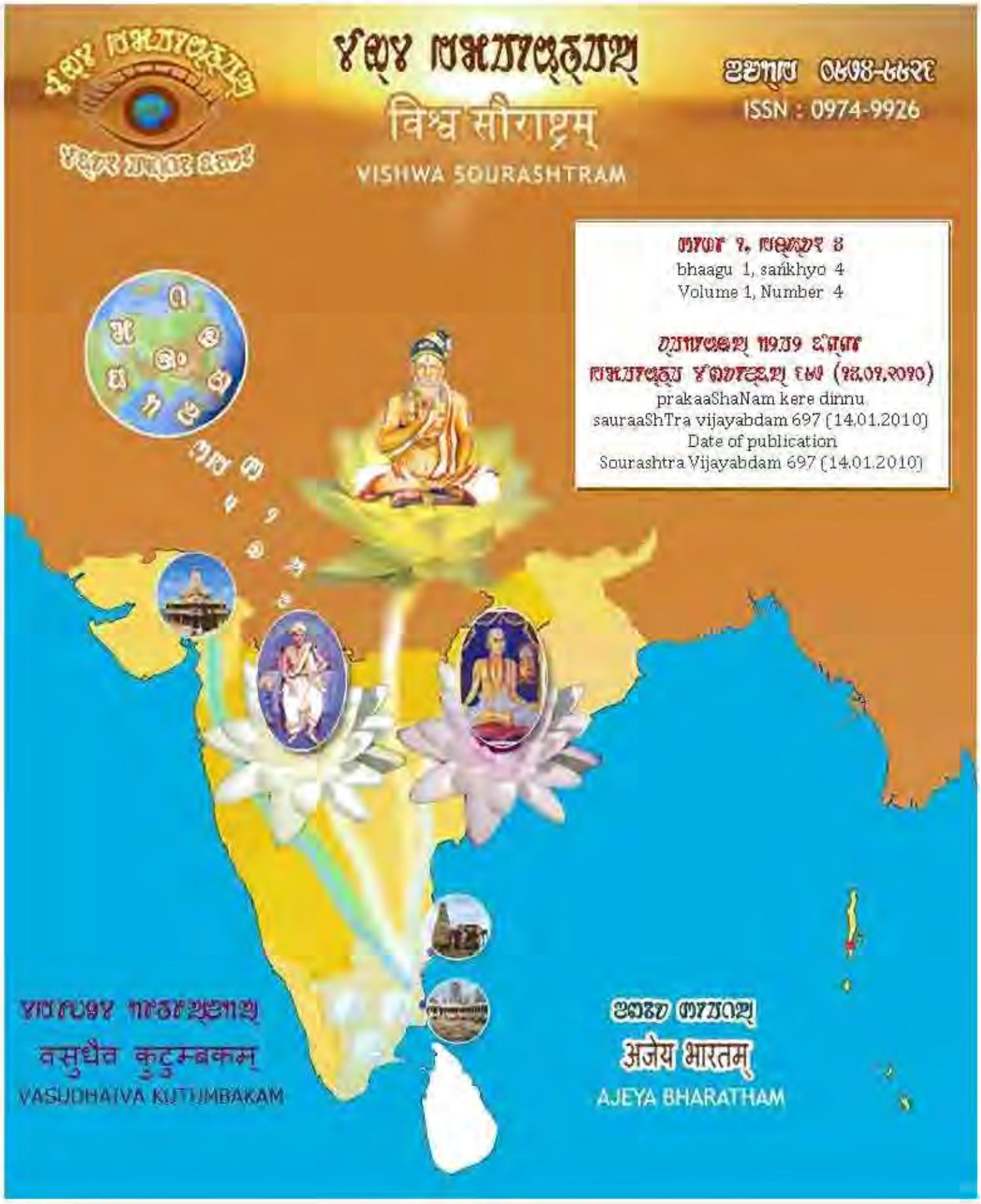
ಶ್ರೀ ಸೌರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮ್
ವಿಶ್ವ ಸೌರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮ್
VISHWA SOURASHTRAM
ಸಂಪುಟ ೧, ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೪
bhaagu 1, sankhyo 4
Volume 1, Number 4
ಪ್ರಕಾಶನಗೊಂಡ ದಿನಾಂಕ
ಸೌರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ವಿಜಯಾಬ್ದಂ ೬೯೭ (೧೪.೦೧.೨೦೧೦)
prakaaShaNam kere dinnu
sauraaShTra vijayabdam 697 (14.01.2010)
Date of publication
Sourashtra Vijayabdam 697 (14.01.2010)
ವಸುಧೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಮ್
VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM
ಅಜೇಯ ಭಾರತಮ್
AJEYA BHARATHAM

ISSN : 0974-9926

VISHWA SOURASHTRAM

SauraaShTra lipinu SOURASHTRA ALPHABETS

ajunu / vowels

ꢅ a ꢆ aa

ꢇ i ꢈ ii

ꢉ u ꢊ uu

ꢋ ru ꢌ ru

ꢍ lu ꢎ luu

ꢏ e ꢐ E

ꢑ ai ꢒ o

ꢓ O ꢔ au

ꢕं am ꢖः aha

। Full Stop

opunu / consonants

ꢗ ꢘ ꢙ ꢚ ꢛ

ka kha ga gha ńa

ꢜ ꢝ ꢞ ꢟ ꢠ

ca cha ja jha ña

ꢡ ꢢ ꢣ ꢤ ꢥ

Ta Tha Da Dha Na

ꢦ ꢧ ꢨ ꢩ ꢪ

ta tha da dha na

ꢫ ꢬ ꢭ ꢮ ꢯ

pa pha ba bha ma

ꢰ ꢱ ꢲ ꢳ ꢴ

ya ra la va sha

ꢵ ꢶ ꢷ ꢸ ꢹ

Sha sa ha La kSha

ꣅ ꣆ ꣇ ꣈

nha mha rha lha

tanunu

ꢗ ꢗꢾ ꢘ ꢘꢾ ꢙꢀ ꢙꢁ ꢙꢂ ꢙꢂꢾ ꢙꢃ ꢙꢃꢾ

ka kaa ki kii ku kuu kru kruu klu kluu

ꢙꢄ ꢙꢅ ꢙꢆ ꢙꢇ ꢙꢈ ꢙꢉ ꢙꢊ ꢙꢋ ꢙꢌ

ke kE kai ko kO kau kam kah k h

sańkhyo numbers

૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬	૭	૮	૯	૦
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

haddu yakaram ꣸

naaku sabdu ꣹

avyaas haa ? = whether they came ?

[illegible]
विश्व सौराष्ट्रम
Vishwa Sourashtram

[illegible]
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Key-board layout for Sureshu.ttf (latest) font

Using Shift	[illegible]	|	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(	)	[illegible]	[illegible]
keyboard	`	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=
Normal	`	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]

Using Shift	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
keyboard	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{	}	|
Normal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Using Shift	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	:	“
keyboard	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	;	‘
Normal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	;	‘

Using Shift	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	?
keyboard	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	<	>	?
Normal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	,	.	/

Please note only the key containing Sourashtra letters are shown here.

ꢮꢶꢯ꣄ꢮ ꢱꣃꢬꢵꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬꢪ꣄

विश्व सौराष्ट्रम्

VISHWA SOURASHTRAM

ꢂꢒ꣄ꢱ꣄ ꣐꣙꣗꣔-꣙꣙꣒꣖

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ꢮꢶꢯ꣄ꢮ ꢱꣃꢬꢵꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬꢪ꣄
(ꢱꣃꢬꢵꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬꢪ꣄ꢪꢸ ꢪꢸꢣꢸꢭ꣄ꢭ ꢮꢶꢣ꣄ꢫꢸꢡ꣄ ꢦꢡ꣄ꢬꢶꢒꢾ)

[ꢂꢒ꣄ꢱ꣄ ꣐꣙꣗꣔-꣙꣙꣒꣖ (ꢮꢶꢣ꣄ꢫꢸꢡ꣄ꢫꢾ)]

vishwa sauraaShTram / Vishwa Sourashtram

(sauraaShTrammu mudulla vidyut patrike) / (First electronic journal in Sourashtram)

[acks: 0974-9926 (vidyutye)] / [ISSN: 0974-9926 (electronic)]

ꢦꢡ꣄ꢬꢶꢒꢾ ꢥꢶꢬ꣄ꢮꢵꢔꢶꢥ꣄

patrike nirvaagin / Journal Administration

ꢌꢪ꣄. ꢌꢱ꣄. ꢱꢸꢬꢿꢯ꣄ꢒꢸꢪꢵꢬ꣄,
M.S. Sureshkumar,
ꢦ꣄ꢬꢒꢵꢰꢶꢥ꣄,
prakaaShin / Publisher,
ꢪꢤꢸꢬꣁ, ꢩꢵꢬꢡꢪ꣄.
Madhuro, Bharatam,
Madurai, India

ꢎ. ꢌꢱ꣄. ꢱꢸꢨ꣄ꢬꢪꢵꢥꢶꢫꢥ꣄,
O.S. Subramanian,
ꢦ꣄ꢬꢱꢵꢬꢡꢶꢥ꣄,
prasaaratin / Corporate (Issuing) Body,
ꢪꢤꢸꢬꣁ, ꢩꢵꢬꢡꢪ꣄.
Madhuro, Bharatam,
Madurai, India

ꢂꢱ꣄ꢒꢶ ꢄꢮꢬ꣄ꢥꢸꢒꢸ

aski ivarnuku / For all details

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MADURAI – 625 012, INDIA

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VISHWA SOURASHTRAM

jhaDtitunu gaNam / Editorial Team

patrike nirvaaginu, sauraaShTram sva lipim,angun rOman lipim, angun iṅgLiiSh bhaaShaam likkariyattenko thovlikin jhaDtitunu gaNam uruv kerlEt sEtte. maai bhaaShO kaay hoyeti meLLi, iṅgLiiShum likkattak muset, sauraaShTra bhaaSho sikkattak musai, likkattak musai meni havTikin, Vishwa Sourashtram patrikeku sEvo kerattak musai meni lageti, tumi avuṅko khaaL diiriyo vidyut vilaasamuk [E-mail ID], ture vidyut patram [E-mail] dhaDDuvO.

sevokerin.vs@sourashtra.info

Editorial Board

Journal Administrator constituting the editorial board with the scholars who can write Sourashtram in its own script, in roman script and English language. Individuals irrespective of their mother-tongue, with basic English knowledge, having enough confidence, capabilities etc., to learn and write in Sourashtra language and interested in contributing to Vishwa Sourashtram and making an extra-curriculum in Sourashtra language, can contact us at:

sevokerin.vs@sourashtra.info

tura likkinin avuṅko dhaDDuno menet

tumi khaaL diiriyo vidyut vilaasamuk oNTe A4 aLav pebarum cherchikin dhaDDuvO.

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To submit articles:

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attachment to

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tumi avuṅk0 sangun0 menet :

sanguvo.vs@sourashtra.info

Please send your feedback to:

sanguvo.vs@sourashtra.info

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patrike nirvaagin jovaL rhii,

naminin, subha nandinin,

aski teṅko avre "uttaraayana puNyakaalam makara saṅkaraanti visEShu" subha nandinin menlaryaasi.

elle puNya kaalamu phuul (issue) sento, avre patrikegu mudullaa bhaagu (volume) musarEsi. avre patrike oNTe orsu rhii muse koddi saahityam (literature) anrEsi.

elyo amko musiriyo ture haaliisii. ami avre monnu bhore vishvaas menlaryaasi.

ami thinva phuulumu (issue) 'lipi polko' (key-board layout) dii hoteyo thovlikin ture haali angun saliis kan sauraaShTra bhaaSho likkattak musarhaay meni ami nommaryaasi.

ami chaltho kere spardhamuku (competition) bhlOg aski rhii kin nibhandamnu dhaDDikin avre spardham phalitam (successful) kerraasi.

isOsi tumi askitenu avre patrikEmu rucchi hoye ivarnu likkikin sauraaShTra bhaaShaamu saahityam annO meni magullaryaasi,

vishvaaskan,
Vishwa Sourashtram,
phaila sauraaShTra vidyut patrike.

[illegible],

[illegible] । [illegible] ।

[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] ।

[illegible] (volume) [illegible] । [illegible] (literature) [illegible] ।

[illegible] । [illegible] ।

[illegible] (issue) '[illegible]' (key-board layout) [illegible] ।

[illegible] (competition) [illegible] (successful) [illegible] ।

[illegible],

[illegible]
[illegible] ,
[illegible] ।

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From the Journal Administrator,

Wishes and Greetings,

We are pleased to share the 'Uttaraayana Punya Kaalam – Makarasankraanti' happiness.

On this auspicious occasion, with this 4th issue, first volume of Vishwa Sourashtram is completed with invaluable and original Sourashtra literature.

The above is possible only because of you. It is our duty to salute your dedicated contribution to our journal.

We believe, the 'lipi-polko' (keyboard layout) provided in the 3rd issue might have facilitated to write in Sourashtra much easier.

We are happy to share that, the essay competition organized by us has turned out into a successful event and historic record as well due to the participants across the globe.

We plead you to extend your co-operation in enriching the Sourashtra literature in forthcoming years through Vishwa Sourashtram.

Sincerely yours,
Journal Administrator,
Vishwa Sourashtram.

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viShayam ꢮꢶꢰꢫꢪ꣄ Contents

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(pongal) (tinnaaL)।
khiiru (pongal) utsavam (tinnaaL)

surith uttarumu (north) sankramanam (to commence movement) hoyesi,

dakshinaayaNam uttaraayaNam kan marchayesi,

surith dhansum rhii makaramu jii bisesi,

baap surith kin beTo shani dekkilyaasi,

dEvataanuku shoLo hoye haali dEvayaaNam menyaasi,

peyir chokkaT pikkesi,

gaay goru chokkaT kaam keresi,

avre visvaas surithu puje keri meniyaasi,

khiir (pongal) ghali vishESh maDyaasi,

ꢯꢰꢱꢲ ꢳꢴꢵꢶ- ꢷꢸꢹꢺ
ISSN: 0974-9926

Career in Mechanical Engineering Research

Dr. Thoguluva Raghavan Vijayaram PhD

Department of Manufacturing Process and System,
Faculty of Manufacturing Engineering, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM),
Durian Tunggal, Melaka, 76109, Malaysia

Contd., from Vol. 1, No. 3, page 28 . . .

Sub-disciplines of Mechanical Engineering

Mechanics is, in the most general sense, the study of forces and their effect upon matter. Typically, engineering mechanics is used to analyze and predict the acceleration and deformation (both elastic and plastic) of objects under known forces (also called loads) or stresses. Subdisciplines of mechanics include:

- Statics, the study of non-moving bodies under known loads
- Dynamics (or kinetics), the study of how forces affect moving bodies
- Mechanics of materials, the study of how different materials deform under various types of stress
- Fluid mechanics, the study of how fluids react to forces]
- Continuum mechanics, a method of applying mechanics that assumes that objects are continuous (rather than discrete)

Mechanical engineers typically use mechanics in the design or analysis phases of engineering. If the engineering project were the design of a vehicle, statics might be employed to design the frame of the vehicle, in order to evaluate where the stresses will be most intense. Dynamics might be used when designing the car's engine, to evaluate the forces in the pistons and cams as the engine cycles. Mechanics of materials might be used to choose appropriate materials for the frame and engine. Fluid mechanics might be used to design a ventilation system for the vehicle (see HVAC), or to design the intake system for the engine. Kinematics is the study of the motion of bodies (objects) and systems (groups of objects), while ignoring the forces that cause the motion. The movement of a crane and the oscillations of a piston in an engine are both simple kinematic systems. The crane is a type of open kinematic chain, while the piston is part of a closed four bar linkage. Mechanical engineers typically use kinematics in the design and analysis of mechanisms. Kinematics can be used to find the possible range of motion for a given mechanism, or, working in reverse, can be used to design a mechanism that has a desired range of motion.

Mechatronics is an interdisciplinary branch of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and software engineering that is concerned with integrating electrical and mechanical engineering to create hybrid systems. In this way, machines can be automated through the use of electric motors, servo-mechanisms, and other electrical systems in conjunction with special software. A common example of a mechatronics system is a CD-ROM drive. Mechanical systems open and close the drive, spin the CD and move the laser, while an optical system reads the data on the CD and converts it to bits. Integrated software controls the process and communicates the contents of the CD to the computer.

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Robotics is the application of mechatronics to create robots, which are often used in industry to perform tasks that are dangerous, unpleasant, or repetitive. These robots may be of any shape and size, but all are preprogrammed and interact physically with the world. To create a robot, an engineer typically employs kinematics (to determine the robot's range of motion) and mechanics (to determine the stresses within the robot). Robots are used extensively in industrial engineering. They allow businesses to save money on labor, perform tasks that are either too dangerous or too precise for humans to perform them economically, and to insure better quality. Many companies employ assembly lines of robots, and some factories are so robotized that they can run by themselves. Outside the factory, robots have been employed in bomb disposal, space exploration, and many other fields. Robots are also sold for various residential applications.

Structural analysis is the branch of mechanical engineering devoted to examining why and how objects fail and to fix the objects and their performance. Structural failures occur in two general modes: static failure, and fatigue failure. Static structural failure occurs when, upon being loaded (having a force applied) the object being analyzed either breaks or is deformed plastically, depending on the criterion for failure. Fatigue failure occurs when an object fails after a number of repeated loading and unloading cycles. Fatigue failure occurs because of imperfections in the object: a microscopic crack on the surface of the object, for instance, will grow slightly with each cycle (propagation) until the crack is large enough to cause ultimate failure. Failure is not simply defined as when a part breaks, however; it is defined as when a part does not operate as intended. Some systems, such as the perforated top sections of some plastic bags, are designed to break. If these systems do not break, failure analysis might be employed to determine the cause. Structural analysis is often used by mechanical engineers after a failure has occurred, or when designing to prevent failure. Engineers often use online documents and books such as those published by ASM to aid them in determining the type of failure and possible causes. Structural analysis may be used in the office when designing parts, in the field to analyze failed parts, or in laboratories where parts might undergo controlled failure tests.

Engineering Thermodynamics is an applied science used in several branches of engineering, including mechanical and chemical engineering. At its simplest, thermodynamics is the study of energy, its use and transformation through a system. Typically, engineering thermodynamics is concerned with changing energy from one form to another. As an example, automotive engines convert chemical energy (enthalpy) from the fuel into heat, and then into mechanical work that eventually turns the wheels. Thermodynamics principles are used by mechanical engineers in the fields of heat transfer, thermofluids, and energy conversion. Mechanical engineers use thermo-science to design engines and power plants, heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems, heat exchangers, heat sinks, radiators, refrigeration, insulation, and others.

Technical drawing or drafting is the means by which mechanical engineers create instructions for manufacturing parts. A technical drawing can be a computer model or hand-drawn schematic showing all the dimensions necessary to manufacture a part, as well as assembly notes, a list of required materials, and other pertinent information. A mechanical engineer or skilled worker who creates technical drawings may be referred to as a drafter or draftsman. Drafting has historically been a two-dimensional process, but computer-aided design (CAD) programs now allow the designer to create in three dimensions.

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ꢄꢱ꣄ꢱ꣄ꢄꢥ꣄ ꣐꣙꣗꣔- ꣙꣙꣒꣖
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Instructions for manufacturing a part must be fed to the necessary machinery, either manually, through programmed instructions, or through the use of a computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) or combined CAD/CAM program. Optionally, an engineer may also manually manufacture a part using the technical drawings, but this is becoming an increasing rarity, with the advent of computer numerically controlled (CNC) manufacturing. Engineers primarily manually manufacture parts in the areas of applied spray coatings, finishes, and other processes that cannot economically or practically be done by a machine. Drafting is used in nearly every subdiscipline of mechanical engineering, and by many other branches of engineering and architecture. Three-dimensional models created using CAD software are also commonly used in finite element analysis (FEA) and computational fluid dynamics (CFD).

Mechanical engineers are constantly pushing the boundaries of what is physically possible in order to produce safer, cheaper, and more efficient machines and mechanical systems. Some technologies at the cutting edge of mechanical engineering are discussed below:

Micro Electro Mechanical Systems (MEMS): Micron-scale mechanical components such as springs, gears, fluidic and heat transfer devices are fabricated from a variety of substrate materials such as silicon, glass and polymers like SU8. Examples of MEMS components will be the accelerometers that are used as car airbag sensors, gyroscopes for precise positioning and microfluidic devices used in biomedical applications.

Friction Stir Welding (FSW): Friction stir welding, a new type of welding, was discovered in 1991 by The Welding Institute (TWI). This innovative steady state (non-fusion) welding technique joins materials previously un-weldable, including several aluminum alloys. It may play an important role in the future construction of airplanes, potentially replacing rivets. Current uses of this technology to date include, manufacturing of an Eclipse airplane, welding the Delta IV rocket tanks, wheel rims for Mazda, and new armor for U.S. military vehicles among an increasingly growing pool of uses.

Composites: Composites or composite materials are a combination of materials which provide different physical characteristics than either material separately. Composite material research within mechanical engineering typically focuses on designing stronger or more rigid materials while attempting to reduce weight, susceptibility to corrosion, and other undesirable factors. Carbon fiber reinforced composites, for instance, have been used in such diverse applications as spacecraft and fishing rods.

Mechatronics: Mechatronics is the synergistic combination of mechanical engineering, electronic engineering, and software engineering. The purpose of this interdisciplinary engineering field is the study of automata from an engineering perspective and serves the purposes of controlling advanced hybrid systems.

Nanotechnology: At the smallest scales, mechanical engineering becomes nanotechnology and molecular engineering: one speculative goal of which is to create a molecular assembler to build molecules and materials via mechanosynthesis. For now that goal remains within exploratory engineering.

Finite Element Analysis: This field is not new, as the basis of Finite Element Analysis (FEA) or Finite Element Method (FEM) dates back to 1941. But evolution of computers has made FEM a viable option for analysis of structural problems. Many commercial codes such as ANSYS, Nastran and ABAQUS are widely used in industry for research and design of components. Other techniques such as Finite Difference Method (FDM) and Finite Volume Method (FVM) are employed to solve problems relating heat and mass transfer, fluid flows, and fluid surface interaction.

(to be continued . .

ꢂꢱ꣄ꢱ꣄ꢥ꣄ ꣐꣙꣗꣔-꣙꣒꣒꣖
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ꢱꣃꢬꢵꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬ ꢩꢵꢰꣁ ꢂꢥ꣄ꢡꢬ꣄ꢮꣁꢭꢵ ꢒꢭꢪꢸꢒ꣄

sauraaShTra bhaaSho antarvolaa kalamuk

(Sourashtra Language in Internet Age)

ꢙꢿꢫꢒꢸꢪꢵꢬ꣄, ꢗꢶꢥ꣄ꢥꢒ꣄ꢒꣁꢥ꣄ꢞ ꢒ꣄ꢬꢶꢰ꣄ꢥꢪꢹꢬ꣄ꢡꢶ

Jeyakumar, Chinnakkonda Krishnamoorty

Jeyakumar, Chinnakkonda Krishnamoorthy, (born in 1974, at Madurai, Bharatham). He completed his school education at Madurai and obtained his undergraduate degree from Sourashtra College, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. After his graduation he started his career at SPIC, Chennai. Due to his passion in software technologies, he transformed from Process to IT department in SPIC. During these years he obtained his M.C.A from University of Madras.

Later he shifted his career in information technology by joining HCL and later to HP. He is having 12 years experience in this field and presently working as Delivery manager, Ford IT.

He is having strong devotion towards his mother-tongue, Sourashtra language and invested his tireless efforts to harness the feature of Sourashtra language in tune with modern technological needs. Being an IT technocrat, he worked hard to include our Sourashtra script in the Unicode standards (Version 5.2). (http://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/UA880.pdf).

Correspondence: jeyakumar.ck@gmail.com

"marchaariyOs bhulOgum stiram hoyeyO" (Change is only Constant) meni menariyo dhaanuku, aura bhulOg marchailEt avres, avarEs, ańgun avai. laiDaa chullo rhii digaram (kerosene) chullo aves, pharaatu (next) gyaas chullo (gas stove) aves, attho maikrOvEv (microwave), indaction (induction) stau (stove) meni avDrEs. naTkam rhii cinimaa tiyEttar (cinema theatre), pharaatu tiivi (T.V.), attho DiiviiDii (DVD) meni aski avDrEs. kriiShi (agriculture) kin bhiyaar meni hoteyo jiikin sEvo kerariyo kaam (service industry) meni hoyyO. kaairaa meneti, oNTe ivar sańgattak kaas meni hoyyirEsi. tisOsi, taaDippaanum (palm-leaves) likkeyo jii potto (paper) aves, attho telle meLLi jii, aski rikaardsun (records) digital faarmu (form) rhiyeti chokkaT meni haTvaryaas.

"ꢪꢬ꣄ꢗꢵꢬꢶꢫꣂꢱ꣄ ꢩꢸꢭꣂꢔꢸꢪ꣄ ꢱ꣄ꢡꢶꢬꢪ꣄ ꢲꣁꢫꢿꢫꣂ" (Change is only Constant) ꢪꢿꢥꢶ ꢪꢿꢥꢬꢶꢫꣁ ꢤꢵꢥꢸꢒꢸ, ꢂꣃꢬ ꢩꢸꢭꣂꢔ꣄ ꢪꢬ꣄ꢗꣀꢭꢿꢡ꣄ ꢂꢮ꣄ꢬꢿꢱ꣄, ꢂꢮꢬꢿꢱ꣄, ꢂꢖ꣄ꢔꢸꢥ꣄ ꢂꢮꣀ ꣎ ꢭꣀꢞꢵ ꢗꢸꢭ꣄ꢭꣁ ꢬ꣄ꢲꢷ ꢣꢶꢔꢬꢪ꣄ . (kerosene) ꢗꢸꢭ꣄ꢭꣁ ꢂꢮꢿꢱ꣄, ꢧꢬꢵꢡꢸ (next), ꢔ꣄ꢫꢵꢱ꣄ ꢗꢸꢭ꣄ꢭꣁ (gas stove) ꢂꢮꢿꢱ꣄, ꢂꢡ꣄ꢢꣁ, ꢪꣀꢒ꣄ꢬꣂꢮꢿꢮ꣄ (microwave), ꢄꢥ꣄ꢣꢒ꣄ꢰꢥ꣄ (induction) ꢱ꣄ꢡꣃ (stove) ꢪꢿꢥꢶ ꢂꢮ꣄ꢞ꣄ꢬꢿꢱ꣄ ꣎ ꢥꢜ꣄ꢒꢪ꣄ ꢬ꣄ꢲꢷ ꢗꢶꢥꢶꢪꢵ ꢡꢶꢫꢿꢡ꣄ꢡꢬ꣄ (cinema theatre), ꢧꢬꢵꢡꢸ ꢡꢷꢮꢶ (T.V.), ꢂꢡ꣄ꢢꣁ ꢞꢷꢮꢷꢞꢷ (DVD) ꢪꢿꢥꢶ ꢂꢱ꣄ꢒꢶ ꢂꢮ꣄ꢞ꣄ꢬꢿꢱ꣄ ꣎ ꢒ꣄ꢬꢷꢰꢶ (agriculture) ꢒꢶꢥ꣄ ꢩꢶꢫꢵꢬ꣄ ꢪꢿꢥꢶ ꢲꣁꢡꢿꢫꣁ ꢙꢷꢒꢶꢥ꣄ ꢱꢿꢮꣁ ꢒꢿꢬꢬꢶꢫꣁ ꢒꢵꢪ꣄ (service industry) ꢪꢿꢥꢶ ꢲꣁꢫ꣄ꢫꣂ ꣎ ꢒꢵꢄꢬꢵ ꢪꢿꢥꢿꢡꢶ, ꢏꢠ꣄ꢜꢿ ꢄꢮꢬ꣄ ꢱꢖ꣄ꢔꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ ꢒꢵꢱ꣄ ꢪꢿꢥꢶ ꢲꣁꢫ꣄ꢫꢶꢬꢿꢱꢶ ꣎ ꢡꢶꢱꣂꢱꢶ, ꢡꢵꢞꢶꢦ꣄ꢦꢵꢥꢸꢪ꣄ (palm-leaves) ꢭꢶꢒ꣄ꢒꢿꢫꣁ ꢙꢷ ꢦꣁꢡ꣄ꢡꣁ (paper) ꢂꢮꢿꢱ꣄, ꢂꢡ꣄ꢢꣁ ꢡꢿꢭ꣄ꢭꢿ ꢪꢿꢳ꣄ꢳꢶ ꢙꢷ, ꢂꢱ꣄ꢒꢶ ꢬꢶꢒꢵꢬ꣄ꢣ꣄ꢱꢸꢥ꣄ (records) ꢣꢶꢙꢶꢜꢭ꣄ ꢧꢵꢬ꣄ꢪꢸ (form) ꢬ꣄ꢲꢶꢫꢿꢡꢶ ꢗꣁꢒ꣄ꢒꢜ꣄ ꢪꢿꢥꢶ ꢲꢜ꣄ꢮꢬ꣄ꢫꢵꢱ꣄ ꣎

[illegible]
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elle riitim (method) siyeti, bhaaSho jhukku machairEs; telle nhaattak bhaaSho upayOg kerariyo meLLi jhukku marchailEt avDrEs. mundhaDi menkyaan ten tenu teńko maay bhaaSho (mother tongue) vatto kerli, seraaDi telle gaammu jhukku tenu vatto kerariyo dusuro bhaaSho meLLi sikkilli jivnam kerlEt hotyaas. atto elle kampyuuTar (computer), internet meni ave haali telle telle gaamu koddi sambandam (contact) thovli jitrav jivlEt hoteyo jii, atto bhulOk askaaku (world-wide) sambandam thovlatte saadyam hoyyo (possible). naak tON kaLanaatteńko jovaL aski vatto keruvaai, bhiyaarsaar (business) keruvaai, sEvo (service) keruvaai meni hoye pharaatu, elle bhulOg vEn nh:anno hoyyo.

[illegible] (method) [illegible] (mother tongue) [illegible] (computer), [illegible] (contact) [illegible] (world-wide) [illegible] (possible) । [illegible] (business) [illegible] (service) [illegible] ?

mudullo avre monnum sEtte ańgun oNTe teńko kaLaDattak paje hOriyo vatto. divayo, telyo vatto kerattak musunaa jiyeti, telyo likkattak kaLanO. atto likkattak kaLayeti meLLi phurnaa. thinvayo kan kampyuuTTarum bisi telle Taip (type) hani iimeil (email) lumu dhaDDEttak kaLaano. vatto kerattak kalano; likkattak kaLaano; hollaadu Taip raittiń (type-writing) kaLaano. Taip raittiń (typewriting) menatte mundaDi Taipist (typist) nu kerlEt hote kaam. atto kampyuuTTarum bisattenu aski telle Taipiń (typing) kerno poLLiDriyo. Taippiń kaLaanaajiyeti ivarnu cherchulattak (exchange of message, information, etc.,) musunaa. atto ellego kaay keratte, ellego kin bhaaShaag kaay sambhandham ???

phalcho phuulum savO
(will find in later issue)

[illegible] (type) [illegible] (email) [illegible] (type-writing) [illegible] (type-writing) [illegible] (typist) [illegible] (typing) [illegible] (exchange of message, information, etc.,) [illegible] ???

[illegible]
(will find in later issue)

Tiny Cloud at Farewell

Soumen Sen

Soumen Sen was born in the Steel City of Durgapur, India, although always had a strong connection with his ancestral village. His date of birth is January 02, 1970. He learnt his Three R's of formalities in schools all in Durgapur, but nurtured his revolting mind with the hypocrite smoke of an industrial city and prejudiced dust of a village, with the healing from fragrance of the dried up leaves in a secluded woods of teak. Carrying the constant tussle between career hallucinations and the call of inner mind from the days of early youth, he, at a later age, once fell on the street where Galileo once walked. *Correspondence :* soumen.sen@gmail.com

Strolling in a Galilean street . . .
'Was a lone oriental pedestrian;
A rain drop startled him out of the blue.
Taken aback by the touch, he looked up!
A tiny cute cloud, on the palanquin of the wind said, "How are you?"
At a loss for words, pedestrian asked back, "Where are you from?"
"I am from the 'Mediterranean'; I've the job to rain here."
She smiled with few more drops! Pedestrian thought lovingly . . .

Perhaps from the top of the 'Apennines'
Somebody plucked a basket full of cloud with gentle touch,
Perhaps, last night she rained to fill the 'Arno' with more yellow,
The pedestrian found the pleasure of friendship in the sprinkling,
Little rain drops of ecstasy of a sister;
He wanted affectionately to hold the drop in his palm.
Did the drop feel it?
The pedestrian noticed it drenched his feet below.
"Good Bye!" he said.

विश्व सौराष्ट्रम
Vishwa Sourashtram

꣐꣙꣗꣔-꣙꣙꣒꣖
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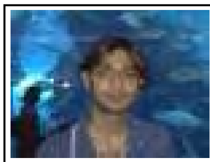
toko siye oNTe vaaLum. . .

Pradeep, Mollin Vijayasekar



Pradeep, Mollin Vijayasekar, born, Sep 04, 1987, at Madurai, Bharatham. He had his school education at Sourashtra Boys Higher Secondary School, Madurai, India. He did his B. Sc., (Catering & Hotel Management) from Sourashtra College, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Bharatham in the year 2007.

He started his career in hospitality industry as a Front Office Executive and presently serving in one of reputed Hotels at U.A.E.

togo siye oNTe vaaLumuusi. . .
mogo sasar (1000) artun abbesi,
hoyeti, mii togo sasar vaaL siiresi . .
togo oNTe artu meLLi lagarani?

(1/꣑ . . .

togo itke vaaL more prEv likki dhaDDiyesi
tu tego oNTe vaaL meLLi jepaav diini
diiris meneti, hindo mii kin tuu ???!!!???

(4/꣔ . . .

togo mudullo khobbo siyeyo meni haTvan nhii . . .
hoyeti, mogo chokkaT haTvan sE
tE vEL meLLo tuu siiti saanaattak jiitte keri

(2/꣒ . . .

togo haTvunattak dinnu moko haTvan nhii
togo siye dinnum rhii mii, miikan nhii . .

(3/꣓ . . .

telyo mii haTvili roDarEsi
khobbati oNTe dinnu togo mor prEv kaLaay,
tE vELO tuu roDayi
telyo haTvi mii aṅgun roDuu. . .

(5/꣕ . . .

ꢄꢱ꣄ꢱꢥ꣄ ꣐꣙꣗꣔- ꣙꣙꣒꣖
ISSN: 0974-9926

ꢱꣂꢬꢴꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬ ꢩꢴꢰꢴ ꢒꢭꢴꢯꢴꢭꣁ – ꣒꣐꣑꣐

sauraaShTra bhaaShaa kalaashaalo – 2010

Sourashtra Language Workshop – 2010

sauraaShTra bhaaShaa kalaashaalo – 2010

namaskaar, shubhanandinin,

vishwa sauraaShTram patrike harumbam kere phalcho, jhukku tenu avre bhaaSho likkattak sommar avriyo, tuńkOs kaLaayi. teńko aski ami samartu vEn kerattak (to improve their skills) phaila antaraaShTriya sauraaShTra nibhandha spardham chaltha kerryaasi.

iso rhato, aski tenu avre jovaL avi, amko, oNTE, oNTe dinnu tii sauraaShTra bhaaSho sikkattak paaDamun (lessons) chaltho kereti, ami ańgun jhukku rucchi hoye ivarnu likkattak musay, nibhandha spardhamunum aski paryupaasanam (participate) kerattak musay meni menlaryaasi.

teka haali, ami sauraaShTra bhaaShaa kalaashaalo chaltho keri, aski teńko bhaaSho likkattak kin chevdattak sikkaDi diyenkan meni haTvaryaasi.

telyego hoye ivarnu attaa koddi (for the time being):

kaalam (duration) : oNTe dinnu
bhandan rupaay (fees) : Rs. 100 – 200

ꢱꣂꢬꢴꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬ ꢩꢴꢰꢴ ꢒꢭꢴꢯꢴꢭꣁ – ꣒꣐꣑꣐

ꢥꢪꢱ꣄ꢒꢴꢬ꣄, ꢯꢸꢩꢥꢥ꣄ꢣꢶꢥꢶꢥ꣄,

ꢮꢶꢯ꣄ꢮ ꢱꣂꢬꢴꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬꢪ꣄ ꢦꢡ꣄ꢬꢶꢒꢾ ꢲꢬꢸꢪ꣄ꢨꢪ꣄ ꢒꢾꢬꢾ ꢧꢭ꣄ꢗꣁ, ꢚꢸꢒ꣄ꢒꢸ ꢡꢾꢥꢸ ꢂꢮ꣄ꢬꢾ ꢩꢴꢰꣁ ꢭꢶꢒ꣄ꢒꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ ꢱꣁꢪ꣄ꢪꢬ꣄ ꢂꢮ꣄ꢬꢶꢫꣁ, ꢡꢸꢖ꣄ꢒꣁꢱ꣄ ꢒꢳꢴꢫꢶ ꣎ ꢡꢾꢖ꣄ꢒꣁ ꢂꢱ꣄ꢒꢶ ꢂꢪꢶ ꢱꢪꢬ꣄ꢡꢸ ꢮꣁꢥ꣄ ꢒꢾꢬꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ (to improve their skills) ꢧꢿꢭ ꢂꢥ꣄ꢡꢬꢴꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬꢶꢫ ꢱꣂꢬꢴꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬ ꢥꢶꢨꢥ꣄ꢤ ꢱ꣄ꢦꢬ꣄ꢤꢪ꣄ ꢗꢭ꣄ꢡ ꢒꢾꢬ꣄ꢫꢴꢱꢶ ꣎

ꢄꢱꣁ ꢬ꣄ꢲꢡꣁ, ꢂꢱ꣄ꢒꢶ ꢡꢾꢥꢸ ꢂꢮ꣄ꢬꢾ ꢙꣁꢮꢳ꣄ ꢂꢮꢶ, ꢂꢪ꣄ꢒꣁ, ꢏꢠ꣄ꢜꢿ, ꢏꢠ꣄ꢜꢾ ꢣꢶꢥ꣄ꢥꢸ ꢡꢶ ꢱꣂꢬꢴꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬ ꢩꢴꢰꣁ ꢱꢶꢒ꣄ꢒꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ ꢦꢴꢞꢪꢸꢥ꣄ (lessons) ꢗꢭ꣄ꢡꣁ ꢒꢾꢬꢾꢡꢶ, ꢂꢪꢶ ꢂꢖ꣄ꢔꢸꢥ꣄ ꢚꢸꢒ꣄ꢒꢸ ꢬꢸꢗ꣄ꢗꢶ ꢲꣁꢫꢾ ꢄꢮꢬ꣄ꢥꢸ ꢭꢶꢒ꣄ꢒꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ ꢪꢸꢱꢫ꣄, ꢥꢶꢨꢥ꣄ꢤ ꢱ꣄ꢦꢬ꣄ꢤꢪꢸꢥꢸꢪ꣄ ꢂꢱ꣄ꢒꢶ ꢦꢬ꣄ꢫꢸꢦꢴꢱꢥꢪ꣄ ꢒꢾꢬꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ ꢪꢸꢱꢫ꣄ ꢪꢾꢥꢶ ꢪꢾꢥ꣄ꢭꢬ꣄ꢫꢴꢱꢶ ꣎

ꢡꢾꢒ ꢲꢴꢭꢶ, ꢂꢪꢶ ꢱꣂꢬꢴꢰ꣄ꢜ꣄ꢬ ꢩꢴꢰꢴ ꢒꢭꢴꢯꢴꢭꣁ ꢗꢭ꣄ꢡꣁ ꢒꢾꢬꢶ, ꢂꢱ꣄ꢒꢶ ꢡꢾꢖ꣄ꢒꣁ ꢩꢴꢰꣁ ꢭꢶꢒ꣄ꢒꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ ꢒꢶꢥ꣄ ꢗꢾꢮ꣄ꢣꢡ꣄ꢡꢒ꣄ ꢱꢶꢒ꣄ꢒꢞꢶ ꢣꢶꢫꢾꢥ꣄ꢒꢥ꣄ ꢪꢾꢥꢶ ꢲꢜ꣄ꢮꢬ꣄ꢫꢴꢱꢶ ꣎

ꢡꢾꢭ꣄ꢫꢾꢔꣁ ꢲꣁꢫꢾ ꢄꢮꢬ꣄ꢥꢸ ꢂꢡ꣄ꢡꢴ ꢒꣁꢣ꣄ꢣꢶ (for the time being)

ꢒꢴꢭꢪ꣄ (duration) ꢏꢠ꣄ꢜꢾ ꢣꢶꢥ꣄ꢥꢸ
ꢩꢥ꣄ꢣꢥ꣄ ꢬꢸꢦꢴꢫ꣄ (fees) ꢬꢸ. ꣑꣐꣐ – ꣒꣐꣐

<u>Sourashtra Language Workshop – 2010</u>

Greetings and good wishes,

Vishwa Sourashtram had initiated the interest to record the creativity in Sourashtra language across the globe. To improve and enhance the skills in Sourashtra language, first international Sourashtra language competition is organized.

Meanwhile, we are receiving several inquires to organize Sourashtra language lessons, so that writing, reading could be refined and also pave way to participate in forthcoming competitions.

In view of this, Sourashtra language workshop is planned.

The outline of the workshop for the time being

Duration: One day
Course fee: Rs. 100 - 200

kalaashaalo@sourashtra.info

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Stamps of Sourashtra Stalwarts

Madurai Gandhi N.M.R.Subburaman

Srimad Venkataramana Bhagavathar

The commemorative Postage Stamps of the above Sourashtra Leaders were released by Government of India.