



The Children's Saturday Post Of India™



Saturday, 17th April, 2021

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Just like everyone, even the TCP family is impacted by the pandemic. We are trying hard to get content together and bring the paper out but we will need a few weeks to be fully functional again.

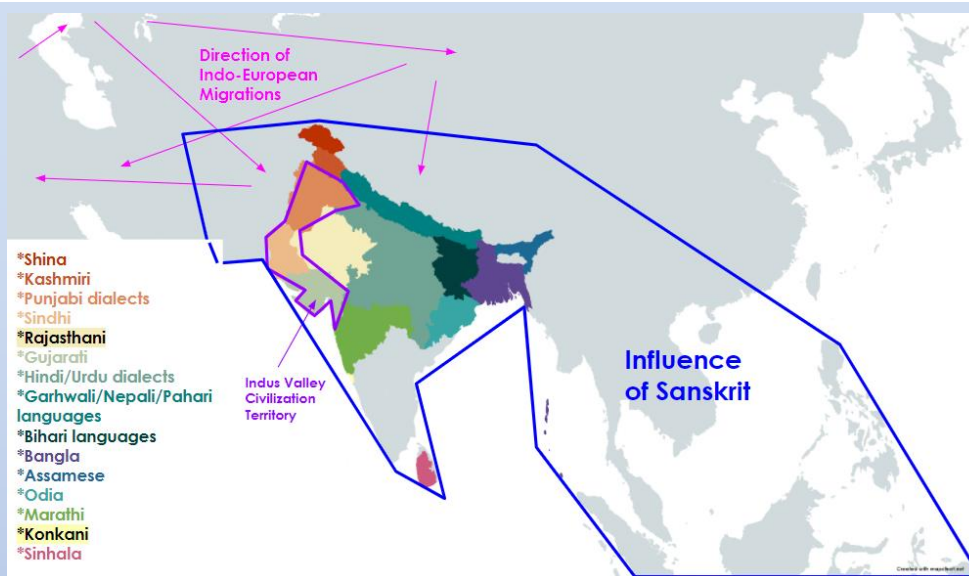
Thanks for your support and understanding. Keep sending in your contributions and please stay safe!

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We used our message of the year and made this Sudoku. Can you decipher the hidden message?

Languages in India: History and Evolution of the Indo-Aryan Languages

By Pravar Mukkala



The Indo-Aryan languages are a family of languages spoken natively by about 80% of Indians, 78% of Pakistanis, 98% of Bangladeshis, 82% of Nepalis, 72% of Sri Lankans, and 35% of Bhutanese. The Indo-Aryan languages are a close-knit group of languages and dialects that are spoken natively by more than 800 million people.

The Indo-Aryan languages are a part of a larger group, the Indo-European languages, spoken from Europe to India. Languages from the same family being spoken in such a large region can be explained by the Indo-European migration theory, in which the Indo-European peoples migrated from their Urheimat (original homeland), the Pontic-Caspian steppe, the area between and north of the Black and Caspian seas in Ukraine and Russia. Starting in 2000 BCE, one branch of the Indo-Europeans, now known as the Indo-Aryans, arrived in the Indian subcontinent. They brought their early form of Hinduism with them, merging with and replacing the already falling-apart Indus Valley Civilization as the dominant culture in the region. Contrary to popular belief, the Indo-Aryans did not invade the subcontinent, but migrated there.

The Indo-Aryans spoke Proto-Indo-Aryan, the ancestor of all modern-day Indo-Aryan languages. Around 1500 BCE, Proto-Indo-Aryan evolved into Old-Indo-Aryan, which gave rise to Vedic (circa 1500-500 BCE), Epic, and Classical (both circa 200-1300 CE) Sanskrit. Next came Middle-Indo-Aryan and the rise of the Prakrit languages. The Prakrits were the vernaculars (a variant of a language spoken by the general population; for example, Hindustani as opposed to Modern Standard Hindi) of Northern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh spoken between 500 BCE and 500 CE. Prākṛta in Sanskrit means natural, while saṃskṛta means refined. Maharashtri (which gave birth to Marathi and Konkani), Shauraseni (which gave birth to the languages spoken in the Hindi belt), and Magadhi (which gave birth to Bihari, Odia, Bangla, and Assamese) are some example of Prakrit languages. These Prakrits evolved into the Apabhraṃśa languages. Apabhraṃśa in Sanskrit means corrupt, and these languages, whose grammar deviated from Classical Sanskrit, were spoken from 600 to 1300 CE. Starting in 1000 CE, modern Indo-Aryan languages began to take shape, and evolved to become distinct languages toward the end of 1100 CE. Due to the languages' close proximity, sound shifts and other areal features spread through the Indo-Aryan languages like a rippling wave; what affected one group was likely to affect the others. Outside languages such as Persian also affected the Indo-Aryan languages.

Stay tuned to read an article about Hindi next week!

Saturday, April 17th, 2021

Grandma's Corner by Kiran aunty

On your birthday you decided to purchase story books as return gifts. The nearby book store you always visit was offering 55% discount on all story books, but to attract customers the store just adjacent to it announced successive discount of 40% + 20%. Which shop will you choose to purchase your favorite story books and why?

Last Week's Answer!!!!

The number is the LCM of 6, 7, and 8 which is 168 and all multiples of 168

Did you know?

There are over 300 species of hummingbirds. A medium sized hummingbird beats its wings at an average of 1200-1800 times per minute.

Saturday Champions

Champs who answered last week's Grandma's Corner are:

Aryan Hemant Sonawane , Mahesh Haldankar

Champs who made out last week's Close-Up (chia seeds) are:

Mehvish Kaur, Sneha Vikram Vedpathak, Ananya Sharma, Preesha Jain, Gargi Mehta, Krishu Kumari

Keep up the good work and keep sending those answers!!!

Know the States of India By Amey Haldankar

Karnataka

Karnataka is one of the southern states and is bordered by Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.



Karnataka has thirty districts. The capital of Karnataka is Bengaluru. The Deccan Plateau dominates most of the physical geography of the state with bits of the Western Ghats at the border with Tamil Nadu and the Malabar Coast in the west. The Krishna, Kaveri, tributaries of Godavari and Penneru, and Sharavati are major rivers flowing in Karnataka.

Karnataka's population is 61.09 million and the land area is 191,791 sq.km. As a result, its population density is 319 people per sq.km.

Mysuru, Bengaluru, Belagavi, Mangaluru, Karwar and Shivamogga are some of the major cities in Karnataka. The literacy rate of Karnataka is 75.4%. Kannada is the most spoken language along with Urdu and Telugu as runner-ups. The ruins of Hampi, Mysore Palace, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Bandipur National Park and Shivanasamudra Falls are some of major tourist spots in Karnataka.

Fun fact: Karnataka has India's highest waterfalls, the Jog Falls on the river Sharavati.

Editorial

Hello fabulous friends,

Today is International Bat (the only flying mammal) Appreciation Day! Can you believe that bats are very useful animals? They act as pollinators by spreading seeds. They help farmers by eating rootworms and other worms that damage crops. Some bats can eat up to 1,000 mosquitoes in an hour! I think these are enough reasons to appreciate bats!

Poornima aunty
tcpedit@gmail.com

Quote of the Day

Great works are performed not by strength but by perseverance.

~Samuel Johnson

Prachet Mukkala

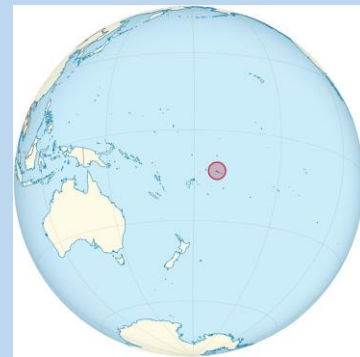


Countries of the World

Praneeth Udathu

Samoa is made up of two major islands and is located in Polynesia, a region of Oceania. It is 1600 miles northeast of New Zealand and Australia and is near the islands of American Samoa and Fiji.

Samoa was inhabited by the Lapita people around 5,000 years ago. These people spread out around the islands nearby and were in relative isolation until they were discovered in the 1600s.



Samoa became a stopping point for ships from the US but interest from the UK and Germany led to a civil war. Samoa was controlled by Germany until WW1 when they were taken over by New Zealand. Samoa gained independence in 1962 and has since begun trading more with Australia and New Zealand. They also changed their time zone to be closer to these countries.

The capital of Samoa is Apia.

The national languages are Samoan and English.

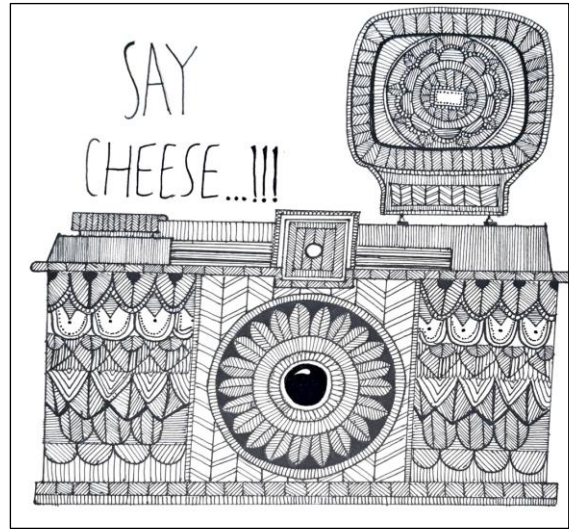
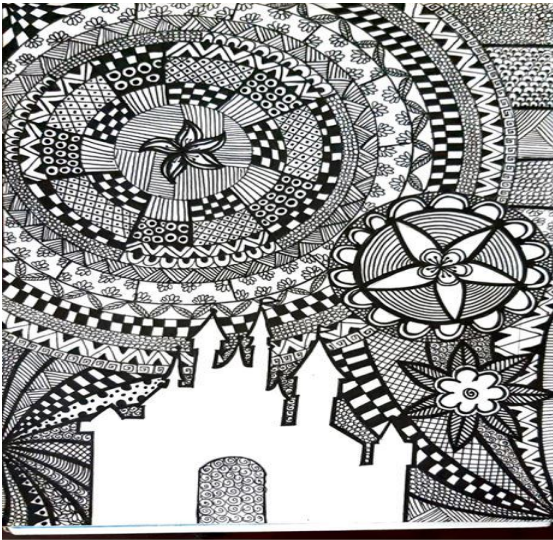
The official currency of Samoa is the tālā.

Fun fact: Samoa is 24 hours ahead of its closest neighbor, American Samoa.

Famous people from Samoa include David Tua, Robert Louis Stevenson and Manu Tuilagi. Dwayne Johnson is of Samoan descent.

The current national population of Samoa is 200,000.

Artworks by Nethra Ramani



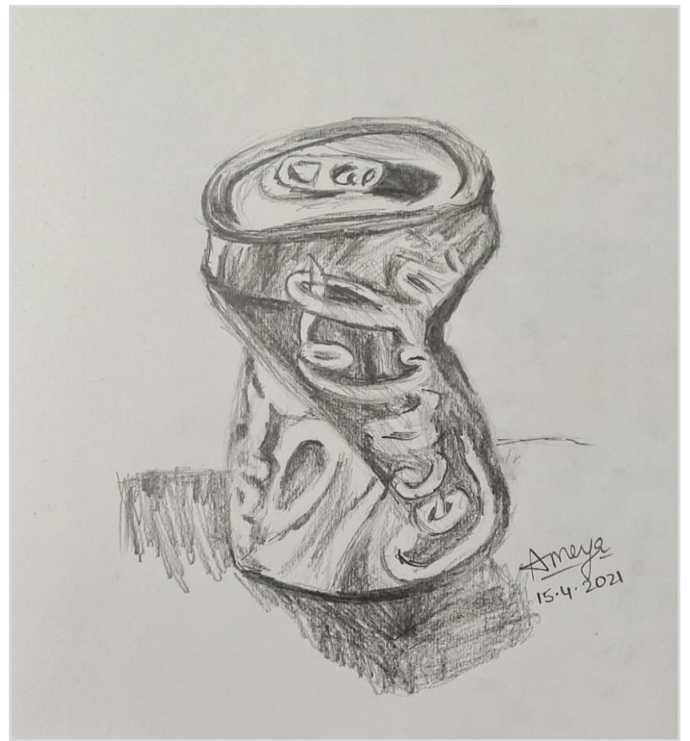
Make-up the Close-up

Look at the close-up picture of a larger object below and tell us what that object is 😊

Hint: This might not look pretty when seen so close but it is a yummy treat. Can be eaten as a snack or can be eaten with tea or milk. What is it? 😊



Artist Corner: Ameya



Credits and Answers

Samoa flag image from Wikipedia.org

This edition has been reviewed by Gunjan Sharma and Rachna Sarah Thomas.

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We love contributions! Please share all contributions with us at tcpedit@gmail.com