Pan-Indian Orthographic Alphabet

Tĕmam Bhartî(yĕ) Yĕksani Hurûfe Tehejji
Sĕrvĕbartîyĕ Sĕman Lekĕn Lipi
तमाम भारतीय यक्सानी हुरूफ़े तहज्जी
सर्वभारतीय समान लेखन लिपि

تمام بھارتی یکسانی حروف تہجی

سروبھارتی سمان لیکھن لپی

Šõrbobarotıo Šoman Likõn Lipi
সর্বভারতীয় সমান লিখন লিপি

The Pan-Indian Orthographic script was invented by Srijon Sadhukhan, an then 12th grade student from Mumbai, India. This script is based on the Latin alphabet, and is used to write Languages spoken in the Indian Subcontinent (including countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan) belonging to families like Indo-Aryan, Indo-Iranian and Dravidian. However, this script has also been adapted specifically to write various dialects of the Arabic language as well.

There has been a necessity for a suitable alphabet for a long time in India. Multilingual people often find it difficult to learn two or more script at a time. Therefore, due to the influence of English, people often discard the use of the native alphabets like Devanagari, Bengali, Tamil, Telegu, Urdu etc. Often the thought that Muslims in India generally use the Arabic alphabet is, in reality, not the same.

Due to the Language Conflicts prevailing in India and the prevailing thought of danger to the Indian Languages by many theologists, Srijon Sadhukhan had invented his alphabet to better suit the phonology of various Indian languages within a pronounciation-based, common writing system. Different pronounciations are symbolized by a single particular alphabet. This script can be easily used to write Modern Standard Hindi-Urdu (Hindustani), Sanskrit and Modern Standard Bangla (say, Kolkata standard), three related Aryan languages with much distinct phonological differences.

Notable Features

- Type of writing system: alphabet
- Direction of writing: left to right in horizontal lines
- Used to write: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Indo-Iranian, Arabic (including Levantine, Modern Standard Arabic and Maltese).

A [a~aː]	Ã [ɛː]	Ä [æː]	B [b]	B́ [bɦ]	C [tʃ]	Ć [tʃʰ]	D [d]	D́ [dɦ]	Ḍ [ɖ]
Ḍ̦ [ɖɦ]	E [e~eː]	Ĕ [ə]	F [f]	G [g]	Ǵ [gɦ]	Ğ [ɣ]	H [ɦ]	I	İ [ɪ~iː]
J [dʒ]	J́ [dʒɦ]	K [k]	Ḱ [kʰ]	L [l]	Ĺ [lɦ]	Ļ [l̩~l̩̆]	Ḷ̦ [l̩ɦ~l̩̆ɦ]	M [m]	Ḿ [mɦ]
N [n]	Ń [nɦ]	Ṇ [ɳ]	Ṇ̦ [ɳɦ]	Ň [ŋ]	Ñ [ɲ]	O [oː]	Õ [ɔː]	P [p]	Ṕ [pʰ]
Q [q]	R [r]	Ŕ [rɦ]	Ŗ [ɽ]	Ŗ̦ [ɽɦ]	S [s]	Š [ʃ]	Ş [ʂ]	T [t]	T́ [tʰ]
Ţ [ʈ]	Ṭ̦ [ʈʰ]	U [ʊ~uː]	Ŭ [w]	Ű [wɦ]	V [v~ʋ]	V́ [v~ʋɦ]	X [x]	Y [j]	Z [z]
Ž [ʒ]	Ă [ʕ]	Ç [t͡s]	Ç̦ [tsʰ]	B̃ [ɓ]	D̃ [ɗ]	G̃ [ɠ]	J̃ [ʄ]	H́ [h]	Ł [ɻ]

a [a~a:]	ã [ɛ:]	ä [æ:]	b [b]	ɓ [bɦ]	c [tʃ]	ć [tʃʰ]	d [d]	ɗ [dɦ]	ḍ [ɖ]
ḍ̤ [ɖɦ]	e [e~e:]	ĕ [ə]	f [f]	g [g]	ǵ [gɦ]	ğ [ɣ]	h [ɦ]	i [i]	i [ɪ~i:]
j [dʒ]	j́ [dʒɦ]	k [k]	ḱ [kʰ]	l [l]	Í [lɦ]	ļ [l̪~ɺ̆]	l̦ [lɦ~ɺ̆ɦ]	m [m]	ḿ [mɦ]
n [n]	ń [nɦ]	ņ [ɳ]	ŋ̣ [ɳɦ]	ň [ŋ]	ñ [ɲ]	o [o:]	õ [ɔ:]	p [p]	ṕ [pʰ]
q [q]	r [r]	ŕ [rɦ]	ŗ [ɽ]	r̦ [ɽɦ]	s [s]	š [ʃ]	ş [ʂ]	t [t]	t́ [tʰ]
ţ [ʈ]	ţ̦ [ʈʰ]	u [ʊ~u:]	ŭ [w]	ű [wɦ]	v [v~ʋ]	v́ [v~ʋɦ]	x [x]	y [j]	z [z]
ž [ʒ]	ă [ʕ]	ç [t͡s]	ç̦ [tsʰ]	b̃ [ɓ]	d̃ [ɗ]	g̃ [ɠ]	j̃ [ʄ]	ɧ [h]	ł [ɻ]

Legend

Color	Language
Green	Kashmiri (Koshur)
Blue	Hindustani
Purple	Sindhi
Red	Arabic
Yellow	Tamil (Thamizh)
Teal	Sanskrit & Arabic

Special accented letters (to represent lengthened and shortened vowels).

Â	Ê	Î	Ô	Û
[aː]	[eː]	[iː]	[oː]	[uː]

â	ê	î	ô	û
[aː]	[eː]	[iː]	[oː]	[uː]

Aspirated consonants are represented

1) by putting an acute accent generally over the consonant to be aspirated
2) or a circumflex below, if the consonant already contains a cedilla below i.e. if they are retroflex aspirated.

Note: (for Sanskrit language only) Ĥĥ here does not represent any aspirated consonant, rather, it signifies the use of the *visarga* used.

Nasalised Vowels (Represented by an ogonek below the vowel)

Ąą	Ã̧ã̧	Ä̧ä̧	Ęę	Ḝḝ	Į̆į̆	Ǫǫ	Õ̧õ̧
Ų̧ų̧	Ũ̧ũ̧						

Letters used for Arabic Language or its dialects (meant for quoting texts from the Arabic Literatures)

Ă ă	Ħ ħ	Ṡ ṡ	Ḋ ḋ	Ť ť	Ṫ ṫ	Đ đ	Ď ď	'
'ayn	*ḥā'*	*ṣād*	*ḍād*	*tha*	*ṭā'*	*ẓā'*	*dha*	*hamzah*

＊Only meant for transcribing Arabic.

Syllabic Consonants (esp. for Sanskrit)

Normal	L̥l̥	R̥r̥	S̥s̥	Ş̥ş̥
Lenghtened	L̥̂l̥̂	R̥̂r̥̂	Ŝ̥ŝ̥	Ş̥̂ş̥̂
Pron. According to Devnagari	ऌ	ऋ	स्ऽ	श्ऽ

The story behind this

  A linguist by nature, Srijon Sadhukhan had, by beginning, was opposed to the trend of using Latin letters informally for texting and writing Hindi and other Indian languages. This was prevailing all over India. Inspired from the Latinization and Language reform movements of the Turkish language (1920–1945), Srijon decided to invent a phonetic script for Indian languages. During the 10th grade board exams, Sadhukhan was just losing his ability to write perfectly in the Devanagari script prior to the the Hindi Language subject paper. He invented a 'raw alphabet' to manage the situation. However he continued to communicate through the least preferred Devanagari, justifying that the informal Latin script was adding phonological confusion to the reader. Still he was expelled from the group chat of his previous schoolmates for allegedly typing in an 'unreadable' script. As Devanagari and Urdu themselves had many phonological errors for the common Hindi–Urdu language, and observing the orthographic script of his own mother tongue (Bengali) being very much confusing in nature, Sadhukhan with his full determination used his intelligence to study the phonologies of various languages of the Indian subcontinent and finally invented a Latin–based alphabet to suit the current typological and orthographical needs of the Indian people. Currently he is an Engineering Undergraduate University Student studying Biotechnology.

  There have been many evidences that people have advocated changing this script. Freedom Fighter Subhash Chandra Bose advocated a new Latin alphabet as he was influenced by the Turkish Language Revolution. Famous linguist Suniti Kumar Chaterji also recommended use of Latin alphabet to suit the phonemes of the Bengali language. A Bengali professor from Bangladesh and Noted Author Chetan Bhagat has also suggested a possible orthographic change for Indian languages.