

A large, colorful illustration of various birds perched on a branch with green leaves. The birds include a peacock, a budgie, a pigeon, a parrot, a cockatiel, and many other species in various colors like blue, yellow, red, and green.

Many of our minor languages do not have its own scripts and hence they remain as spoken languages without script. Some of them have adopted or borrowed other language scripts. Most of the languages are influenced by other languages or influence the daughter languages. In India, for every 200 kilometers, there is a variation in the spoken native language and the culture of the people.

This year, the theme for our yearly Calendar is the culturally rich languages and dialects of our country with its profound literary wealth. Each language and its speakers are distinct and unique with an enviable past legacy and heritage. Just as different parts and organs of our body blend into one vibrant person, the people of India with various tongues are bound together with chords of unity, always singing the same tune and melody. In spite of our different tongues, cultural variations, colours and peculiarities, there is an inseparable unity among the people of India.

As we go through the New Year 2024, every month tells the story of one or two or three official languages of India along with their origins, their makers and their contribution to the native speakers, to other languages and the humanity at large. In this New Year, can we resolve to accept rest of the Indians with different tongues and cultures as our own brothers and sisters who can melodiously sing the same tune along with ours?..





Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai

Same melody
with different tongues...



JANUARY 2024

தமிழ் [TAMIL]

Tamil is considered to be one of the world's oldest living languages and is the **mother of Dravidian Languages**. It has a literary history dating back over 2,000 years. It is a classical language with the oldest literature amongst the Dravidian languages. Sangam Literature is dated from 300 BC to 300 AD. Unlike the other Dravidian languages Tamil is independent of Sanskrit. The history of the Tamil has three phases, namely: (1) Early Tamil: 6 BC to 6 AD (2) Medieval Tamil: 6 AD to 12 AD (3) Modern Tamil: 12AD onwards. The Pandiyan Kings organized the Tamil Sangams which greatly developed the language. Sangam literature deals with love, traditions, war, governance, trade and bereavement. Sangam age is the golden era of Tamil Language during the reign of Cheras, Cholas and the Pandiyas. Most of the Sangam literature has been lost! The earliest attested use of the name 'Tamil' is found in **Tholkappiyam**, dated as early as late 3rd century BC with a commentary on grammar, phonetics, rhetoric and poetics. **Tholkappiyar (350 BC)** is considered to be the oldest grammarian of the world followed by **Panini**. **Thirukkural** by the immortal Poet **Thiruvalluvar**, is the ancient classic of wisdom of

Tamil language, the distillation of the essential genius of Tamil people. The Five Epics in Tamil, Silapathikaram, Manimekalai, Civaga Cinthamani, Valayapathi and Kuntalakeci along with Kambaramayana are literary ornaments of Tamil Language. In 1578, Portuguese missionaries published a Tamil prayer book in old Tamil script named **Thambiran Vanakkam**, thus making Tamil the first Indian language to be printed and published. **Veeramamunivar** (Constanzo Beschi), a Jesuit-Missionary who lived in 18th Century, **modernized the Tamil script and standardized the grammar rules of the language making it easier for people to learn and write.** He compiled the first Tamil lexicon and the comprehensive Chaturakarati, a quadruple lexicon. He also wrote three other dictionaries: Tamil-Latin, Tamil-Portuguese and Tamil-Tamil. The modern Tamil literary movement started with **Subramania Bharathi**, the multifaceted Indian Nationalist poet and author. With 84.12 million native speakers, Tamil is also spoken all over the world particularly in Singapore, Malaysia, Myanmar, South Africa, the United States, UK, Mauritius, UAE and Sri Lanka.

Thiruvalluvar day is observed during the month of 'Thai' usually falling on 15 or 16 January.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																														
	<div>மார்ச்சு 16New Year Day</div> <div>1</div> <div>Mary, Mother of God</div>	2	3 <div>Holy Name of Jesus</div>	4	5	6																														
7 <div>Epiphany of the Lord</div>	8 <div>Baptism of the Lord</div>	9	10	11	12	13																														
<div>மார்ச்சு 29Makar Sankranti / Bhogi</div> <div>14</div> <div>St.Devasahayam Pillai</div>	<div>தை 1Pongal</div> <div>15</div> <div></div>	<div>Thiruvalluvar Day</div> <div>16</div> <div></div>	<div>Uzhavar Thirunal</div> <div>17</div> <div>St.Anthony of Egypt Our Lady Queen of Peace</div>	18	19	20 <div>St.Sebastian</div>																														
21 <div>St.Agnes</div>	22	23	24 <div>St.Francis de Sales</div>	<div>Thai Poosam</div> <div>25</div> <div>The Conversion of St.Paul</div>	<div>Republic Day</div> <div>26</div> <div>Sts.Timothy & Titus, Apostles</div>	27 <div>St.Angela Merici</div>																														
28 <div>St.Thomas Aquinas</div>	29	30	<div>தை 17Birth of St.Montfort</div> <div>31</div> <div>St.John Bosco</div>																																	
	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M													
DECEMBER 2023						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY 2024						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		





Ellora caves, Maharashtra

Same melody
with different tongues...

FEBRUARY 2024


मराठी [MARATHI] & കൊങ്കണി [KONKANI]

Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by the Maharashtrian people. Marathi is the southern-most Indo-Aryan language. Marathi is one of the official languages of India. The original form of its script is Devanagari. The grammar and sentence structure follow the Sanskrit language. '**Maratha**' inscriptions are found on eleventh century stones and copper plates with **Prakrit** script called **Maharashtri**. From the thirteenth century until 1950, the writing system followed the Modi script which is a variant form of currently followed Devanagari writing system. Marathi can be traced back far beyond the 10th century AD. It descended from Sanskrit through Pali, Maharashtri and Maharashtra - Apabhramsa leading to the rise of the present Marathi. The origin and growth of Marathi literature has two important events. 1) The rise of the Jadhava dynasty who adopted Marathi as the court language. 2) The coming of two religious sects known as Mahanubhav Panth and Warkari Panth which adopted it as the medium for preaching. **Saint Jnaneshwar** (13th Century) is called the **Father of Marathi** and is one of the greatest saints and philosophers of Maharashtra.

Mukund Raj, who lived in the 13th century is the first poet of Marathi. Notable poets in Marathi are **V.V.Shirwadkar**, **Keshavsut** and **P.L. Deshpande**. Marathi-speaking communities can also be found in various parts of India and the world, including United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Konkani is classified as an Indo-Aryan language, belonging to the Indo-European language family. It shares similarities with other Indo-Aryan languages such as Marathi, Bengali and Gujarati. Konkani is an official language of Goa and also spoken primarily in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and by the diaspora in various parts of the world, including the Middle East, East Africa, and Europe. Konkani can be written in multiple scripts such as Devanagari, Roman, Malayalam, Perso-Arabic and Kannada. The choice of script varies depending on the region. The earliest known Konkani literary work is the 16th century Christian epic "**Krista Purana**" by **Thomas Stephens**, a Jesuit missionary. Marathi and Konkani share the same ancestry.

Marathi Language Day is celebrated on February 27 every year to honour the birth anniversary of poet Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																													
				தை 18 1	 2 Presentation of the Lord	3 St.Blaise																													
 4 St. John de Britto	5 St. Agatha	6	7 St. Gonzalo Garcia	8	9	10 St. Scholastica																													
11 Our Lady of Lourdes First Sunday of Lent	தை 29 12	மாசி 1 13	 14 Ash Wednesday	15	16	17																													
 18 St. Kuriakose Elias	19	World day of Social Justice  20	21 St. Peter Damian	22 Chair of St. Peter, the Apostle	23 St. Polycarp	24																													
 25 Bl. Rani Maria	26	27	28	மாசி 17 29																															
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JANUARY 2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
MARCH 2024					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31





Lord Krishna preaching Arjuna, Kurukshetra

MARCH 2024

हिंदी [HINDI], اُردُو [URDU] & मैथिली [MAITHILI]

Hindi is an Indo-Aryan language spoken mainly in India and also in Nepal, Singapore and South Africa. **The roots of Hindi date back to 769AD making it one of the most prominent ancient languages in the world.** Hindi is one of the official languages of India. Hindi along with English are used in parliament, in the judiciary, in communications between the central government and state governments. Hindi is spoken by 322 million people. **Hindi first started to be used in writing during the 4th century AD.** It was originally written with the Brahmi script but since the 11th century AD it has been written with the Devanagari alphabet. **The first printed book in Hindi was John Gilchrist's Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language in 1796. Hindi is closely related to Marathi.** Hindi is the main language used in the Indian states of Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar. It is also spoken in Bangladesh and Pakistan. Some of the renowned poets who have made significant contribution to the language include **Kabir, Mirabai, Surdas, Rahim, Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Mahadevi Verma, and Ramdhari Singh Dinkar.**

Urdu originated in the 13th century as a hybrid language called 'Hindustani' in the region of Delhi. It developed as a fusion of the Persian language brought by the Mughals and the local languages. Urdu is spoken just as Hindi, but Hindi uses the traditional Devanagari script, whereas Urdu uses the Persio-Arabic alphabet. **The poet Ghulam Hamadani Mushafi coined the term Urdu in 1780.** However, this began to alienate the two major cultures in India and Pakistan, the Muslims and Hindus. Hindus speaking Hindi and Muslims speaking Urdu. **Urdu is written from right to left.** The modern standard form of Urdu, known as **Rekhta**, emerged in the 18th century. Urdu has a rich literary tradition and is known for its poetry, ghazals and prose. Prominent Urdu poets include **Mirza Ghalib, Allama Iqbal, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, and Mir Taqi Mir.** Both Hindi and Urdu have the same grammatical structure and originally developed from 'Khari Boli' a dialect of Delhi region.

Maithili is an Indo-Aryan language spoken primarily in the north-eastern part of India, particularly in the **Mithila region of Bihar** and some part of Jharkhand and Nepal. There are approximately 20 million Maithili speakers. **It is considered as the sweetest language.** It is one of the official languages of India

The month of Phalguna (March), is a time of jubilation and comradery for the people of North India.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																											
<div>பங்குனி 18Easter Sunday</div> <div>31</div>					<div>மாசி 18</div> <div>1</div> <div>St.David</div>	<div>2</div>																											
<div>3</div>	<div>4</div> <div>St.Casimir</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>6</div>	<div>7</div> <div>Sts.Perpetua and Felicity</div>	<div>8</div> <div>Women's Day</div> <div>St.John of God</div>	<div>9</div>																											
<div>10</div>	<div>11</div>	<div>12</div>	<div>மாசி 30</div> <div>13</div>	<div>பங்குனி 1</div> <div>14</div> <div>St.Matilda</div>	<div>15</div>	<div>16</div>																											
<div>17</div> <div>St.Patrick</div>	<div>18</div> <div>St.Cyril of Jerusalem</div>	<div>19</div> <div>St.Joseph, Husband of Mary</div>	<div>20</div>	<div>21</div>	<div>22</div> <div>World Water Day</div>	<div>23</div>																											
<div>24</div> <div>Palm Sunday</div>	<div>25</div> <div>Holi</div>	<div>26</div>	<div>27</div>	<div>28</div> <div>Holy Thursday</div>	<div>29</div> <div>Good Friday</div>	<div>30</div> <div>Holy Saturday</div>																											
	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M			
FEBRUARY 2024					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
APRIL 2024		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		



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অসমীয়া [ASSAMESE], মণিপুরী [MANIPURI] & MIZO

Assamese is a language belonging to the Indo-Aryan language family. It is one of the major languages spoken in North-East India and has approximately 20 million speakers. Assamese is written using the Assamese script, which evolved from the ancient Brahmi script. The script is similar to the Bengali script with some distinct characters. The oldest known book in the Assamese language is the "**Kirtan Ghosa**," or "Kirtan Ghoxa." It was written by **Srimanta Sankardeva**, the father of Assamese language. He was a 15th century saint, poet, playwright, social reformer and philosopher who developed the Assamese language and literature. Assamese has a rich literary tradition dating back to the 14th century. Notable poets are **Lakshminath Bezbaruah**, **Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya** and **Homen Borgohain**. **Borgeet** is a form of devotional song composed by **Sankardeva** in Assamese. The popular dance form 'Bihu' is an integral part of Assamese literature and the people. Traditional musical instruments like the dhol, pepa, and taal are used in various cultural performances.

Manipuri officially known as **Meithi** is a Tibeto-Burman language of North East India. It is one of the official languages of India. It has a history dating back to the 11th Century. Originally it had its own script, but from the British time, it uses the Bengali Script. It is an advanced literary language, recognised by Sahitya Akademi. It serves as an educational and literary language in Assam and Tripura. There are 2 million native speakers of Manipuri. **Hijam Anganghal** is one of the pioneer Poets in **Meithi literature**.

Mizo language known as Duhlin and Lushai is a Tibeto-Burman language like Manipuri. Mizo language is written in Roman script and also in Latin and Bengali scripts. It has 1 million native speakers. It is also spoken in Manipur, Tripura, Assam, Myanmar and Chittagong hills. **James Dokhuma** is known as the Father of Mizo lexicography. Christian Missionaries **J H Lorrain** and **FW Savidge** wrote the first dictionaries and grammar books.

Month of April is sacred to Assamese, Manipuri & Mizo speaking people.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 பங்குனி 19	2	3	4	5 St.Vincent Ferrer	6
7	8 Annunciation of the Lord	9 Ugadi	10	11 Ramzan	12	13 பங்குனி 31
14 Tamil New Year/ Bohag Bihu Dr.BR Ambedkar's Birthday	15	16	17 Ram Navami	18	19	20
21 Mahaveer Jayanthi St.Anselm	22	23 St.George	24	25 St.Mark, Evangelist	26 Our Lady of Good Counsel	27
28 St.Louis Grignon de Montfort	29 St.Catherine of Siena	30 சித்திரை 17				
Su M T W Th F Sa Su M T W Th F Sa Su M T W Th F Sa Su M T W Th F Sa Su M						
MARCH 2024						
MAY 2024						





ગુજરાતી [GUJARATI] & संस्कृत [SANSKRIT]

Gujarati is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by around 55 million people, primarily in Gujarat, as well as in various communities around the world. It is one of the official languages of India and has its own unique script derived from the Devanagari script. Gujarati has a rich literary tradition, dating back to the 12th century and is **closely related to Hindi and Sanskrit**. Gujarati is known for its unique phonetic features, such as the use of retroflex consonants and the absence of nasal sounds. The father of **Gujarati is considered to be Narsinh Mehta, a 15th century poet and saint** known for his devotional compositions and contributions to Gujarati poetry. The Jain monk and scholar **Hemacandracharya Suri** was one of the earliest **scholar grammarians**. The language has a rich vocabulary and is known for its idiomatic expressions and proverbs. Notable Gujarati literary figures include **Narsinh Mehta, Akho, Premanand Bhatt, Mirabai, and Govardhanram Tripathi**. Gujarati literature is enriched with vibrant folk music, dance forms like Garba, Dandiya-Raas and traditional arts and crafts. Gujarati is also spoken in Maharashtra, Rajasthan,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bangladesh, Fiji, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Sanskrit is a **classical language** belonging to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European languages. It is the **sacred language of Hinduism**. **The oldest known text in Sanskrit is the Rigveda**, a collection of hymns composed around 1700-1100 BCE. **Ramayana, the great epic was written in Sanskrit by Valmiki around 300 BCE. The grammar of Sanskrit is highly inflected**, meaning that the endings of words change to indicate tense, mood, and other grammatical features. **Sanskrit is the earliest classical language and it is also one of the oldest languages in the world**, with literature stretching back to 3,500 years. Sanskrit is the official state language of Uttarakhand. It has contributed greatly for the development of other classical languages.

Gujarat Day is celebrated on May 1 every year to mark the foundation day of the state of Gujarat.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			சித்திரை 18  May Day St. Joseph, the Worker	2	3 Sts. Philip & James, Apostles	4
5 St. Angelo	6 St. Dominic Savio	 7 Birth of Marie Louise Trichet	8	9	10 St. Damien of Molokai	11
Mother's Day  12 Ascension of the Lord	சித்திரை 30  13 Our Lady of Fatima Mary, Mother of the Church	வைகாசி 1 14 St. Matthias, the Apostle	15	16 Beatification of Marie Louise Trichet	17	18
 19 Pentecost	20 St. Bernardine of Siena	21	22	23	Our Lady of the Way 24 Mary, help of Christians	25
26 The Most Holy Trinity	27 St. Augustine of Canterbury	28	29	 30 St. Joan of Arc	வைகாசி 18 31 Visitation of the Bl. Virgin Mary 	
<div>Su M T W Th F Sa Su M T W Th F Sa Su M T W Th F Sa Su M T W Th F Sa Su M</div>						
<div>APRIL 2024</div> <div>— — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 — — — — — — — —</div>						
<div>JUNE 2024</div> <div>— — — — — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>						



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Martand Sun Temple, Kashmir

Same melody
with different tongues...



JUNE 2024

كاشُر [KASHMIRI] & ڈوگری [DOGRI]

Kashmiri or Koshur is a member of the Dardic subgroup of the Indo-Aryan language. It has around 7 million speakers mainly in the Kashmir Valley in Jammu and Kashmir. There are also around a hundred thousand Kashmiri speakers in Pakistan. There are two main regional dialects namely **Poguli** and **Kashtawari** spoken outside the valley of Kashmir. Kashmiri is traditionally written in the **Sharada script**, which is an ancient Brahmi-based script. However, the **Perso-Arabic** script is commonly used for writing Kashmiri today, particularly in the digital and printed media. Kashmiri has a rich oral tradition of folk songs, proverbs, and folktales. Music forms an integral part of Kashmiri culture and traditional Kashmiri music incorporates instruments like the santoor and rabab. Kashmiri language and literature have played a significant role in shaping the cultural and intellectual

heritage of the Kashmiri people. Kashmiri poetry, especially **Sufi poetry**, has a long-standing tradition and has produced renowned poets such as **Lal Ded** and **Habba Khatoon**.

Dogri is an Indo-Aryan language spoken in the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir, western Himachal Pradesh, northern Punjab, and north-eastern Pakistani Punjab. It is the ethnic language of the **Dogras** and was spoken in the historical region of **Greater Duggar**. Dogri is spoken by 2.6 million people in India. It has been among the country's 22 scheduled languages since 2003. It is one of the five official languages of Jammu and Kashmir. **Manak Chank** and **Devi Ditta** are famous poets of Dogri language. Dogri has a rich literary history and is written in the Gurmukhi script.

Intermingled with its culture and language, the month of June is auspicious for Kashmiris.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																											
ஆனி 16 30						வைகாசி 19 1 St.Justin																											
2 The Body and Blood of Christ	3	4	World Environment Day  5	6	7	 8 St.Mariam Thresia																											
9	10	11	12	 13 St.Anthony of Padua	வைகாசி 32 14	ஆனி 1 15																											
16	Bakrid  17	18	19	20	21 St.Aloysius Gonzaga	22 St.Thomas More																											
23	24 The Nativity of St.John the Baptist	25	26	27 St.Cyril of Alexandria	28 St.Irenaeus	29 Sts.Peter and Paul, Apostles																											
Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M				
MAY 2024			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JULY 2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		



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Konark Sun Temple

Same melody with different tongues... JULY 2024

ଓଡ଼ିଆ [ODIA] & ଟିଏଓଭାଜା [SANTALI]

Odia, also known as **Oriya**, is an Indo-Aryan language primarily spoken in Odisha. It has a rich literary history and cultural heritage. The earliest known inscription in Odia dates back to the **10th century CE**. Odia script is derived from the ancient Brahmi script. It is an **abugida script**, where consonant letters carry an inherent vowel sound that can be modified with diacritical marks to represent different vowel sounds. Odia is spoken by 33 million speakers in India and around 50 million speakers worldwide. The great poet, scholar, and reformer, **Sarala Das is considered the pioneer of Odia literature and is regarded as the father figure of the Odia language**. He developed and standardized Odia language. His writings focused on social issues, moral values, and religious teachings, reflecting the cultural and ethical fabric of the society during his time. **Jayadev's (12th Century), epic poem Gita Govinda, depicts the divine love of Krishna and his consort, Radha and is an important text in the Bhakti movement of Hinduism**. Three great poets and prose writers, **Kabibar Radhanath Ray (1849 - 1908), Fakir Mohan Senapati (1843 - 1918) and Madhusudan Rao**

(1853 - 1912) made Odia their own. They brought in a modern outlook and spirit into Odia literature. Around the same time the modern drama took birth through the works of **Rama Sankara Ray** beginning with **Kanci-Kaveri (1880)**. Odia has produced notable poets, writers, and scholars. Other famous literary figures in Odia literature include **Gopabandhu Das** and **Radhanath Ray**. Oriya is the spoken language in Orissa, parts of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Burma, Malaysia, Fiji, Mauritius, Sri Lanka and Middle East countries.

Santali also known as **Santal** or **Santhali**, is the most widely-spoken language of the **Munda subfamily** of the Austroasiatic languages, related to **Ho, Birjiya** and **Mundari**, spoken mainly in **Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Odisha, Tripura** and **West Bengal** by **Santals**. It is a recognised regional language of India. It is spoken by around 7.6 million people in India, It is also known as **Dard** and has close ties to other Indo-European languages such as **Urdu** and **Punjabi**.

Month of July is a time for worship and revelry in Odisha.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																														
	ஆனி 17 1	2	 3 St. Thomas, the Apostle	4	5 St. Anthony Mary Zaccaria	6 St. Maria Goretti																														
Ratha Yatra  7	8	9	10	11 St. Benedict	12	13 St. Henry																														
14	Kamarajar's Birthday  15 St. Bonaventure	ஆனி 32  16 Our Lady of Mount Carmel	ஆடி 1 Muharram  17 St. Frederick	18	19	20																														
Guru Purnima  21	22 St. Mary Magdalene	23	24	25 St. James, the Apostle	26 St. Joachim & St. Anne	27																														
 28 St. Alphonsa Muttathupadathu	29 St. Martha	30	ஆடி 15 31 St. Ignatius of Loyola																																	
Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M							
JUNE 2024						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
AUGUST 2024					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	



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Golconda Fort & World's largest Nandhi Statue, Lepakshi (A.P.)

Same melody
with different tongues...

AUGUST 2024

తెలుగు [TELUGU]

Telugu originated from the Proto-Dravidian language and split from it between **1500 BCE** and **1000 BCE**, which was roughly the same time Tamil became distinct in terms of literary activity. Telugu is spoken by about 96 million people and is the most widely spoken member of the Dravidian language family. It is the **14th most spoken language in the World**. It is one of the official as well as classical languages of India. In the precolonial era, Telugu became the language of high culture across South India. **Modern Standard Telugu is based on the dialect of erstwhile Krishna, Guntur, East and West Godavari districts of Coastal Andhra**. It is the official language of Andhra Pradesh and Telegana. The first written documents in Telugu date from 575 CE. **Sri Sri is widely considered as the greatest Telugu poet**. He was a revolutionary poet who brought about a significant change in the landscape of Telugu literature. **Nannaya Bhattaraka** is the first known poet of Telugu language.

Nannaya's work, **Mahabharata** in Telugu, holds immense historical and cultural significance. **Allasani Peddana** is called **the grandfather of Telugu poetry** because of his work in the creation of the first major fictional poetry in Telugu. He was the foremost poet in the court of King Krishnadevaraya of Vijaynagar Empire. **Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu is the father of modern Telugu literature**. **Tallapaka Annamacharya** known as the **grand-father** of Telugu song-writing, was a poet and composer. **Telugu is often called the Italian of the east and is a musical language**. Telugu is also spoken in the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and the union territories of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Telugu diaspora spread across countries like United States, Australia, Malaysia, Mauritius, UAE, Saudi Arabia and others also speak Telugu. Telugu and Kannada share more or less the same script.

'Telugu Language Day' is observed on 29th August each year in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

SUNDAY	MONDAY							TUESDAY							WEDNESDAY							THURSDAY							FRIDAY							SATURDAY						
																						ఆది 16 1 St.Alphonsus Liguori							2							3						
4 St.John Mary Vianney	5 Dedication of St.Mary Major Basilica							6 Transfiguration of the Lord							7							8 St.Dominic							9							10 St.Lawrence						
11 St.Clare	12							13							14 St.Maximilian Kolbe							ఆది 15 Independence Day Assumption of Bl. Virgin Mary							ఆది 31 16							17 ఆదివారం 1						
18	ఆదివారం 19 Raksha Bandhan St.John Eudes							20							21							22 Queenship of Bl. Virgin Mary							23 St.Rose of Lima							24 St.Bartholomew, the Apostle						
25	ఆదివారం 26 Krishna Jayanthi							27 St.Monica							28 St.Augustine of Hippo							29 Martyrdom of St.John the Baptist							ఆదివారం 30 St.Euphrasia Eluvathingal							31 ఆదివారం 15						
	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M					
JULY 2024		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31										
SEPTEMBER 2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30												





മലയാളം [MALAYALAM]

Malayalam is a **Dravidian language** spoken in the Indian state of Kerala. It is one of the official languages of India. Malayalam was designated as a "Classical Language of India" in 2013. **Malayalam is closely related linguistically to Tamil language.** Dialects of Malayalam spoken in the northern districts of Kerala have a few influences from Kannada. The current Malayalam language script is based on the **Vatteluttu script**, which was extended with Grantha script letters to adopt Indo-Aryan loan words. It diverged further in 8th & 9th centuries to take the present form. The oldest written evidence of the Malayalam language is an inscription known as the '**vazhappalli**' from 830 A.D. **Ramcharitam** by **Cheeraman** is recognized by scholars as **the first book in Malayalam**. The first Malayalam grammar and literary treatise, **Leelathilakam**, was compiled in the 14th century. **Thunchathu Ezhuthachchan**, a strong proponent of **Bhakti movement**, is considered as

"the father of modern Malayalam literature". Malayalam language literature has been profoundly influenced by poets **Cherusseri Namboothiri, Thunchaththu Ezhuthachchan, Poonthanam Nambudiri, Vallathol Narayana Menon and Kumaran Asan** from 15th century onwards. **Kunjan Nambiar** (18th Century), the originator of the popular art form **"Ottam Tullal"** contributed much towards the cultural heritage of Kerala. The first travelogue in any Indian language is the Malayalam **Varthamanappusthakam**, written by **Paremmakkal Thoma Kathanar in 1785**. Malayalam is the language made for man as it captures the beauty of the expression. In addition to Kerala, Malayalam is spoken in the states of southern India, Maharashtra, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There are speakers of Malayalam in a number of other countries, including: UAE, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Oman, USA, UK, Germany, Qatar and Australia.

The most important cultural events for Malayees occur during the month of September/August.

SUNDAY	MONDAY							TUESDAY							WEDNESDAY							THURSDAY							FRIDAY							SATURDAY													
ஆவணி 16 <div>1</div>	<div>2</div>							<div>3</div> <div>St.Gregory the Great</div>							<div>4</div>							<div>5</div> <div>Teachers Day</div> <div>St.Mother Teresa of Kolkata</div>							<div>6</div>							<div>7</div> <div>Vinayakar Chathurthi</div>													
<div>8</div> <div>Nativity of Bl. Virgin Mary</div>	<div>9</div> <div>St.Peter Claver</div>							<div>10</div>							<div>11</div>							<div>12</div> <div>Holy Name of Mary</div>							<div>13</div> <div>St.John Chrysostom</div>							<div>14</div> <div>Exaltation of the Holy Cross</div>													
Onam <div>15</div> <div>Our Lady of Sorrows</div>	ஆவணி 31 Milad-un-Nabi <div>16</div> <div>Sts.Cornelius & Cyprian</div>							புரட்டாசி 1 <div>17</div> <div>St.Robert Bellarmine</div>							<div>18</div>							<div>19</div> <div>St.Januaris</div>							<div>20</div>							<div>21</div> <div>St. Matthew, the Apostle</div>													
<div>22</div>	<div>23</div> <div>St.Padre Pio</div>							<div>24</div> <div>Our lady of Ransom</div>							<div>25</div>							<div>26</div> <div>St.Cosmas and Damian</div>							<div>27</div> <div>St.Vincent de Paul</div>							<div>28</div>													
<div>29</div> <div>Sts.Michael, Gabriel and Raphael, Archangels</div>	புரட்டாசி 14 <div>30</div> <div>St.Jerome</div>							<div>31</div>							<div>1</div>							<div>2</div>							<div>3</div>							<div>4</div>							<div>5</div>						
	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M												
AUGUST 2024					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31														
OCTOBER 2024		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																	



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with different tongues...

OCTOBER 2024






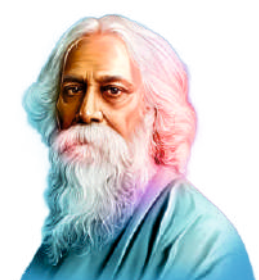

বাংলা [BENGALI] , বড়ো [BODO] & नेपाली [NEPALI]

Bengali, also known as **Bangla**, is an Indo-Aryan language dating back to the 10th century AD, and it has evolved from **Sanskrit** and **Magadhi Prakrit**. Bengali has a strong influence from Sanskrit. It is the official language of Bangladesh and one of the official languages of India. There are 97.2 million speakers in India. It has a rich literary tradition and is renowned for its poetry, novels and plays. Bengali literature has produced many notable writers, poets and intellectuals, including **Rabindranath Tagore**, who won the **Nobel Prize** for Literature in 1913 for his collection of poems, "**Gitanjali**." Other prominent Bengali writers include **Kazi Nazrul Islam**, **Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay**, and **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**. **Jana Gana Mana**, the **National Anthem of India** is written in Bengali by **Rabindranath Tagore**. In 2008, the **UNESCO** declared the tradition of "**Baul**" music, a folk music genre from Bengal, as a **Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity**. Baul music is characterized by its **mystical and philosophical lyrics**.

Bodo or **Boro** is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken by the Bodos of **Northeast India** with 2.2 million speakers. It is the official language of the **Bodoland** and co-official language of the state of **Assam**. There are also Bodo-speaking communities in Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. It is one of the official languages of India. The Bodo language has been written using Devanagari script since 1963. It did not have any written literature until the second decade of the 20th century. **Christian missionaries, who entered the Bodo land, published some books on tales, rhymes and songs.** They also published some books on **Bodo grammar and dictionary**.

Nepali is an Indo-Aryan language native to the **Himalayan region**. It is the official language of **Nepal**. Nepali has official status in the Indian state of **Sikkim** and in the **Gorkha land**. Nepali is also spoken in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Uttarakhand. Nepali is spoken by approximately 16 million people.

Devotion among the Bengalis finds its expression mostly through pujas and prayers during the month of October.

SUNDAY	MONDAY							TUESDAY							WEDNESDAY							THURSDAY							FRIDAY							SATURDAY						
								৬ষ্ঠাদি 15 1 St.Therese of Child Jesus							Gandhi Jayanthi  2 Guardian Angels							3							4  St.Francis of Assisi							5 St.Faustina of the Bl. Sacrament						
6	7 Our Lady of Rosary							8							Durga Puja  9							10							Ayutha Pooja 11 St.John XXIII							Dussehra /Vijaya Dasami  12 Our Lady of Pillar						
13	14							15 St.Teresa of Avila							16							৬ষ্ঠাদি 31 St.Ignatius of Antioch 17 International Day for the Eradication of Poverty							ঈদ 1 18 St.Luke, Evangelist							19						
20 St.Paul of the Cross	21							22 St.John Paul II							23							24 St.Anthony Mary Claret							25							26						
27	28 Sts.Simon and Jude							29							30							ঈদ 14 Deepavali 31 																				
	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M					
SEPTEMBER 2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30												
NOVEMBER 2024						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							



ಕನ್ನಡ [KANNADA] & ತುಳು [TULU]

Kannada originated from the Dravidian Language and is an official language of the India. It is spoken by more than 33 million people in Karnataka and 11 million people speak Kannada as a second language. The earliest inscriptional records in Kannada are from the 6th century. **Kannada script is closely akin to Telugu script in origin.** Kannada boasts of a remarkable linguistic history dating back more than 1500 to 1600 years. Kannada as a language has undergone modifications before the Pre-Christian Era. It can be classified into four types: Purva Halegannada (from the beginning till 10 AD), Halegannada (from 10 AD to 12 AD), Nadugannada (from 12 AD to 15 AD) and Hosagannada (from 15 AD onwards). **Kavirajamarga** is the earliest available work on poetics, grammar and rhetoric in Kannada, written by King **Nrupatunga Amoghavarsha-I**. Adikavi **Pampa**, is a revered poet of the 10th century, known as the first poet of Kannada who was a firm believer of Jainism. **B.M.Srikantiah** is regarded as the **Father of modern Kannada literature**,

who gave the call for modernizing Kannada, emancipating it from ancient courtly classics and stressing the need for the influence of English literature. Kannada was officially designated as a classical language of India in 2011. **Kannada is the only Indian language which received maximum GyanaPeetha Awards.** Kannada is also spoken in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Goa, Kerala, and in USA, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Tulu is a Dravidian language spoken in the coastal regions of Karnataka and parts of Kerala with 2.5 million speakers. Historically, Tulu was written using the Tigalari script, which is a variant of the Kannada script. Notable Tulu writers include **K.Shivaram Karanth, M. Govinda Pai, and Kayyara Kinhanna Rai.** Tulu culture is rich and diverse, with unique traditions and folk art forms such as Yakshagana, Bhuta Kola and Hulivesha.

Karnataka Formation Day is celebrated as 'Rajyotsava' on 1st of November every year to mark the birth of Karnataka state.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																											
					ஐப்பசி 15 1 All Saints Day	2 All Souls Day																											
3	4 St.Charles Borromeo	5	6	7	8	9 Dedication of the Lateran Basilica																											
10 St.Leo, the Great	11 St.Martin of Tours	12 St.Josephat	13	Children's Day 14 	ஐப்பசி 29 15	கார்த்திகை 1 16																											
17	18 Dedication of the Churches of Sts.Peter & Paul	19	20	21 Presentation of the Bl. Virgin Mary	22 St.Cecilia	23																											
24 Christ the King	25 St.Catherine of Alexandria	26	27	28	29	கார்த்திகை 15 30 St.Andrew, the Apostle																											
	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M										
OCTOBER 2024			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
DECEMBER 2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		





Sri Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar

Same melody with different tongues... **DECEMBER 2024**

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ [PUNJABI] & سنڌي [SINDHI]

Punjabi is an Indo-Aryan language native to the **Punjab** region of **India** and **Pakistan**. It is **one of the most widely spoken native languages** in the world with approximately 113 million speakers. It is also one of the official languages of India. The name Punjabi and Punjab come from the Persian words for five (panj) and water (ab), referring to the five major eastern tributaries of the Indus River that flow through Punjab. The earliest writings in Punjabi belong to the **Nath Yogi** era from 9th to 14th century. There are two varieties of Punjabi: **Eastern Punjabi** and **Western Punjabi** with varying dialects. **Guru Nanak**, the founder of the Sikh religion, gave a new lease of life to Punjabi language. Punjabi is written with the **Gurmukhi** alphabet. The Gurmukhi script is used to write Punjabi in India, while **Shahmukhi** is used in Pakistan. Punjabi is the only language in the world that is written in two completely different scripts. The first Punjabi literary work is **Janam-sakhi**, a 16th century biography of Guru Nanak written by his companion **Bhai Bala**. **Fariduddin ganjshakar** (baba Farid) is considered as “the father of

Punjabi literature”. The first Punjabi dictionary was compiled by Christian missionaries in the early 19th century. **Bhangra**, a lively and energetic dance form, is synonymous with Punjabi language. Punjabi is also spoken in countries such as Canada, the USA, UAE, South Africa and UK.

Sindhi is an ancient Indo-Aryan Language like Hindi and Gujarathi, **developed from one of the many Prakrits**. The evidence of Sindhi appeared in 8th Century CE. **Sindhi is now written in Arabic Naskh Script and also in Devanagari Script**. The name "Sindhi" is derived from the Sanskrit word sindhu, the original name of the Indus River, along whose delta Sindhi is spoken. **Sindhi and Punjabi are a bit different though many words are similar**. Sindhi is written from right to left, while Punjabi is written from left to right. **Mirza Qaleech Baig**, is known as the father of modern Sindhi literature. 3.8 Million people living mainly in the delta region of Indus river, speak Sindhi in India and about 23 million in Pakistan.

The birth of Guru Govind Singh, the last Guru of Sikhism is observed as Guru Govind Jayanthi on 23rd December.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																														
<div>கார்த்திகை 16</div> <div>1</div> <div>First Sunday of Advent</div>	2	3 <div>St.Francis Xavier</div>	4	5	6 <div>St.Nicholas</div>	7 <div>St.Ambrose</div>																														
<div>8</div> <div>The Immaculate Conception</div>	9	10	11	<div>12</div> <div>Our Lady of Guadalupe</div>	<div><div>Karthika Deepam</div></div> 13 <div>St.Lucy</div>	14 <div>St.John of the Cross</div>																														
<div>கார்த்திகை 30</div> <div>15</div>	<div>மார்கழி 1</div> <div>16</div>	17	18 <div>International Migrants Day</div>	19	20	21 <div>St.Peter Canisius</div>																														
22	23	24	<div>25</div> <div>Christmas</div>	26 <div>St.Stephen</div>	27 <div>St.John, the Apostle</div>	<div>28</div> <div>Death of Fr.Gabriel Deshayes</div> <div>Holy Innocents</div>																														
<div>29</div> <div>Holy Family</div>	30	<div>மார்கழி 16</div> <div>31</div>																																		
Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M							
NOVEMBER 2024	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	-	-
JANUARY 2025	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	-	



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