion pictures.

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838 – 1894) – Wrote the national song of India — *Vande Mataram* and other patriotic songs. He played a very important role in the Indian freedom struggle.

Mahashweta Debi (1926- present) – Most widely read Bengali contemporary writer, Mahashweta Devi has written some very famous books. Some are – *Hajar Chorasheer Maa* (Mother of 1084), *Aranyer Adhikar* (The Occupation of the Forest). Her writings indicate her support and sympathy towards the Naxals and the Tribal people.

Pritish Menon, Std 10, Father Agnel School, New Delhi

Sivasankari is a famous Tamil writer and activist. She was born in Chennai in 1942. Her works of literature mostly surround problems which arise in the community and the people in the community, in relation to the ever-transforming world which we live in.

Being an activist, she has begun a project, "Knit India through Literature", which will be published in four volumes. It relates to this edition of Young INTACH as she aims to introduce the similarities which bond and amalgamate literature from across India, written in different languages from around the country. With this project, she aims to illustrate "unity is diverse", in our country. There are different types of cultures, traditions, customs and languages spoken throughout the country, we can still fuse together to form one sturdy, tough community. For this venture, Sivasankari has interviewed numerous authors and writers from across the country for information on language and their culture.

She has received several awards including the Kasturi Srinivasan Award in 1983, the Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar Award in 1988 and in 1990, the Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad Award and the Tamil Annai Award. The Library of Congress in the USA has over seventy two titles credited to her name.

Aditya Krishnan, Std 8, ReConnect, École Mondiale World School, Mumbai

Vijay Tendulkar was born on 7th January 1928. He is known as one of the most influential playwrights, essayists and movie and television writers in Marathi literature. *Grahashta*, *Shantala*, *Court Chalu Aahe* and *Majhi Bahin* are his most celebrated plays.

Rashi Vaijapurkar, Std 7, Guru Nanak Modern School, Kanpur

Kumara Vyasa is known as one of the classical poets of Kannada. 'Kumara Vyasa', a pen name for Gadhugina Veera, literally means 'Son of Vyasa'. He lived in Koliwad village, in North Karnataka. He is also known as Narayanappa. His magnum opus, *Karnata Bharata Kathamanjari*, was completed in 1430. It is an adaptation of the first ten Parvas, or chapters, of the Mahabharata.

Mansi N. Purohit, Std 10, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Munshi Premchand (1880-1936) was a master of pen craft and wrote several Hindi novels and stories on issues such as the liberty of peasants from exploitation. His writings include 'Godan' and 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi'.

Omesh B. Std 10, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Mahadevi Varma (1907-1987) was an outstanding Hindi poet, freedom fighter, women's activist and educationist. She is widely regarded as the 'modern Meera'. She was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship in 1979, as well as the Gyanpeeth award in 1982. Collections of her poems include *Neehar* and *Agnirekha*.

Abhinav G., Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Saint Kabir was a mystic poet and saint of India. Being illiterate, he expressed his poems orally in Hindi. His verses often began with a strongly worded insult to get the attention of the passers-by.

Shruti Somany, Std 4, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja is to Utkal, what Shakespeare is to English and Tagore is to Bengal. He is considered the greatest poet of Odisha. He was born in 1670 into a royal family, but never wanted to ascend the throne. He wrote more than 50 books, such as *Rasapanchaka*, *Rasalila*, *Bilasha*, etc. He had a unique style of writing which is still unsurpassed by anyone.

Salil Kumar Tripathy, Std 8, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Amritsar

Amrita Pritam was born on 31st August 1919 in Gujranwala, Pakistan. She is popularly known as 'the voice of Punjab'. She is considered the first renowned poet, essayist and novelist of Punjabi literature. Famous books by her include *Lok Peer*, *Lambi Waatan*, *Sanjh di Lalli*, etc. One of her most famous poems is *Aj Akhaan Waris Shah nu*, which was an expression of her agony over the violent massacres of Partition. She was the first woman in Punjabi literature to win the Sahitya Akademi award.

Simran Mangat, Std 7, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Amritsar
Sadik Gupta, Std. 7, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Amritsar

Vasant Bapat, whose real name is **Vishwanath Vaman Bapat**, is a famous poet of Marathi language. *Bejali* is the finest poem written by him. Other writings by him include the poems *Changa Manga*, *Ammi* and *Abadak tabadak*, and prose writings such as *Tanebane* and *Shatakachya Suvanamudra*.

Priyanka D. Jagtap, Std 5, Vidya Pratishthan's English Medium School, Pune

ACTIVITY 4

Why not learn a new language?

Learn how to say hello in 10 different languages. Look out for people in your class, neighbourhood, play-group... anywhere and ask them how they say hello in their language!

English : Hello

Hindi : Namaste

Koro : Kaplaye

How ancient people wrote?

We know that people knew how to write and read in ancient times from what are known as inscriptions, i.e. engravings on stone pillars, terracotta seals, pottery jars etc. Even an ancient 'signboard' has been found at Dholavira that was in use by the Harappan people.



The Harappans wrote in what is known as a pictographic or logo-syllabic script – where each symbol

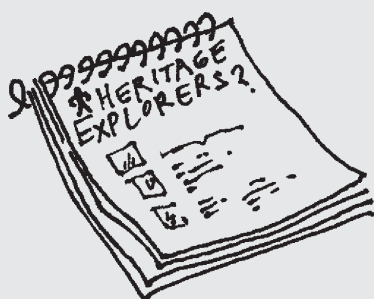
stood for a word and was written from right to left. How do we know this? Some seals show wider spaces between signs on the right, with the writing becoming cramped as he or she reached the left.

The Egyptian script known as hieroglyphics has both logographic and alphabetic symbols.



Mesopotamian people wrote in what is known as the Cuneiform script.

You have now learnt about the different kinds of pictographic scripts that people living in the ancient civilizations used. A lot of their symbols were probably derived from what they saw around them. Make your own script using simple pictographic and alphabetic symbols. Share it with your friends!



BEST HERITAGE CLUB AWARD

Dear Heritage Club members and Teachers,

Send us a detailed report with photographs of the activities you have organised in your Heritage Club during the year 2010 and what you have learnt from them.

Send us a letter telling us why you like Young INTACH newsletter and give us suggestions and ideas for our forthcoming issues.

Fabulous prizes to be won!

1st prize Rs 5000

2nd prize Rs 2500

3rd prize Rs 2500

Consolation prizes will also be awarded

Prize winners for Chopin Crossword and poem competition

Sayesha Saigal, Std. 7, Ecole Mondiale World School, Mumbai

Taarika Ranjith, Std. 8, Lecole Chempaka, Kerala

Somya Srivastava, Std. 10, K. Tanusha, Std. 10, DPS, Vizag

Sakshi Sethiya, Std. 8, Sunbeam School, Benaras

Mustajab Ikram, Std. 6, Dayawati Modi Academy, Rampur

Winners of 'Make a puppet'

Priya, Std. 10, **Chhavi Batra**, Std. 7, **Shubham**, Std. 7, K.L. Mehta Dayanand Public High School, Faridabad

Winners of tête-à-tête with the last tiger in Sunderbans

D.S.S. Sravya, **V. Madhu Hasini**, Std. 8, **Ravi Shankar**, Std. 7, **Sneha Dipti**, Std. 8, **P. Krishna Parjanya**, Subha Niketan School, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

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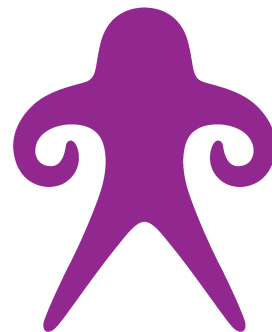
Hindi ☐

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All Payments to be made by Demand Draft in favour of INTACH and drawn on the following banks, payable at par : SBI/ICICI/Canara/Standard Chartered Bank

Signature _____ Date _____ Place _____



PRIZE WINNERS

Gautam Sehgal, Std. 6, **Samridhi**, Std 4, **Mehak Aggarwal**, Std 9, Bhavan's SL Public School, Amritsar

T. Hussainsha, Std 9, **Asmita Jain**, Std 9, **Apoorva M.**, Std 9, **Roshan Nayak**, Std 10, **Tiyasha Ganguly**, Std 10, **Ganamukula Madhuri**, Std 10, **Hrkalekha**, Std 8, **M.S. Pranav**, **Mansi N. Purohit**, Std 10, **Omesh B.**, Std 10, **Abhinav G.**, **Shruti Somany**, Std 4, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Aditya Krishnan, Std 8, École Mondiale World School, Mumbai

Rashi Vaijpurkar, Std 7, **Amisha Srivastava**, Std 7, **Rashi Vaijapurkar**, Std 7, Guru Nanak Modern School, Kanpur

Swapnil Adhikari, Std 10, Father Agnel School, New Delhi

Rishabh Golchha, Std 10, **Suraj Sun**, Std. 10, Delhi Public School, Visakhapatnam

Gaurank Mehta, Std 5, Ved Vyasa D.A.V. Public School, New Delhi

G. Bhargavi, Std 9, Shri Venkateshwara Matric Higher Secondary School, Thanjavur

A. Keerthana, Std 10, Sri Sankara Vidyashramam Matric Hr. Sec. School, Chennai

Nikhil Victor Joy, Std 7, Christ Nagar Sr. Sec. School, Thiruvallom

Rajesh Mateti, Std 4, **Sanket S. Ithal**, Std 6, **Priyanka D. Jagtap**, Std 5, Vidya Pratishthan's English Medium School, Vidyanagari, Pune

S. Suraksha, Std 8, RPC Matric Higher Sec. School, Chennai

Suhana S, Std 8, Delhi Police Public School, New Delhi

Priyanka Sarpal, Std 8, Bhavan's S.L. Public School, Amritsar

Pritish Menon, Std 10, **Swapnil Adhikari**, Std 10, Father Agnel School, New Delhi

Sidhartha M, Std 5, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, A. Rama Rao, Hyderabad

Heera L. Bright, Std 7, **Oormila Panicker**, VI, L'ecole Chempaka, Trivandrum

Salil Kumar Tripathy, Std 8, **Simran Mangat**, Std 7, **Sadik Gupta**, Std. 7, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Public School, Amritsar

41 Prize Winners for this issue !! Please write all your details clearly - name, std., school name and city. Keep it up!

FEEDBACK

Do you have any ideas, comments or suggestions to make Young INTACH more interesting? We welcome any thoughts on what themes you would like us to select for the upcoming issues of Young INTACH.

Please write to:

Shobita Punja

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References

Sengupta, Kamalini. 2009.
Endangered Languages in India.
New Delhi: INTACH

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WHAT'S NEXT?

January-March 2011

Sacred Spaces

Some of the most beautiful, awe-inspiring and enduring buildings of the world are places of worship. All the major religions of India – Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Sikhism and Judaism have magnificent architecture. Write to us about one religious building of your city/region that you like. Describe it in your own words. Send us your sketches/paintings.



Last Date for entries: November 20, 2010

April-June 2011

Beautiful Birds

India has about 1250 species of birds. Write to us about your state bird. Or about your bird-watching experiences. Send us paintings and sketches of your favourite birds.



Last Date for entries: February 15, 2011

INTACH was established in 1984 and has dedicated all its efforts to the conservation and preservation of India's vast natural and cultural heritage.

To know more about INTACH, visit: www.intach.org

Recognizing the importance of heritage education, INTACH set up the Heritage Education and Communication Service (HECS) in 1998. Since then HECS has initiated several different types of training programmes for different target groups: the public, professional groups, city and local authorities, our INTACH chapters, school and college teachers and students. The aim of these programmes is to make citizens aware of their role in the conservation and preservation of our natural, cultural and living heritage.

To know more about HECS projects and publications, visit: www.youngintach.org

We are grateful to the Ministry of Culture for sponsoring Young INTACH, a quarterly heritage newsletter for and by children that has about 20,000 readers and the number keeps on going higher with each issue.

