The Chair,
Unicode Technical Committee

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I would like submit the following as clarification and an effort to erase the illusion brought about in the document L2/12-151(Dr. N. Ganesan)

and more . . . .

In the document specified, point #1 that opines thus.
≫ quote≪
Mr. Logasundaram's position that Grantham should be unified with Devanagari will not work. Refer to the Govt. of India proposal seeking a separate block for Grantham in TUS. 83 of Grantham characters are in the Unicode pipeline already: http://unicode.org/alloc/Pipeline.html Sanskrit and Aryan languages' writing in Grantham is taken care of by these 83 letters in the advanced stage of entry into TUS. However, GoI proposal is incomplete in its repertoire of characters.
≫ unquote≪
He merely states that "it will not work". It is a generalized opinion a sarcastic criticism sprung from his limited resources and demonstrates high vacuum in his logics and rationality. Is this a place for preaching vedhantham? (vedhantham is a dogma that postulates one has to accept what is written (or uttered) by someone and others cannot question just accept it as from a superior element). What he does not fully understand is, here in this Consortium where scientific management is practiced and it remains as sole channel. Everyone has to submit reasons and evidences of 'prior art' for anything under discussion in reaching inferences.

Even in his lines on GoI proposal he tries to argue in same lines, tangentially. He points that the GoI is the proposer (others has to accept by its mass and gravity?) and it is in pipe line with xyz number of letters. This is not different version of texts in vedhaantham mode. I wonder what is behind his indication that the latest GoI proposal is incomplete. May be he mean the letters proposed (referred) by him as "Dravidian letters".

On the point that Grantham being in use as script for writing Sanskrit language along with Tamil in a kind of texting called 'Manipravaalam' where in considerable percentage of Sanskrit words (in Grantham script) shall be in use under an intermixed mode (sprayed with Sanskrit words in Grantham script formatted in Tamil sentences) into the contents written in 100% Tamil Syntax. This kind of texting is similar to use of foreign phrases (like *cine die*, *suo motto*) interlaced into English texts **(**)** because the contents are for use by/for Sanskrit-cum Tamil knowing population and for precise rendering of Sanskrit semantics where words with repertoire of letters in need is different from Tamil. Hence the Grantham ought to be in BMP. It is what is behind GoI not mentioning any plane in their initial proposal may be in the idea that it is latent by its preamble. The present personnel in relay handling of the proposal conveniently or innocently forget about **use of Grantham in Manipravaalam**, mentioned SMP in their latest submission. Therefore huge volumes 5 centuries old contents that are in Manipravalam cannot get reproduced.

More over by placing Sanskrit (Grantham) in SMP there will be damage to Sanskrit by creating multiple versions of that language i.e. equal to push technology of marketing to impose permanent handicap. Not only bringing in hindrance but they are creating partiality between languages of India. Not only between languages even in indicting partisan ambience inside Sanskrit user communities that are in scholarly / pedagogic academy/faculties in various cultural organizations. They will get confused and fight between multiple varieties. Even each group may start claiming some sort of differentiation as which one is older or recent and which has abundant in resources etc while future contents are to be created in Sanskrit of which variety . Already languages so distant as Kashmiri, Sindhi, Marathi, Nepali, Hindi etc were made to share a single set of code slots though they vary in font and semantic layers, one and the same Sanskrit must not be entertained by multiple layered code slots that too combining with a technical flaw.

My docs on this subject of Unifying Grantham with Devanagari is more than a year (two meetings) under south Asia scripts and well before recent GoI amended proposal after recommendations of Committee sponsored by GoTN on few characters. Hence Dr Ganesan's theory on lack in apprising in time is wrong.

Under a point marked as # 2
≫quote≪
As per the original proposal, ISCII chart for Grantham was used & GoI proposal uses it as well. In its region of origin, Tamil country which included Kerala then as Malayalam became a separate language only around 17th century, Grantham was used to write Dravidian languages also in 2 styles using Grantham as well. Refer to the documents by professors of epigraphy and director of archaeology from the State of Tamil Nadu (India) in UTC document register – Dr. R. Nagaswamy, Prof. S. Raasu, Prof. E. Annamalai and Prof. K. Nachimuthu requesting Dravidian letters in Grantham block.
≫unquote≪

Though his lines are not coherent and remain tangential it seems he is trying to mention on Grantham one and the same points which he always posts tirelessly in Unicore mail lists for the 'n' th time without logic even after showing rational reasons for its fallacy and inferences.

Still I let me repeat that relevant rational refusals.
Before going in I would like to emphasis that we must be clear in our focus that the GoI presented glyptic set of Grantham as used in Tamil Nadu for last few centuries (not more than 5) is the one in our topic. I agree that the presented set is used for writing Sanskrit only and never for any other language. Dr.Ganesan is still to submit that non existing Dravidian characters which he claims in 'n 'number of mail postings. He cannot find those extra- scriptic characters that exists only his imaginary plane.

The letters as NNNA, LLLA, RRA, short E, and short O does not form part of any language written in Devanagari today and for last few millennium .i.e. ever since it was devised. There are some linguistics who points out that there are one or two of it as short E and O found in Prakrith (in its other format, Pali with some phonetic distortions) Prakrith is a non existing language/script as a for as Unicode is concerned as there is no proposal ever entered or seen in the pipeline though it is the lone crowned and reigned several centuries before it was overshadowed by Sanskrit even after its several incarnations as regional ones as Arthamagathi, Paisaasi Souraseni Abaphramsa etc. Prakrith was the most popular language of India once patronized by the Emperor Asoka and by the famous author Kalidasa who wrote several classic dramas in it just for the simple practical reason as that of Asoka the king should have the interface with mass in general. Sanskrit centrics those claim themselves once as higher ups very few in numbers used a closed community language they claim as one the "well refined' - 'Sams-krit' to themselves which manage to over shadowed Prakrith nearly after 10 centuries. Because its cunningness even today it remained the language in writings and not in voices of common citizens of this land in their day today oral communications. Even the great scholars of Sanskrit get taught and teach it others thro' a medium other than Sanskrit.

The next proof on what are in repertoire of Grantham can be found from replacement process went complete and congruent by 100% of its contents in Deavanagari without any difficulty of adding or dropping or restructuring etc. in a snap. All these happened before three+ centuries. Now the ambience being the script Grantham is in coma state though some claim there are active/dynamic users. No Pedagogical institutions in India is teaching Grantham script for Sanskrit as common language studies /faculty Many of them like North Indian institutions may not even heard about existence of such script and even its name That is I why I have mentioned it as femto or atto sized user community.

Regarding points on needs of epigraphists I have clarified elsewhere in mail list also what epigraphist's need are not connected with the plane where Grantham (letters=codes) sits. But they want economical faultless key able text input scheme to represent their research contents in a true format that does not impose restrictions on them.

Here springs the contraries or short comings on cognizing the word Grantham. To epigraphists Grantham is not a singular entity. Just like King Henry in history one may come across several Henrys. For specific Henry we may have to introduce some distinction as Henry the 3rd of xyz dynasty etc. In the same way there are several types of Grantham glyphs they come across. Finding some kind of rationality inside random they fix most probable as a name for example Pallava Grantham. Even in Pallava Grantham the style varies. In one remarkable case in Kailasanather temple in the ancient town of Kanchi the name of same pallava king is written in three styles with a motif as BIRD Flag and a head gear/stroke. Again, the history in Grantham spans several centuries and different styles are created depends on region as India, Srilanka and Fareast while the styles distinctly vary, still they ref them as Grantham for convenience of compiling their study elements. Most of script from archaic Grantham to Grantham of Vijayanagara

dynasty found by epigraphists in copper plate grants temple stonewall inscriptions palm leaf manuscripts etc by virtue of its numerous verities does not have reasonable glyphic resemblance (with fullness in percentage to a comprehensive repertoire with its glyph set) with what is being get coded here now. There are even disputes on some records that referred as 'Archaic Grantham' others as 'Kadhamba' (a mixed genera).

But the present proposer, the GoI, compiled a good optimally acceptable set, most probably from print media of last two centuries where it got settled, matured and attained criticality. This was in actually in a real user mode for writing Sanskrit language contents by common citizens with evidences in palm leaves. But on date common people and everyone connected with teaching and learning Sanskrit language use only Deavanagari as their medium.

On to the point ref. as # 3 which is a requote of other person (John Hudson) in the mail list and it was already answered by me in situ. It seems from his mail he still holds an imperfect opinion on what a character would be from point of view of a Unicode consortium. He gets confused between writing-system a Script and a Language. By being a font developer (I think so) his approach is how to render it in screen only while what is needed is much beyond those lying in semantic layers of different analytical engines.

Characters of distinct languages shares common code slots when they use a common writing system (glyphs) as in Devanagari. The feature as 'Devanagari character' is a devised one by consortium to define it as a sharable entity and connected only with coding process without interfering with linguistic features of languages it caters. When a letter written in Devanagari codes under a Marathi font represent a Marathi letter and not a Sanskrit letter
Still I would prefer to answer it from another view. **In Tamil Nadu all most all the contents written in Grantham got transferred to Devanagari in toto without any drop, transformation addition or alteration or restructuring. This perfectly fitted phenomena has to be reenacted by the coding scheme of digital universe also**

For fulfilling this if we may have to cater what is needed contextually (in the digital world with all its codes characters letters orthography etc) as rearrangement of features connected with rendering engine scripting which in turn got mingled with predefined qualities of a character (Vowel modifiers) previously defined only by UTC. Those are modifiable entities and not beyond the designers horizon because they who designed /devised / handled it already. More over poly cameral perception for rendering a shape which contextually vary is not new feature they come across for the first time while it is place in hundreds of instances almost present itself as a ubiquitous protractor of scripting process.

Basic question a technocrat or even a layman can sprung out is what is possible in SMP why it cannot be in BMP? Does the entities as hexadecimal numerals come in the way? Every real obstacles are to be met with technicality by the designers of the rendering engine to suit their respective platform / OS because they are the service providers to the coding scheme which in turn dictated by the untouchable language features where Unicode itself do have any leverage. Instead resorting to a shortcut (such as invoking case of certain previous example) by service providers can cause permanent irreparable damage to the language by producing a cloned Sanskrit.

 Only the do **software designers are to sit calmly and decide to more home work.** Instead resorting to amend the frontiers of basic coding process by their influential position as a capable vendor must not be entertained. Because I think the **shoe has to be designed for the foot and no-where the foot has to be trimmed to suit the footwear**

On the points about glyptic confusables Unicode cannot help and only the user knowledge and their adeptness can come to their help because it is not the singular case with Grantham and Tamil. There are hundreds of cross range glyptic confusables even between digits and symbols language characters. When one script designs its elements as that of another who has to be blamed? Just like multi cameral perception used in semantic layers for cognizing a word by the user their IQ has to play the part.

On point mentioned as #4

I have clearly demonstrated in my doc. L2/12-149, the erroneous way in which the proposer understood his evidences. Being involved in many scripts and projects connected with divergent scripts of every meridians of a globe it is possible that his aides can be at illusion. By a simple statement they do not identify the letters correctly. His quotes are incorrect in identification of one language with another. If Sri N.Ganesan resort to abet a wrong deed by stating that particular word got absorbed into language Sanskrit he must show it from lexicons and not write

merely as a statement of his personnel opinion keyed into these pages. It is again a demonstration of his personnel irrational Vedantam.

On the comments on my image: He mentions those as Sanskrit sentences. It seems that he is cunningly trying to distort and bring in illusion as written in Sanskrit Syntax. I have clearly shown letter by letter glyph by glyph how they are none other than Tamil in its own syntax while they are not connected with Sanskrit. A higher degree of cunningness can be seen in partly windowing my presentations.
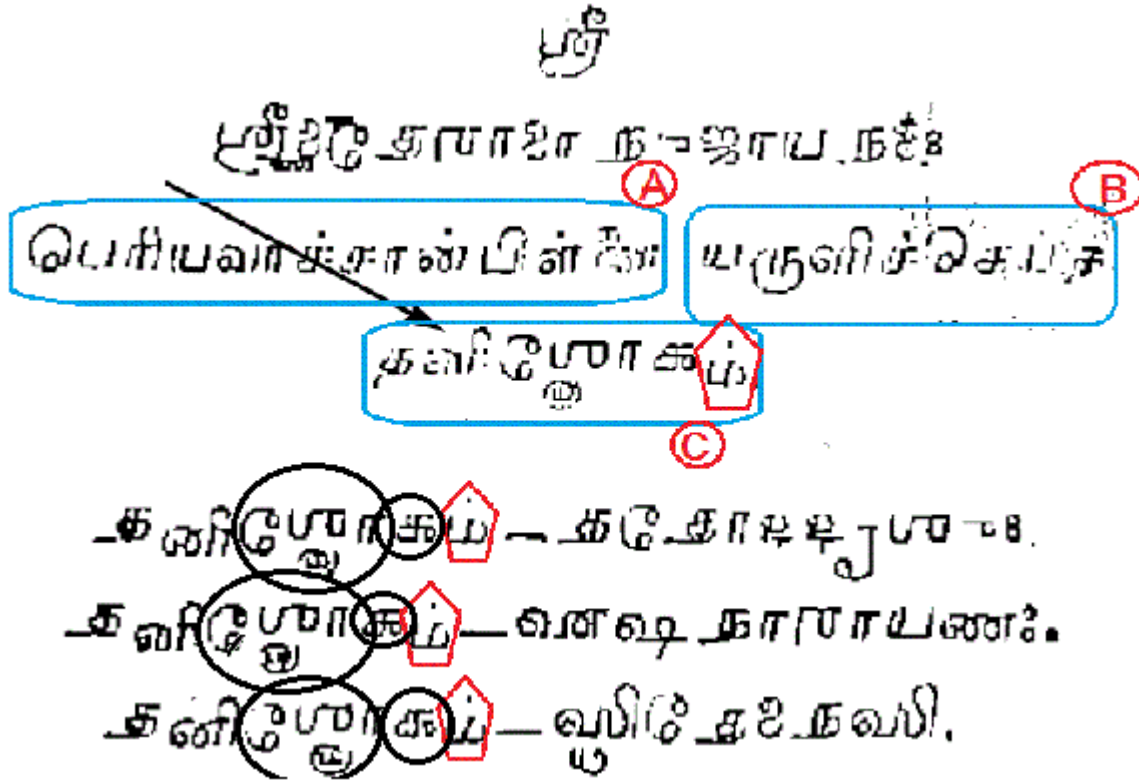

Again I repeat there are three Tamil letters written as a heading of a page / part of content. Being a heading all the 3 Tamil words by its presentation format get placed in 2 levels (ref. my attachment anew here-marked by cyan bubble) All the letters shown in red pentagons are pure Tamil letters by language and script.

The top positioned dots on consonants are of distinction to Tamil. (virama)

Apart from first two letters the final letter of the word compounded word /m/ is in typical Tamil script. All the examples are marked by **red pentagonal enclosures** are in Tamil script. How on earth this can be Grantham? Alas! Is it not true that the /m/ in Grantham have a different shape than the one present? If anyone identifies this /m/ with Grantham should be **misrepresenting the consortium cunningly** if they are not ignorant of both languages.

Only the two Grantham letters used in a mix mode inside a Tamil word written in Tamil syntax are shown in Black circled enclosure. The content beyond the hyphen is in Sanskrit (Grantham) by virtue of its texting nature as Manipravaalam. Just by being next to a Grantham letter which is in a sub-word level it is irrational to claim as a letter of that script because letter forming part of a language is from its orthodox repertoire and never from some irrational and distorting stray evidences.

In the example as
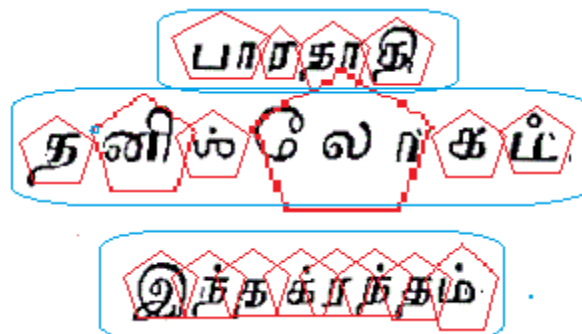
All the 3 words are in Tamil script and language confining to its syntax
All the letters that are marked in red pentagon are letters in Tamil script and not in Grantham

In the Example as
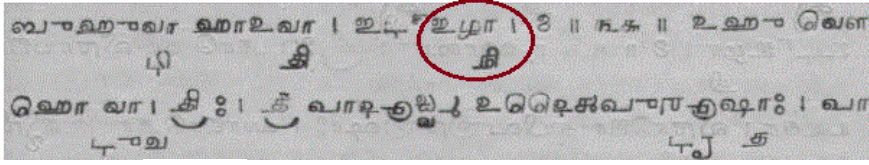
I have shown that the word could be from Tamil by **sub-letter** level and semantics. If that word is of Sanskrit the proposer must show that as a monolith Sanskrit word from Lexicons and the letter LLLA from standardized Sanskrit repertoire.

On to point # 5

It seems he could not present what is Unicode-relevant technical point, innocently or cunningly. His intention is to transliterate contents in Grantham script what is now found in other scripts. It should be a childish request. I do not understand that complying with this kind requirement is mandatory in the process of encoding a script or language. It may be obliged only if there are no infringement, no protests, no alternatives, availability after catering provisions for future. But this point will be complied even when the Grantham in BMP by Unification. Hence it is not plane-related as that of epigraphy.

I could not understand that what he mean by Tamil block etc. My uninification view will comply his intentions on transliteration requirements as a windfall as all these 5 letters (along with its vowel modifiers) which were already in Devanagari for transcribing Dravidian letters. This same point was shown in my doc itself which enumerates how his dreams on Dravidian characters in the Grantham block will be accessible unconnected with views of GoTN. Even glyphs of those newly devisable characters were also presented very nicely in rhythm with the set it is going to accompany.

Moreover, from Consortium's view on managing SMP codes I humbly request they should review the process of precise bench marking for eligibility of allotting them. Global knowledge base is growing in a Hyperbolic scale and there are needs for millions of characters of unclaimed unfathomed scripts unexplored languages, along with symbols and marks in use in varying fields human activity who hails from every meridians of this planet are to be catered for. Every minute new faculties are born. As I have already pointed out that even we may have to cater for **language of extra terrestrial beings** if that project installed in US which tries to communicate with such possible beings matures positively. Language are said to be written in very rare medium as **knots in ropes**. Hence consortium has the challenge of managing a universal requirement.

They have to consider primarily on the present dynamism of a script than from its popularity among researchers who are counted by single palm and vocation they deal on dead coffins got buried several meters below.

One of the core element in Management (as taught to me) is 'sorting out priorities' Hence consortium need not distribute anything without a real necessity as relevant as mass behind user community. Basically a coding scheme itself is for a considerable entity of user base. It has already provided a PUA range for indulgence with complete freedom by femto/atto sized users. Coding scheme should be driven by demographic gravity cum dynamism and no one must be given a chance to unduly snatch away by hook or crook or by illusion or by some kind of influences from a common pool their selfish ends. In my view for the size of user base of Grantham, UTC has spent long calendar days unduly on coding of **pretty long list in duplication of comprehensive characters set of Sanskrit and Vedic tones**

       I kindly request UTC to ref my unification view are not limited to Devanagari range alone but also into all the characters that located in discontinuous **range as Devanagari-extended and Vedic tones** for which the GoI's proposal covers/extends in congruence by character to character.

       May I be allowed to once again review and comprehensively summarize on Unification of proposed of Grantham in SMP by GoI with that of present Code range called Devanagari in BMP

By being in BMP only the Grantham script of the Indian classic Language Sanskrit and Vedic tones

(1) will have economical memory size

(2) will remain in **uncloned**, mono version and free from possible permanent damage to its use in higher layers of analytical engines as **voice-text manipulations,** machine translation artificial intelligence etc.

(3) can be used to reproduce, edit, create new, those voluminous contents in 'Manipravalam'

(4) cannot seed partisan attitude into its monolith user community on date.

(5) cannot induce enviable ambience in other languages which are currently use Devanagari range

(6) remain away from crossing the fences of basic and fundamental ethics of Standardization
      "Only one code for identical/congruent elements of a language"

(7) can create an 'win-win' situation for both the user by flawlessness and the Consortium by code slots.

Yours Candidly
N D Logasundaram
Chennai-India
(Individual member)

(**)
 I am not sure on a point but I want to mention here is, as it is a side crop in my mind in this moment. In Unicode ambience, in the text contents written in scripts that were shared by plurality of languages, is there an existing way or mechanism, *in-situ*, to identify from the continuous digital streams (binaries), wherever there is a very short/short intermittent toggle/swap in different language elements as words. For example Latin/French phrases inside English sentences there exists a protocol (not strictly followed I think) that the exotic language letters are formatted in *'italics'* by visibility to readers. An element or Character (like ZWJ / ZWNJ or equivalent) if hidden or else will help/ease out complex algorithms in analytical engines of higher semantic layers as text to voice, language translation, Grammar/Spell check etc. I mean just like identifying what type of a file is as image or text or voice before opening it by an application. Of course this will have its own branched off springs as identification of its sub classes as language 'x' or 'y' or 'z' (with CLDR?). This is carrying some resemblance to references of authors to insert /quote/ /unquote/ letters when even the origin toggles.

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