

*Sundaravelu, J. Opposition to unify Grantha and Tamil scripts 01/30/2011*

## **Opposition to Unification of Grantha and Tamil Scripts in the Unicode**

### **Our requests:**

1. To remove 7 Grantha Scripts (ஐ, ஸ, ஷ, ஹ, ஞ, ஞீ, ஞீ) from Tamil Unicode Scripts.
2. To prevent the inclusion of 5 Tamil Scripts (எ, ஒ, ழ, ற, ன) in the Grantha Scripts.
3. To prevent the inclusion of 26 Grantha Scripts in Tamil Unicode as “Extended Tamil ” as proposed by Sriramana Sarma.
4. To prevent the encoding the Grantha in Unicode, since it is not the medium of learning of the applicant and his clan (**See Annexure 2**). If at all it is required for research it may be used from glyph or pdf format.
5. To stay and scrap: Proposal to encode the Grantha script in Unicode: L2/10-426 by Gov't of India 2010-10-22.
6. To remove the classification of Tamil Scripts into anuswara, visarga, virma based on Sanskrit which is against the Tholkaappiam - a treatise in Tamil Grammar.
7. We oppose the Sanskritisation of Tamil by attempting to include Sanskrit Phonemes through Grantha Scripts in Tamil Unicode.
8. Unused spaces should not be allotted to Grantha scripts meant for Sanskrit that are racially, culturally, historically, linguistically and grammatically and diametrically opposite to our mother tongue Tamil.
9. It is a linguistically known fact that a systematic and planned Sanskritisation polluted Tamil, which resulted in the branching out of many dialects. Tamil became endangered language and a new language Malayalam was born recently. (12<sup>th</sup> Century CE).
10. It is a historic fact that the sanskritisation of Tamil resulted in “Manipravaalam” (polluted language). The great Tamil Scholars fought vehemently and brought back Tamil to its pristine purity to prevent extinction of Tamil. (**refer to Annexure 1**).
11. On the basis of Sanskrit the Indian Government introduced ISCII: Indian Script Code for Information Interchange in 1983 covering all Indian languages. The unrelated Sanskrit Scripts i.e., Devanagari should not be imposed on Tamil, the most ancient and distinct language which has original scripts from as far back as 5000 years and more.
12. According to “Tholkaappiyam” an ancient treatise of Tamil Grammar has only vowels, consonants and variants. (Uyir, Mei, Sarbu Ezhuththukkal). Whereas the Indian Govt.,’s classified Tamil Scripts into anuswara, visarga, virma based on Sanskrit without consulting people of Tamil Nadu and the community of the world Tamils will result in placement of Tamil as an endangered language.

13. Intentionally or otherwise, even at the initial stages of introduction of Tamil Unicode with Grantham Scripts (ஜ (ja), ஸ (sa), ஷ (sha), ஹ ( ha), க்ஷ (Ksha), and including “TAMIL LETTER SHA” with code : U+0BB6 and “Shri” (ஸ்ரீ ) with code: U+0BB6/0BCD/ 0BB0/0BC0.) the Grantham Script : (“SHA”) code: U+0BB6 were kept by the Unicode as dormant. This acceptance of above referred Grantham scripts in Tamil by Unicode Consortium at its nascent stage emboldened Brahminical fanatic people like Naga Ganesan, Sriramana Sarma and their clan, to meddle with our Tamil Language. The atrocious and open act of Naga Ganesan, as a part of the grand design and open the agenda of “Sanskritisation of Tamil” with a view to resuscitate the Sanskrit, listed as a dead language, found no resistance and opposition from any quarters for reasons best known to them. They are well aware of the fact that the tamil community were not aware of any of these, in addition Tamil Scholars were not informed about the fundamentals of computerisation in general and Unicode in particular in its nascent stage. So were confident that there would no iota of resistance or opposition due to ignorance amongst Tamils as stated earlier.
14. The law of estoppels was applied and Unicode Consortium legally accepted and recognised the above Grantham scripts as part of Tamil Script for Tamil Unicode.
- After ensuring that there is no opposition and also having tasted success as in the case of Sanskritised Tamil Unicode even at the very inception stage that too anonymously and conveniently (modus operandi, historically and linguistically proven and time tested method of their clan ) Naga Ganesan waited and applied to Unicode Consortium asking for unification of 5 exclusive Tamil Scripts (எ, ஓ, ழ, ற, ள ) into the Grantham Scripts and submitted his proposal (in L2/09-141 Proposal to Encode the Grantha script (revised) Naga Ganesan 2009-08-06) & L2/09-277 which asks for Tamil-Grantham unification.
  - Whereas Sriramana Sarma opposed Tamil - Grantham unification and said, in his proposal: “We have also submitted L2/09-324 in reply to L2/09-277 which asks for Tamil-Grantham unification.”
  - In his proposal, Naga Ganesan had the audacity and temerity to dare and declare,: “But it is ONLY Tamils who will use the Grantham script. Unicode Consortium will be pleased in a few years’ time, many Tamil script e-mails, e-lists, blogs; newspapers will have words written in Grantham script. So, Tamils will use Grantham script mixing it with Tamil even though Tamil will be more compared to Grantham words/sentences in a Web page.” and openly admits and confirms the conspiracy to Sanskritise Tamil by a handful of few.
  - According to him 11 cores Tamil speaking community in the world would have to forsake Tamil for Grantham. What an irony?

15. L2/10-256 Proposal to encode 26 Grantham characters for Extended Tamil in Tamil Unicode by Shriramana Sharma dated: 2010-07-26.

**a.** To include 26 Grantham Scripts into Tamil Unicode as “Extended Tamil” he shamelessly quoted utter falsehood to hoodwink the Consortium for Sanskritisation of Tamil. He is also closely linked to SCSVMV University and acting as a proxy to the Brahminical Sankara Mutt Kancheepuram (as admitted by him in his proposal itself) who are out to destroy Tamil with hidden agenda to perpetuate supremacy of Brahmins over other backward communities which is again their age old fad for supremacy as a birth right. – **(see Annexure 1)**

**b.** Please see the answer of Sri Ramana Sharma for this (sec.2.) in his Proposal Form 10. The documents he had submitted were not relevant and falsified. He relies only on a conversation and Consortium also agrees.

**c.** Sri Ramana Sharma boldly confessed (Form 10.sec.3) to the fact, when there are 11 crores Tamils spread all over the world, he refers about only in lacs who would use Grantham whereas admittedly, in his averments in (Sec.C.4a) “Common in the context of Sanskrit religious books printed in Tamil Nadu used by less than 10000 persons”, but in reality we confirm that they are in thousands only.

**d.** Sri Ramana Sharma’s proposed characters as claimed by him (5a.), are in current use by the user community is false. Grantham based Sanskrit religious texts are Greek and Latin for millions of Tamils all over the world.

**e.** In his proposal, Sri Ramana Sharma’s reference to Sankara Mutt of Kancheepuram and SCSVMV University, an University run by them and only 2 Sanskrit Scholars, who have no relevance and academic excellence to Tamil Language and its scripts!

**f.** The Vedic scholars referred copiously in the proposals by Sri Ramana Sharma are masters in Devanagari Scripts and not in Grantham. Yesterday, today and in future as well, we confirm the medium of learning has been Devanagari (as admitted by him in his proposal) and not in Grantham, not even the names of the institutions referred by Sarma are in Devanagari Scripts. **(See Annexure 2)**

**g.** As referred above Sec.14(ii) on the one hand Sri Ramana Sharama opposes unification of Tamil with Grantham and argues against N.Ganesan’s proposal, and at the same time he proposes for unification of Grantham with Tamil in Tamil Unicode as an open agenda for Sanskritisation of Tamil. What a hypocrisy !

16. L2/10- 426 Proposal to encode Grantha Scripts in Unicode by Govt., Of India/Manoj Jain dated 2010-10-18 / 2010-10-22.
17. L2/09 -372 Proposal to Encode the Grantham Scripts by Sri Raman Sharma dated, 2009-10-27
  - i ) Joining hands with 2 individuals, Government of India's proposal without taking into account the sentiments of Tamils and without consulting Tamil Scholars and the world Tamil community who are spread all over the world constituting about 110 million people in all made an attempt to finish off Tamil Language, in the name of common Devanagari Scripts for all Indian languages, and on the other hand sent proposal to Unicode Consortium without the knowledge of Tamil Nadu Govt., asking for unification of 5 exclusive Tamil Scripts (ஃ, ஐ, ஐ, ஐ, ஐ) into the Grantham Scripts as was done by Naga Ganesan referred above Sec.14 (i)
  - ii). By joining hands with Sri Ramana Sharma the Govt., Of India sent same proposal as was done by him. (Sec.17.ii).
18. Colluding with these two individuals and without the knowledge of Tamil Scholars of repute of various Universities all over the world, neither with the consent of Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government Of India for their own reasons obtained different Unicode's (five digit code) for same scripts, for which already coded, resulting in allotment of two sets of codes under different contexts. Both are falsification of facts put before the Unicode Consortium to meet their own agenda, which the Tamils of the world totally are unaware of and therefore in toot they reject these unethical acts against their beloved mother tongue Tamil.
19. Tamil vis-a-vis English: This conspiratorial attack on our Tamil language could be better explained succinctly by an analogy under similar circumstances with the historical experience of English Language a few centuries back and with that of the polluting influence of Latin (in our case Sanskrit). (**see Annexure 1**)
20. Confusion confounded: As the living language Tamil and its scripts have already been encoded in Unicode, Grantham Script is not at all a language and also using Tamil Scripts and symbols to decipher Sanskrit, it should not be allotted space in Unicode.
21. If allotted a lot of confusion would arise, for example similar script in Tamil and Grantham, viz., "va" (வ) sounds as "va" in Tamil (and the same "va" (வ) sounds as "pa" in Grantham. The student communities who are the future torch bearers of their mother tongue Tamil, would be the worst affected due to these confusions. Some scripts "ka" (க) 'ya" (ய) "ta" (ட) etc., produce the same sound in these two languages, would also lead to confusion of propriety.

22. Even today in his proposal Sri Ramana Sharma classified the Tamil numerals as Grantham numerals! Hence our genuine apprehension of Sanskritisation of everything that is Tamil, viz., Scripts, numerals, literature, etc., proves to be correct.
23. Over a period of time, Tamil would find place in the list of endangered languages as per UN norms and in the process Tamil would be superseded by Sanskrit resulting in the linguisticide of Tamil as a part of the agenda of "Sanskritisation of Tamil" with a view to resuscitate the dead Sanskrit.

**Epilogue:** The shocking revelations as contained in the proposals by the Naga Ganesan and Sri Ramana Sharma supported intelligently by their clan behind scene (Arya Maya) with their sprawling unseen hands of their network with the help of the proximity to the powers that be from the days of Pallava dynasty, appear to hold divergent views but with a common and open agenda of Sanskritisation of Tamil, motive: to resuscitate the dead language "The Sanskrit".

As a part of pure Tamil movement, the great scholars like, Maraimalai Adikalar, Paavanar, Ilakkuvanar and Perunjiththirananar came to a firm conclusion that historically Sanskritisation through the introduction of Grantham polluted Tamil and had its origin from the Pal lava days. With much difficulty and hard work they were able to retrieve Tamil from the clutches of Sanskritisation and Grantham pollution. An analytical study of Tamil Nadu history also reveal the golden era of Sangam ended on the advent of post Sangam period, Kalabhras Interregnum (Pali and Prakrit forced on Tamils by unleashing violence on Tamils ). And after the crushing and defeating of Kalbhras, slowly Grantham and Tamil were unified during Pallava period in 6th Century CE. The manuscripts and the epigraphy in Grantham are the standing monument of polluting Tamil.

While we have genuine concern even today about the existence of the remnants of the impact of Grantham on Tamil are still there, in the name of research of manuscripts and epigraphy in Grantham and by using the same tool which polluted Tamil, by way of reverse engineering, Naga Ganesan, Sri Ramana Sharma and their clan with the backing of Kanchi Mutt, in a planned and systematic manner, have sought to unify the Grantham and Tamil again after Pallava period in their grand design of Sanskritisation of Tamil with a view to resuscitate Sanskrit, a dead language. As claimed and opposed by Sri Ramana Sharma (in para.14 above) in the case of unifying Tamil and Grantham in Grantham, the unification of Grantham and Tamil in Tamil should not be permitted. And if permitted, would result Tamil, a living classical language, becoming an endangered language.

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On account of the reverse engineering of Grantham by Sri Raman Sharma, Naga Ganesan and their clan detailed above, the great works of Tamil Scholars would be reversed and their hard work would go waste ending up with the great Tamil language placed as endangered language which could never be permitted at any cost by the World Community of Tamils.

Please reverse all your decisions linking Grantha and Tamil and do not allot separate Unicode for Grantha Script for reasons stated above.

# Annexure 1

## Endangered Languages because of intrusion of other Languages

### Alsace

In Alsace, France, a longtime German-speaking region, German and Alsatian, the native Germanic dialect, all but disappeared as useful languages after a period of being banned and persecuted by the French government after the First World War and the Second World War. They were superseded by French.

### Brussels

Main article: Frenchification of Brussels

In the last two centuries, Brussels transformed from an exclusively Dutch-speaking city to a bilingual city with French as the majority language and lingua franca. The language shift began in the 18th century and accelerated as Belgium became independent and Brussels expanded out past its original city boundaries. From 1880 on, more and more Dutch-speaking people became bilingual, resulting in a rise of monolingual French-speakers after 1910.

Halfway through the 20th century, the number of monolingual French-speakers carried the day over the (mostly) bilingual Flemish inhabitants. Only since the 1960s, after the fixation of the Belgian language border and the socio-economic development of Flanders was in full effect, could Dutch stem the tide of increasing French use.

### Carinthia

Until mid 19th century, southern Carinthia in Austria had an overwhelming Slovene-speaking majority: in the 1820s, around 97% of the inhabitants south of the line Villach-Klagenfurt-Diex spoke Slovene as their native language. In the course of the 19th century, this number dropped significantly. By 1920, already a third of the population of the area had shifted to German as their main language of communication. After the Carinthian Plebiscite in 1920s, and especially after World War Two, most of the population shifted from Slovene to German. In the same region, today only some 13% of the people still speaks Slovene, while more than 85% of the population speaks German. The figures for the whole region are equally telling: in 1818, around 35% of the population of Carinthia spoke Slovene; by 1910, this number dropped to 15,6% and by 2001 to 2,3%. This changes were almost entirely the result of a language shift in the population, with emigration and genocide (by the Nazis during World War Two) playing only a minor role.

## China

The most recent language shift in China is the disappearance of the Manchu language. When China was under Manchurian rule (Qing dynasty), Manchu and Chinese had co-official status. However, the Chinese language was culturally so strong that Manchurian rulers began to prefer Chinese to Manchu. It is believed that the Qianlong Emperor and his successors, though ethnically Manchurian, were more proficient in Chinese than in Manchu. In several years following the fall of the Manchurian rule and the founding of the Republic of China in 1912, Manchurian people completely dropped their own language. Today there are fewer than 100 native speakers of Manchu. A number of loanwords from Manchu survive in the Northeastern varieties of Chinese, though.

## Finland

Finland still has coastal Swedish-speaking enclaves, unlike Estonia where the last coast-Swedes were decimated or escaped in 1945. As Finland was under Swedish rule from the medieval ages until 1809, the language of education was Swedish, with Finnish being allowed as a medium of education at the university only in the 19th century, and the first thesis in Finnish being published in 1858. Several of the coastal cities were multilingual; Viipuri had newspapers in Swedish, Finnish, Russian and German. However the industrialization in the prewar and especially the postwar era and the "escape from the countryside" of the 1960s changed the demography of the major cities and led to the Finnish language dominating. While Helsinki was a predominantly Swedish-speaking city in 1910, the Swedish speaking minority is now 6 % of the population.

## French Flanders

French Flanders, which gradually became part of France between 1659 and 1678, was historically part of the Dutch sprachraum, the native dialect being West Flemish. The linguistic situation did not change dramatically until the French Revolution in 1789, and Dutch continued to fulfill the main functions of a cultural language throughout the 18th century. During the 19th century, especially in the second half of it, Dutch was banned from all levels of education and lost most of its functions as a cultural language. The larger cities had become predominantly French-speaking by the end of the 19th century. However, in the countryside, many elementary schools continued to teach in Dutch until World War I, and the Roman Catholic Church continued to preach and teach the catechism in Flemish in many parishes. Nonetheless, since French enjoyed a much higher status than Dutch, from about the interbellum onward, everybody became bilingual, the generation born after World War II being raised exclusively in



French. In the countryside, the passing on of Flemish stopped during the 1930s or 1940s. Consequently, the vast majority of those still having an active command of Flemish are older than 60. Therefore, complete extinction of French Flemish can be expected in the coming decades.

#### Hungary

Cumans seeking refuge from the Turko-Mongols settled in Hungary and were later Magyarized. The Jassic people of Hungary originally spoke the Jassic dialect of Ossetic, but have completely adopted the Hungarian language, forgetting their previous Ossetian language. Also, language shift may have happened during Hungarian pre-history, as the prehistoric culture of Magyars shows very little similarity to the other Uralic peoples.

#### Ireland

Main article: History of the Irish language#Nineteenth and twentieth centuries

#### North America

Calvin Veltman ("Language Shift in the United States," 1983) has written extensively on the language shift process of a dozen minority language groups in the United States. Based on a 1976 study prepared by the Bureau of the Census, data show that rates of language shift and assimilation have been rising for the past fifty years in the United States. Immigrants with Spanish mother tongue are switching to English within two generations, and in the absence of continuing immigration, the language would not survive more than two generations. Quebecois French, widely spoken by French-Canadian immigrants in New England in the early 20th century, has more or less disappeared from the U.S., replaced by English; a similar process has occurred in Louisiana, a former French colony. Data published in McKay and Wong's "New Immigrants in the United States" confirm this picture with data from the 1990 Census.

This process has also been observed in Canada outside of Quebec, where the rates of shift for French language minorities presage their disappearance. Meanwhile, in Quebec itself, the decline of French has been reversed, and given high rates of emigration and substantial intermarriage with French Canadians, the English language is now faced with decline.

#### Malta

Main article: Languages of Malta

Before the 1930s, Italian was the only official language of Malta, even though it was spoken by only the upper classes, with Maltese being spoken by the lower class. However, English was then added to the mix, and was made a co-official language alongside Maltese, with Italian being dropped as official. The English language has since grown in the country and now threatens the status of Maltese[citation needed]. Interestingly, the number of speakers of Italian there has increased from when the language was official. A trend among the younger generations is to mix English and Italian vocabulary patterns, in making new Maltese words. For example, the Maltese word for library was originally "bibljoteka", but this has since been displaced by "librerija", formed from the English "library", and an Italian pattern ending. In addition to mixing English with Italian, Maltenglish is a commonly occurring amalgam of English and Maltese. This involves using English words in Maltese sentences, or adding English vocabulary into Maltese. Trends[citation needed] show that English is not only becoming the language of choice for more and more people[citation needed], but is actually transforming the Maltese language itself[citation needed].

## Philippines

See also: Kinaray-a

In the Philippines, Spanish-speaking families have gradually switched over to English since the end of World War II until the former eventually ceased to be a practical everyday language in the country.

Another example would be the gradual death of the Kinaray-a language of Panay as many native speakers especially in the province of Iloilo are switching to Hiligaynon or mixing the two languages together. Kinaray-a was once spoken in the towns outside the vicinity of Iloilo City, while Hiligaynon was limited to only the eastern coasts and the city proper. However, due to media and other factors such as urbanization, many younger speakers have switched from Kinaray-a to Hiligaynon, especially in the towns of Cabatuan, Santa Barbara, Calinog, Miagao, Passi City, Guimbal, Tigbauan, Tubungan, etc. Many towns, especially Janiuay, Lambunao, and San Joaquin still have a sizeable Kinaray-a speaking population with the standard accent being similar to that spoken in the predominantly Karay-a province of Antique. Even in the province of Antique, "Hiligaynization" is an issue to be confronted as the province, especially the capital town of San José de Buenavista, undergoes urbanisation. Many investors from Iloilo City bring with them Hiligaynon-speaking workers who are reluctant to learn the local language.

One of the problems of Kinaray-a is its written form, as its unique "schwa sound" is difficult to represent in orthography. As time goes by, Kinaray-a has disappeared in

many areas it was once spoken especially in the island of Mindoro and only remnants of the past remain in such towns as Pinamalayan, Bansud, Gloria, Bongabong, Roxas, Mansalay, and Bulalacao in Oriental Mindoro and Sablayan, Calintaan, San Jose, and Magsaysayin Occidental Mindoro, as Tagalog has become the standard and dominantly recognised official language of these areas.....

## Singapore

### Main article: Languages of Singapore

After Singapore's independence in 1965, there was a general language shift in the country's inter-racial lingua franca from Malay to English, as English was chosen as the first language for the country. Among the Chinese community in Singapore, there was a language shift from the various forms of Chinese to Mandarin Chinese. For instance, Mandarin Chinese has replaced Singaporean Hokkien as the lingua franca of Chinese community in Singapore today. There has been a general language attrition in the use of Chinese other than Mandarin, esp. amongst young Singaporean populace.

## Vietnam

Since the Fall of Saigon at the end of the Vietnam War in 1975, French has declined heavily in Vietnam from being a government language and primary language of education in South Vietnam to being a minority language limited to the elite classes and elderly population. Today, French is only fluently spoken by about slightly over 5% of the Vietnamese population. The language shift from French to Vietnamese occurred earlier in the north due to Viet Minh and later communist policies enforcing Vietnamese as the sole language for political and educational purposes. However, since the late 1990s, there has been a minor revival of French in Vietnam.

## Social consequences

Language shift can be detrimental to at least parts of the community associated with the language which is being lost. Sociolinguists such as Joshua Fishman, Lilly Wong Fillmore and Jon Reyhner report that language shift (when it involves loss of the first language) can lead to cultural disintegration and a variety of social problems including increased alcoholism, dysfunctional families and increased incidence of premature death. [citation needed] Others claim that language shift allows greater communication and integration of isolated groups previously unable to communicate. This could have a positive effect in the long term.

For example, Ohiri-Aniche (1997) observes a tendency among many Nigerians to bring up their children as monolingual speakers of English and reports that this can lead to their children holding their heritage language in disdain, and feeling ashamed of the language of their parents and grandparents. As a result of this, some Nigerians are said to feel neither fully European nor fully Nigerian. [citation needed]

Reversing

See also: language revival

Joshua Fishman has proposed a method of reversing language shift which involves assessing the degree to which a particular language is disrupted in order to determine the most effective way of assisting and revitalising the language.

See also

An **endangered language** is a [language](#) that is at risk of falling out of use. If it loses all its native speakers, it becomes a *dead language*. If eventually no one speaks the language at all it becomes an "[extinct language](#)". The total number of languages in the world is not known. Estimates vary depending on many factors. [Michael E. Krauss](#) estimated that there are about 6000 languages in active use, as of 2007. [UNESCO](#) also uses this figure. Krauss goes on to define languages as "safe" if children will probably be speaking them in 100 years; "endangered" if children will probably not be speaking them in 100 years (approximately 60–80% of languages fall into this category); and "moribund" if children are not speaking them now.

In [linguistics](#), **language death** (also **language extinction** or **linguistic extinction**, and rarely **linguicide** or **glottophagy**) is a process that affects [speech communities](#) where the level of [linguistic competence](#) that speakers possess of a given [language variety](#) is decreased, eventually resulting in no [native](#) and/or fluent speakers of the variety. Language death may affect any language idiom, including [dialects](#) and [languages](#).

Language death should not be confused with [language attrition](#) (also called language loss) which describes the loss of proficiency in a language at the individual level.

Language death may manifest itself in one of the following ways:

- gradual language death
- bottom-to-top language death
- radical language death

- linguicide (a.k.a. sudden language death, language death by genocide, physical language death, biological language death)

The most common process leading to language death is one in which a community of speakers of one [language](#) becomes [bilingual](#) in another language, and gradually [shifts](#) allegiance to the second language until they cease to use their original (or heritage) language. This is a process of [assimilation](#) which may be voluntary or may be forced upon a population. Speakers of some languages, particularly regional or minority languages, may decide to abandon them based on economic or utilitarian grounds, in favour of languages regarded as having greater utility or prestige.

## Consequences on grammar

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This section  
requires [expansion](#).

During language loss—sometimes referred to as *obsolescence* in the linguistic literature—the language that is being lost generally undergoes changes as speakers make their language more similar to the language that they are shifting to. This process of change has been described by Appel (1983) in two categories, though they are not mutually exclusive. Often speakers replace elements of their own language with something from the language they are shifting toward. Also, if their heritage language has an element that the new language does not, speakers may drop it.

- overgeneralization;
- undergeneralization;
- loss of [phonological](#) contrasts;
- variability;
- changes in [word order](#);

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linguicide>

## Annexure 2

SHRI	 0BB6 0BCD 0BB0 0BC0
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எ	ஓ	ழ	ற	ன
0B8E	0B92	0BB4	0BB1	0BA9

ages :

ஸ்	ஸ்ரீ
0BB6	0BB6
0BCD	0BCD
0BB6	0BB0
0BC0	0BC0

## 2-Grantha scripts :Polluting Tamil Language

### 5-Grantha Scripts : Polluting Tamil Language

11336	ஸ	GRANTHA LETTER SHA
11337	ஷ	GRANTHA LETTER SSA
11338	ஸ	GRANTHA LETTER SA
11339	ஹ	GRANTHA LETTER HA

4) இடர் -2:

Various signs		
0B82	ஃ	TAMIL SIGN ANUSVARA
		• not used in Tamil
0B83	ஃ	TAMIL SIGN VISARGA
		= aytham

குறிகள் என்ற தலைப்பிலே ஏற்படுத்தப்  
பட்டிருக்கும் குறிகளைக் காண்க .

அனுசுவரா என்று , தமிழ் எழுத்துக் குறி  
எதற்கும ெபயருண்டா ?

இல்லை என்றால் இது எப்படி ஏற்பட்டது ?

அந்தக் குறிக்குக் கீழே  
“இது தமிழில் பயனாவது இல்லை ”  
என்று எழுதப் பட்டிருக்கிறது .  
தமிழில் பயனாகாத குறியை தமிழ்  
அட்டவனையில் ஏன் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் ?

அதே போல தமிழ் ஆய்தக் குறிக்குப் பெயர்  
விசாருகாவா ?

இல்லை என்றால் TAMIL SIGN AYTHAM  
என்று எழுதாமல் ஏன் TAMIL SIGN VISARGA  
என்று ஆவணப்படுத்தப் பட்டுள்ளது ?



### Annexure 3

J	ஜ் 0B9C 0BCD	ஜ் 0B9C	ஜா 0B9C 0BBE	ஜி 0B9C 0BBF	ஜீ 0B9C 0BC0	ஜா 0B9C 0BC1	ஜா 0B9C 0BC2	ஜெ 0B9C 0BC6	ஜே 0B9C 0BC7	ஜை 0B9C 0BC8	ஜொ 0B9C 0BCA	ஜோ 0B9C 0BCB	ஜௌ 0B9C 0BCC
SH	ஸ் 0BB6 0BCD	ஸ் 0BB6	ஸா 0BB6 0BBE	ஸி 0BB6 0BBF	ஸீ 0BB6 0BC0	ஸா 0BB6 0BC1	ஸா 0BB6 0BC2	ஸெ 0BB6 0BC6	ஸே 0BB6 0BC7	ஸை 0BB6 0BC8	ஸொ 0BB6 0BCA	ஸோ 0BB6 0BCB	ஸௌ 0BB6 0BCC
SS	ஷ் 0BB7 0BCD	ஷ் 0BB7	ஷா 0BB7 0BBE	ஷி 0BB7 0BBF	ஷீ 0BB7 0BC0	ஷா 0BB7 0BC1	ஷா 0BB7 0BC2	ஷெ 0BB7 0BC6	ஷே 0BB7 0BC7	ஷை 0BB7 0BC8	ஷொ 0BB7 0BCA	ஷோ 0BB7 0BCB	ஷௌ 0BB7 0BCC
S	ஸ் 0BB8 0BCD	ஸ் 0BB8	ஸா 0BB8 0BBE	ஸி 0BB8 0BBF	ஸீ 0BB8 0BC0	ஸா 0BB8 0BC1	ஸா 0BB8 0BC2	ஸெ 0BB8 0BC6	ஸே 0BB8 0BC7	ஸை 0BB8 0BC8	ஸொ 0BB8 0BCA	ஸோ 0BB8 0BCB	ஸௌ 0BB8 0BCC
H	ஹ் 0BB9 0BCD	ஹ் 0BB9	ஹா 0BB9 0BBE	ஹி 0BB9 0BBF	ஹீ 0BB9 0BC0	ஹா 0BB9 0BC1	ஹா 0BB9 0BC2	ஹெ 0BB9 0BC6	ஹே 0BB9 0BC7	ஹை 0BB9 0BC8	ஹொ 0BB9 0BCA	ஹோ 0BB9 0BCB	ஹௌ 0BB9 0BCC
KSS	க்ஷ் 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BCD	க்ஷ் 0B95 0BCD 0BB7	க்ஷா 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BBE	க்ஷி 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BBF	க்ஷீ 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BC0	க்ஷா 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BC1	க்ஷா 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BC2	க்ஷெ 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BC6	க்ஷே 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BC7	க்ஷை 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BC8	க்ஷொ 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BCA	க்ஷோ 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BCB	க்ஷௌ 0B95 0BCD 0BB7 0BCC

SHRII ஸ்ரீ  
0BB6  
0BCD  
0BB0  
0BC0

Already intruded Grantha letters

30 January 2011

From  
Sundaravelu, Jayabalan  
2614 Camellia Dr, Apt C,  
Durham, NC 27705

To  
Honorable Mr. Kapil Sibal  
Union Minister for Communications and Information Technology  
Electronics Niketan  
6 C G O Complex  
New Delhi, 110 003

Sub: Fundamental Rights, under Article 29 (1) of the  
Constitution, of six crore Tamils to **conserve and protect  
their language and script**. Request to scotch diabolic  
move to sneak non-Tamil (Grantha) characters into Unicode  
Tamil characters

Dear Sir,

Tamil is the mother tongue for more than six crore citizens of India. It is the oldest living language of India, with a millennia-old alphabet. Its original script evolved in the first millennium BC and is properly called Damili.

Like the scripts of all languages, the old Damili script (while adhering to the Tamil alphabet) underwent continuous modifications and the present Tamil script was settled many centuries ago. Only a few minor and inconsequential cosmetic changes were made in the last two centuries.

Tamil has never had separate character representations for the varga letters, namely the harsh/voiced/voiced-and-aspirated forms of the stops k, c, t, t, and p. These forms are never phonemic in Tamil. Also, Tamil does not have the letters j, sh, ksh, s, and h, that are found in Sanskrit. In the middle ages some bilingual scholars in Tamil and Sanskrit evolved an ersatz script (like the Pitman shorthand script) which, in addition to the script for the letters of the Tamil alphabet, included characters for these Sanskrit letters, too. This ersatz script was called Grantha. (Grantha was never a language; it

was but an ersatz script used by bilinguals).

This representation submits to the Government of India that under Article 29 (1) of the Constitution (extract overleaf), it will be violative of the Fundamental Right of the Tamils to include in the Unicode Tamil characters (a) either the five characters (j, sh, ksh, s, and h) or (b) the Varga letters for k, c, t, t, and p.

As Caldwell and C P Brown have pointed out, it was the inclusion of these characters, in the middle ages, for Telugu and Kannada, which led to the loss of the Tamilian (Dravidian) character of those languages.

More detailed information about the Indian Script Code Information Interchange please visit the following website.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian\\_Script\\_Code\\_for\\_Information\\_Interchange](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Script_Code_for_Information_Interchange)

**Tamil language should be saved from this peril.**

The Government of India should also scotch in the bud the sinister move of Sanskrit aficionados to include, in the ersatz Grantha Unicode script, the five letters special to Tamil: short e (எ), short o (ஓ), r (ற), l (ழ), and n (ன), since their snide aim seems to be to manoeuvre to efface the unique and elegant Tamil script and replace it with the Grantha script so that hordes of Sanskrit and other non-Tamil words can be imported into Tamil with a view to destroy Tamil.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

**Sundaravelu, J.**

**Copy to: Honorable Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu**

### **Protection of interests of minorities**

Art. 29 (1). Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

### **Comments:**

Though the marginal note of the article mentions 'minority' rights, the rights conferred by CI (1) are not restricted to a political minority in a state.

It extends to 'any section of citizens', whether they belong to the minority or majority community, the only condition being that such section must have a distinct language, scripts, or culture of its own<sup>30</sup>. They need not constitute a religious<sup>31</sup> or linguistic minority as required under Art. 30(1)<sup>32</sup>.

The right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate for the protection of that language, including political agitation. The right conferred by CI (1) is an absolute right and cannot be subjected to reasonable restrictions in the interests of the general public like the rights enumerated in Art. 19(1).

- ❖ Suresh Chandra Chimanlal Shah v. Union of India, AIR 1975 Delhi 168 (para 11).
- ❖ Cf. D. A. V. College, Jullundur, v. State of Punjab (1), AIR 1971 SC 1731 (para 5): (1971) 2 SCC 261.
- ❖ D. A. V. College v. State of Punjab (II) AIR 1971 SC 1737 (paras 6, 12, 18) (1974) 2 SCC 269.