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

क़	क़
(0958)	(0915+093C)

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	ऱी
(0931+094D)	(0930+0940+200D)

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

e.g. ऱ्य – ऱ (0931) + ्(094D) + य (092F)

Homographic and Homophonic Variants – Type 2

Example from Malayalam Script :

ൻ	ൻ
(0D7B)	(0D28+0D4D+200D)

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

द्र	द्र	द्र
(0926+094D+0930)	(0926+094D+0928)	(0926+094D+0917)

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

र	२
(0930)	(0968)
DEVANAGARI LETTER RA	DEVANAGARI DIGIT TWO