

**Bureau of Indian Standards**

**Proposal for inclusion of Assamese Script  
in ISO 10646**

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2  
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS  
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646<sup>1</sup>.**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

**A. Administrative**

1. Title:	Proposal to Encode Assamese Script in ISO/IEC 10646		
2. Requester's name:	Government of Assam through BIS, Government of India		
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	Member body		
4. Submission date:	26/02/2018		
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):			
6. Choose one of the following:			
This is a complete proposal:			Yes
(or) More information will be provided later:			

**B. Technical – General**

1. Choose one of the following:			
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):			Yes
Proposed name of script:	Assamese Script		
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:			No
Name of the existing block:			
2. Number of characters in proposal:			104
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):			
A-Contemporary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-Major extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>	D-Attested extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-Minor extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>
G-Obsolete or questionable usage symbols	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?			Yes
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?			Yes
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?			Yes
5. Fonts related:			
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	The Proposer (contact: sks001@gmail.com)		
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	Freely Available, Developed by Government initiative (contact: sks001@gmail.com)		
6. References:			
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?			Yes
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?			Yes
7. Special encoding issues:			
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?			Yes
	Details are in the content of the proposal.		
8. Additional Information:			

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database ( <http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/> ) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

<sup>1</sup> Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

### C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	No
If YES explain	
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	Yes
If YES, with whom?	Bureau of Indian Standards, University Experts, Government Bodies, Assam Sahitya Sabha (Apex Literary Body of Assam)
If YES, available relevant documents:	Please refer the content of the detail proposal.
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	Yes
Reference:	Approximately 17 Million people use the Language. The Script is used for Printing and Digital Publication of all types, including text books, reference books, literature, news papers etc. References are attached in the detail proposal.
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use, common or rare)	Common
Reference:	Various types of references are attached in the detail proposal.
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes
If YES, where? Reference:	Mostly in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, states of India; Assamese community in different parts of India, and Non Resident Assamese community staying abroad.
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	Yes
If YES, is a rationale provided?	Yes
If YES, reference:	A total of 104 Characters as code points for Assamese script is necessary to be included in Basic Multilingual Plane (Plane 0). As the characters ( vowels+consonants+digits+symbols) are of this contemporary script, and widely used in all printed materials for representation of text, words, numbers, land measuring symbols etc in Assamese.
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	Yes
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	Yes
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	Yes
If YES, reference:	Please refer the text of the detailed proposal
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	No
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	No
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	No
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	

## **A detailed note on the Preparation of the Proposal:**

Based on the concerned BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) Committee Meeting decision, Government of Assam acted on the preparation of the formal proposal for inclusion of Assamese script in various national and international standards. As a measure to consider views and expertise of the concerned people, organizations etc., responsibility of preparation of the proposal in consultation with the stakeholders has been entrusted to Dr. Shikhar Kr. Sarma, Professor and Head of the Department of Information Technology, Gauhati University (on lien) who is currently serving as the Registrar of Cotton University, a state Government University of Assam, India. The meeting headed by the Chief Secretary of Government of Assam, held on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2015, where both the Commissioners of Department of Information Technology, and Cultural Affairs of Government of Assam were present alongwith other officials and experts, decided that the proposal will be framed following a wider consultation with the people who have been actively advocating for the issue, experts, activists, academicians, researchers who could comment and give their views, and the *Asam Sahitya Sabha*, the apex body on Assamese literature and language. This meeting also decided that the draft proposal prepared will be made available in the public domain websites with an open news paper appeal to the public for comments, views etc. And then, by considering all such feedbacks, the proposal will be finalized to be sent from Government of Assam to BIS, and ISO.

As part of the activities, the following methodologies have been adopted for preparation of this proposal:

### **1. Discussions among the core team:**

A group discussion was organized on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 in the Department of Information Technology, Gauhati University, with few people associated with the issue of Assamese Script and its digital codes. This group through discussions, compiled an appeal to be circulated among experts, activists, academicians, researchers, organizations, who could comment and give their views. Those who participated in this initial discussion are:

- i. Dr. Dipti Phukan Patgiri, Professor and Ex Head, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
- ii. Dr. Dilip Kr. Kalita, Director, Anundoram Borooah Institute of Language, Art and Culture, Assam
- iii. Dr. Shikhar Kr. Sarma, Professor and Head, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University
- iv. Dr. Paramananda Rajbongshi, General Secretary, Axom Sahitya Sabha
- v. Dr. Bhaskarjyoti Sarma, Associate Professor, Anundoram Borooah Institute of Language, Art and Culture, Assam
- vi. Dr. Ambeswar Gogoi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Assamese, Cotton College State University
- vii. Dr. Satyakam Phukan, Active individual on the issue
- viii. Mr. Ratul Deka, Research Student
- ix. Ms. Jumi Sarmah, Research Student

The appeal contained a brief note on the issue of Assamese Script and its requirement of representation in the international standards, alongwith a draft list of Characters and Symbols of the script. The appeal was distributed/sent to almost 300 people/organizations which include activists, veteran linguists, faculty members of different related departments of the Universities/Institutions of the state of Assam, writers, newspaper and TV channel editors, researchers, and government officials etc.

2. **Inviting comments, suggestions on Draft Character, Symbol Set:** Teams of Ph.D. and Masters students personally visited them and distributed the appeal, and in few cases they also discussed the issue personally and noted comments and views.
3. **Draft Proposal Preparation:** Comments received have been considered and incorporated for preparing an extended and elaborated draft proposal and made ready for brainstorming in a formal gathering in terms of a day long workshop.
4. **Collection, Research and Analysis of relevant sources, resources and documents:** A team of Masters and Research Students collected the relevant documents like Assamese Grammar, Linguistic resource and history books, documents available in internet etc. With extensive research, required information have been extracted to make the proposal resourceful.
5. **A brainstorming workshop:** A brainstorming workshop for discussing the issues of Assamese Script and its Digital Codes organized on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2016, Monday. The workshop is intended to brainstorm on the set of characters and symbols required for proper representation of the Assamese Script in digital/computer world. The workshop is also intended to finalize a Draft Proposal in this regard to be sent by Government of Assam to the Bureau of Indian Standards.
6. **Personal Meetings, Written/Email/Telephonic Comments:** Few personals who were personally met for discussions, and who have conveyed their concerns and comments are:
  - i. Dr. Golok Ch. Goswami, Retired Professor and Head of Department of Assamese, Gauhati University, one of the leading & pioneer Indian Linguists
  - ii. Dr. Nagen Saikia, Ex President, Axom Sahitya Sabha, and Retd. Professor and Head, Assamese Department, Dibrugarh University, Noted writer
  - iii. Deven Dutta, Ex Professor and Vice Principal of Cotton College, Noted Social Activist
  - iv. Dr. Umesh Deka, Rabindranath Tagore Professor of Modern Indian Language Dept. , Gauhati University
  - v. Dr. Dipti Phukan Patgiri, Professor and Ex Head, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
  - vi. Basanta Deka, Writer, and Publisher
  - vii. Dr. Jayanta Sarma, Professor of Physics, Tezpur University
  - viii. Dr. Utpal Sarma, Professor and Ex Head, Dept of Computer Science, Tezpur University
  - ix. Dr. Narayan Das, Academician
  - x. Gunadeep Chetia. Programmer, Dibrugarh University
  - xi. Dr. Upen Rabha Hakasam, Professor, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University

The draft proposal compiled, have been placed in the Workshop for debate and discussions. The following persons participated the workshop:

1. Dr. Lilabati Saikia Bora, Rtd. Professor, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
2. Prof. Shikhar kumar Sarma, Professor and Head, Department of Information Technology , Gauhati University
3. Dr. Dilip Kumar Kalita, Director, Anundaram Borooah Institute of Language Art & Culture, Assam
4. Prof. Taranee Deka, Professor and Head, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
5. Prof. Jyotiprakash Tamuli, Professor and Head , Dept. of Linguistics, Gauhati University
6. Prof. Karabi Deka Hazarika, Dean, Humanities and Social Sciences, and Professor, Dept of Assamese, Dibrugarh University.
7. Dr. Paramananda Rajbonshi, General Secretary, Asom Sahitya Sabha, Assam
8. Prof. Malinee Goswami, Professor & Ex. Head; Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
9. Bisweswar Hazarika, Retd. Lecturer and Expert on the field, Nizarapar path, Ghy-3
10. Prof. Bibha Bharali , Professor, Department of Assamese, Gauhati University, ghy-14
11. Prof. Kanak Ch. Saharia, Professor, Dept. Of Assamese, Gauhati University
12. Dr. Swarna Prabha Chainary, Ex Head & Associate Professor, Dept. Of Bodo, Gauhati University
13. Dr. Satyakam Phukan, Active Researcher and Worker on the Issue, Guwahati
14. Dr. Banajit Pathak, Active Worker on the issue
15. Aziz-Ul Haque, Pastor,Guwahati Baptist Church,Panbazar,Ghy-1, Active Researcher and Worker on the issue
16. Dr. P.K. Dutta, Sr. Technical Officer, IIT Guwahati
17. Dr. Manju Devi, Head. Dept. of Assamese, Cotton College, Guwahati
18. Dr. Ismail Hussain, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bodo, Bodoland University, Kokrajhar
19. Dr. Bhaskarjyoti Sarma, Associate Professor, Anundaram Borooah Institute of Language Art & Culture
20. Dr. Satish Ch. Bhattacharyya, Rtd. S.S.G. Lecturer, Darrang College, Gharpara Chuburi, Tezpur
21. Dr. Ambeswar Gogoi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Assamese, Cotton College State University
22. Dr. Madhurjya Modhur Borgohain, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Applied Sciences, GUIST
23. Dr. Utpal Saikia, Asst. Professor Dept. Of Assamese. Kalaibari College, Sonitpur
24. Dr. Manoj Kumar Deka, Asst. Professor, Dept of Computer Science and Technology, Bodoland University, Kokrajhar
25. Nabamita Deb, Asst. Professor, Dept of IT, Gauhati University
26. Kishore Kashayap, Asst. Professor, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
27. Satyajit Sarmah , Asst. Professor, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
28. Vaskar Deka, Asst. Professor, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
29. Buljit Buragohain, Asst. Professor, GIMT, Guwahati
30. Forjul Haque Bhuyan, Advocate, District Court Nagaon
31. Parasmitta Sarma, Asst. Professor, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
32. Mirzanur Rahman, Asst. Professor, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
33. Bhusita Medhi, Asst. Professor, Dimoria College, Khetri
34. Dr. M.G. Idris, Asst. Professor Bio-Engg & Tech. GUIST
35. Dr. Pranjal Saikia, Asst. Professor Dept. Of Applied Sciences, Gauhati University
36. Dr. Suparna Bhattacharjee, Asst. Professor Dept. Of Applied Sciences, Gauhati University
37. Chandan Kalita, Asst. Professor Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
38. Dr. Apurba Kr. Deka, Asst. Professor GU-IDOL
39. Dr. Archana Bora, Asst. Professor Physical Science, GUIST
40. Anup Kumar Barman, Asst. Professor, CIT Kokrajhar
41. Dr. Eeshankur Saikia, Head and Associate Professor, Department of Applied Sciences, Gauhati University, Guwahati 14, Assam
42. Dr. Subhas Medhi, Asst. Professor, Dept of Biotechnology
43. Ratul Ch. Deka, CLIA Project fellow
44. Abdul Hannan, Research Scholar, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
45. Nandita Talukdar, Research Scholar, Assamese Department, Gauhati University

46. Rehna Sultana, Research Scholar, Assamese Department, Gauhati University
47. Biswajit Brahma, Research Scholar, Department of MIL & LS, Gauhati University
48. Mayashree Mahanta, Research Scholar, Dept. Of Assamese, Gauhati University
49. Jumi Sarmah, Research Scholar, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
50. Dr. Arijit Bora, Scientific Officer, Dept. of Bioengineering & Technology, GUIST
51. Ahidur Zaman, Scientific Officer, GUIST, Dept of IT
52. Snigdha Katakya, Senior Research Fellow, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
53. Rita Chakraborty, Academic Consultant, GUIDOL
54. Sankar Sarma, Lab Asst. Dept. Of Applied Sciences, Gauhati University
55. Dr. Ranjan Kr. Bharali, Lab Asst., Dept of Applied Sciences, GUIST
56. Pramod Rajbongshi, Lab Asst., Dept of IT, GUIST
57. Treesha Bora, Lab Asst., Dept of IT, GUIST
58. Amitava Dey, S.O. , Dept of ECE, GUIST
59. Rajendra Nath Deka, SLA, Applied Science, Gauhati University
60. Biraj Deka, Scientific Officer, GUIST
61. Ricky Gogoi, Scientific Officer, GUIST
62. Prasanta Saikia , Sr. Lab Asst. Dept of IT, GUIST
63. Binita Goswami , Student, M.Tech(IT) GUIST
64. Jayanta kalita, Student, M.Tech(IT) GUIST
65. Neelam Dey, Student, M.Tech(IT) GUIST
66. Ranjan Choudhury, Student, M.Tech(IT) GUIST
67. Abdul Kuddus, Student,M-Tech, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
68. Juri Das, Student,M-Tech, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
69. Kandarpa Das, Student,M-Tech, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
70. Nisha Sharma, Student,M-Tech, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
71. Parikhit Borthakur, Guest Faculty, Dept. Of Applied Science ,GU
72. Rituraj Bharadwaj, Guest Faculty, Dept. Of Applied Science ,GU
73. Hirakjyoti Sarma, Guest Faculty, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
74. Sanjeev Kumar Kalita, Guest Faculty, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
75. Sonali Newar, Guest Faculty, Dept. Of IT, Gauhati University
76. Elima Hussain, Guest Faculty, GUIST
77. Chandan Sharma, Technical Staff, GUIST
78. Ratan Bhatta, Technical Staff, GUIST
79. Rikul Bhatta, B.Tech IT, GUIST
80. Dr. Bhargab Medhi, Applied Science ,GUIST
81. Pranab Das, Applied Science, GUIST
82. Sisir Kr. Rajbongshi, Applied Science, GUIST
83. Dhruva Jyoti Choudhury, Student, Dept. Of IT,GUIST
84. Dr. Manab Deka, Professor & Head, Dept. Of Bioengineering & Technology, Gauhati University
85. Dr. Bipul Bezbaruah, Assistant Professor, Dept of Applied Science, Gauhati University
86. Dr. Sofia Banu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Bioengineering & Technology, Gauhati University
87. Sri. Nayanmani Devi , Assistant Professor, Paschim Guwahati Mahavidyalaya, Guwahati

**The Government of Assam was represented by following Officials:**

88. Madhurima Barua Sen, ACS, Secretary, Cultural Affairs Department, Govt. of Assam
89. Gitimoni Phukan, ACS, Deputy Secretary. Cultural Affairs Department, Govt. of Assam
90. Monoj Kr. Baruah, Deputy Manager, AMTRON, Department of IT, Govt. of Assam



**Few Snapshots of the Workshop on the Preparation of Draft Proposal, organized at Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2016:**



The formal Session of the Workshop was attended by the Vice Chancellor of Gauhati University Dr. Mridul Hazarika, Ms. Madhurima Baruah Sen, ACS, Secretary of Cultural Affairs of Government of Assam, Ms. Gitimoni Phukan, ACS, Deputy Secretary, Dept of Cultural Affairs, Govt of Assam, and Monoj Kr. Baruah, representative of Department of Information Technology, Govt. of Assam.



The finalized Proposal was presented before the members by Prof. Shikhar Kr. Sarma, and then the Proposal adopted by the house was formally handed over by the Vice Chancellor, Gauhati University to the Secretary, Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Assam.



**Formal handing over of the Draft Proposal compiled in the Workshop by the Vice Chancellor, Gauhati University Dr. Mridul Hazarika to the Secretary, Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Assam Ms Madhurima Barua Sen.**

The Draft Proposal thus finalized with the comments of experts and stakeholders have been placed on public domains, [www.assam.gov.in](http://www.assam.gov.in), and [www.gauhati.ac.in](http://www.gauhati.ac.in) for public views, inviting comments and suggestions. A newspaper advertisement from the Govt of Assam has been published in few local dailies informing the public about the draft proposal. The government appealed to the public for viewing the draft proposal placed in the websites and to submit comments, suggestions and views to make the proposal enriched and acceptable.

s damaging 371 buildings  
g to preliminary reports of  
ent department today.  
the State Government is  
pensation for each house-  
areas.  
authority is yet to get de-  
rts from the Deputy Com-  
n with the earthquake.  
ny new casualty. The total  
ablished after the district  
ailed reports. "I think the  
e added.  
o teams of National Disas-  
sting 40 personnel were  
menglong district to assist

e coming on January 9 to  
en-member medical team  
also air dashed here to as-

a work of Karong power  
. Power supply to Tamei,  
as stopped after a tower of  
quake.

**inachal's**  
**nts**

nciples of cooperative fed-  
l by the PM after the NDA  
e Prime Minister assured  
examine the report and  
ecisions pertaining to the  
t added.  
the developmental issues,  
requested PM Modi for  
ortant projects including  
Greenfield Airport at Hol-  
ment of Disaster Response  
e State, establishment of  
-West Industrial Corridor

f the PM that despite re-  
n the State Government,  
to depute a Central team  
images due to floods and  
he PM assured that a team  
to visit the State for the  
tioned that the State Gov-  
a special package for flood  
Union Home Ministry.

alongwith the cost of Bid documents in the form of Demand draft / Bankers  
cheque of scheduled commercial bank drawn in favour of Assam State Road  
Board, Assam A/C No.10566991479 payable at Guwahati (Non-refundable).

The Bidders must deposit Bid Security alongwith the Bid documents in  
the form of FDR/TDR etc. (Except Call Deposit) as admissible duly pledged in  
favour of the Executive Engineer, PWD Silchar Rural Road Division, Silchar.  
No NSC & KVP will be accepted. Terms & conditions and qualification criteria  
of Bidders will be as per prescribed Bid Document.

**Sd/- Superintending Engineer, PWD (Roads)**  
**Cachar Circle, Silchar**

Janasanyog/2507/15

---

**অসম চৰকাৰ**  
**সাংস্কৃতিক পৰিক্ৰমা বিভাগ**  
**গোহাৰি**

ডিজিটেল / কম্পিউটাৰ জগতখনত অসমীয়া লিপিৰ সুকীয়া অস্তিত্ব বা স্বীকৃতি নাই। অসমীয়া  
বৰ্ণ বা চিহ্নসমূহ যদিও আন্তৰ্জাতিক মান (Standard) সমূহত পোৱা যায় তথাপিও সেইবোৰ  
অসমীয়া বৰ্ণ/চিহ্ন হিচাপে পৰিচিত নহয়। সংশ্লিষ্ট মানকসমূহ যেনে- ISO-10646, UNICODE  
আদিত অসমীয়া লিপিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিৰ বাবে যোৱা কিছু বছৰ ধৰি অসম চৰকাৰৰ লগতে সংশ্লিষ্ট  
বিভিন্নজনে দাবী উত্থাপন কৰি আহিছে। ভাৰতীয় মানক সংস্থা (Bureau of Indian Standards)ৰ  
আহ্বানমৰ্মে যোৱা নৱেম্বৰ মাহত নতুন দিল্লীত অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ লগত এই বিষয়ত হোৱা  
আলোচনাৰ সিদ্ধান্তমৰ্মে আন্তৰ্জাতিক মানক সংস্থা (ISO)ৰ ISO-10646 মানকত অসমীয়া লিপিৰ  
অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিৰ বাবে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ 'ভাৰতীয় মানক সংস্থা'লৈ অসম চৰকাৰে এক চৰকাৰী প্ৰস্তাৱ  
প্ৰেৰণৰ প্ৰস্তুতি চলাইছে।

সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভিন্ন পক্ষৰ মতামত, পৰামৰ্শ, আলোচনা আৰু কৰ্মশালাৰ জৰিয়তে ইয়াৰ বাবে এক  
খচৰা প্ৰস্তাৱ ইতিমধ্যে প্ৰস্তুত কৰি উলিওৱা হৈছে। এই খচৰা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ প্ৰতিলিপি  
[www.assam.gov.in](http://www.assam.gov.in) আৰু [www.gauhati.ac.in](http://www.gauhati.ac.in) ৱেবছাইটত বৰ্তমান সকলোৰে বাবে  
উপলব্ধ। এই খচৰা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিষয়ত মতামত আৰু পৰামৰ্শ অহা ১৪ জানুৱাৰী ২০১৬ ইংৰাজী  
তাৰিখৰ ভিতৰত আগবঢ়াবলৈ সকলোৰে প্ৰতি আহ্বান জনোৱা হ'ল।

মুকেশ চাহু, আই.এ.এছ	প্ৰীতম শইকীয়া, আই.এ.এছ	ডঃ শিখৰ কুমাৰ শৰ্মা
আয়ুক্ত সচিব	আয়ুক্ত সচিব	অধ্যাপক আৰু মুৰব্বী
তথ্য প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যা বিভাগ	সাংস্কৃতিক পৰিক্ৰমা বিভাগ	তথ্য প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যা বিভাগ
অসম চৰকাৰ	অসম চৰকাৰ	গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

যোগাযোগ : তথ্য প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যা বিভাগ,  
গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বিজ্ঞান আৰু প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যা প্ৰতিষ্ঠান  
গুৱাহাটী- ৭৮১০১৪  
ই-মেইল : [sks001@gmail.com](mailto:sks001@gmail.com), দূৰভাষ : ৯৯৫৪৭১২৬৬৯

Janasanyog/11458/15

All such comments, suggestions, views have been considered and incorporated wherever necessary, and the finalized proposal was submitted in the concerned Government of Assam Committee meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2015, Chaired by the Chief Secretary.

The meeting adopted the proposal, and decided to send to BIS for necessary official procedures, so that the Assamese Script is included in all related National and International standards.

### **Discussion & Decision at Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) LITD-20 Committee Meeting:**

Based on the decision of the meeting, Government of Assam has submitted the final proposal to Bureau of Indian Standards in February, 2016.

Bureau of Indian Standards placed the matter for discussion in its 8th Meeting of Indian Language Technologies and Products Sectional Committee, LITD 20, held on 23rd Aug 2017, and decided vide resolution no. 6.1.1, that the proposal of Assam Government to include Assamese script in ISO/IEC 10646 would be referred to ISO.

Also, the Chief Minister of Assam in a letter to the Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Govt. of India reiterated Assam Government's demand that *"As the ISO 10646 provides a unified character-coding standard for the coding of all characters in all major languages in the world, for the communication and exchange of electronic information, and as the Assamese language with its own Script Assamese is a major Indian language recognized in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, we need that the Script be included with its own range of codes in the ISO standards and also in the Unicode standards, at the earliest."*

Government of Assam prepared the proposal using the concerned format of ISO, and now submitting the same to ISO through BIS, which includes the details of the background of the proposal, the history and evolution of the script, and the characters and symbol sets.

## History and Evolution of Assamese script:

Assamese script (*lipi*) is one of the important scripts of Eastern India. Assamese script is originated from the Gupta stage of *Brahmi* script.

Studies of the Rock Inscriptions and Copper Plate Inscriptions of 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and later Centuries, discovered in different parts of Assam, clearly indicates that the Assamese Script is the evolutionary resultant of the scripts used in rock and copper plate inscriptions and other objects, like coins, clay seals of Nalanda etc. The evolution of this Assamese Script can be divided into 3 different stages: Old Assamese Script or the *Kamrupi* Script (4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Century); Medieval Assamese Script (13<sup>th</sup> to early part of 19<sup>th</sup> Century); and Modern Assamese Script from early part of nineteenth century.

There are evidences of birth of script in Assam in the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> century itself. According to Dr. Upendranath Goswami, Assamese Script is a direct descendent of the Brahmi script in its original evolutionary stage, and Umachal script and the alphabets found in village script of Nagajari-Khanikar bear a close resemblance with Gupta script.

T P Verma, noted Indian Linguist and Palaeographer also clearly stated in his book that Assamese developed over a period of time from 5<sup>th</sup> Century onwards.

The 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> century inscription of Nagajari-Khanikar is considered as the oldest known proof of Assamese script. Scholars state that there is similarity between the alphabets of this inscription of Nagajari-Khanikar with scripts of the pre-Gupta period.



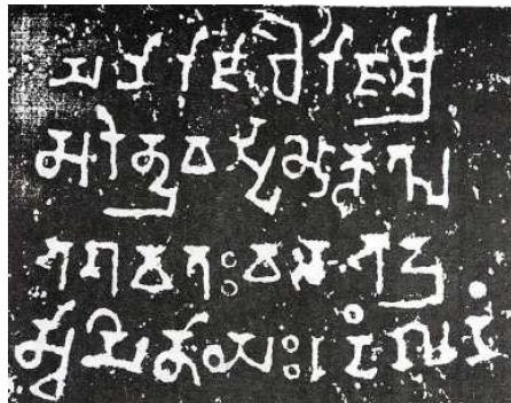
### Nagajari-Khanikar Village Rock Inscription, Golaghat-4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> Century



This script seems to have exact similarity in case of many alphabets like *cha, ma, maa, raa, haa* (চ,ম,মা,ৰা,হা) with the Allahabad rock pillar inscriptions of *Samudragupta*. Samudragupta was crowned in 320 AD, and died in 380 AD. From this angle, experts derived that the Nagajari-Khanikar rock inscription is of the later part of 4<sup>th</sup> Century.

*Umachal* inscription of Surendravarman, the King of Kamrup is the next historical example of the script. Many alphabets of this 5<sup>th</sup> century inscription are similar to the alphabets of pre-Gupta period. Particularly, alphabets like *i, k, kh, ch, z, d, n, t, d, p, b, bh, m, j, r, sh, sh, h, and ra, na, dhi, ki, gu, kri dhi* (ই,ক,খ,চ,জ,ড,ণ,ত,দ,ন,প,ব,ভ,ম,য,ৰ,শ,ষ,হ আৰু ৰা,না,ধি,কী,গু,ক্ৰ) bear similarities with the alphabets of the Gupta script.

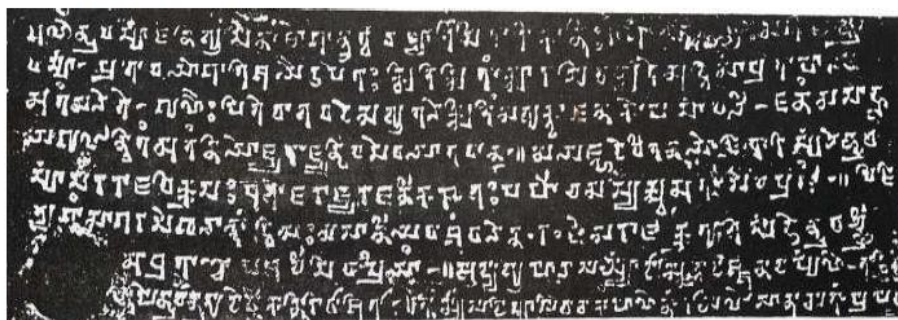
উমাচল শিলালিপি :



### Umachal Rock Inscription:

After these two scripts, the influence of Brahmi and Gupta scripts was found in the 7<sup>th</sup> century Copper Plates of *Kamrupa* King Bhaskaravarman. *Dubi* Copper plate inscriptions of Kamrupa during Bhaskaravarman's rule indicates the use of ষ and স.

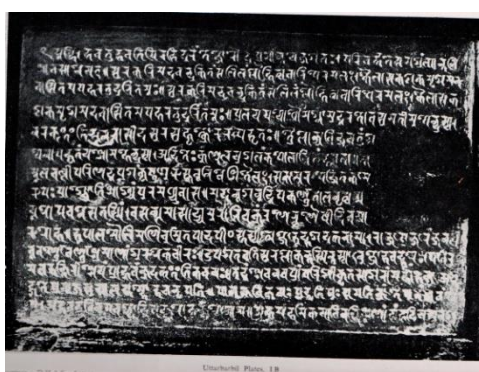
ভাস্কৰবৰ্মাৰ ডুবি-তাম্ৰশাসনঃ



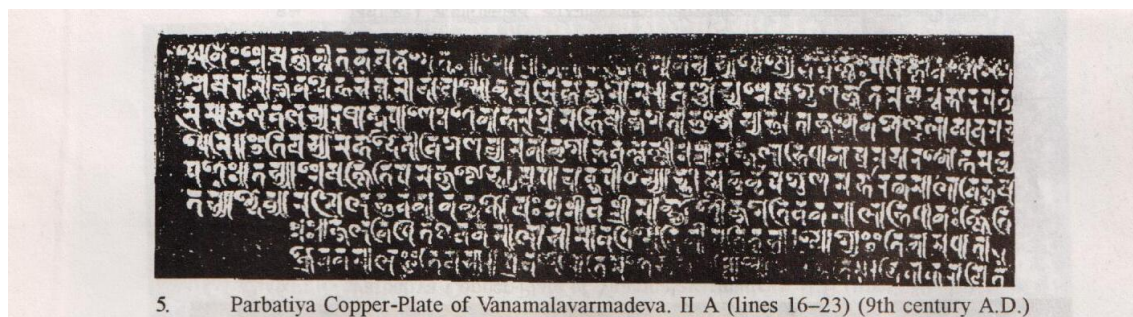
### Dubi Copper Plate Inscriptions:

Changes were found in the pattern of the alphabets of Copper plate scripts starting from 9<sup>th</sup> century. Since mid 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century onwards, alphabets of copper plates started to take almost modern forms. During this time, *matras* like া, ি started to take their full forms.

Alphabets found in Banamalavarman's (King of *Kamrupa*) *Parbatiya* Copper plate distinctly shows formation of consonant and conjuncts. Few such inscriptions where consonant and conjuncts are clearly seen, are Copper plates of *Uttar-Barbil*, *Ulubari*, and *Nagaon*. The vowels, consonants and conjuncts found in these inscriptions are of the almost modern Assamese pattern. From such examples it could be inferred that the almost modern Assamese patterns started from the 9<sup>th</sup> /10<sup>th</sup> Century.



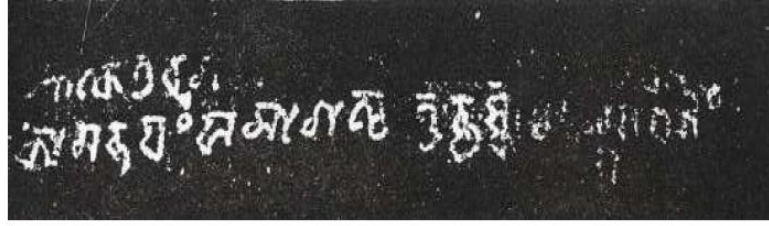
**Uttarbarbil Copper Plate Inscription**



5. Parbatiya Copper-Plate of Vanamalavarmadeva. II A (lines 16–23) (9th century A.D.)

Assamese Script started to take its modern formation in early part of 13<sup>th</sup> Century. *Kanai-Barashibowa Turaska Khyay* rock inscription is the latest example of Modern Assamese inscription. Modern Assamese script has almost exact similarity to the alphabets of this plate.

কানাই-বরশী শিলালিপি :



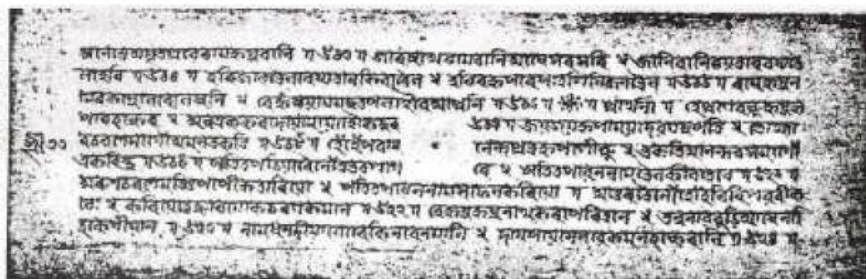
### Kanai-Barashi Bowa Rock Inscription: Early part of 13<sup>th</sup> Century

Assamese script was found to be fully developed in rich Assamese literature from the later part of 12<sup>th</sup> century. During 13<sup>th</sup> century to 17<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> century, the vast Assamese literature was written mostly in manuscripts. Besides, *Sanchi-Pat*, *Tula-Pat*, handmade paper were also used in writing these literature. Many proof of Assamese script is also available in the *Gachtal* pillar script, *Sadia Chepakhoowa* script, Rock plates of *Kamakhya Temple*, *Ugratara Temple* and many others. An important example of weaving letters in textiles is the *Brindavani Bastra*, a decorative piece of cloth illustrating the Krishna Lila, woven under the directions of Srimanta Sankardeva and Sr Sri Madhavdeva.

During 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, rock inscriptions, alphabets written on copper plates show the proof of the growth of modern Assamese alphabets. Then onwards evidences of the presence of Assamese script have been found in different manuscripts, including *Sanchipat*, and even in ancient Artilleries, Coins, Bricks etc.

*Hastividya*, *Ghoranidan* are two other examples of written literature using modern patterns of Assamese Script, during 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

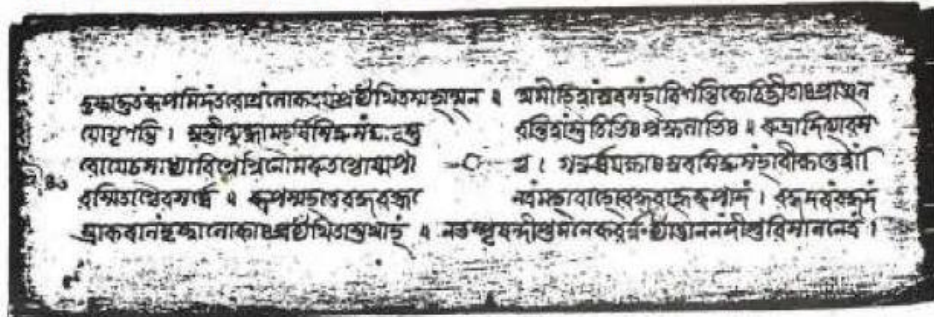
কাইথেলী লিপিৰ নমুনা (নামঘোষাৰ পৰা) :



### Kaitheli Lipi: Example (From Namghosa)



বামুণীয়া লিপিৰ নমুনা (সংস্কৃত গীতাৰ পৰা) :



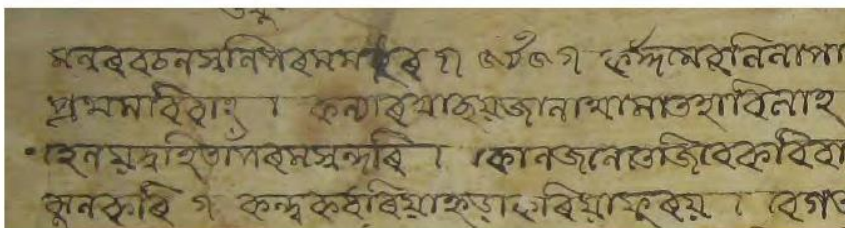
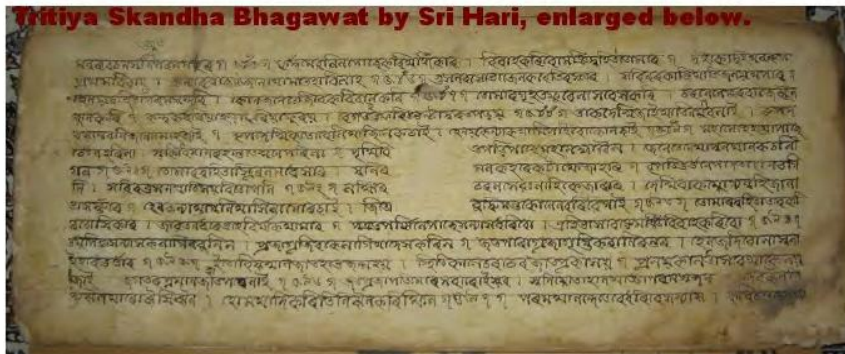
### Bamuniya Lipi: Example (From Geeta)

গড়গঞা লিপিৰ নমুনা (বুৰঞ্জীৰ পৰা) :



### Gorgayan Lipi: Example (From History)

**A page of Assamese Manuscript written on Sasi (Xasi) bark, Titiya Skandha Bhagawat by Sri Hari, enlarged below.**



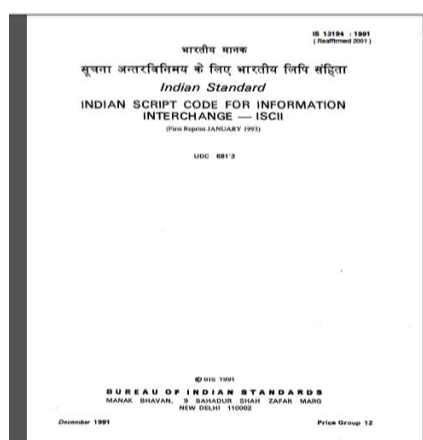
### Assamese Manuscript Written in Sanchi Pat

**And thus through these inscriptions and manuscripts, Assamese Script evolved through changes and development towards formation of the script of present days. Assamese Script gets its Modern form when the Missionaries started publishing printed books and magazines etc. in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first Assamese printed Book was the *Dharmapustak*, the translation of the Bible by Atmaram Sarma from Koliabar, Assam, published in 1813.**

## Concerns:

- (A) In the digital world to use a language as the media of information, we must have all the characters and symbols with proper codes. Assamese script has got its own set of Characters and Symbols, and these are required to have assigned codes for proper usage in terms of computational tasks, application development etc.
- (B) Assamese Language, a major Indian language recognized in the eighth schedule of the Constitution of India has got its own Script, the Assamese Script, having its own historical evolution. During the initial days of digital standards for the Indian Languages, in the first Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) released by BIS in December, 1991, it is clearly mentioned about the Assamese Script. The page (iii) of the ISCII document released by BIS mentioned *“The Northern scripts are Devanagari, Punjabi, Gujarati, Oriya, Bengali and Assamese. while the Southern scripts are Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil.”*
- (C) With the inevitable triumphs of Science, we can easily visualise that the Information Technology(IT) has brought about innovative radical changes in the life style of our modern world. It (IT) has made our lives faster, easier in search of wealth of knowledge, wisdom and information. Herein lies the importance in the utility of a language/script as the media of information, knowledge and wisdom in the digital world.
- (D) Respect for the splendid emotions and spectacular sentiments of the larger Assamese Community in its entirety that is visibly epitomized in the years long concerns on the issue both from cultural, social, historical as well as technical perspectives, and for that matter the Assamese Script befittingly deserves to find proper and pride place in the national and international standards.

### **Snapshots of the ISCII Document of BIS, 1991, which includes the Assamese Script:**



## FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards after the draft finalized by the Computer Media Sectional Committee has been approved by the Electronics and Telecommunication Division Council.

This standard conforms to IS 10401:1982, "8-bit coded character set for information interchange" (equivalent to ISO 4873). It is intended for use in all computer and communication media which allow usage of 7 or 8-bit characters, as per IS 12326:1987 (ISO 2022:1982) "7-bit and 8-bit coded character set - code extension techniques".

In an 8-bit environment, the lower 128 characters are the same as defined in IS 10315:1982 (ISO 646 IRV) "7-bit coded character set for information interchange" also known as ASCII character set. The top 128 characters cater to all the 10 Indian scripts based on the ancient Brahmi script.

In a 7-bit environment the control code SI can be used for invocation of the ISCII code set, and control code SO can be used for reselection of the ASCII code set.

There are 15 officially recognized languages in India: Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Gujarati, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Urdu, Sindhi and Kashmiri.

Out of these, Urdu, Sindhi and Kashmiri are primarily written in Perso-Arabic scripts, but get written in Devanagari too (Sindhi is also written in the Gujarati script). Apart from Perso-Arabic scripts, all the other 10 scripts used for Indian languages have evolved from the ancient Brahmi script and have a common phonetic structure, making a common character set possible. The Northern scripts are Devanagari, Punjabi, Gujarati, Oriya, Bengali and Assamese, while the Southern scripts are Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil.

The official language of India, Hindi, is written in the Devanagari script. Devanagari is also used for writing Marathi and Sanskrit. It is also the official script of Nepal.

As Perso-Arabic scripts have a different alphabet, a different standard is envisaged for them.

An Attribute mechanism has been provided for selection of different Indian script font and display attributes. An Extension mechanism allows use of more characters along with the ISCII code. These are only meant for the environment where no other alternative selection mechanism is available.

The ISCII code table is a super-set of all the characters required in the ten Brahmi-based Indian scripts. For convenience, the alphabet of the official script Devanagari (with diacritic marks for non-Devanagari alphabets) has been used in the standard. For notational simplicity, elsewhere, the term Indian scripts implies Brahmi-based Indian scripts.

Annex-A provides information on the shapes of the corresponding alphabet of the 10 Indian scripts. Annexes B and C provide information on the adaptation of the ISCII code for an IBM-PC and "English-Alphabet only" environment. Annex-D defines a suitable keyboard overlay which is common for all the Indian scripts. Annex-E defines the Attribute codes used for selection of different scripts and display attributes. Annex-F defines the Roman script transliteration scheme for all the Indian scripts. Annex-G defines the Vedic character set available through the Extension code. Annex-H defines the conversion mechanism between the ISCII code and the earlier ISSCI-83 code used in bilingual telex machines.

( iii )

There are 15 officially recognized languages in India: Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Gujarati, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Urdu, Sindhi and Kashmiri.

Out of these, Urdu, Sindhi and Kashmiri are primarily written in Perso-Arabic scripts, but get written in Devanagari too (Sindhi is also written in the Gujarati script). Apart from Perso-Arabic scripts, all the other 10 scripts used for Indian languages have evolved from the ancient Brahmi script and have a common phonetic structure, making a common character set possible. The Northern scripts are Devanagari, Punjabi, Gujarati, Oriya, Bengali and Assamese, while the Southern scripts are Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil.

## ANNEX – A

## INDIAN SCRIPT ALPHABET CORRESPONDENCE

Following mnemonics are used for Indian scripts :  
 DEV: Devanagari PNJ: Punjabi GJR: Gujarati  
 ORI: Oriya BNG: Bengali ASM: Assamese

TLG: Telugu KND: Kannada MLM: Malayalam  
 TML: Tamil RMN: Roman  
 Roman script transliteration scheme is explained in Annex F.

IS 13194:1991

## ANNEX – A

## INDIAN SCRIPT ALPHABET CORRESPONDENCE

Following mnemonics are used for Indian scripts :  
 DEV: Devanagari PNJ: Punjabi GJR: Gujarati  
 ORI: Oriya BNG: Bengali ASM: Assamese

TLG: Telugu KND: Kannada MLM: Malayalam  
 TML: Tamil RMN: Roman  
 Roman script transliteration scheme is explained in Annex F.

	RMN	DEV	PNJ	GJR	ORI	BNG	ASM	TLG	KND	MLM	TML
ॐ	m̐	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
ः	h̐	ः	ः	ः	ः	ः	ः	ः	ः	ः	ः
अ	a	अ	ਅ	अ	ଅ	অ	অ	అ	ಅ	അ	அ
आ	ā	आ	ਆ	आ	ଆ	আ	আ	ఆ	ಆ	ആ	ஆ
इ	i	इ	ਇ	इ	ଈ	ঈ	ঈ	ఇ	ಇ	ഇ	இ
ई	ī	ई	ਈ	ई	ଐ	ঐ	ঐ	ఈ	ಈ	ഈ	ஈ
उ	u	उ	ਉ	उ	ଊ	ঊ	ঊ	ఉ	ಉ	ഉ	ஊ
ऊ	ū	ऊ	ਊ	ऊ	ଋ	ঠ	ঠ	ఱ	ಱ	ഠ	ఱ
ऋ	r̐	ऋ	ॠ	ऋ	ୠ	ৠ	ৠ	ఱ	ಱ	ഠ	ఱ
ए	e	ए	ਏ	ए	ଏ	এ	এ	ఎ	ಎ	ഐ	ஏ
ऐ	ē	ऐ	ਐ	ऐ	ଐ	ঐ	ঐ	ఏ	ಐ	ഐ	ஐ
ॐ	o	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
ओ	ō	ओ	ਓ	ओ	ଓ	ও	ও	ఱ	ಱ	ഠ	ఱ
औ	au	औ	ਔ	औ	ଔ	ঔ	ঔ	ఱ	ಱ	ഠ	ఱ
ऑ	ō	ऑ	ॐ	ऑ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
क	k	क	ਕ	क	କ	ক	ক	క	ಕ	ക	க
क़	q	क़	ਕ਼	क़	କ਼	ক়	ক়	క़	ಕ़	ക़	க़
ख	kh	ख	ਖ	ख	ଖ	খ	খ	ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	খ
ख़	kḥ	ख़	ਖ਼	ख़	ଖ਼	খ়	খ়	ఖ़	ఖ़	ഖ़	খ়
ग	g	ग	ਗ	ग	ଗ	গ	গ	గ	ಗ	ഗ	க
ग़	gḥ	ग़	ਗ਼	ग़	ଗ਼	গ়	গ়	గ़	గ़	ഗ़	గ़



	RMN	DEV	PNJ	GJR	ORI	BNG	ASM	TLG	KND	MLM	TML
ঘ	gh	ঘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ
ঙ	ṅ	ঙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ
চ	c	চ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ
জ	ch	জ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ
झ	j	झ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ
ञ	jh	ञ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ
ट	ṭ	ट	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ
ठ	th	ठ	ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ਠ
ड	d	ड	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ
ढ	ḍ	ढ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ
ण	dh	ण	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ
त	n	त	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ
थ	t	थ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ
द	th	द	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ
ध	d	ध	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ
न	dh	न	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ	ਧ
प	n	प	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ
फ	u	फ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ
फ़	p	फ़	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ
ब	ph	ब	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ
भ	f	भ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ
म	b	म	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ
य	bh	य	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ
र	m	र	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ
ॠ	y	ॠ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ
ॡ	ý	ॡ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ	ਯ
ॢ	r	ॢ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ
ॣ	ṛ	ॣ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ

11

~	1	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	-	:	+	=	BS
TAB	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	[	]	{	}	
CONTROL	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	"	'	~	RETURN	
SHIFT	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	<	>	?	/			SHIFT	

### INSRIPT OVERLAY FOR ASSAMESE

- Notes :
- Nukta : typed after ড and ঙ gives ড় and ঙ় respectively.
  - The macro-keys in the top-row generate:  
 (Rakar) ৰ = ৰ (Reph) ৱ = ৱ  
 ড = ড় ঙ = ঙ় ক = ক় খ = খ় গ = গ়

16

## **Non inclusion of Assamese Script in related Standards are of great concern in terms of various parameters:**

**Loss of identity of the Assamese script:** In the present situation, if not rectified by the concerned government agencies, the identity of the Assamese Script in the national and the international standards will gradually completely disappear/vanish. As the future is going to be the complete digital world, the identity of the Assamese script will be at stake in near future.

**Loss of heritage:** Assamese script is one of the oldest of Indic Scripts. It is a matter of national importance to preserve this historical and cultural, linguistic heritage. It is to be mentioned that Assamese is an 8<sup>th</sup> schedule recognized language of India.

### **Computational intricacies:**

Except for the ability to type in computers most other functions that needs to be performed in digital operation using the Assamese script is distorted, disabled or handicapped. Using patching software or additional modules always for rectifying the problems results incomplete or semi-complete application development and usage. This has already created a patch-full, crippled and clumsy environment for Assamese computation.

For a particular language, the script characters should be in proper collation order followed by the script. Code set is required for the Characters in the proper order as defined by the script behaviour. Lexicographic sorting becomes erroneous in Assamese as for representing Assamese at present, codes of other script is forced to be used.

**Input Presentation:** Keyboard design is another major issue with non existence of International standardization of Assamese Script. If all the characters and symbols are assigned a specific code set then keyboard design for inputting as well as presentation tasks will become convenient with all the original Assamese characters and symbols integrated in language specific keyboard design.

**Sorting-Indexing:** For a particular language the script characters should be in proper collation order followed by the script. Code set is required for the characters in the proper order as defined by the script behaviour. Lexicographic sorting becomes erroneous in Assamese as for representing Assamese at present, codes for other script is forced to be used. A special sorting complexity arises with the form “ক্ষ”(ASSAMESE LETTER KHYA). This Assamese consonant is not there in the Bengali script encoded in ISO 10646 where it is considered as conjunct form of Bengali letters “ক”+ “ষ”. Assamese orthography follows the grammar “Prayoga Ratnamaalaa Byaakaran” written by Purushottam Bhattacharya Bidyabagish whereas other Indian scripts including Bengali follows the grammar set by Panini. According to the grammar Ratnamaalaa the form “ক্ষ” is a character of the Assamese alphabet not a conjunct form as considered by the grammar of Panini. The conjunct form “ক্ষ” represent the conjunct character KHSYA in Bengali. Even though the consonants –Assamese letter Ra – ‘ৰ’ and Assamese letter Wa ‘ৱ’ appear in Bengali script but they are not in proper collation order for Assamese and thus it leads to wrong sorting.

The sorting problem also lead to indexing issue by providing improper weightage to the characters those are in non collation order.



**Searching:** As Assamese script does not have a separate code set, in content searching the search engines show results from another language. If the search word contains Assamese *Ra* or *Wa* then search results show Assamese contents. Otherwise the results show mostly Bengali contents. This forces to use additional Language Identifier module integrated with search engine system. A separate code assigned to Assamese script will be sufficient to identify the content facilitating information retrieval easier for Assamese.

**Transliteration:** The non availability of Assamese transliteration standard in ISO 15919 results a crippling effect for Assamese script in computer use, because Assamese script transliterate in a different manner from other Indian scripts. Currently as Assamese script is not in ISO 15919, Assamese typed in computer with ISO 10646 /UNICODE encoding has to be transliterated as per the Bengali chart of ISO 15919. But Assamese differs with Bengali in transliteration, and this has created major computational intricacies. Reversed transliteration of Assamese script requires devising language specific mechanism with uniqueness of the Assamese script behaviour.

The International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration (IAST) is a transliteration scheme that allows a lossless romanization of Indic scripts as employed by the Sanskrit language. IAST is based on a standard established by the International Congress of Orientalists at Geneva in 1894. It allows a lossless transliteration of Devanāgarī (and other Indic scripts). At present, all the Indian and International encodings follow the IAST for transliteration of all Indic scripts. However, Assamese Script behave separately, and is with different phonology, resulting non applicability of IAST for transliteration purpose in relation to Assamese Script. Thus for Transliteration Standards also, Assamese needs a separate standard, and this issue originated at the ISO and BIS levels, for possible unique encoding in ISO 15919. A separate encoding in ISO 10646 is thus of utmost necessity, for enabling correct Transliteration standards and schemes. Encoding in ISO 10646 will enable Assamese script to be included in ISO 15919.

Many of the proposed Assamese characters are similar to many characters in the Bengali script, but they are not canonically equivalent. The characters are said to be canonically equivalent if the characters share the same appearance (or glyph) and same meaning. But in the present case, although many characters share same glyphs, they are actually Homoglyphs, but as their definitions are different, they are not canonically equivalent. Hence the requirement for separate encoding. Homoglyph is one of two or more glyphs with shapes that appear identical but differs in meaning they represent. List of homoglyphs of both Assamese and Bengali characters are shown below:

Code of Bengali Chart	Bengali Character Name	Assamese Character Name for similar glyph
0987	BENGALI LETTER I	ASSAMESE LETTER HRASWA I
0988	BENGALI LETTER II	ASSAMESE LETTER DIRGHA I
0989	BENGALI LETTER U	ASSAMESE LETTER HRASWA U
098A	BENGALI LETTER UU	ASSAMESE LETTER DIRGHA U

098B	BENGALI LETTER VOCALIC R	ASSAMESE LETTER RI
09E0	BENGALI LETTER VOCALIC RR	ASSAMESE LETTER DIRGHA RI
0990	BENGALI LETTER AI	ASSAMESE LETTER OI
0994	BENGALI LETTER AU	ASSAMESE LETTER OU
099A	BENGALI LETTER CA	ASSAMESE LETTER PRATHAM SA
099B	BENGALI LETTER CHA	ASSAMESE LETTER DWITIYA SA
099C	BENGALI LETTER JA	ASSAMESE LETTER BARGIYA ZA
099D	BENGALI LETTER JHA	ASSAMESE LETTER ZHA
099E	BENGALI LETTER NYA	ASSAMESE LETTER NIA
099F	BENGALI LETTER TTA	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA TA
09A0	BENGALI LETTER TTHA	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA THA
09A1	BENGALI LETTER DDA	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA DA
09A2	BENGALI LETTER DDHA	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA DHA
09A3	BENGALI LETTER NNA	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA NA
09A4	BENGALI LETTER TA	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA TA
09A5	BENGALI LETTER THA	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA THA
09A6	BENGALI LETTER DA	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA DA
09A7	BENGALI LETTER DHA	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA DHA
09A8	BENGALI LETTER NA	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA NA
09AF	BENGALI LETTER YA	ASSAMESE LETTER ANTAHSTHA ZA
09F0	BENGALI LETTER RA WITH MIDDLE DIAGONAL	ASSAMESE LETTER RA
09F1	BENGALI LETTER RA WITH LOWER DIAGONAL	ASSAMESE LETTER WA
09B6	BENGALI LETTER SHA	ASSAMESE LETTER TAALABYA XA
09B7	BENGALI LETTER SSA	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA XA
09B8	BENGALI LETTER SA	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA XA
09DC	BENGALI LETTER RRA	ASSAMESE LETTER DARE RA
09DD	BENGALI LETTER RHA	ASSAMESE LETTER DHARE RA
09DF	BENGALI LETTER YYA	ASSAMESE LETTER ANTAHSTHA YA
0982	BENGALI SIGN ANUSVARA	ASSAMESE LETTER ANUSWAR
0983	BENGALI SIGN VISARGA	ASSAMESE LETTER BIXARGA
0981	BENGALI SIGN CANDRABINDU	ASSAMESE LETTER SANDRABINDU
09BF	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN I	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN HRASWA I
09C0	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN II	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN DIRGHA I
09C1	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN U	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN HRASWA U
09C2	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN UU	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN DIRGHA U
09C3	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN RI
09C4	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN DIRGA RI

	VOCALIC RR	
09C8	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN AI	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN OI
09CC	BENGALI VOWEL SIGN AU	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN OU
09D7	BENGALI AU LENGTH MARK	ASSAMESE ADDITIONAL VOWEL SYMBOL AU FOR USED IN OTHER LOCAL LANGUAGES
09CD	BENGALI SIGN VIRAMA	ASSAMESE SIGN HASANTA

**Thus the issue of Assamese Script and its proper representation in related national and international standards, is not only a social, cultural, literary, heritage and academic issue, but also a technical issue related to proper representation in the digital world. Moreover, it is a requirement for making Assamese a viable media for digital platforms easing different computational intricacies currently faced in digital platform while using Assamese.**

In view of the above discussions, resources, analysis, and compilations, now the Government of Assam would like to specifically point out its proposal to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), as below:

1. Assamese Language, a major Indian language recognized in the eighth schedule of the Constitution of India has got its own Script, the Assamese Script, having its own historical evolution.
2. Assamese Script need to be included in all National and International Standards like ISO 10646, ISO 15924, ISO 15919, and UNICODE.
3. Government of Assam is hereby conveying its concerns and firm stand on the issue to BIS, Government of India, & ISO, and demands that the Assamese Script be included in all the related Standards, and separate code set with definitions of all the characters, symbols used in broad Assamese Script be allotted.
4. For Assamese Script, a separate Code Set be allotted for all the Characters and Symbols of the broad Assamese Script, arranging all the Characters in proper collation order. This is long standing demand from different corners of the Assamese Community, including the Academic and Research community, concerned citizens, Asam Sahitya Sabha, and the Government of Assam.
5. As the ISO 10646 provides a unified character-coding standard for the coding of characters in all major languages in the world, for the communication and exchange of electronic information, and as the Assamese language with its own Script Assamese is a major Indian language recognized in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, we need that this script be included in ISO 10646 with its own range of codes. Along with ISO 10646, the Assamese Script also needs to be included in all other ISO standards like ISO 15924, ISO 15919 and also in the Unicode standards, at the earliest.

**Proposed Chart of Assamese Script Characters and Symbols:**  
**To be submitted to ISO:**

**CHART**

Reserved	ক	ফ	ং	Reserved	্য	২	Reserved
Reserved	খ	ব	ঁ	Reserved	৓	১	Reserved
Reserved	গ	ভ	Reserved	Reserved	৑	৩	Reserved
Reserved	ঘ	ম	Reserved	Reserved	৒	৪	Reserved
অ	ঙ	Reserved	া	০	Reserved	৫	Reserved
Reserved	চ	য	ি	১	্	৬	Reserved
আ	ছ	ৰ	ী	২	Reserved	৭	Reserved
ই	জ	ল	ু	৩	Reserved	৮	Reserved
ঈ	ঝ	৞	ে	৪	৑	৯	Reserved
উ	ঞ	শ	ূ	৫	৑	১০	Reserved
ঊ	ট	ষ	্ৰ	৬	৑	১১	Reserved
ঋ	ঠ	স	ৄ	৭	৑	১২	Reserved
ঌ	ড	হ	৑	৮	৑	Reserved	Reserved
এ	ঢ	Reserved	৑	৯	৑	Reserved	Reserved
ঐ	ণ	Reserved	ে	Reserved	Reserved	১৩	Reserved
ও	ত	ফ	ৈ	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
ঔ	থ	ড়	ো	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Reserved	দ	ঢ়	ৌ	১	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Reserved	ধ	য়	Reserved	১১	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Reserved	ন	ং	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Reserved	প	ং	ৌ	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved

## Character Names/Symbol Descriptions:

### VOWELS

1	অ	ASSAMESE LETTER A
2	আ	ASSAMESE LETTER AA
3	ই	ASSAMESE LETTER HRASWA I
4	ঈ	ASSAMESE LETTER DIRGHA I
5	উ	ASSAMESE LETTER HRASWA U
6	ঊ	ASSAMESE LETTER DIRGHA U
7	ঋ	ASSAMESE LETTER RI
8	ঌ	ASSAMESE LETTER DIRGHA RI
9	এ	ASSAMESE LETTER E
10	ঐ	ASSAMESE LETTER OI
11	ও	ASSAMESE LETTER O
12	ঔ	ASSAMESE LETTER OU

### CONSONANTS

13	ক	ASSAMESE LETTER KA
14	খ	ASSAMESE LETTER KHA
15	গ	ASSAMESE LETTER GA
16	ঘ	ASSAMESE LETTER GHA
17	ঙ	ASSAMESE LETTER NGA
18	চ	ASSAMESE LETTER PRATHAM SA
19	ছ	ASSAMESE LETTER DWITIYA SA
20	জ	ASSAMESE LETTER BARGIYA ZA
21	ঝ	ASSAMESE LETTER ZHA
22	ঞ	ASSAMESE LETTER NIA
23	ট	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA TA
24	ঠ	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA THA
25	ড	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA DA
26	ঢ	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA DHA
27	ণ	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA NA
28	ত	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA TA
29	থ	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA THA
30	দ	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA DA
31	ধ	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA DHA
32	ন	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA NA
33	প	ASSAMESE LETTER PA
34	ফ	ASSAMESE LETTER PHA
35	ব	ASSAMESE LETTER BA
36	ভ	ASSAMESE LETTER BHA
37	ম	ASSAMESE LETTER MA
38	য	ASSAMESE LETTER ANTAHSTHA ZA
39	ৰ	ASSAMESE LETTER RA
40	ল	ASSAMESE LETTER LA
41	ৱ	ASSAMESE LETTER WA
42	শ	ASSAMESE LETTER TAALABYA XA

43	খ	ASSAMESE LETTER MURDHANYA XA
44	স	ASSAMESE LETTER DANTYA XA
45	হ	ASSAMESE LETTER HA
46	ঋ	ASSAMESE LETTER KHYA
47	ড়	ASSAMESE LETTER DARE RA
48	ঢ়	ASSAMESE LETTER DHARE RA
49	য়	ASSAMESE LETTER ANTAHSTHA YA
50	ং	ASSAMESE LETTER KHANDA-TA
51	ং	ASSAMESE LETTER ANUSWAR
52	ঃ	ASSAMESE LETTER BIXARGA
53	ঁ	ASSAMESE LETTER SANDRABINDU

## VOWEL SIGNS

54	া	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN AA
55	ি	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN HRASWA I
56	ী	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN DIRGHA I
57	ু	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN HRASWA U
58	ূ	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN HRASWA U (2 <sup>nd</sup> Form)
59	ু	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN DIRGHA U
60	ী	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN DIRGHA U (2 <sup>nd</sup> Form)
61	ি	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN RI
62	ী	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN RI (2 <sup>nd</sup> Form)
63	ি	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN DIRGHA RI
64	ে	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN E
65	ৈ	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN OI
66	ো	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN O
67	ৌ	ASSAMESE VOWEL SIGN OU

## ADDITIONAL VOWEL SIGNS

68	ঁ	ASSAMESE ADDITIONAL VOWEL FOR LOWER MID O SOUND
69	াঁ	ASSAMESE ADDITIONAL VOWEL SYMBOL FOR AU USED IN OTHER LOCAL LANGUAGES

## DIGITS

70	০	ASSAMESE DIGIT ZERO
71	১	ASSAMESE DIGIT ONE
72	২	ASSAMESE DIGIT TWO
73	৩	ASSAMESE DIGIT THREE
74	৪	ASSAMESE DIGIT FOUR
75	৫	ASSAMESE DIGIT FIVE
76	৬	ASSAMESE DIGIT SIX
77	৭	ASSAMESE DIGIT SEVEN
78	৮	ASSAMESE DIGIT EIGHT
79	৯	ASSAMESE DIGIT NINE

## PUNCTUATION SYMBOLS

80		ASSAMESE SYMBOL DAARI/ZATI ASSAMESE SYMBOL XIKI
81		ASSAMESE SYMBOL PURNAZATI USED IN VERSE WRITINGS ASSAMESE SYMBOL AADHAA

## ALLOGRAPHS

82	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL YA KAAR • Allograph of য়
83	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL REF • Allograph of ঞ
84	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL RA KAAR • Allograph of ঞ
85	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL KA- KAAR / NA-KAAR

## HASANTA

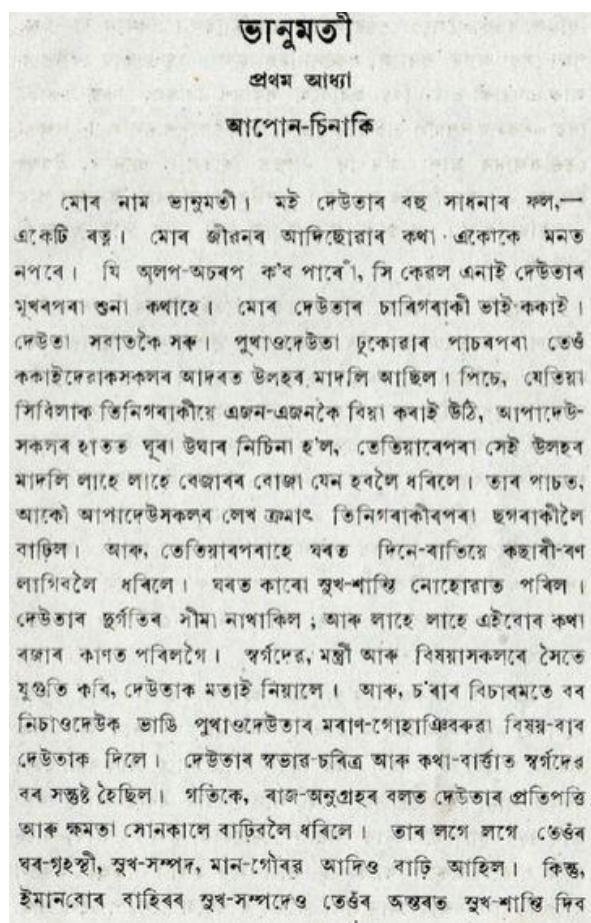
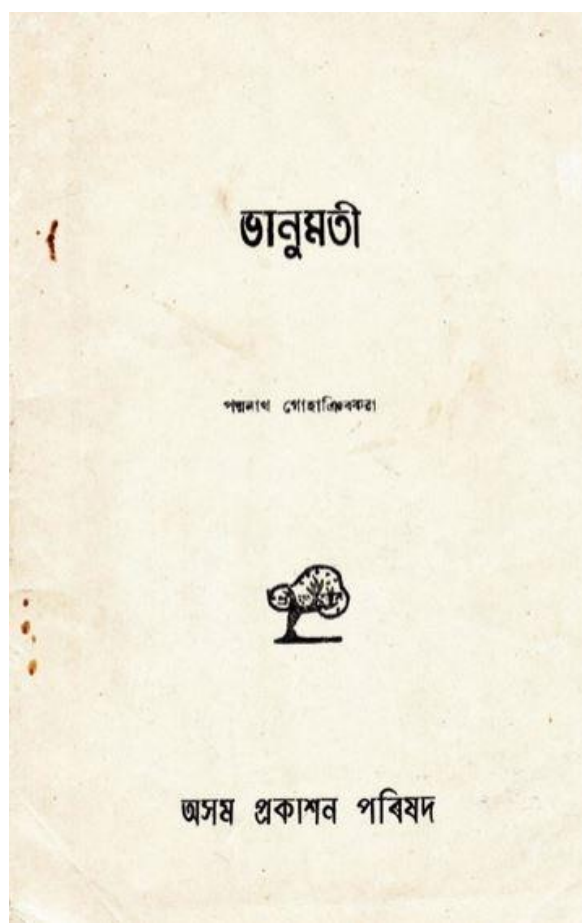
86	ৗ	ASSAMESE SIGN HASANTA
----	---	-----------------------

## ASSAMESE SYMBOLS

87	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL URDHA BINDU
88	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL NIMNA BINDU
89	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL LATE/ANJI /SWARGADEO
90	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL OM
91	ৗ	ASSAMESE LUPTA A KAAR
92	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL ONE BIGHA • 1 bigha=14440 sq.ft.
93	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL ONE KATHA • 1 katha=1/5 <sup>th</sup> of 1 bigha
94	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL TWO KATHA • 1 katha=1/5 <sup>th</sup> of 1 bigha
95	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL THREE KATHA • 1 katha=1/5 <sup>th</sup> of 1 bigha
96	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL FOUR KATHA • 1 katha=1/5 <sup>th</sup> of 1 bigha
97	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL ONE LESSA • 1 lessa=1/2 <sup>th</sup> of 1 kotha
98	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL TWO LESSA • 1 lessa=1/2 <sup>th</sup> of 1 kotha
99	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL THREE LESSA • 1 lessa=1/2 <sup>th</sup> of 1 kotha
100	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL ONE POWA • 1 powa=1/4 <sup>th</sup> of 1 lessa
101	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL TWO POWA • 1 powa=1/4 <sup>th</sup> of 1 lessa
102	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL THREE POWA • 1 powa=1/4 <sup>th</sup> of 1 lessa
103	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL RATI
104	ৗ	ASSAMESE SYMBOL POUNIA • 1 pounia=3/4 <sup>th</sup>



## Use of the Script: From Text book to Email:



২ ভানুমতী

নোৱাৰিলে,— তেওঁৰ সদায় বিষাদ, সদায় মন-মৰা। তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছিল, বহুকাললৈকে তেওঁৰ সন্তিসন্ধান নাছিল। কিমান বাগ-বজা, পূজা-সেৱা আদি কৰালে, সকলো মিছা হ'ল। বহু-বছৰে দেউতাক আৰু এগৰাকী ভাৰ্য্যা বিয়া কৰাবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল, কিন্তু ককাই-দেৱাকসকলৰ দৰালৈ চাই তেওঁ তেনে হিত-উপদেশ নললে। অৱশ্যে, তেওঁ সন্ধানৰ জাশা এৰি দি নিশ্চিত হৈছিল। এনেতে, ঈশ্বৰৰ ইচ্ছাত, এই অভাগিনীৰ জন্ম হয়। দেউতাৰ অসুখত আনন্দৰ পাব নোহোৱা হ'ল। পতিতে পুষ্টি-পাঁজি চাই মোৰ নাম ভানুমতী ৰাখিলে।

কথমপি মোৰ বয়স তিনি বছৰ হওঁতেই ঈশ্বৰে মোক মাউৰী কৰিলে। মাকু-চেনেহৰ—যি পৱিত্ৰ গ্ৰেহৰ তৃপন। নাই—সোৱাদ মই ভালকৈ বুজিলোঁ। কিন্তু, কেতিয়াবা স্বৰ্গৰি চালে মোৰ স্বৰ্গীয় আইতাৰ মুখখনিৰ মনত পৰে। আৰু সেই চালুকীয়া বয়সত আই-তাৰ আঁচলত ৰবি ডেও দি ফুৰা, কেতিয়াবা কোনোবাৰি ৰব, বুলিলে লব মাৰি আইতাৰ গাত গৰা মাৰি ধৰা, আইতাই মোৰ মূৰ মেগাই দিয়া আৰু কেতিয়াবা একপি চাওঁতে আমনি পাই কান্দি বগিয়া হোৱা এইবোৰ কথা এতিয়া বিবিকি বিবিকি মনত পৰে। আইতা চুকাবপৰা মই দেউতাৰ মানত আলাসৰ লাক যেন হলে। তেওঁ সন্তকে মোক ওচৰ পৰা নেবা হ'ল। ময়ো দেউতাক এখপেক নেদেখিলে আন্ধাৰ যেন দেখোঁ।

এইদৰেই মোৰ জীৱনৰ চালুকীয়া কাল পাৰ হ'ল। তাৰ পাচত, মই যিমানেই বুজন হৈ আহিলোঁ, সিমানেই দেউতাৰ লগ ধৰা অভ্যাস পাতল হৈ আহিল। এই নিয়মে লাহে লাহে মোৰ বয়স চৈধ্য বছৰত সোমালহি। তেতিয়াৰেপৰা আল-পৈচান ৰবাত বাজে দেউ-তাৰ ওচৰ চাপিবলৈ মোৰ অভ্যাস নোহোৱা হ'ল। আৰু, লাহে লাহে পাচলৈ অকলে থাকি হৈ ভাল লগা হ'ল। কিন্তু, অকলৈ থাকোঁ বুলি চিন্তাই মোৰ লগ নেবে। ৰবিলৈ গলে, পাচলৈ চিন্তা

## চৰিত্ৰ

সবিতাপ্ৰিয়	:	বতনপুৰৰ ৰজা
আচাৰ্যদেৱ	:	ৰাজসভাৰ পণ্ডিত
মন্ত্ৰী	:	বতনপুৰৰ মন্ত্ৰী
ৰূপকোঁৱৰ	:	জ্যোতিষেশ্বৰ কোঁৱৰ
গন্ধৰ্ব গুজা	:	সুন্দৰৰ সান্নিধ্য
নিমাতী কইনা	:	বতনপুৰৰ ৰজাৰ জীয়েক
ৰূপকোঁৱৰৰ সোণবৰণীয়া সিঁগিৰী	:	
বদ্বাবলী	:	নিমাতীৰ সখীয়েক
চিত্ৰাবলী	:	নিমাতীৰ সখীয়েক
মুতাবলী	:	নিমাতীৰ সখীয়েক
ৰূপাবলী	:	নিমাতীৰ সখীয়েক
নিদ্রাবলী	:	নিমাতীৰ সখীয়েক
গন্ধৰ্ব নৃত্যবিশাৰদা	:	
গন্ধৰ্ব গুজা	:	

খেতিয়ক ছোৱালীবিলাক, শিপিনী ছোৱালীবিলাক, নানা দেশৰ ছোৱালী, নানা দেশৰ ৰজাৰ ল'ৰাবোৰ, গ্ৰহণী, দূত, ভাট ইত্যাদি।

## নিমাতী কইনা বা ৰূপকোঁৱৰ

### প্ৰথম

[পুৱতিৰ অকশ্যলোকৰ আভা ইয়াময়া হৈ উজ্জ্বলিত হৈ আহিছে। লাহে লাহে বিচিত্ৰ উদয় বৰ্ণৰ খেলিমেলিৰ মাজেদি পোহৰৰ জিলিকনিৰ বেথাবোৰ তিৰবিৰাই আহিছে। পুৱতিৰ তৰা তেতিয়াও মাৰ যোৱা নাই। গহীন-গভীৰ কঠৰ এটা গীত সেই দৃশ্যৰ নিস্তৰ্জতা ভেদি বিয়পি যায়।]

### গীত

আজি পুৱতি  
কিহৰে আৰতি  
কি নবীন বীণা বাজে—  
পোহৰৰ বাটে বাটে  
হে মৌন অতিথি!  
আহিলা কি অভিনব সাজে?  
নিশ্চিত নৱতম পৃথিৱী জানো  
(তের) বৰ্ষপক্ষিত সেই  
জ্যোতি-প্ৰভাতত  
পুণ্য দান কৰি  
নবীন দিনৰ নবজীৱন মাগে,  
বিশ্বজনতা জানো  
পোহৰৰ বাটে বাটে  
হে মৌন অতিথি  
আহিলা কি অভিনব সাজে!

[বতনপুৰৰ ৰাজপ্ৰাসাদত এটা আহল-বহল কোঠা। বৰ ডাঙৰ খিৰিকিয়েদি বাহিৰৰ মনোমোহা দৃশ্য আৰু আকাশ দেখা যায়। অপূৰ্ব সুন্দৰী নিমাতী সেই খিৰিকিৰ তলৰ এখন সোণখটোৱা আসনত বহি বাহিৰৰ আকাশ চাই উদাস।]

**NIMATI KAINA** : A lyrical drama in Assamese by Jyotiprasad Agarwalla, prescribed by the Assam Higher Secondary Council for the First Year of the two years Higher Secondary course and published by **Dr. Rafiqz Zaman** IAS, Secretary, Publication Board Assam, Guwahati 781021, Assam, India.

Second edition : April 2008

Price Rs. 20.00 only

### © অসম প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদ

অসম প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদৰ আগতীয়া লিখিত অনুমতি অবিহনে এই গ্ৰন্থ বা ইয়াৰ কোনো অংশ যিকোনো পদ্ধতিৰে, বেকাৰ্ডিং আদিৰ দৰে কোনো ইলেক্ট্ৰনিক বা যান্ত্ৰিক উপায়েৰে অথবা কোনো তথ্যৰ সংগ্ৰহ-পুনৰ ব্যৱহাৰ প্ৰণালীৰে পুনৰ প্ৰকাশ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব বা অসম কোনো ৰূপত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব।  
No part or whole of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior permission in writing from Publication Board Assam.

### প্ৰকাশক

ড° ৰফিকুজ জামান, আই. এ. এছ.

সচিব

অসম প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদ

গুৱাহাটী ৭৮১০২১

প্ৰথম বিদ্যাপী সংস্কৰণ : মে' ২০০৭  
দ্বিতীয় সংস্কৰণ : এপ্ৰিল ২০০৮

মূল্য : ২০.০০ টকা

### মুদ্ৰক

আবোৰা ফাইন আৰ্টিচ

উদ্যোগ পাম, বামুণীমোদাম

গুৱাহাটী - ৭৮১০২১

### প্ৰকাশকৰ টোকা

জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা অসমৰ সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতি জগতৰ এটি পুৰোধা ব্যক্তিত্ব। তেওঁ এজন আজীৱন জীৱন-শিল্পী, সংস্কৃতি-শিল্পী আৰু জনতাৰ শিল্পীৰূপে বন্দিত। তেওঁ বৰ্ণাঢ়া আৰু উদ্বেগশালিনী প্ৰতিভাৰে গীত, কবিতা, নাটক, প্ৰবন্ধ আদি আগবঢ়াই গৈছে।

নিমাতী কইনা নাটকখনৰ আন এটা নাম ৰূপকোঁৱৰ। সাধাৰণ পাঠক আৰু ঘাইকৈ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ উপযোগী হোৱাকৈ নাটকখনত দুগৰাকী বিশিষ্ট পণ্ডিতৰ সমালোচনাৰ কিছু অংশ সন্নিৱিষ্ট কৰি দিয়া হৈছে।

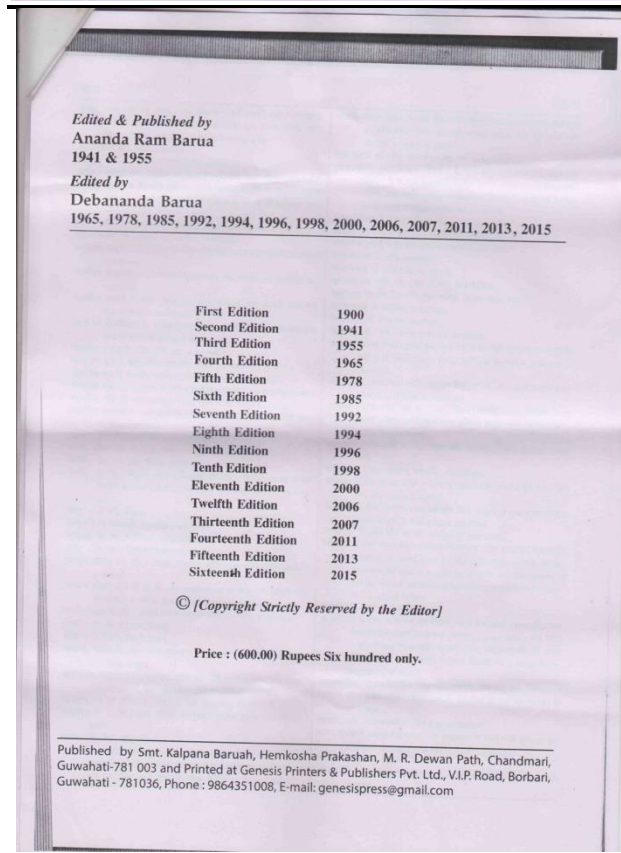
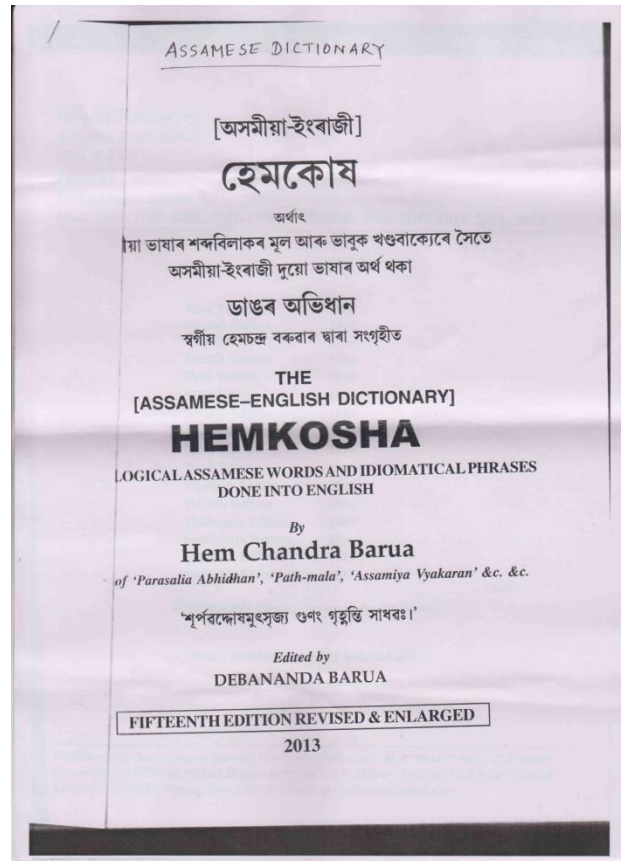
গুৱাহাটী

মে' ২০০৭

ড° ৰফিকুজ জামান আই. এ. এছ.

সচিব

অসম প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদ







## ASSAMESE THE GRAMMER

ASAMIYA BHASHAR VYAKARAN : A Descriptive grammar of the Assamese written language by Dr. Upendranath Goswami, Retired Professor of Assamese, Gauhati University and published by Sri Anupam Dutta, Mani Manik Prakash, Panbazar, Guwahati-781001, Twelve Edition : 2015

Price Rs. 120.00

প্ৰকাশক :

শ্ৰীঅনুপম দত্ত

মণি-মানিক প্ৰকাশ,

পানবজাৰ,

গুৱাহাটী-৭৮১০০১

প্ৰথম প্ৰকাশ : ১৯৮১ চন

একাদশ প্ৰকাশ : ২০১৩ চন

দ্বাদশ প্ৰকাশ : ২০১৫ চন

লেখকৰ দ্বাৰা সৰ্বস্বত্ব সংৰক্ষিত

মূল্য : ১২০.০০ টকা

মুদ্ৰক :

চিত্ৰাচল প্ৰিণ্টাৰ্ছ

জি.এন.বি. বোড, শিলপুখুৰী

গুৱাহাটী-৭৮১০০৩

## সূচীপত্ৰ

### প্ৰথম খণ্ড

(১)

ভাষা, ব্যাকৰণ। ধ্বনি : স্বৰ-ধ্বনি আৰু ব্যঞ্জন ধ্বনি, বিশিষ্ট ধ্বনি, বিশিষ্ট স্বৰ-ধ্বনি, দ্বিস্বৰ-ধ্বনি, বিশিষ্ট ব্যঞ্জন-ধ্বনি, শ্ৰুতি-ধ্বনি। বিশিষ্ট-ধ্বনি আৰু আখৰ, ধ্বনি আৰু আখৰৰ বিশ্লেষণ।

পৃষ্ঠা—১-৭

(২)

ৰূপ, প্ৰত্যয়, ধাতু, শব্দ মূল বা প্ৰাতিপদিক, প্ৰকৃতি, তিৰ্যক ৰূপ, শব্দ, সন্ধি, ধ্বনিসাপেক্ষতা, ৰূপসাপেক্ষতা, নিকটস্থ অঙ্গ।

পৃষ্ঠা—৮-১৪

(৩)

শব্দৰ শ্ৰেণী-বিভাগ। বিশেষ্য : বচন, বহু-বচনৰ প্ৰত্যয়, লিঙ্গ। নিৰ্দিষ্টতাৰাচক প্ৰত্যয়, পুৰুষাৰাচক-নিৰ্দিষ্টতাৰাচক প্ৰত্যয়, সন্ধানদাবোধক-নিৰ্দিষ্টতাৰাচক প্ৰত্যয়, অনিৰ্দিষ্টতাৰাচক প্ৰত্যয়। কৰক আৰু শব্দ-বিভক্তি। শব্দ বিভক্তিবোৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰ। বিশেষণ, বিশেষণৰ তুলনা।

পৃষ্ঠা—১৫-৪১

(৪)

সৰ্বনাম, সৰ্বনাম শব্দৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য। সৰ্বনামৰ তালিকা : পুৰুষাৰাচক, নিশ্চয়াৰাচক, সম্বন্ধাৰাচক, প্ৰশ্নাৰাচক, অনিৰ্দিষ্টতাৰাচক, নিজাৰাচক, আৰু সমষ্টিৰাচক সৰ্বনাম। সৰ্বনাম-শব্দবোৰৰ ৰূপ। সংখ্যাৰাচক শব্দ : সংখ্যাৰাচক বিশেষ্য-শব্দ, সংখ্যাৰাচক বিশেষণ-শব্দ, পুৰুষাৰাচক-সংখ্যাৰাচক শব্দ, আংশিক সংখ্যাৰাচক শব্দ।

পৃষ্ঠা—৪২-৫৭

(৫)

ক্ৰিয়া আৰু ক্ৰিয়া বিভক্তি। ক্ৰিয়াবোৰৰ ৰূপ। অনিয়মিত ধাতু। বিবিধ ধাতু : পাচনি-ধাতু, নাম-ধাতু, ধন্যাত্মক ধাতু, সংযুক্ত ধাতু। ক্ৰিয়াৰ নাস্তাৰ্থক ৰূপ। তুমুলন্ত ক্ৰিয়া ৰূপ। কৃদন্ত। সমাপিকা আৰু অসমাপিকা ক্ৰিয়া ৰূপ। সৰ্বকৰ্মক আৰু অকৰ্মক ক্ৰিয়া ৰূপ। ক্ৰিয়াৰ অবিচ্ছিন্নতা। ছুৰ্তসাপেক্ষতা। ক্ৰিয়াৰ বাচ্য। ক্ৰিয়া-বিশেষণ। ক্ৰিয়া-বিশেষণ তুলনা।

পৃষ্ঠা—৫৮-৮০

৬

অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ ব্যাকৰণ

৭ বিশিষ্ট-ধ্বনি আৰু আখৰ : লেখোঁতে সংস্কৃতৰ বৰ্ণমালাৰ অনুকৰণত অসমীয়াত বহুতো আখৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় যদিও সেই আটাইবোৰৰ ধ্বনি-গুণ অসমীয়াত নাই। সংস্কৃতৰ ৰূ অসমীয়াত ৰি ৰূপেহে উচ্চাৰিত হয়। অসমীয়াত ই আৰু ঈ, উ আৰু ঊৰ হ্ৰস্ব আৰু দীৰ্ঘ উচ্চাৰণো নাই। অসমীয়াত এ আৰু এ' এই বিশিষ্ট-ধ্বনিদুটা বৃজাবলৈ বেলেগ বৰ্ণ বা আখৰ নাই। দুয়োটাকৈ এ আখৰেই লেখা হয়; যেনে, বেল (বুল বা কলেজৰ), বেল (গছৰ)। কিছুমান শব্দ অসমীয়াত ট আখৰেই লেখা হয়। উচ্চাৰণত হ'লে সেইবোৰক ৰ নাইবা 'ৰ' আৰু 'ই'ক সংযুক্ত কৰি উচ্চাৰণ কৰা শুনা যায়; যেনে, বুঢ়া শব্দটো বুঢ়া বা বুৰ্হা হৈ উচ্চাৰিত হয়। ভুঞা, কেঞা আদি কেইটামান শব্দত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা 'এঞ'ৰো উচ্চাৰণ 'ই'হে হয়। আন ব্যঞ্জন-ধ্বনিৰ লগত যুক্ত এটোৱে 'ন'ৰ ৰূপ লয়; যেনে, যাচঞা, বাঙা শব্দ জাচনা, বানচা হৈ উচ্চাৰিত হ'ব। সংস্কৃতৰ 'য়' ধ্বনিটো অসমীয়া শব্দৰ আৰম্ভণিত 'জ' ৰূপে আৰু আন ঠাইত 'ই'ৰূপে উচ্চাৰিত হয়; যেনে, সৎ যোগ, জয় অসমীয়াত জোগ আৰু জই হৈছে। অসমীয়াৰ বিশিষ্ট স্বৰ আৰু ব্যঞ্জন ধ্বনিবোৰ বিভিন্ন আখৰেই কেনেদৰে বুজোৱা হয় তলৰ বিৱৰণে নিৰ্দেশ দিব।

বিশিষ্ট স্বৰ আৰু ব্যঞ্জন-ধ্বনি	অসমীয়া আখৰ
অ	অ
আ	আ
ই	ই, ঈ
উ	উ, ঊ
এ	এ
এ'	এ
অ'	অ
ও	ও
ক	ক
খ	খ
গ	গ
ঘ	ঘ
ঙ	ঙ, ঙ
চ	চ, ছ (শ, য, স)
জ	জ, ক, য, হ
ট	ত, ঠ, ট

অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ ব্যাকৰণ

৭

বিশিষ্ট ব্যঞ্জন-ধ্বনি

অসমীয়া আখৰ

ধ	ধ, ঠ
দ	দ, ড
ধ	ধ, উ
ন	ন, ণ
প	প
ফ	ফ
ব	ব
ভ	ভ
ম	ম
ৰ	ৰ, ড়
ল	ল
স	শ, য, স
হ	হ, ঙ

৮ ধ্বনি আৰু আখৰৰ বিশ্লেষণ : একোটা শব্দ কি কি ধ্বনিৰে গঠিত হৈছে আৰু সেই ধ্বনিবোৰক কি কি আখৰেই লেখা হৈছে সেইটোও চাবলগীয়া। অসমীয়াত কিছুমান শব্দক শেষত স্বৰ-ধ্বনি থকাৰ নিচিনা লেখা হয় যদিও সেই শব্দবোৰ ব্যঞ্জনাত্মকপেৰে উচ্চাৰিত হয়; যেনে, ঘৰ = ঘ+অ+ব; আম = আ+ম; কঁঠাল = ক+অ+ঠ+আ+ল; নাৰায়ণ = ন+আ+ব+আ+য়+অ+ণ। অসমীয়াত কিছুমান শব্দ আছে সেইবোৰৰ শেষত ব্যঞ্জন থাকিলেও সেই ব্যঞ্জনৰ পাছত 'অ' ধ্বনি এটা উচ্চাৰিত হয়; যেনে, পাব = প+আ+ব+অ; গাধ = গ+অ+ধ+অ। সেইদৰে নাৰ, বাট, পাভ, কাছ, পল, ওখ, এয়াৰ, বাব, তেব, পোন্ধৰ, যোল, সোতৰ, ওঠৰ, ভাদ, হেব, শ, ন। \* শেষত একেলগে দুটা বা অধিক ব্যঞ্জন-ধ্বনি বুজোৱা আখৰ থকা শব্দ কিছুমান অকাৰ্যকৰণে উচ্চাৰিত হয়; যেনে, কুৰু, চত্ৰ, ভদ্ৰ, সন্ত, মহন্ত, বংশ, কংস, শব্দ, যত্ৰ, বত্ৰ, বাট্ৰ, পুত্ৰ, ছাত্ৰ।

\* দ্ৰষ্টব্য : লেখকৰ অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ ৰূপ-তথ্য : পৰিশিষ্ট : অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ উচ্চাৰণ সমস্যা



**A Study of  
PHONOLOGY & VOCABULARY  
OF THE ASSAMESE LANGUAGE**

By  
**Devananda Bharali, B.A.**

**JORHAT, ASSAM  
1959**

## Chapter II.


### ASSAMESE ALPHABETS AND THEIR VALUES.

32. The sound system of Assamese language consists of six simple vowel sounds and two diphthongs expressed by ten letters. There are twenty six consonantal sounds expressed by thirty six letters and two signs, as shown in the following table:

	Guttural	Velar	Palatal	Alveolar	Labial
Vowels	অ, আ	ā	ই, ঈ, এ	—	উ, ঊ
					ও
Unvoiced explosive	—	ক, k	—	ট, t, ত	p, প
Unvoiced aspirate	—	খ, kh	—	ঠ, th, থ	ph, ফ
Voiced explosive	—	গ, g	—	দ, d	b, ব
Voiced aspirate	—	ঘ, gh	—	ঢ, dh, ধ	bh, ভ
				র, r	ঢ়, ṭ
Nasal (voiced)	—	ঙ, ñ	ঞ, n	ন, ṇ, ণ	m, ম
Unvoiced spirant	স, s, x	—	—	চ, ch, ছ	—
Voiced spirant	হ, h	—	—	জ, j, ঝ	—
Liquid	—	—	—	ঝ, ri, ড, ঙ	—
				র, l	ল
Semivowel	—	—	য়, y	—	ৱ, w

There are two diphthongs ঐ, ai and ঔ, au; and the double consonant ক্ষ pronounced as 'khy' instead of its Sanskrit value 'kṣ'. In Middle Assamese there was also the letter ঝ which is an aspirated 'z'. But in Modern Assamese the sound has disappeared and so also the letter. The two signs 'ঃ' (ñ) and 'ঃ' (h) are half syllabic. They are affixed to other letters and cannot stand alone. There is also another half syllabic sign 'ৄ' carrying a 't' value affixed to other letters. There is also the



‘candravindu’ ‘’ which gives a nasal twang to sounds represented by other letters. It is placed above that letter.

The Sanskrit cerebrals and dentals have merged and are pronounced as alveolars, a sound midway between dental and cerebral.

শ, ষ, স, (x)

The three Sanskrit spirants (palatal, cerebral and dental) have lost their values in Assamese. Here they are alike pronounced as a silent guttural spirant represented by the International Phonetic sign ‘x’. This is a very distinctive sound in the language. It is not to be found in the neighbouring Indo-Aryan languages, such as, Bengali, Oriya, Bihari, Hindi, nor in the surrounding non-Aryan indigenous languages. But it is prevalent in some dialects of N.-West India, such as, Chamba, near Simla and Bhilli in Rajputana. It was prevalent in Avestic (Proto-Iranian). cf. Avestic ‘xur’ for Skt. Sura (surya), the sun; Avestic ‘xar’ for Skt. ‘khar’ (ass). According to philologists some people of the Iranian branch of the Aryan race crossed over to Kāshmir and the surrounding country to mix with the local people.\* The ‘x’ sound, therefore, must have been brought by the first band of Indo-Aryan speakers who migrated to Assam from those parts as stated above.\*\* The Sanskrit letters শ, ষ, স are retained as there is no separate letter for the ‘x’ sound. This has led to

\* The dialects that have grown up in these places are classed under the common name ‘Dardic’ (Piśāci in Prakṛt).

\*\* There are a few words in which the Sanskrit letters have retained their sibilant sound. Such words were imported lately eg. বাচণ for বাসন, vessel.





কমক মন্ত্ৰিৰ ৰাজ্যজৰি বিজয় উৎসৱ : গুৱাহাটীৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় কাৰ্যালয়ত

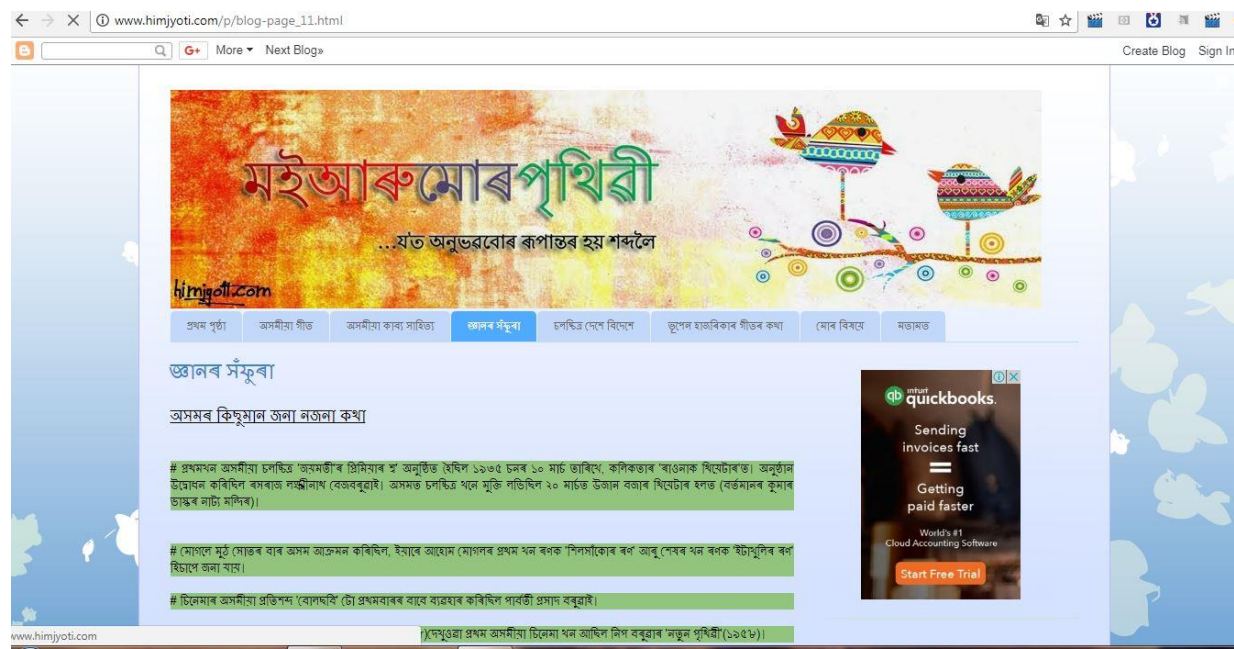
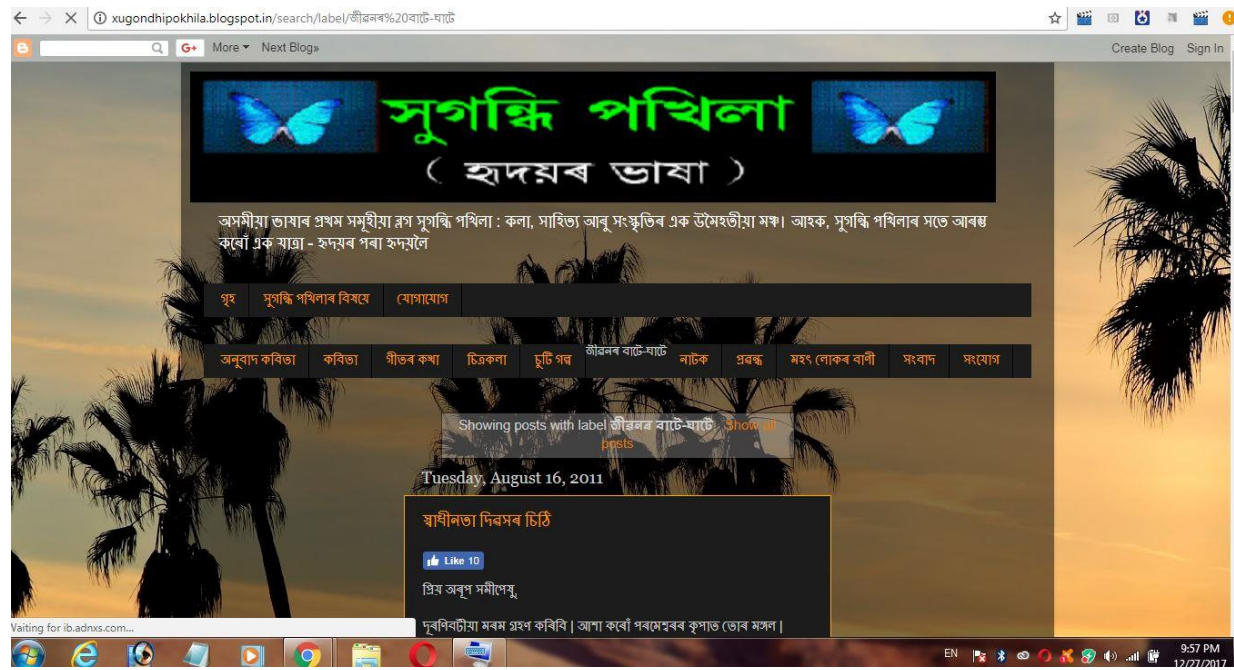
ন আবিস্ত

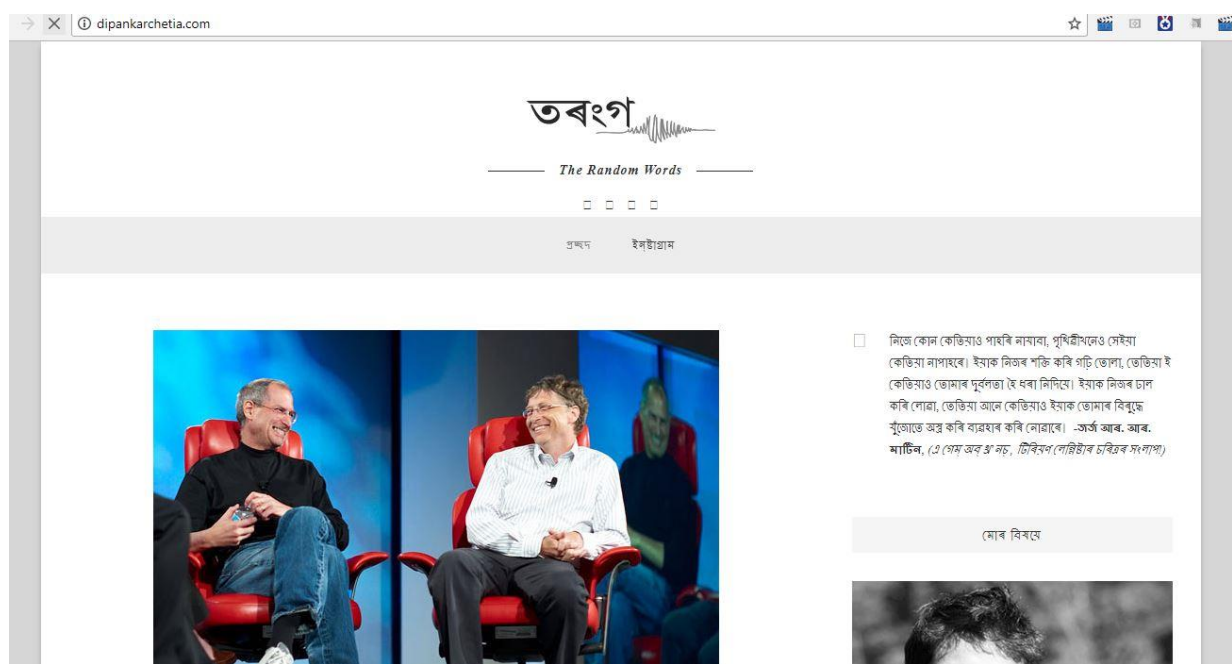
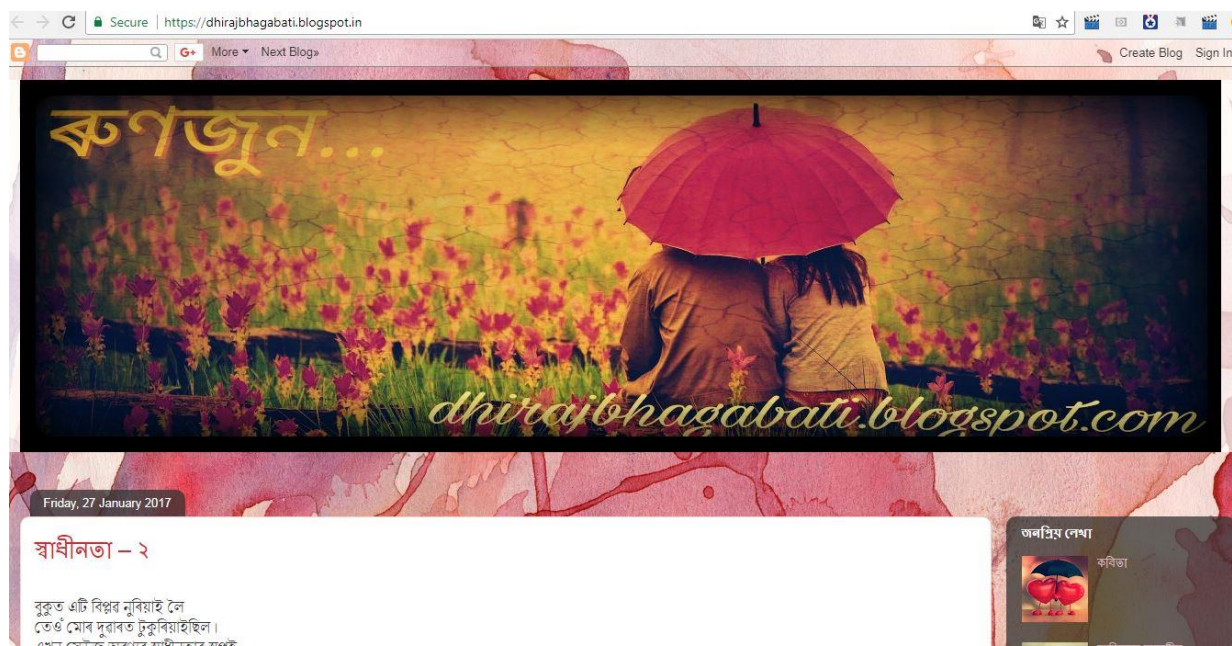




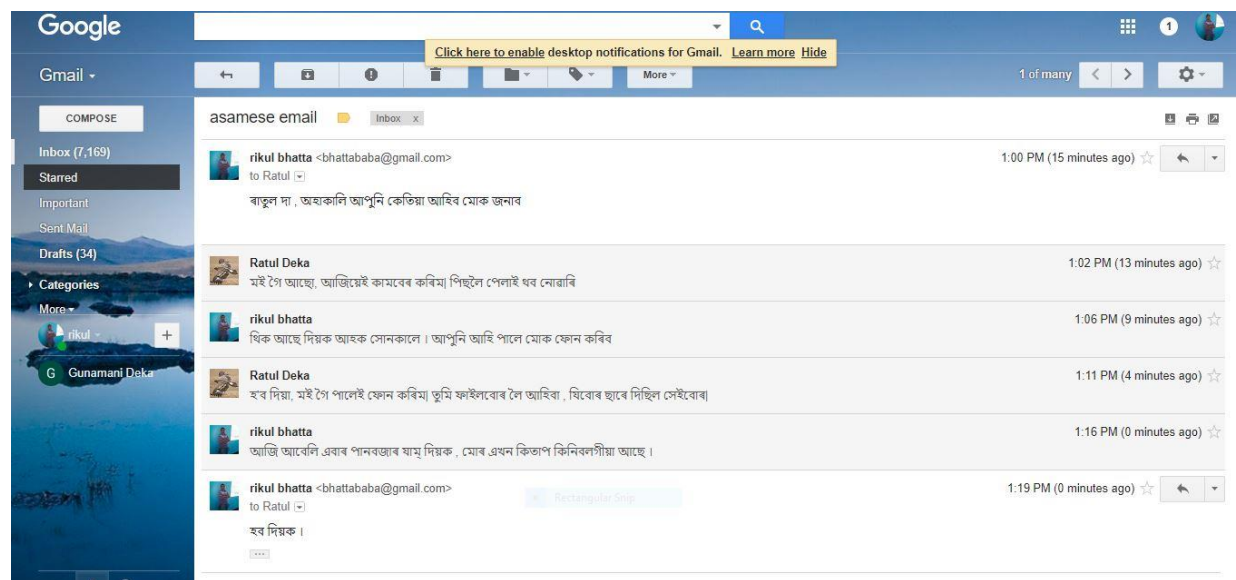
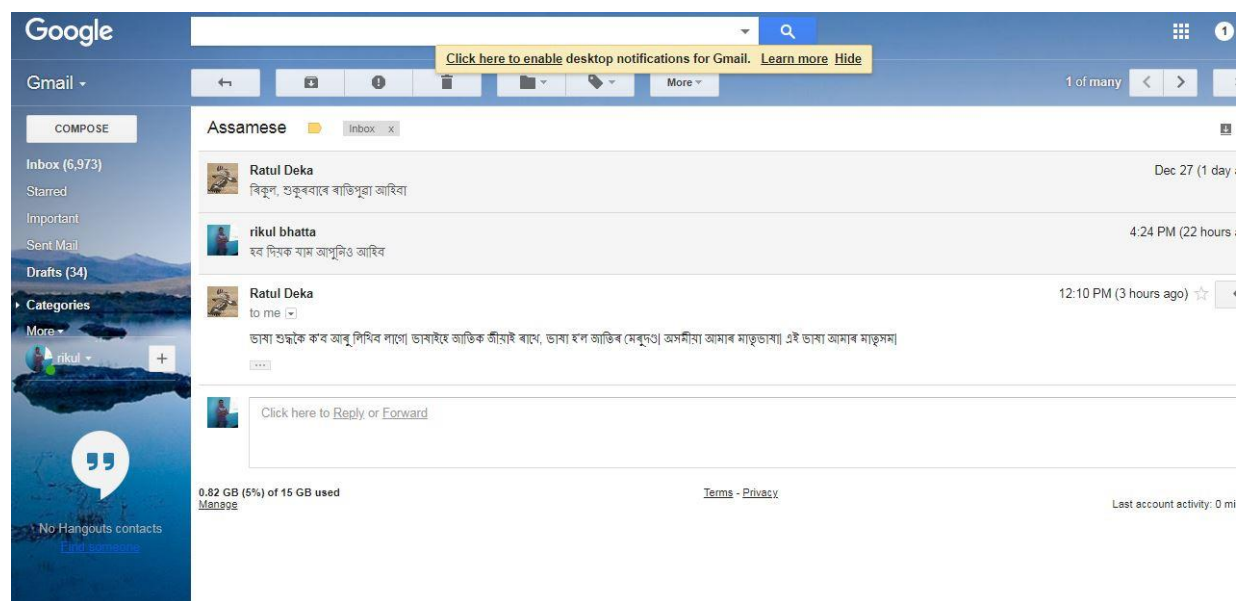


## Assamese Blogs:



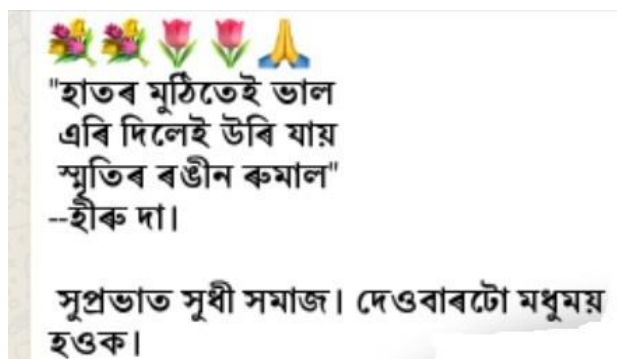



## Assamese Emails:





## Assamese SMSes:



আজি হ'ল ওৰুকা  
কাইলৈ বিহুৰ ডুৰুকা ঐ....  
অ আইতা গামোচা কাটিবৰ হ'ল...  
পুৱাতে উঠি গৈ  
গৰুহাল ধুৱামগৈ ঐ...  
অ আইতা তুমি দিয়া বিহুৱান লৈ...  
  
সকলোলৈকে গৰুবিহুৰ ওলগ জনালো...

লগতে ৰঙালিক আদৰিবলে বসন্তৰ ৰঙেৰে  
ৰঙীয়াল হৈ বিহুৰ আনন্দত মতলীয়া হৈ  
উঠক...

অসমীয়া নৱবৰ্ষৰ শুভকামনাৰে সৈতে  
আগন্তুক দিনবোৰ হৈ পৰক  
সুখ, শান্তি, সমৃদ্ধিৰে ভৰপুৰ  
তাৰেই কামনাৰে....  
বহাগ বিহুৰ শুভেচ্ছা জনালোঁ।

মাঘৰ মেজিৰ পবিত্ৰ জুইকুৰাই পোহৰাই  
তোলক মনৰ আকাশ...মাঘ বিহুৰ হিয়াভৰা  
ওলগ জনালোঁ।

কাতি বিহু কঙালী '  
মাঘ বিহু ভোগালি ,  
বহাগ বিহু ৰঙালি  
সকলোকে আগন্তুক মাঘ বিহুৰ হিয়া ভৰা শুভেচ্ছা আৰু ওলগ জাছিলো ।।

## Assamese Websites:



xahitya.org

মুখ্য পৃষ্ঠা	কবিতা	প্ৰবন্ধ	ভিন্নস্বাদ	চুটিগল্প	ধাৰাবাহিক	দৈনন্দিন	বহুধৰা	অনুতৰ	অনুবাদ	Q
ইউনিক'ড কি?	কৰ্মলৈ	যোগাযোগ	অসমীয়া নিৰলৈ প্ৰজুপিত প্ৰকাৰ	সাহিত্য ডট অৰ্গ কি?	ISSN 2321-5097	CANT SEE ASSAMESE?	মুখ্য পৃষ্ঠা			

☐ ইউনিক'ড কি?
 

**(ইউনিক'ডৰ ওপৰত সাহিত্য.অৰ্গৰ ভালেকেইজন লেখকে লিখা-মেলা কৰিছে। তলত উল্লেখিত অঞ্চল বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰৱন্ধটোৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ প্ৰৱন্ধ শিতানত আৰু কেইটামান জ্ঞানবৰ্ধক লিখনি সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে)**

*Unicode provides a unique number for every character,*

*no matter what the platform,*

*no matter what the program,*

*no matter what the language.*

মানুহৰ মনৰ ভাৱ প্ৰকাশৰ প্ৰধান মাধ্যম হৈছে ভাষা। ভাষা আৰু লিপি পৰস্পৰৰ পৰিপূৰক। ভাষাই মানুহৰ বিভিন্ন চিন্তা-ভাৱনাৰ এজনৰ পৰা আন এজনলৈ প্ৰেৰণ কৰাত সহায় কৰে আৰু লিপিমে সেইবোৰক লিখিত ৰূপ দি মানুহৰ সৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰি তোলে। ভাষা ব্যৱহাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত লিপি হৈছে কিছুমান আখৰ বা বৰ্ণৰ সমষ্টি। ইণ্টাৰনেটৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ লগে

**সাহিত্য ডট অৰ্গ**

'সাহিত্য ডট অৰ্গ' হৈছে ইউনিক'ড মানক পদ্ধতিৰে অসমীয়া ভাষাত লিখা-মেলা কৰাৰ এখন মুকলি মঞ্চ, এক বৌদ্ধিক আন্দোলন। অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্যৰ চৰ্চাৰ লগতে অসমীয়া ভাষাক বিশ্বমুখী কৰাৰ এক প্ৰচেষ্টা হিচাবে কেচবুকৰ "অসমীয়াত কথা-বতৰা" গোটে প্ৰকাশিত শেখাসমূহৰ মাজৰ পৰা নিৰ্বাচিত লেখাৰ উপৰিও ইণ্টাৰনেটৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰাও অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ সেৱা ইয়াত প্ৰকাশৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়। প্ৰাৰম্ভিকভাৱে এক স্বতন্ত্ৰ অনুষ্ঠান/ৱেবচাইট হিচাপে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হোৱা 'সাহিত্য ডট অৰ্গ'ক পিছলৈ 'ভাষা সাহিত্য সন্মিলনী, অসম' নামৰ সংস্থাটোৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হয় আৰু ইয়াক সংস্থাটোৰ মাহেকীয়া মুখপত্ৰ হিচাপে যোগাৰ কৰা হয়।

কেচবুক ভাষা সাহিত্য সন্মিলনী, অসম



কেচবুক সাহিত্য.অৰ্গ



**"অ.ক.ব."ৰ নিয়মাবলী**

← → ↻

bhupenazarikadigitalarchive.org/index.php

**A Digital Archive of Lyrics of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, stored in UNICODE format**

Language Technology Development Group, Department of Information Technology, Gauhati University.

Home Contact Lyrics Archive Songs Archive Gauhati University Department of IT, GU

এই ৱেবছাইটটো ডঃ ভূপেন হাজৰিকায়েৰ কিছুমণ্যক গীতৰ কথা ডিজিটেল (ইউনিকোড ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি) মাধ্যমত সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ এক বিনম্ৰ প্ৰয়াস। ডঃ হাজৰিকা দেৱৰ প্ৰথম মৃত্যু বাৰ্ষিকীত মেঘালয়ৰ ৰাজ্যপাল মাননীয়া শ্ৰীৰঞ্জিত 356 (Three hundred and fifty six) Lyrics have been collected and digitally শেখৰ মুছাহাৰীয়েৰে উল্লেখ কৰা এই ৱেবছাইটটোত আৱলম্বিত ডঃ ভূপেন formatted in UNICODE format.

হাজৰিকায়েৰ ৩৫৬(তিনিশ চাৰন)টি গীতৰ কথা সংগ্ৰহ কৰি সংৰক্ষণ কৰা হৈছে। যোৱাটো বৰ্ষত প্ৰায় পাঁচশতকৈ ১০টি গীত সংগ্ৰহ কৰি সংযোজন কৰা হৈছে। এই সংকলনটোৰ বাবে গীতৰ কথাখিনি সংগ্ৰহ কৰোঁতে বিভিন্ন কিতাপ, আলোচনী, মাত্ৰিকাকত, ইণ্টাৰনেট আদিৰ সহায় লোৱা হৈছে আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি সকলোকে আমাৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো। এই সমগ্ৰ The works have been carried out by the Language Technology Research and Development Group at Department of Information Technology, Gauhati University.

কামখিনি তথ্য প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যা বিভাগ, গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ "ভাষাপ্ৰযুক্তি উন্নয়ন আৰু গৱেষণাগোষ্ঠী"ৰ অধীনত কৰা হৈছে।

As all the collections are from different sources, and have been digitized using UNICODE compliant Assamese Fonts, there may be different kinds of errors in the contents, in the display of characters, specially conjunct characters. User's valuable suggestions and feedbacks would encourage us for further correction/modifications/upgradation of this digital archive.

যিহেতু সমগ্ৰ সংকলনটি বিভিন্ন উৎসৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহীত গীতৰ কথা ইউনিকোডভিত্তিক অসমীয়া ফন্ট ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি সংৰক্ষণ কৰা হৈছে, সেয়েহে ইয়াত অনিচ্ছাকৃত ভুল ভাট খাবলৈ পৰে- বিশেষকৈ যুক্তস্বৰ যুগ্মৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভুলটি দেখা যাব পাৰে। ৰাইজৰ মূল্যবান পৰামৰ্শ আৰু সত্ৰমতে আমাক এই ডিজিটেল সংকলনটিৰ ভৱিষ্যত সংশোধন/পৰিৱৰ্তন/ভিন্নীকৰণত অতিকৈ উৎসাহিত কৰিব।

**Team and Contacts**

**Prof. Shikhar Kr. Sarma**  
Head of Department of Information Technology  
Gauhati University: Guwahati: Assam 781014; India  
& Chief Investigator, Language Tech. Dev. Projects  
sk501@gmail.com

ডঃ শিখৰ কুমাৰ শৰ্মা  
মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক, তথ্য প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যা বিভাগ,  
গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, গুৱাহাটী অসম ৭৮১০১৪  
মুৰব্বী, ভাষাপ্ৰযুক্তি উন্নয়ন গ্ৰন্থ



**Enter Archive**

<b>Utpal Saikia</b> উত্পল শৰ্মা	<b>Ratul Deka</b> ৰাতুল ডেকা	<b>Himadri Bharali</b> হিমাদ্ৰী ভাৰালী	<b>Nabanath Saharia</b> নৰনাথ চৰীয়া	<b>Mayashree Mahanta</b> মহাশ্ৰী মহন্ত	<b>Munindra Kumar</b> মুনিন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ	<b>Tanmoyee Bayan</b> তন্তমীৰা বয়ান
<b>Dibyajyoti Sarma</b> দিব্যজ্যোতি শৰ্মা	<b>Kishore Kashyap</b> কিশোৰ কাশ্যপ	<b>Abdul Hannan</b> আব্দুল হান্নান	<b>Anup Kr Barman</b> অনুপ কুমাৰ বৰ্মন	<b>Jumi Sarmah</b> জুমি শৰ্মা	<b>Biswajit Brahma</b> বিশ্বজিৎ ব্ৰহ্ম	<b>Ambeswar Gogoi</b> অম্বেস্বৰ গগৈ

# অসমীয়াৰ সুখ-দুখ

xukhdukh.com :: Assamese LIFELINE on SOCIAL MEDIA :: সামাজিক যোগসূত্ৰৰ মঞ্চত ইতিবাচক বাৰ্তাবাহক

আত্মচোভাৰ শিভান সমূহ	কেৱল ভাল খবৰ	লোকেশ গুজৰ	মনৰ কথা	সাম্প্ৰতিক প্ৰসংগ	চিহ্ন	বিশ্বেশ্বৰদেৱকৈ	কেবিনাৰ	হাস্য-ব্যংগ	গীতৰ অলুচ	বুঢ়ী সদা
প্ৰেৰণাসময় ব্যতিক্ৰম	প্ৰৱন্ধ	স্বাস্থ্য চৰ্চা	অসমীয়া ই-কিতাপৰ পুথিভঁৰাল	নিৰ্বাচিত ই-কিতাপ	অতি নগা অখল	সম্পাদকীয়	অসমীয়া ৱেব পত্ৰ	ডা. বুজিৎ "ভাষা ভাষাৰ"		
বেভিৰা সুখ-দুখ	ডিজিটেল সমস্যা	আঁৰৰ ব্যক্তিগোপনীয়								

## বিগত সংখ্যাৰ সমল

- ▼ 2017 (99)
- ▼ December (12)
- স্বাস্থ্য কথা
- মনৰ কথা
- প্ৰৱন্ধ
- প্ৰৱন্ধ
- চিহ্ন
- সাম্প্ৰতিক প্ৰসংগ
- মুক্তি চিত্ৰ
- ইতিবাচক
- মনৰ কথা
- সাম্প্ৰতিক প্ৰসংগ
- মুক্তি চিত্ৰ
- ইতিবাচক

Showing posts with label CHINTAN. Show all posts

Tuesday, December 26, 2017

প্ৰৱন্ধ

**খিলঞ্জীয়া, থলুৱা পুঁজি আৰু অসমীয়াৰ সংজ্ঞা**  
ইন্দ্ৰজিৎ বৰা




ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ (১) খিলঞ্জীয়া (indigenous people) ব্যাখ্যা নৃতাত্ত্বিক। অৱশ্যে, ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ

## অসমীয়াৰ সুখ-দুখৰ ভাগ লোৱা পাঠকৰ সংখ্যা

### এই সম্ভাৱে সৰ্বাধিক জনপ্ৰিয়

স্বাস্থ্য কথা  
শেফালপাত্ৰৰ সমস্যা, শৰত সৰল  
হাঁহোৱাৰ উম্মাৰ ডা. বুজিৎ শইকীয়া  
ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বৰ্তমান অসমত  
(১২৬৭৪০১, ৮৪০) চিত্ৰৰ এক কোটিৰো  
অধিক ...

সম্পাদকৰ চিঠি  
অধ্যাপনাৰ কেবিনাৰ  
পট্টন পুজিৰ ভা. বুজিৎ  
মুজাম্মিল আহমেদ  
বজাৰৰ বজাৰ  
চাৰীয়ে মহাবিদ্যালয়  
বিস্তাৰিতমত মহাকাব্য অধ্যাপক

← → ↻ ① as.vikaspedia.in/InDG ☆ 📄 📁 📂 📅 📆 📇 📈 📉 📊 📋 📌 📍 📎 📏 📐 📑 📒 📓 📔 📕 📖 📗 📙 📚 📛 📜 📝 📞 📟 📠 📡 📢 📣 📤 📥 📦 📧 📨 📩 📪 📫 📬 📭 📮 📯 📰 📱 📲 📳 📴 📵 📶 📷 📸 📹 📺 📻 📼 📽 📾 📿 📰 📱 📲 📳 📴 📵 📶 📷 📸 📹 📺 📻 📼 📽 📾 📿

English হিন্দী ভাষা নিৰ্বাচন কৰক ▼ লগ ইন পঞ্জীয়ন

**বিকাশপেডিয়া**

কৃষি স্বাস্থ্য শিক্ষা সমাজ কল্যাণ শক্তি ই-প্ৰশাসন

চাওক সম্পাদনা নিয়ন্ত্ৰক

হিন্দি, সম্পাদনাৰ বাবে মুকলি

**শেহতীয়া সামগ্ৰীসমূহ**

বিভিন্ন জগতাজীৰ খ ...

কেন্দ্ৰীয়ৰ নতুন চিকিৎসা ...

কৃষি বিশ্বক বিজ্ঞান ...

গীতকালীন খেতিয়ক সন্মত ...

অধিক চাওক >

**শীৰ্ষ মান নিৰ্বাচক পৃষ্ঠা**

মোগোৱাল কামাখীসকলৰ ...

প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ স্বৰূপ ...

আইভাৰ মিহা ...

দৰং জিলাৰ বিজ্ঞান হু ...

অধিক চাওক >

**শেহতীয়া আলোচনাসমূহ**

অটল অমৃত অতিথান

জিএছটি

ভিগ্ৰহৰ গুণ

বানগালী আৰু পশুধন টি ...

অধিক চাওক >

**পঢ়ুৱৈৰ মতামত**

মোৰ ঘৰ মৰিয়াও ...

মদ খোৱা কেনেকৈ প্ৰথম ...

ডিনিচুতীয়া কোনো ঠ ...

এটা শুভ বাৰ্তা ...

অধিক চাওক >

**পঢ়ুৱৈৰ সঁহাৰি**

বহুত ভাল পালো আৰু প ...

গনতন্ত্ৰৰ প্ৰত্যাহা ...

আৰিহিগো এলিন ভোমা ...

অসমীয়া বিবন

অধিক চাওক >

**প্ৰভাৱ পোৱা ঘটনাসমূহ**

গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ কলা ...

কল খেতিৰে স্বাৱগণী ...

বিকাশপেডিয়াৰ মিহা ...

বিকাশপেডিয়াৰে দলৰ ...

অধিক চাওক >

**বাতৰি**

**জয়ন্ত মাঘৰ বৰা-বীতা ...**

Dec 22, 2017 10:41 AM

চলিত বৰ্ষৰ 'সাহিত্য অকাডেমি বঁটা'আৰু  
'অনুবাদ কাৰণ সাহিত্য অকাডেমি  
পুৰস্কাৰ'সমূহ আৰু অনুষ্ঠানিকভাৱে  
আইফা বঁটা...

**নিয়োগ বাতৰি**

**শিক্ষকভাৱে চাকৰি...**

Sat, 5 August 2017

স্থান: অমিৰগাওঁ, কামৰূপ জিলা পদ: সনম  
অধ্যাপক, মহাশোণী অধ্যাপক ভাৱেনৰ অট্টম  
জৰিঙাও আইফি, ২০১৭ **অধিক বাতৰি...**

## **The Working Team:**

The entire procedure of preparation was done as a team work, coordinated and conducted in the Department of Information Technology, Gauhati University. The composition of the Team is with Faculty members, Research Students, Experts, and other invited members. The team includes:

1. Dr. Dilip Kr. Kalita, Director, Anundoram Borooah Institute of Language, Art and Culture, Assam
2. Dr. Lilabati Saikia Bora, Retd. Professor and Head, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
3. Dr. Dipti Phukan Patgiri, Professor and Ex Head, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
4. Dr. Paramananda Rajbongshi, General Secretary, Axom Sahitya Sabha
5. Dr. Bhaskarjyoti Sarma, Associate Professor, Anundoram Borooah Institute of Language, Art and Culture, Assam
6. Dr. Ambeswar Gogoi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Assamese, Cotton College State University
7. Dr. Satyakam Phukan, Active individual on the issue
8. Mirzanur Rahman, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
9. Vaskar Deka, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
10. Satyajit Sarma, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
11. Kishore Kashyap, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
12. Nabamita Deb, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
13. Chandan Kalita, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
14. Parismita Sarma, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
15. Abdul Hannan, Research Student, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
16. Dr. Manoj Deka, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science and Technology, Bodoland University.
17. Anup Kr. Barman, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar
18. Mayashree Mahanta, Research Student, Dept. of Assamese, Gauhati University
19. Ahidur Zaman, Scientific Officer, Dept. of Information Technology, Gauhati University.
20. Biraj Deka, Scientific Officer, Gauhati University Institute of Science and Technology.
21. Biswajit Brahma, Research Student, Dept. of MIL, Gauhati University
22. Dibyajyoti Sarma, Research Student, Dept. of IT, Gauhati University
23. Mr. Ratul Deka, Research Student, Dept. of MIL, Gauhati University
24. Ms. Jumi Sarmah, Research Student, Dept. of IT, Gauhati University
25. Prasanta Saikia, Sr. Lab Assistant, Dept. of IT, Gauhati University
26. Pramod Rajbongshi, Lab Asst., Dept. of IT, Gauhati University
27. Treesha Bora, Lab Asst., Dept. of IT, Gauhati University
28. Himadri Bharali, Research student, Dept. of Foreign Language, Gauhati University
29. Hirak Jyoti Sarma, Research Student, Bodoland University
30. Sanjeev Kalita, Guest Faculty, GUIST
31. Sonali Newar, Guest Faculty, GUIST
32. Juri Das, M.Tech. Student, Dept. of IT, Gauhati University
33. Neelam Dey, M.Tech. Student Dept. of IT, Gauhati University
34. Rikul Bhatta, B.Tech., GUIST
35. Dr. Shikhar Kr. Sarma, Professor and Head, Department of Information Technology, Gauhati University, Organiser and Coordinator

--End--