

**Ketaka Lite**

**Technical Documentation**

# Table of Content

<b>Table of Content .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Document control .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Ketaka Lite User Interface .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Modules.....	6
2.2 Import and Export .....	7
2.3 Editor .....	7
2.4 User Interface .....	8
2.5 Main Menu.....	9
2.6 Tab Bar.....	9
2.7 Tool Bar .....	10
2.7.1 Input Methods .....	10
2.8 Image Panel .....	21
2.9 Text Panel.....	21
2.10 Pagination .....	21
2.11 View Mode Switch.....	22
<b>3. Project Timeline .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4. Sample Files .....</b>	<b>23</b>

## Document control

### ■ Versions

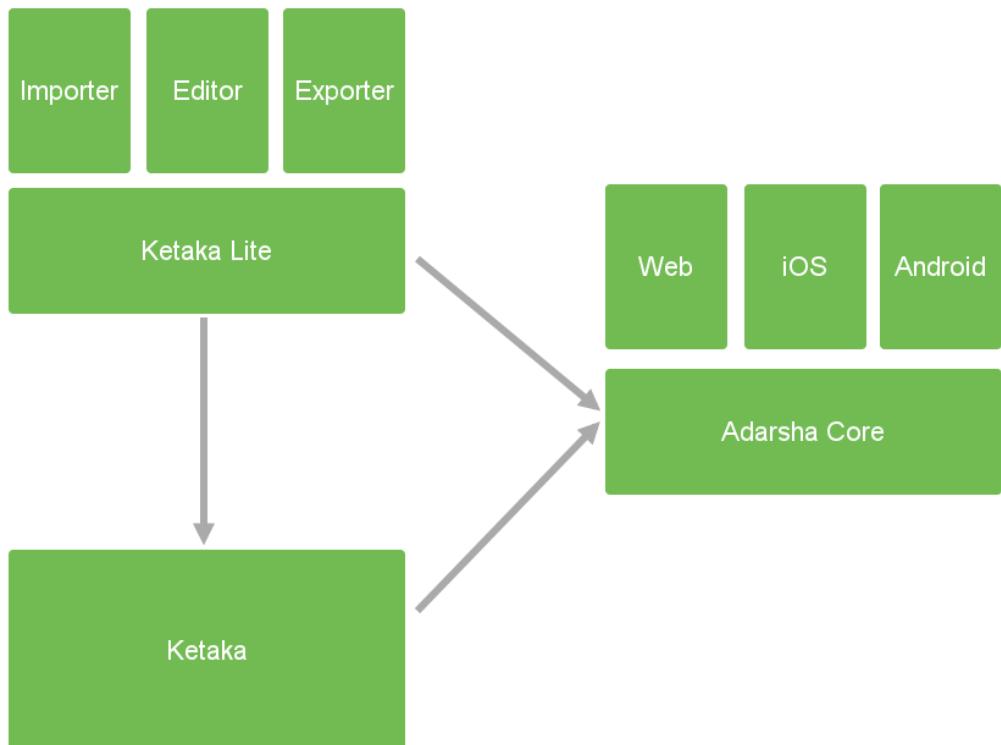
Date	Author	Version	Change reference
05/19	Allen Hsiao	1.0	UI design
05/26	Allen Hsiao	1.1	Added importer, exporter and editor
06/02	Allen Hsiao	1.2	Added view mode switch and sample files



## 1. Introduction

The system that Treasure Association is commissioned to build is a set of tools that facilitates collecting and proof reading Tibetan Buddhist scriptures and archiving them in a database for the wider public to browse and search for research and preservation purposes.

The first system is *Ketaka*, which is an editor-like proof reading tool that enables parallel reading for text and scanned images; the second system is *Adarsha*, which has a search engine with a intuitive front-end that facilitates searching and browsing of the processed Tibetan texts. And the third system is *Ketaka Lite*, a standalone application that enables file format conversion and file import and has a built-in simple editor allowing users edit their imported data. Below is the system module diagram showing their relationships.



This document aims to describe in detail the functional and non-functional requirements of Ketaka Lite, including the three modular components namely Importer, Editor and Exporter, as well as the user interface.

## 2. Ketaka Lite User Interface

The basic requirements and UI interfaces are described in this chapter.

### 2.1 Modules

Below are the three main modules of the application

- *Importer*: Aims to convert the existing files in different formats to the standard open format (Unicode). It also allows users to import scanned images.
- *Editor*: A simple user interface that allows users to process the imported data before exporting them.
- *Exporter*: Aims to package and convert the processed data to multiple formats.

## **2.2 Import and Export**

**Import the following formats:**

Sambhota font (word)

Tibet Doc

Word Perfect

**Export the following:**

kdb

rtf (Unicode)

sambhota

Tibet Doc

## **2.3 Editor**

The editor must provide basic editing features such as copy and paste, undo and redo.

It must incorporate a few keyboard layouts available for the user to select.

Detailed key mapping can be found in the Ketaka technical documents.

Syllable check should also be incorporated in the editor.

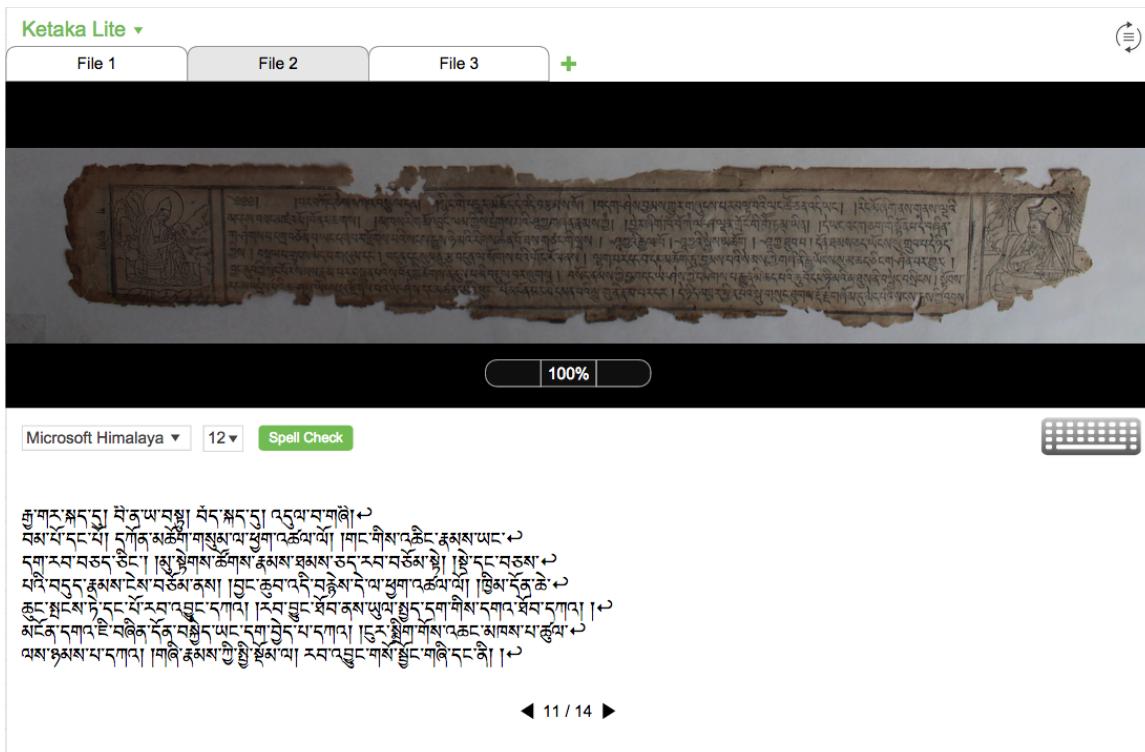
References:

1. Sambhota software and sample file: [https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0ByHN guy6YlYJcFcxbm50YWt5akk&usp=sharing\\_eid](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0ByHN guy6YlYJcFcxbm50YWt5akk&usp=sharing_eid)
2. Sambhota Installation Guide: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7p-V5GN3AE>
3. Sambhota website: <http://www.nitartha.net/store.html>
4. Word Perfect sample file: [https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0ByHN guy6YlYJcFcxbm50YWt5akk&usp=sharing\\_eid](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0ByHN guy6YlYJcFcxbm50YWt5akk&usp=sharing_eid)
5. Tibet Doc: [https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0ByHN guy6YlYJcFcxbm50YWt5akk&usp=sharing\\_eid](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0ByHN guy6YlYJcFcxbm50YWt5akk&usp=sharing_eid)
6. UDP: <http://udp.leighb.com/>
7. Pecha Maker: <http://www.pechamaker.com/>

## 2.4 User Interface

As illustrated above, the main user interface contains the following parts:

- Main Menu
- Tab bar



- Tool bar
- Image panel
- Text panel
- Pagination
- View Mode Switch

**Figure 2** Main Page.

## 2.5 Main Menu

When clicked on the menu button, a pop-up menu should show to prompt users to select an action.



**Figure 3** Main Menu.

The main menu of Ketaka consists of the following items:

- *Import*: Display the file explorer for users to select the files they want to import
- *Save*: Save the data in local directory.
- *Save As*: Duplicate data and save in local directory.
- *Export*: Convert and package data to be sent to the designated location
- *Close*: Close the current tab
- *Setting*: Basic configuration of the system such as theme, text color, etc.

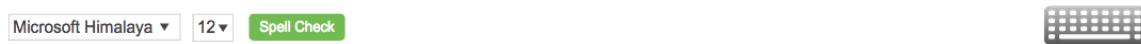
## 2.6 Tab Bar



**Figure 4** Tab Bar.

Enable users to open multiple files in tabs for ease of switching in between files. Simply click on the plus button or use hot key (command + n) to create a new tab and begin editing. When users import a batch of files, they should be opened in a new tab.

## 2.7 Tool Bar



**Figure 4** Tool Bar.

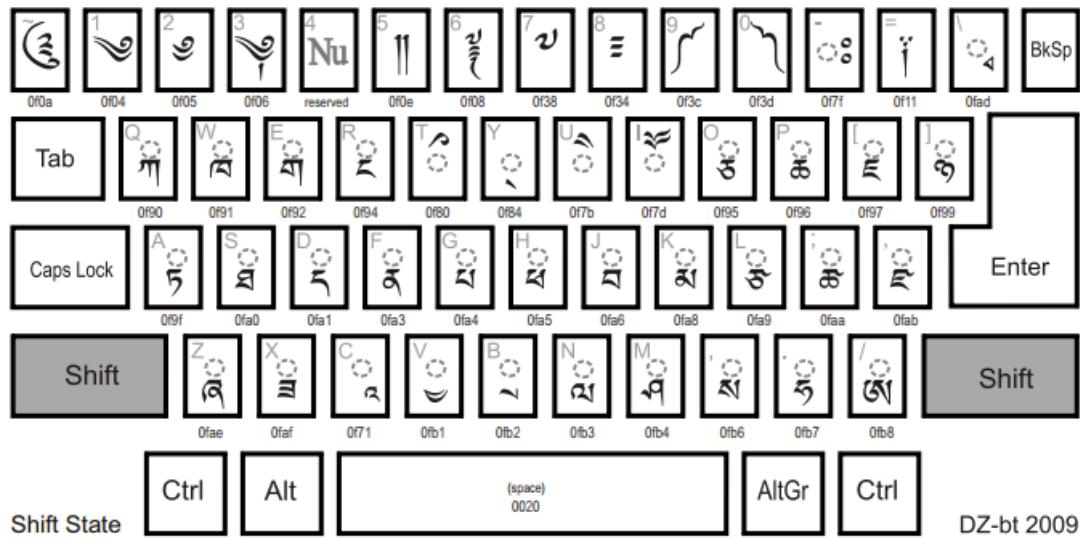
The tool bar provides users with some useful tools. Font selector allows them to change font of the text, font size adjustment allows them to increase or decrease the size of the font, spell check tool provides an automatic way to change the spelling of the text, and keyboard option gives them different input methods. Desired Input methods are specified below.

### 2.7.1 Input Methods

Below are the key mapping of the keyboards to be made available at user's disposal.

#### 1. Dzongkha Keyboard

<http://www.dzongkha.gov.bt/IT/download/keyboards/Dzongkha-Keyboard-2009.pdf>





## 2. TTC 1

**Tibetan Keyboard Layout 1** h = stacking key §; spacebar = tsheg ‘; hyphen = space

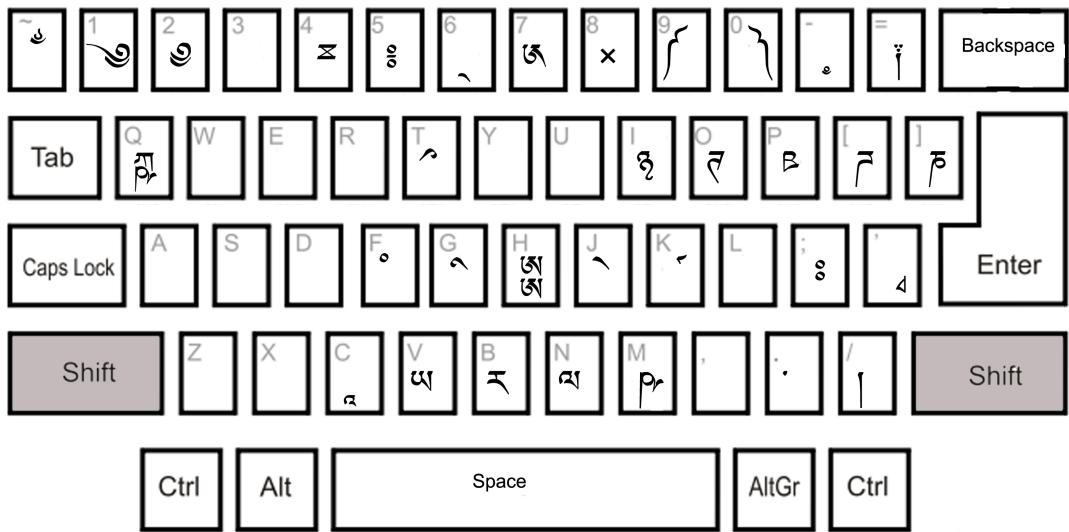
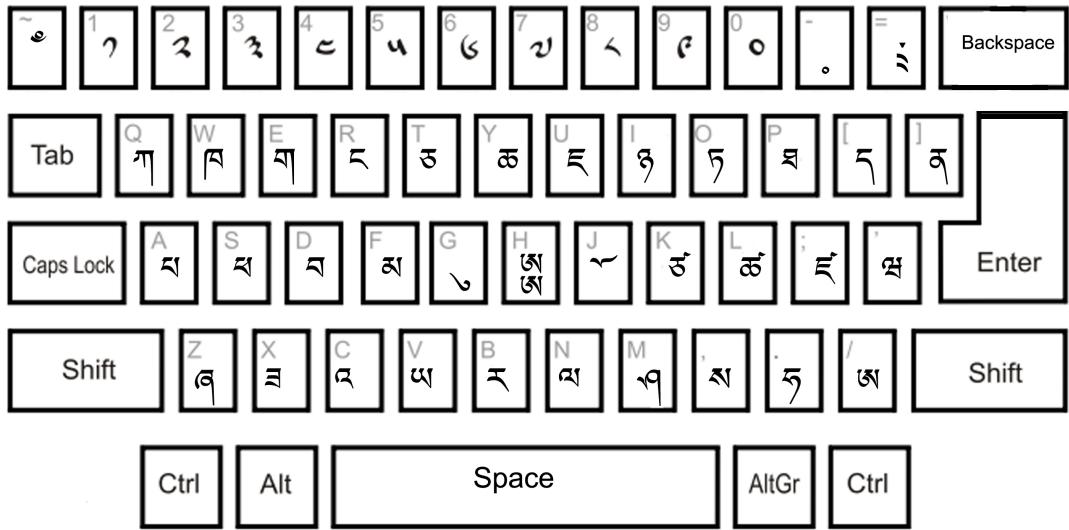
! ག	@ ཁ	# ག	\$ ག	% ག	^ ག	& ^	* ^	( ག	) ག	-	=
1 ,	2 ྃ	3 ྃ	4 ྄	5 ྄	6 ྄	7 ྄	8 ྄	9 ྄	0 ྄	-	=
Q ག	W ག	E ག	R ག	T ག	Y ག	U ག	I ག	O ག	P ག	{ }	ག
q ག	w ག	e ག	r ག	t ག	y ག	u ག	i ག	o ག	p ག	[ ]	\ ག
A ག	S ག	D ག	F ག	G ^	H §	J ག	K ག	L ག	: ;	"	
a ག	s ག	d ག	f ག	g ^	h §	j ག	k ག	l ག	; ;	'	
Z ག	X ག	C ག	V ག	B ^	N ^	M ག	<	>	? ག	~	
z ག	x ག	c ག	v ག	b ^	n ^	m ག	, ,	, ,	/ ག	~	

### 3. TTC 2

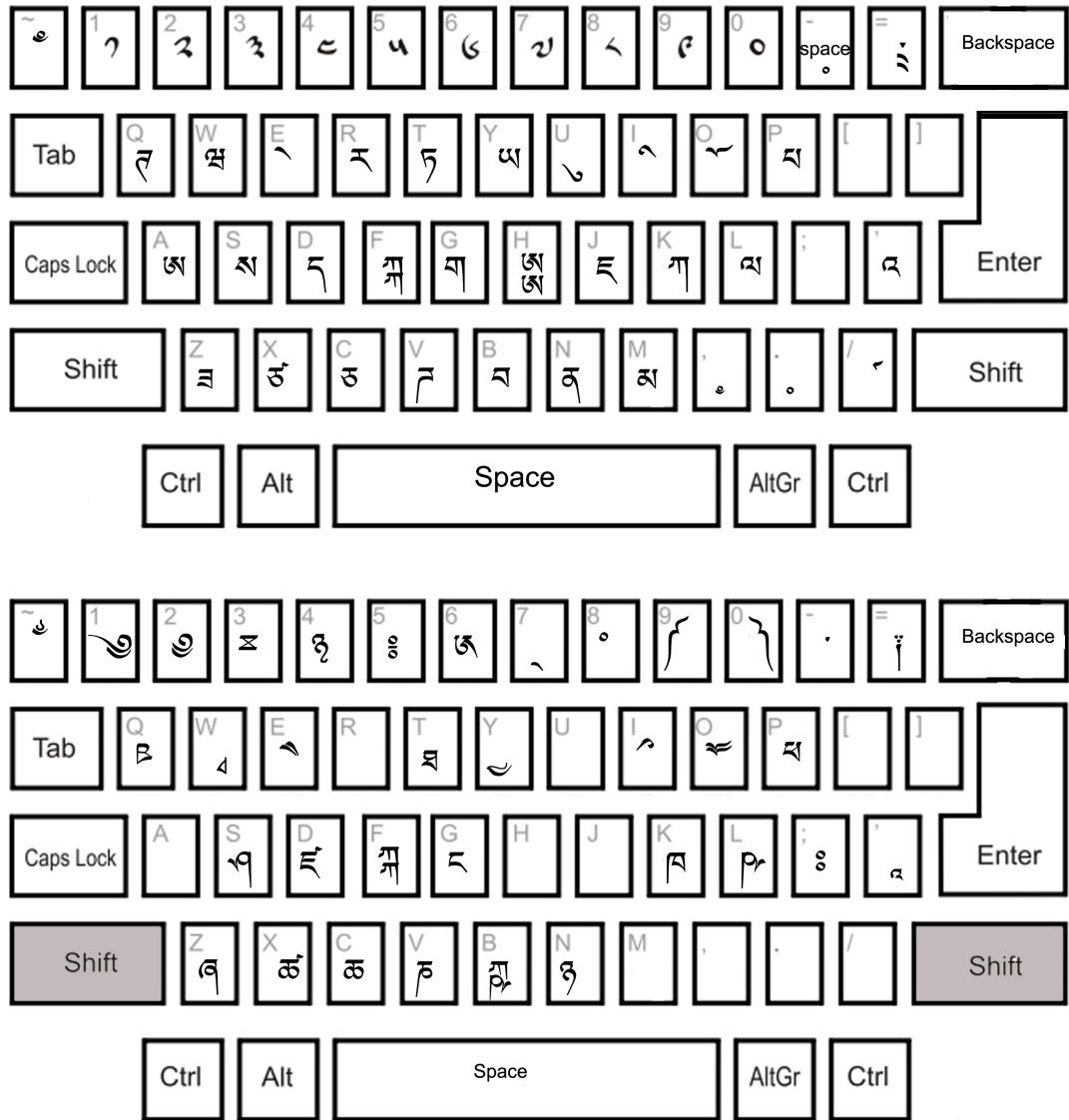
Tibetan Keyboard Layout 2 h = stacking key §; spacebar = tsheg ‘; hyphen = space

! ག	@ ཁ	# ཁ	\$ ཁ	% ཁ	^ ཁ	& ཁ	* ཁ	( ཁ	) ཁ	-	+ ཁ	= ཁ
1 ཁ	2 ཁ	3 ཁ	4 ཁ	5 ཁ	6 ཁ	7 ཁ	8 ཁ	9 ཁ	0 ཁ	-	=	= ཁ
Q ཁ	W ཁ	E ཁ	R ཁ	T ཁ	Y ཁ	U ཁ	I ཁ	O ཁ	P ཁ	{ }	ཁ	ཁ
q ཁ	w ཁ	e ཁ	r ཁ	t ཁ	y ཁ	u ཁ	i ཁ	o ཁ	p ཁ	[ ] ཁ	\ ཁ	\ ཁ
A ཁ	S ཁ	D ཁ	F ཁ	G ཁ	H ཁ	J ཁ	K ཁ	L ཁ	;	:	"	' ཁ
a ཁ	s ཁ	d ཁ	f ཁ	g ཁ	h ཁ	j ཁ	k ཁ	l ཁ	;	:	"	' ཁ
Z ཁ	X ཁ	C ཁ	V ཁ	B ཁ	N ཁ	M ཁ	<	>	P ཁ	?	~ ཁ	~ ཁ
z ཁ	x ཁ	c ཁ	v ཁ	b ཁ	n ཁ	m ཁ	,	.	/ ཁ	,	~	~ ཁ

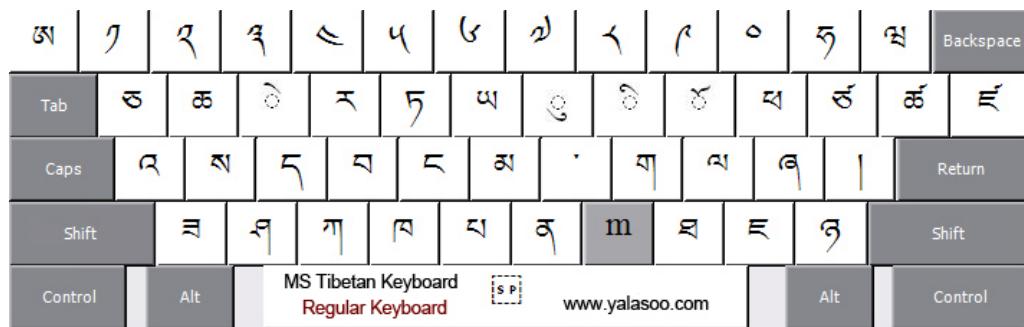
### 4. TibKey Layout (Optional)

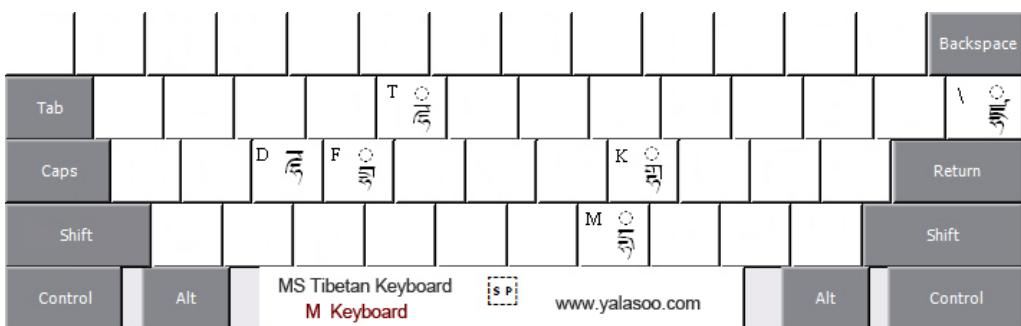
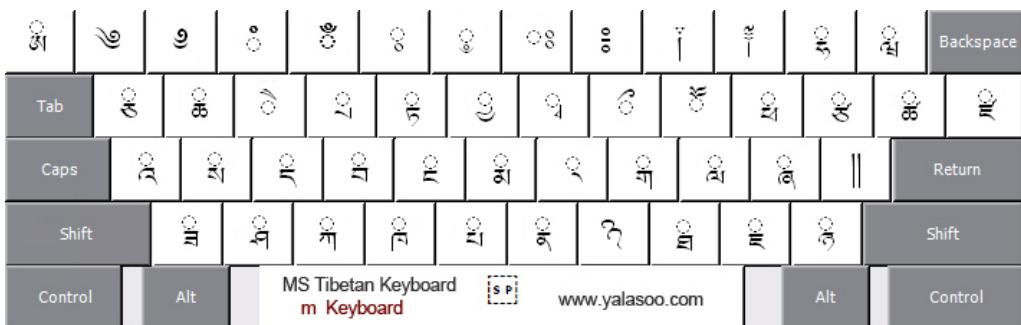
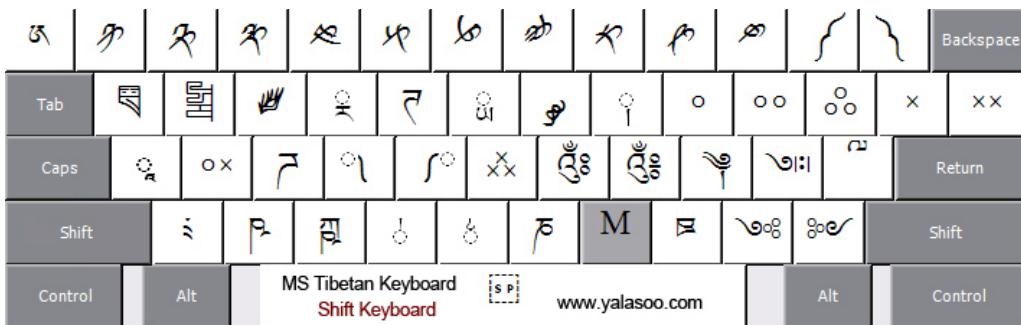
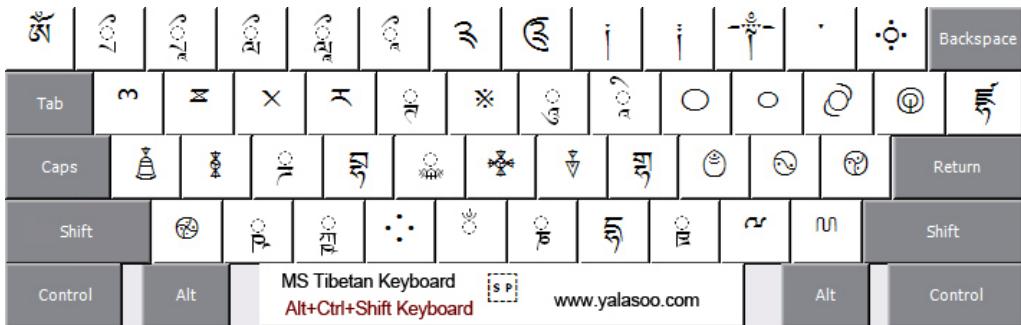


### Phonetic Layout (Optional)



Vista Tibetan (PRC) Layout  
[http://www.yalasoo.com/English/docs/yalasoo\\_en\\_MStbKb.html](http://www.yalasoo.com/English/docs/yalasoo_en_MStbKb.html)





## 5. Sambhota

## Keymap1

k	K	g	G	c	C	j	N	t	T	d	n	p	P	b	m	x	X
କ	କ	ଗ	ଗ	ଚ	ଚ	ଜ	ନ	ତ	ତ	ଦ	ନ	ପ	ପ	ବ	ମ	ଖ	ଖ
D	w	Z	z	'	y	r	l	S	s	h	A	q	Q	v	V	B	
ଦ	ବ	ଶ	ଶ	ୟ	ୟ	ର	ଲ	ହ	ହ	ଅ	ଅ	କ	କ	ବ	ବ	ପ	

Ai	Au	Ae	Ao	AI	AE	AO	AJ	AU	AF	AL	A`	A~					
ା	୭	୫	୪	୪	୩	୩	୩	୩	୩	୩	୩	୩					
୦	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯								
୦	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯									

!	#	A%	A&	<	=	>	;	:	"	/	?						
ୱୱୱ	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭	୭୭					
space	,	-															
*	।	ୢ															

Let's now present a sample selection of stacks with their keyboard equivalents using Keymap1. There are hundreds of additional stacks in the fonts that can be typed using keystroke patterns similar to those below.

fkvi	ଫ୍କ୍ବି	fKvi	ଫ୍କ୍ରି	fevi	ଫ୍ୟେବି	fpyi	ଫ୍ପ୍ରୀ	fPvi	ଫ୍ପ୍ରୀ	fbvi	ଫ୍ବୀ	fmvi	ଫ୍ମୀ	fkri	ଫ୍କ୍ରି	fKri	ଫ୍କ୍ରି	feri	ଫ୍ରୀ	ftri	ଫ୍ରୀ	fTri	ଫ୍ରୀ
fdri	ଫ୍ଦ୍ରି	fpri	ଫ୍ପ୍ରି	fPni	ଫ୍ପ୍ରି	fbni	ଫ୍ବନ୍ତି	fmri	ଫ୍ମର୍ତ୍ତି	fSn	ଫ୍ସନ୍ତି	fsni	ଫ୍ସନ୍ତି	fhri	ଫ୍ହର୍ତ୍ତି	fkli	ଫ୍କ୍ଲି	fgli	ଫ୍ଗଲି	fbli	ଫ୍ବଲି	frmi	ଫ୍ରମି
frli	ଫ୍ରଳି	fsli	ଫ୍ସଲି	frki	ଫ୍ରକି	frei	ଫ୍ରେଇ	frGi	ଫ୍ରେଗି	frji	ଫ୍ରେଜି	frNi	ଫ୍ରେନି	fti	ଫ୍ରେଟି	frdi	ଫ୍ରେଦି	fmni	ଫ୍ରେମନ୍ତି	frbi	ଫ୍ରେବି	fldi	ଫ୍ରେଲି
frxi	ଫ୍ରଖି	frDi	ଫ୍ରଦି	frkyi	ଫ୍ରକ୍ବି	frgyi	ଫ୍ରଗ୍ବି	frmyi	ଫ୍ରମ୍ବି	flki	ଫ୍ଲକି	flgi	ଫ୍ଲଗି	flGi	ଫ୍ଲଗି	flci	ଫ୍ଲକ୍ରି	frdi	ଫ୍ରେଦି	fmni	ଫ୍ରେମନ୍ତି	fsbi	ଫ୍ରେବି
flpi	ଫ୍ଲପି	flbi	ଫ୍ଲବି	flhi	ଫ୍ଲହି	fski	ଫ୍ସକି	fsgi	ଫ୍ସଗି	fsGi	ଫ୍ସଗି	fsNi	ଫ୍ସନି	fsti	ଫ୍ସଟି	fsdi	ଫ୍ସଦି	fsni	ଫ୍ସନି	fsPi	ଫ୍ସପି	fsmri	ଫ୍ସମରି
fsni	ଫ୍ସନି	fsxi	ଫ୍ସଖି	fskyi	ଫ୍ସକ୍ବି	fsgvi	ଫ୍ସଗ୍ବି	fsbyi	ଫ୍ସବି	fsmyi	ଫ୍ସମି	fskri	ଫ୍ସକ୍ରି	fsgr	ଫ୍ସଗ୍ରି	fsnri	ଫ୍ସନ୍ତି	fspri	ଫ୍ସପରି	fsbri	ଫ୍ସବରି	flwi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି
fkwi	ଫ୍କ୍ଲୁଷି	fKwi	ଫ୍କ୍ରୁଷି	fgwi	ଫ୍ଗୁଷି	fNwi	ଫ୍ନୁଷି	fwwi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି	fdwi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି	fxwi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି	fxwi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି	fZwi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି	fsdi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି	frwi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି	flwi	ଫ୍ବୁଷି
fswi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି	fswi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି	fhwi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି	ferwi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି	fdrwi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି	frgwi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି	frxwi	ଫ୍ସଲୁଷି										

In order to attach an achung to a stack one simply types an apostrophe before the final vowel or stack key. To type general Sanskrit stacks, type the stack key 'f' followed by the letters in the stack and then the vowel.

fy'a	ଫ୍ୟା	fb'a	ଫ୍ବା	fq'u	ଫ୍କୁ	fkka	ଫ୍କକା	fbba	ଫ୍ବବା	fbya	ଫ୍ବ୍ୟା	fbYa	ଫ୍ବ୍ୟା	fita	ଫ୍ବ୍ୟା	fRta	ଫ୍ରତା						
ୟା	ୟା	ୟା	ୟା	ୟା	ୟା	କକା	କକା	ବବା	ବବା	ୟା	ୟା	ୟା	ୟା	ତା	ତା	ରତା	ରତା						

Note that a capital Y is used when the letter ya appears in a stack as opposed to a yatags. Similarly a capital R is used when the letter ra appears on top of a stack as opposed to a rago.

All the characters in the table below can be entered by first typing Ctrl x (hold the Ctrl key down and type x) then type the character in the table (after lifting up the Ctrl and x keys). Note that the symbols under h, i, r, y, z, { and | will fit over or under the previous character typed.

[	\	]	^	_	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
༄	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	,
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u
'	༄	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅
v	w	x	y	z		@	+	\$				
༄	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅	༅

All the characters in the table below can be entered by first typing Alt x (hold the Alt key down and type x) then type the character in the table (after lifting up the Alt and x keys).

#	\$	(	)	[	]	{	}
༄	༅	༄	༅	༄	༄	༄	༄

The second keymap, Keymap2, contains a keymap that orders Tibetan characters in rows from left to right starting with the third row of English letters, "qwerty". In Keymap2 the letter 'h' is used as a stack key as opposed to the letter 'f' in Keymap1. We present the keys in Keymap2 below:

## 6. Wylie-Tibetan Keyboard (Requirement dropped)

<http://www.thlib.org/reference/dictionaries/tibetan-dictionary/translate.php>

Basic instructions:

- 1) Turn on the Wylie-style Tibetan Keyboard either from the Options menu or by clicking the keyboard selector on the menu bar.
- 2) Type using standard Wylie plus simple extensions for Sanskrit and punctuation as listed below. As soon as you type a character that could not be part of a word, the Tibetan text will appear in the current document.

Definitions of keys:

Tibetan vowels are typed as: a, i, u, e, o

Tibetan consonants are typed as a single letter followed by a vowel. Thus: ka, kha, ga, nga/ ca, cha, ja, nya/ ta, tha, da, na/ pa, pha, ba, ma/ tsa, tsha, dza, wa (or va–your choice)/ zha, za, 'a, ya/ ra, la, sha, sa/ ha, aa.

There is one mistake in Wylie's system. He defined the achen consonant with vowel being written as a single letter. This leads to the inability to distinguish between an achen followed by an achung as in >7ß- and an achen with a achung subjoined as in >Ø-; both of these would be written as a'u in Wylie's system. Therefore, as with all of the other consonants, we define an achen as one letter for the consonant followed by a single letter for the vowel. Thus, typing aa gives >-, ai gives >Ü-, au >ß-, and ae gives >è-, and ao gives >ë-. The combination a'a gives >j- and so on. Note that this does not conflict with the definition of the Sanskrit vowel normally written as au; the combination aau correctly gives >i- in this system and, since an achen always appears at the beginning of a word, there is never an ambiguity with the Sanskrit vowel.

Sanskrit vowels are typed as: a, 'a, i, 'i, u, 'u, rl, r'l, II, l'l, e, ai, o, au, M, H.

Sanskrit consonants are typed as: ka, kha, ga, gha, nga/ ca, cha, ja, nya/ Ta, Tha, Da, Dha, Na/ ta, tha, da, dha, na/ pa, pha, ba, bha, ma/ ya, ra, la, va (or wa—your choice)/ sha, Sha, sa, ha, kSha. (Tibetan equivalents of ca, cha, ja, and jha, are typed with tsa, tsha, dza, dzha).

E.g., a variety of Sanskrit consonants with vowels as represented in Tibetan would be typed like this: ka gives !-, k'a gives 'Ó-, khi "Ü- gives, kh'i gives "jÜ-, ngu gives \$ß-, ng'u gives \$Ø-, rl gives 9ß-, r'l gives 9jß-, l'I gives :ß-, l'I gives :jß-, tse gives 1é-, tsai gives 1ê-, tsh'o gives 2jì-, tsau gives 2í-, dzaM gives 3í-, dzaH gives 3i, a'a-gives >j-, a'oM gives >jù-, h'uM gives œxî-, gaut gives #í)-, hr'IH gives sçÜi, and so on.

Punctuation is typed using the layout shown for the Tibetan keyboards. Note that Wylie represented a space and a tsheg with a space. This makes for extreme difficulty in representing Tibetan accurately. Therefore we avoid that as follows:

space for - tsheg;

/ for È shad;

\_ for space;

% for Î gter.tsheg;

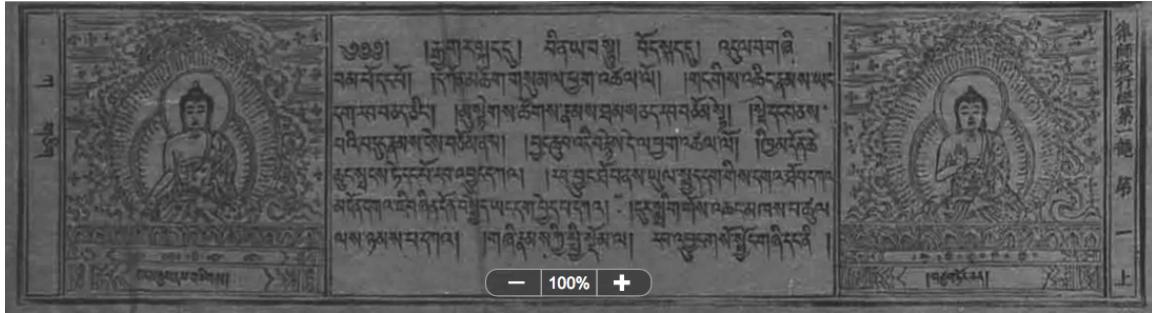
( and ) for Ð and Ñ respectively

numerals for numerals

! ÒÈ and so on, see the definitions on page one and two of this document.

Remember that all other punctuation marks and many special characters can be obtained either directly using the Tibetan keyboard and / or using the special characters map Ctrl-W.

## 2.8 Image Panel



**Figure 10** Image Panel.

The image panel should be able to display imported images in different sizes. A zoom in/out button is available for users to zoom and pan the image inside the image panel. Mouse scroll can be implemented to facilitate easy zoom in and out.

## 2.9 Text Panel

କୁଣ୍ଡଳାରୁ ଶେଷ୍ୟାଶ୍ଵା ଶେଷାଦ୍ଵା ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବୁ  
ଶେଷାଦ୍ଵା ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ସାଧ୍ୟା ପାରିବାରୁ ଯାଏ ଯୋଗାପକ୍ଷିତା କରିବାଯା  
ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ  
ଯାଏ ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ  
କରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ  
କରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ  
ଯାଏ ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାରିବାକାମୀ

**Figure 11** Text Panel

The text panel should enable users to do basic text editing. Basic text operations such as copy/cut/paste should be available and can be triggered by a right click or hot keys. Undo/redo feature will be very helpful.

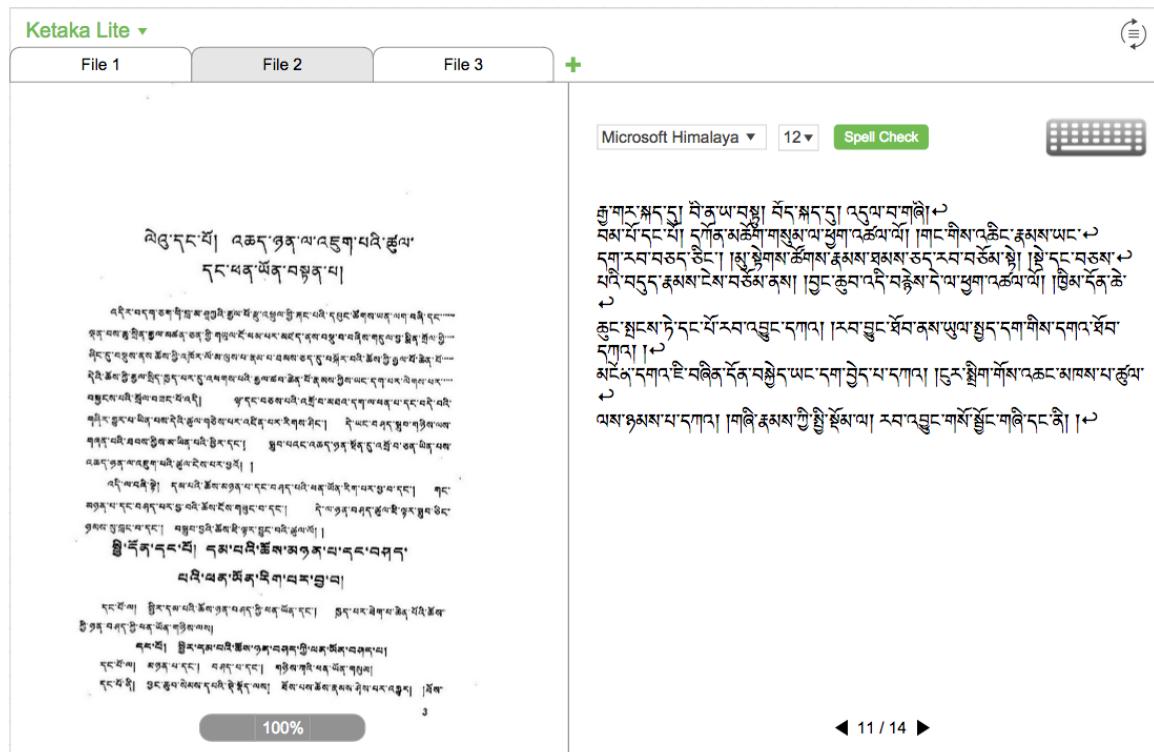
## 2.10 Pagination

**Figure 12 Pagination**

The pagination should show the current page number of total number of pages in a given tab.

## 2.11 View Mode Switch

As there are many different sizes of images that need to be imported to Ketaka Lite, some are long in width (pecha) and some are just normal letter size. Thus by clicking on the view mode switch button on the upper right corner of the interface, users can switch in between 2 different view modes: Up and bottom and left and right. Below is the left and right view mode and the default is up and down view mode as illustrated in Figure 2.



### 3. Project Timeline

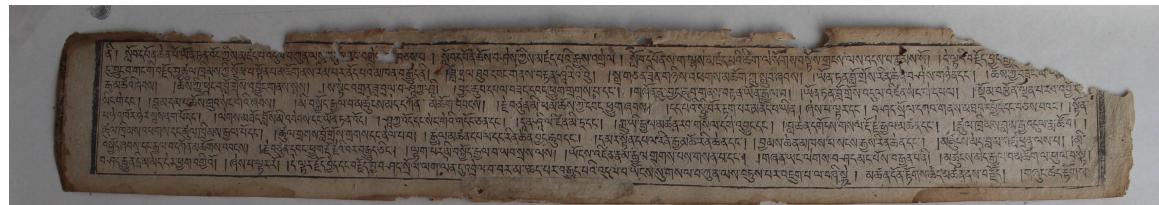
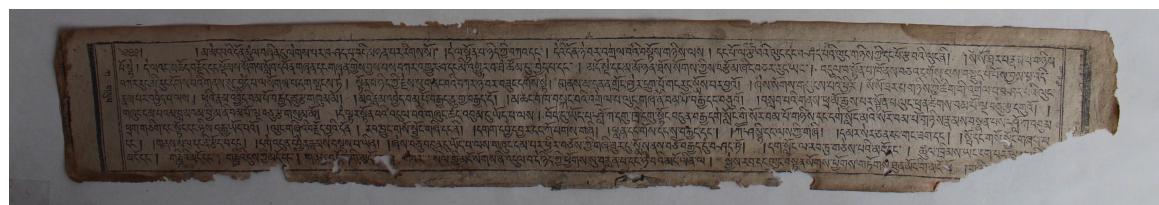
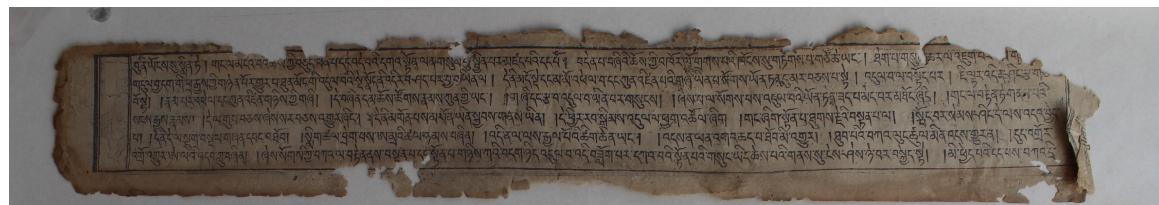
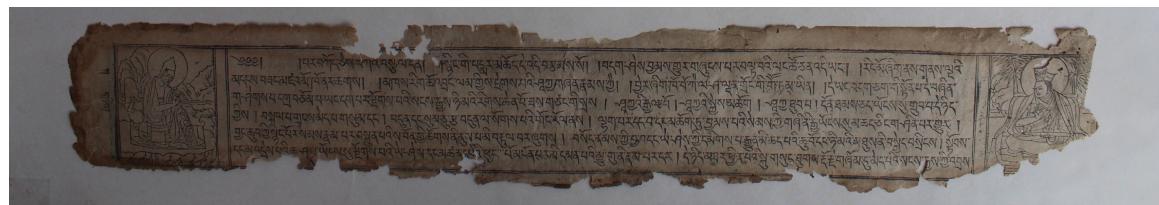
Below please the project timeline and milestone:

Ketaka Lite						
■	System Implementation	2015/05/18	2015/08/14	Yap	65	
■	Import module	2015/05/18	2015/08/14		65	
■	Multiple keyboards	2015/05/18	2015/08/14		65	
■	Export the following	2015/05/18	2015/08/14		65	
■	Syllable check	2015/05/18	2015/08/14		65	
■	UI Prototypes	2015/05/25	2015/07/24		45	
■	System test	2015/08/17	2015/08/28	allen hsiao	10	
■	Beta Release	2015/08/31	2015/09/11	allen hsiao	10	

Figure 13 Timeline

### 4. Sample Files

Below please find the sample image files that need to be imported to Ketaka Lite.



ସିଦ୍ଧାଂଶ୍ଚ । ଏକଦ୍ଵିତୀୟାଦ୍ଵିତୀୟାଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା  
ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟାଦ୍ଵିତୀୟାଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୌଣସିବାରୁ ଏହାରେ କୌଣସିବାରୁ ଏହାରେ କୌଣସିବାରୁ

የኢትዮጵያውያንድ አገልግሎት የሚከተሉ ስምምነት ተስተካክለ ይችላል

## מִתְּבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים

ନୁହେଁ ଶ୍ରୀ ଦୂର୍ଗା ମନୀ କେଳା ତ୍ରିପଦା ପଦମ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ ଅକ୍ଷୟବନ୍ଦମା ଭାଦ୍ର ସର୍ବିଶ୍ଵା କେଳା ମନୀ କେଳା  
ଶ୍ରୀ ତ୍ରିପଦମ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ ଅକ୍ଷୟବନ୍ଦମା

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମାତ୍ରମେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

୯୮-୯୯ | ଶତକ-୧୯୫ | ସମ୍ବନ୍ଦ୍ୟାନ୍ତିରେ ଶତକ-୧୯୫

୩୮-ଶ୍ରୀ ପାତ୍ରକୁମାର ଦୁର୍ଲାଭ ପାତ୍ରକୁମାର ଦୁର୍ଲାଭ

ଦୁଇଅକ୍ଷାମ୍ବନି-ଶକ୍ତିକୁ କଣ୍ଠରେ ଦୂରାପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହା ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେବାକୁ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ । ଏହା ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ଯାହାର ଦୂରାପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେବାକୁ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେବାକୁ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେବାକୁ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ।

ଆମ୍ବାତୁ ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ଦେଖିଲା ନାହିଁ । କଣ୍ଠ ପରିଷିଦ୍ଧ ନାହିଁ । ଏଥାବଦି  
ମନ୍ଦ ଉପିଦ୍ଧ ହାତରୁ କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ଶମ୍ଭୁବାବୀ ଶମ୍ଭୁବାବୀ ଦେଖିଲା ଯା  
କଥା କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ନାହିଁ । କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ଶମ୍ଭୁବାବୀ ମେଲି କିମ୍ବା କଥା କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ନାହିଁ । ଶମ୍ଭୁବାବୀ  
ଏବେଳେ କଥା କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ନାହିଁ । କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ଶମ୍ଭୁବାବୀ ମେଲି କିମ୍ବା କଥା କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ନାହିଁ । ଶମ୍ଭୁବାବୀ  
ନାହିଁ । କିମ୍ବା କଥା କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ନାହିଁ । କଥା କୁଣ୍ଡାଟୀ ନାହିଁ ।

শাপী' দ্বারা শীর্ষস্থানে মন্তব্য করা হয়েছে। এই অভিযন্তা সম্ভবত প্রাচীন প্রতিক্রিয়া পদ্ধতি প্রকার দ্বারা উৎপন্ন হয়েছে।

