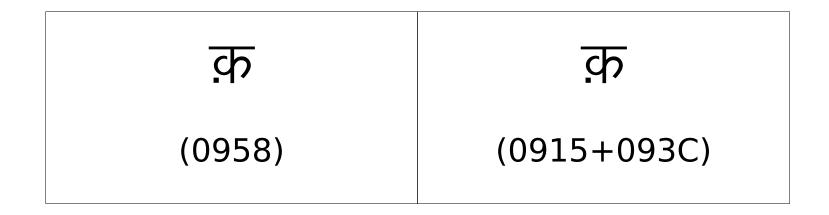


Variants in Devanagari Script

Homographic and Homophonic Variants – Type 1

- These mean the same
- These are homophones as well
- These are also part of Unicode normalization process



Homographic and Homophonic Variants – Type 2

- Which look alike and phonetically also the same
- These are the not a part of Unicode normalization process
- Have been excluded in ".IN" Policy since they contained ZWJ/ ZWNJ

ऱ् when combined with Devanagari Letter Ya(य) or Devanagari Letter Ha(ह) produces the variant shown in the second column of the table

Homographic and Homophoni Variants – Type 2

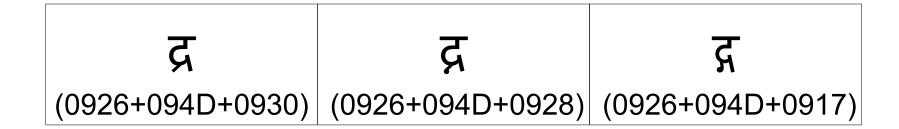
Example from Malayalam Script:

This kind of variants exist because Unicode has given two ways of inputting same logical character. The former way thus becoming a legacy inputting way.

Homographic Variants - Type 3



- These have different meanings
- These are not homophones
- These qualify as variants on the basis of the fact that they look nearly the same





Variants in Devanagari Script considering gTLD implementation

Homographic Variants - Type 3



- These are single character variants
- These have different meanings
- These are not homophones

Have been excluded in ".IN" policy because of being single character variants

ब	व
(092C)	(0935)

- IDNA 2008 allows language digits to be a part of a label in domain name, thus this kind of variants can also occur

