

Title: Proposal to Encode the Mahajani Script in ISO/IEC 10646
Source: Script Encoding Initiative (SEI)
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1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode the Mahajani script in the Universal Character Set (ISO/IEC 10646). It replaces “Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Mahajani Script in ISO/IEC 10646” (N3930 L2/10-377).

2 Background

Mahajani is a Brahmi-based writing system that was commonly used across northern India until the middle of the 20th century. It is a specialized commercial script used for writing accounts and financial records. It was used for recording several languages, namely Hindi, Marwari, and Punjabi. Mahajani was taught and used as a medium of education in Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh in schools known as चटशाला *cāṭśālā*-s, where students from merchant and trading communities learned the script and other writing skills required for business.¹

The name ‘Mahajani’ (Hindi महाजनी, *mahājanī* < महाजन *mahājan* ‘banker’) refers to bankers and money lenders, who were the primary users of the script. It is similar to accounting scripts known as Sarrafi (Hindi सराफ़ी *sarrāfi* < Arabic سرافی *sarrāf* ‘banker’)² and as Kothival (कोठीवाल *kothīvāla* ‘merchant’).³

The majority of Mahajani records are account books known as बही-खाता *bahī-khātā*. Other documents produced using the script are merchant diaries (रोजनामा *roznāmā*); financial instruments, eg. bills of exchange (हुंडी *humdī*); and letters (चिट्ठी *cittī*). Several lithographed books for teaching the script were produced in the late 19th century. One such instructional manual is महाजनीसारहिस्साअवलवदोयम [Mahājanī-sāra-hissā-avvala-va-doyama], written by Lālā Gaṅgādāsa Mumṣī Lālā in Delhi in the 19th century. It teaches the Mahajani script and explains methods of accounting and letter writing. It contains Hindi text in Mahajani, Devanagari, and the Perso-Arabic scripts (see Figure 5). Another primer is महाजनीसार [Mahājanī-sāra], which was written in Hindi by Śrīlāla in 1875 and published in Allahabad (see Figure 6 and Figure 7). Śrīlāla also published a supplementary edition of his text in Devanagari (see the comparison in Figure 8).

Several specimens of Mahajani appear in grammar books, script primers, and other such materials. Charts showing the script are given by George A. Grierson in *A Handbook to the Kaithi Character* (1899) and by Samuel Kellogg in *A grammar of the Hindi language* (1876). Gottlieb W. Leitner included numerous specimens of Mahajani as used in Punjab in *History of Indigenous Education in the Punjab* (1882).

Mahajani is not commonly used in present-day India. But, there is evidence that the script may not be entirely obsolete. In 2004, an article in the *Tribune* newspaper of Chandigarh, India reported on the demise

¹ Leitner 1882: 37.

² Kellogg 1876: 17 fn 31.

³ Hoernle 1880: 2.

of ‘Langdi Hindi’, which appears to be a form of the Haryanvi language used specifically for bookkeeping that is written in Mahajani. Although the Mahajani script is no longer in general use, it is an important key to the historical financial records of northern India.

2.1 Relationship to Other Scripts

Mahajani has similarities to Landa, Kaithi, and Devanagari. A comparison of these scripts is given in Table 2 and Table 3. See also the comparison of Mahajani with scripts of the Sharada family in Figure 18.

In structure and orthography, Mahajani resembles scripts of the Landa family used in Punjab and Sind,⁴ which are related to Sharada. The term *landā* (Punjabi ਲੰਡਾ; Hindi लंडा *lamḍā*, ‘tailless, clipped’) refers to certain characteristics possessed by these writing systems, such as an abbreviated repertoire of vowel and consonant letters, the absence of vowel signs, inattention to word spacing, etc. As shown in the above tables, Mahajani and Landa have similar glyphs for vowel letters, but there are considerable differences in the glyph shapes of consonant letters.

Mahajani is often described as a derivative of Kaithi⁵ or a ‘tachygraphic abbreviation’ of Devanagari.⁶ While there are similarities between these scripts, the majority of Mahajani letterforms are distinct from those of Kaithi and Devanagari. Moreover, while Mahajani may have been influenced by Kaithi and Devanagari, it possesses structural, orthographic, and graphical features that are distinct from these scripts. Mahajani is used in documents alongside other scripts and there is a need to distinguish and represent it in plain text.

The term ‘Mahajani’ also refers to a style of writing other scripts when used in commercial activity. For example, the name ‘Mahajani Dogra’ refers to a form of the Dogra script used by merchants, which is written in a manner characteristic of the Mahajani or Landa style. The term ‘Mahajani’ has also been applied to the Gujarati script and to a form of Devanagari used for writing Marwari and other languages of Rajasthan.

Mahajani is closely related to a group of scripts called ‘Sarrafi’, or ‘banker’s script’. The form of Sarrafi as used in Delhi is shown in comparison to various styles of Landa in Figure 14–17. Another group of scripts closely related to Mahajani is that called ‘Baniautī’ (‘merchant’s script) by Kellogg, shown in Table 12.

The origins of Mahajani and its relationship to other scripts is best expressed by John Beames in his Indo-Aryan grammar of 1872:

The Mahâjani character differs entirely from that used for general purposes of correspondence, and is quite unintelligible to any but commercial men. It is in its origin as irregular and scrawling as the Sindhi, but has been reduced by men of business into a neat-looking system of little round letters, in which, however, the original Devanagari type has become so effaced as hardly to be recognizable, even when pointed out. Perhaps this is intentional. Secrecy has always been an important consideration with native merchants, and it is probable that they purposely made their peculiar alphabet as unlike anything else as possible, in order that they alone might have the key to it.⁷

3 Writing System

3.1 Structure

Mahajani is based upon the Brahmi model, but it is structurally simpler and behaves as an alphabet. Vowel signs are not used. There is no VIRAMA. The script is written from left to right.

⁴ See Pandey 2010 for details.

⁵ Kellogg 1876: 17

⁶ Leitner 1882: 37.

⁷ Beames 1872: 55.

3.2 Vowel Letters

There are five vowel letters: **ା** A, **ୀ** I, **ୁ** U, **ୟ** E, **ୌ** O. Other vowels are represented using these characters: **ୀ** I is used for writing *II, *E, *AI and **ୁ** U is used for *UU, *O, *AU.

3.3 Vowel Signs

Vowel signs are not written. The glyph **ଙ** KA represents not only *ka*, but also any one of the syllables *ka*, *kā*, *ki*, *kī*, *ke*, etc. In cases where greater precision is required, a vowel letter may be written after a consonant to convey the intended vocalic context, eg. *ki* may be written **ଙୀ**, but this also represents *kī* and *kaī*. In general, the value of a consonant letter must be inferred at the morphological level.

3.4 Consonant Letters

Consonant letters theoretically bear the inherent vowel /a/.

3.5 Consonant Conjuncts

Consonant clusters are not written in Mahajani using half-forms or ligatures or a visible VIRAMA. The elements of a consonant cluster are written sequentially using regular consonant letters.

3.6 Nasalization

Nasalization is not represented using special signs, such as ANUSVARA. The letter **ନ** NA is used in cases where nasalization is explicitly recorded. In several cases, words are written simply with nasalization deleted, eg. Devanagari **हुंदि** *humdī* and Mahajani **ହଦ** *hd*.

3.7 NUKTA

The **ঁ** NUKTA is used for writing sounds that are not represented by a unique character, such as allophonic variants and sounds that occur in local dialects or in loanwords. It has limited use in Mahajani.

The graphical structure of **ঁ** BA contains a dot; however, this dot is not semantically equivalent to NUKTA. It does not decompose to NUKTA and is treated as an atomic character.

3.8 Digits

Mahajani does not have distinctive script-specific digits. Digits similar to those used in Devanagari and Gujarati are attested. The Mahajani digits are to be unified with those of Devanagari. See Section 5.3 for further details.

3.9 Number Forms

Fraction signs (**କ୍ର୍ମ**, **ୱେଳେ**, etc.) and unit marks (**ଜ୍ଞାପନ**, **ଶବ୍ଦି**, etc.) are found in Mahajani documents (see Figure 2). These may be represented using the characters encoded in the ‘Common Indic Number Forms’ block (U+A830..U+A83F); see N3367 for more information.

The text below shows the use of fraction signs:

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମାତ୍ରା ପରିମାଣ କାହାର ଦେଖିଲା ?

The currency sign U+A838 NORTH INDIC RUPEE SIGN is shown below:

ੴ ਕਤੁਥਨਪਦਦਸਾਪ
੬੯੭੪੯੦੩੦੮

3.10 Accounting Marks

A checkmark-like character is shown in Mahajani accounts. It is written over fraction signs and currency marks:

ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ਗੋਗਲ ਪੁਨਰਗੁਰ ਕਲਿਆਂਕ
੩੬੫੭) ॥ ਪਨ ੩ ਦੁਰਿ ॥ ਪਨ ੩
੩੬੫੮) ॥ ੬੦੦) ਪਨ ੫

as well as over digits:

੯੫੦੮	੩੦੩॥ ਤੇਤਾਲਪ੍ਰਤ ਪਤ
੨੩੪ ੨.੭੦੦) ੧	੬੪੫੦੮
੧੦੦੦੨. ੪੦੦) ੩॥	ਥਾਤ ਲਾਠੋਗ ਰਾ:

The character is not presently proposed for encoding because additional information on its usage is required.

3.11 Variant Forms

Several letters have glyptic variants: A is written as **Ⓐ** and **Ⓑ**; CA as **Ⓒ**; PHA as **Ⓓ**; HA as **Ⓔ**; etc. (see Section 4.3 for more details). Variant forms will be managed through fonts.

3.12 Word Boundaries

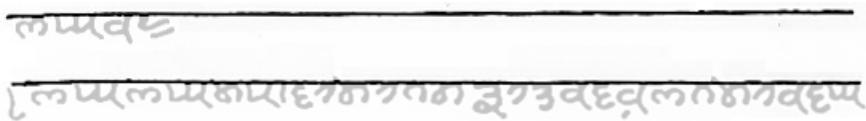
There are no formal rules for word spacing. Generally, word spacing is not observed.

3.13 Punctuation

There are no specific marks or formal rules for punctuation. Marks similar to a dash, middle dot, and colon are used, as are *dandā*-s. These may be unified with corresponding characters in Latin and Devanagari.

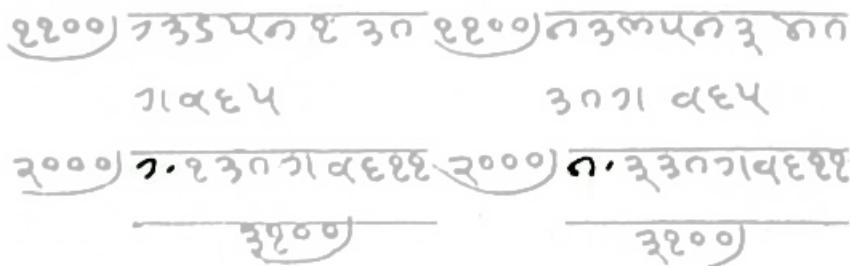
3.14 Ruled Lines

Ruled lines are used in Mahajani records as a method of titling and structuring documents. These lines are not identical to the head-stroke found in modern Devanagari letters.



3.15 Abbreviations

Abbreviations are indicated using the • ABBREVIATION SIGN:



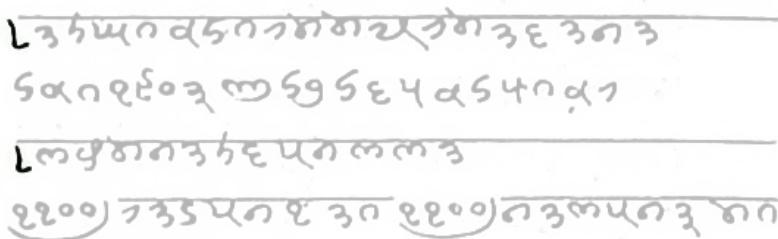
The abbreviations in the above are ରୋକଡ *rokad* ନକଳ *nakal*, which are types of accounts. A colon-like character is also used for abbreviations:



In the above, the forms *ra-* and *ra:* represent रुपय (= रुपय *rupaya* ‘rupee’). They appear in the same line of the same text. Additional research is required to determine if this character should be encoded separately.

3.16 Section Marks

The **L SECTION MARK** is used for indicating sections:



It is also used for indicating line continuation:

એક નુક્તા પર કાન્કલ અધ્યાત્મ
લાંબા વાગ્દળ વાગ્દાંદાં
ગોંડ અંદ્યારા = ૮

3.17 Collation

The collating order for vowel and consonant letters follows the encoding order. The NUKTA is sorted with the base letter. The LIGATURE SHRI should be sorted before SA. The ABBREVIATION SIGN is sorted after the consonant letters and SECTION MARK is last in the order.

3.18 Line-breaking

Mahajani has the following line-breaking rules:

- All vowel and consonant letters behave as in Devanagari.
- The NUKTA behaves as in Devanagari.
- The ABBREVIATION SIGN may not appear at the beginning of a line.
- The SECTION MARK may appear only at the beginning of a line.
- The LIGATURE SHRI behaves like a letter.

4 Proposal Details

4.1 Script Name

The characters are proposed for encoding in a new script block to be named ‘Mahajani’.

4.2 Allocation

The block is allocated to the Supplementary Multilingual Plane (SMP) at the range U+11150..1117F.

4.3 Character Repertoire

A total of 39 characters is required to encode a basic character set for Mahajani. Character names follow the UCS convention for Brahmi-based scripts.

The proposed character set and names list is shown in Figure 1. The proposed repertoire for Mahajani is an idealized set that is intended to encode the most commonly used characters. Some characters shown charts, such as vowel signs, are not proposed for encoding because they are not generally used in the script.

The specimens show two broad varieties of Mahajani, which can be classified as that used in Delhi and further to the west, as exemplified by Gaṅgādāsa, and that used in the eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, as shown by Grierson, Kellogg, and Śrīlāla. These forms have nearly identical character repertoires, but differ slightly in terms of glyph shapes (see Table 1). Of the four styles shown, Grierson’s Mahajani is an idealized form that provides vowel signs and distinct nasal consonants, which are uncommon in the script. The forms shown by Gaṅgādāsa and Śrīlāla reflect actual usage, as illustrated by published materials. Kellogg’s forms

may be grouped with those of the latter two. The representative glyph shapes are based upon the eastern style of Mahajani, with some exceptions made in order to accommodate regional differences.

4.4 Notes on Proposed Characters

Notes on specific characters are given below:

- A The shape for **ା** AA is based upon the forms shown by Śrīlāla, Kellogg, and Leitner. It is chosen over Gaṅgādāsa's **ା** and Grierson's **ା** because it is congruent with the proposed **ଓ**.
- E Attested by Kellogg as the unique character **ୟ**. Others show this letter written using **ି** I. It is proposed for encoding because it is a distinct character.
- O This letter is represented by Kellogg as **ଔ**. It is congruent to Kellogg's and Śrīlāla's **ଔ**, being composed using a **ଓ** *VOWEL SIGN O. Grierson shows **ୟ** as o, which is composed of **ବ** BA + **୦** NUKTA (also used for **ଙ** NGA). It is unattested in Gaṅgādāsa and Śrīlāla, who write o using **ଓ** U.
- NNA The character **ନା** NNA is proposed for encoding because it is a distinct character. It is shown by Grierson and Leitner, but not by Gaṅgādāsa, Kellogg, or Śrīlāla, who use **ନା** NA for NNA.
- NYA Usage of the character **ନ୍ୟା** NYA is rare. It is attested only in Grierson. Gaṅgādāsa, Kellogg, and Śrīlāla use **ନା** NA for NYA.
- PHA Attested by Grierson, Kellogg, and Śrīlāla as **ପା**, but by Gaṅgādāsa as **ପୁ**. The former shape is proposed as the normative form.
- VA The form **ୟ** is chosen over **ୟ** for VA because it is more common. If needed, the **ୟ** form may be produced as **ୟ** + **୦** NUKTA.
- RRA The character **ରା** is assigned the name RRA. It corresponds to Devanagari **ରା** DDDHA.
- LIGATURE SHRI The character **ଶ୍ରୀ** LIGATURE SHRI is an invocation (see Figure 7). It corresponds to Devanagari **ଶ୍ରୀ** (SHA + VIRAMA + RA + VOWEL SIGN II). It is proposed for independent encoding because Mahajani has neither a VIRAMA or the letter SHA that are required for its composition.

4.5 Characters Not Proposed

The following characters are not proposed for encoding:

- II Not attested as an independent character. It is written using **ି** I.
- UU Not attested as an independent character. It is written using **ଓ** U.
- AI Not attested as an independent character. It is written using **ି** I.
- AU Not attested as an independent character. It is written using **ଓ** U.
- VOWEL SIGN AA Attested as **ାଙ** in Grierson. Does not occur in other sources.
- VOWEL SIGN I Attested as **ିଙ** in Grierson. Does not occur in other sources.
- VOWEL SIGN U Attested as **ୟଙ** in Grierson. Does not occur in other sources.

- VOWEL SIGN E Attested as  in Grierson. Does not occur in other sources.
- VOWEL SIGN O Attested as  in Kellogg. Does not occur in other sources.
- NGA Shown by Grierson as . It is not a unique character, but a composite formed from  BA +  NUKTA. It is not attested in other sources. Gaṅgādāsa, Kellogg, and Śrīlāla use  NA for NGA.
- YA Shown by Grierson as , which is identical to his  JA. Not attested in other sources. It is generally represented using .
- SHA Shown by Grierson as . Not attested in other sources. It is generally represented using .
- SSA Shown by Grierson as , which is identical to his  KHA. This letter is generally represented using KHA.

5 Unicode Character Data

5.1 Character Properties

```

11150;MAHAJANI LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11151;MAHAJANI LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11152;MAHAJANI LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11153;MAHAJANI LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11154;MAHAJANI LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11155;MAHAJANI LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11156;MAHAJANI LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11157;MAHAJANI LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11158;MAHAJANI LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11159;MAHAJANI LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1115A;MAHAJANI LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1115B;MAHAJANI LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1115C;MAHAJANI LETTER JHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1115D;MAHAJANI LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1115E;MAHAJANI LETTER TTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1115F;MAHAJANI LETTER TTHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11160;MAHAJANI LETTER DDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11161;MAHAJANI LETTER DDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11162;MAHAJANI LETTER NNA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11163;MAHAJANI LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11164;MAHAJANI LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11165;MAHAJANI LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11166;MAHAJANI LETTER DHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11167;MAHAJANI LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11168;MAHAJANI LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11169;MAHAJANI LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1116A;MAHAJANI LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1116B;MAHAJANI LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1116C;MAHAJANI LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1116D;MAHAJANI LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1116E;MAHAJANI LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1116F;MAHAJANI LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11170;MAHAJANI LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11171;MAHAJANI LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11172;MAHAJANI LETTER RRA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11173;MAHAJANI SIGN NUKTA;Mn;7;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11174;MAHAJANI ABBREVIATION SIGN;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11175;MAHAJANI SECTION MARK;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11176;MAHAJANI LIGATURE SHRI;So;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

```

5.2 ‘Confusable’ Characters

11150 MAHAJANI LETTER KA	; 112CA KHUDAWADI LETTER RRA
1115B MAHAJANI LETTER JA	; 112CD KHUDAWADI LETTER TA
11161 MAHAJANI LETTER DDHA	; 096D DEVANAGARI DIGIT SEVEN
11167 MAHAJANI LETTER NA	; 112CF KHUDAWADI LETTER DA
11169 MAHAJANI LETTER PHA	; 0969 DEVANAGARI DIGIT THREE
1116B MAHAJANI LETTER BHA	; 112C7 KHUDAWADI LETTER TTHA
11170 MAHAJANI LETTER SA	; 111B2 SHARADA LETTER HA
11171 MAHAJANI LETTER HA	; 003D EQUALS TO
11173 MAHAJANI SIGN NUKTA	; 0323 COMBINING DOT BELOW
11174 MAHAJANI ABBREVIATION SIGN	; 00B7 MIDDLE DOT

5.3 Script Extensions

The following entry is to be added to `ScriptExtensions.txt`:

```
# =====
# Script_Extensions=Deva XXXX

0966..096F ; Deva XXXX # Nd [10] DEVANAGARI DIGIT ZERO..DEVANAGARI DIGIT NINE

# Total code points: 10
# =====
```

where `XXXX` is the future ISO 15924 code for Mahajani:

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7 Acknowledgments

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	1115	1116	1117
0	ମ୍ର	ସ	ସ
1	ବ୍ର	ବ୍ର	ବ୍ର
2	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ରି	ଗ୍ରୋ
3	କ୍ର	କ୍ରି	କ୍ରୋ
4	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ
5	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ
6	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ
7	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
8	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
9	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
A	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
B	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
C	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
D	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
E	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	
F	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	

Vowels

- 11150 ମ୍ର MAHAJANI LETTER A
 11151 ବ୍ର MAHAJANI LETTER I
 11152 ଗ୍ର MAHAJANI LETTER U
 11153 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER E
 11154 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER O

Consonants

- 11155 କ୍ର MAHAJANI LETTER KA
 11156 କ୍ରି MAHAJANI LETTER KHA
 11157 ଗ୍ରି MAHAJANI LETTER GA
 11158 ଗ୍ରୋ MAHAJANI LETTER GHA
 11159 ତ୍ରୋ MAHAJANI LETTER CA
 1115A ତ୍ରୋ MAHAJANI LETTER CHA
 1115B ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER JA
 1115C ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER JHA
 1115D ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER NYA
 1115E ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER TTA
 1115F ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER TTHA
 11160 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER DDA
 11161 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER DDHA
 11162 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER NNA
 11163 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER TA
 11164 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER THA
 11165 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER DA
 11166 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER DHA
 11167 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER NA
 11168 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER PA
 11169 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER PHA
 1116A ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER BA
 1116B ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER BHA
 1116C ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER MA
 1116D ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER RA
 1116E ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER LA
 1116F ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER VA
 11170 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER SA
 11171 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER HA
 11172 ତ୍ରୁ MAHAJANI LETTER RRA

Various signs

- 11173 ନୁ MAHAJANI SIGN NUKTA

Punctuation

- 11174 . MAHAJANI ABBREVIATION SIGN
 11175 ଶ MAHAJANI SECTION MARK

Word ligature

- 11176 ଶ୍ରୀ MAHAJANI LIGATURE SHRI

Figure 1: Proposed code chart and nameslist for Mahajani.

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
A	ଢି	ମ୍ବ	ର୍ଧ	ମ୍ବ	TA	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ
I	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	THA	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ
U	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ର	DA	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ
E	—	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	DHA	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ
O	—	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ର	NA	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ
KA	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	PA	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ
KHA	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	PHA	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ
GA	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	BA	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ
GHA	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	BHA	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ
NGA	—	—	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	MA	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ
CA	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	YA	—	—	ନ୍ତ	—
CHA	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	ଖ୍ତ	RA	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ
JA	ଜ୍ଞ	ଜ୍ଞ	ଜ୍ଞ	ଜ୍ଞ	LA	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ
JHA	ଝ୍ଞ	ଝ୍ଞ	ଝ୍ଞ	ଝ୍ଞ	VA	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	—
NYA	—	—	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	SHA	—	—	ନ୍ତ	—
TTA	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ	SSA	—	—	ନ୍ତ	—
TTHA	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	SA	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ
DDA	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	HA	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ
DDHA	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	RRA	ଶ	—	—	—
NNA	—	—	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ					

Table 1: Mahajani letterforms from (A) Gaṅgādāsa, (B) Śrīlāla, (C) Grierson, and (D) Kellogg.

Figure 2: Table of Mahajani letters (from Gaṅgādāsa 18–?: 12). Also shown is a table of currency fractions titled ‘आनापाटि’ *ānā pāṭi*.

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महिलाभाषा

नाममहाजनी	नामभाषी	नाममहाजनी	नाममहाजनी	नामभाषी
१६०८९९	केद्विनाथ	५१०८९९९	दुसारांकर	दुर्गांश्वर
६२२६९९९	सैवरातोल्लाल	५७६८८८	प्रापेलाल	प्रियालैल
८१८८९९९	गोपीनाथ	५१०८९९९	फ्रतहंद	फृत्तज़
८०८८९९९	घनस्यामद्वास	५८०८९९९	खुल्कोदास	बाल्दास
१८८८९९९	नानकचन्द	५८१०००	भीसामल	बिस्कामल
८८९८९९९	चिंस्जीलाल	५८०८९९९	सुनालाल	स्तालाल
४८८८९९९	छोतरमल	५८०८९९९	जोहनलाल	मोहनलाल
१११८९९९	जगन्नाथ	५८६६६८९	बकसीराम	बक्षीराम
५८८८९९९	कंडुमल	५८०८९९९	खुसालराम	खुश्हाराम
८८८८९९९	देवचन्द	५८०८९९९	सीलचन्द	सिल्चन्द
४८८८९९९	ठंडीमल	५८०८९९९	रतनचन्द	रत्नचन्द
१५८८९९९	हुआरमल	५८०८९९९	मानकचन्द	सान्तचन्द
८८८८९९९	तारानंद	५८०८९९९	बनासोदास	बनासीस
३८८८९९९	अमनलाल	५८०८९९९	ज्वलामरसाद	ज्वालामरसाद
६८८८९९९	सूबचन्द	५८०८९९९	मनोहरलाल	मनोहरलाल
१११८९९९	गंगाधर	५८०८९९९	ठाकुरदास	ठाकरदास
८८८८९९९	निहालसिंह	५८०८९९९	ईसुरीमलाल	ईस्रीप्रसाद
४८८८९९९	घासीराम	५८०८९९९	उत्तमचन्द	उत्तमचन्द
८८८८९९९	चेताम	५८०८९९९	होरालाल	हीरालाल
४८८८९९९	खुल्लीलचन्द	५८०८९९९	खरवमीचन्द	खुल्लीचन्द
५८८८९९९	जावूमल	५८०८९९९	मावूमल	मूश्रीमल
५८८८९९९	पिरमूद्याल	५८०८९९९	बजीरासिंह	बजीरसिंह
४८८८९९९	किशोरीलाल	५८०८९९९	केरासीचन्द	बिश्रीचन्द

Figure 3: Personal names written in Mahajani, Devanagari, and Arabic scripts (from Gaṅgādāsa 18-?: 12).

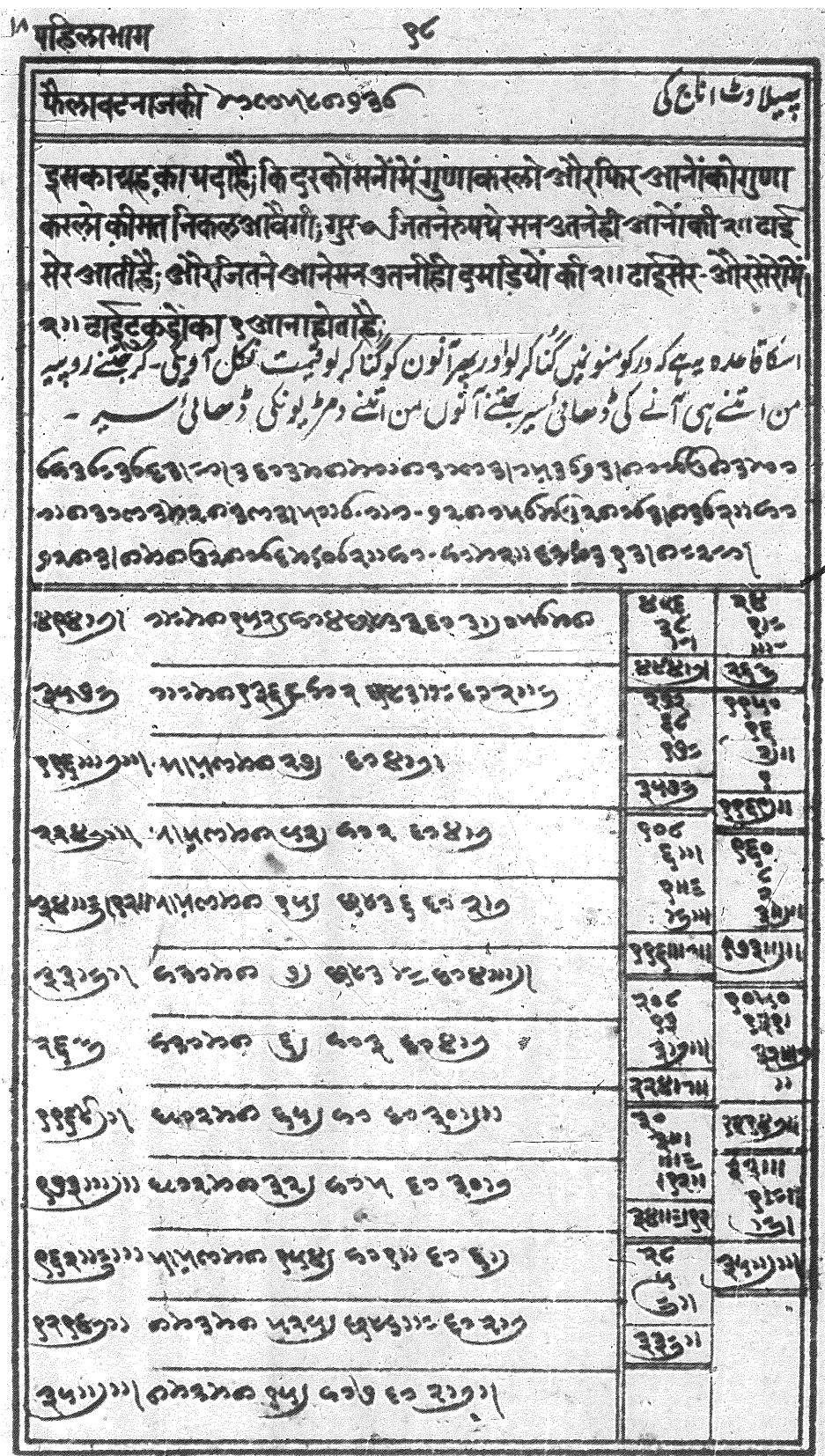


Figure 4: Page from Gaṅgādāsa containing in Devanagari, Mahajani, and Arabic (from Gaṅgādāsa 18-?: 18).

Figure 5: Instructions for writing a हुंडी *humdī* 'bill of exchange' (from Gaṅgādāsa 18-?: 30).

स्वर			
नागरी	महाजनी	नागरी	महाजनी
आ	ॐ	ऐ	×
ओ	॒	ऐ	×
इ	॒	ए	॒
ई	॒	ऐ	॒
उ	ॐ	ओ	॒
ऊ	॒	ओ	॒
ऋ	×	ऋं	॒
ऋ	×	ऋः	×

महाजनी के लिखने में लगभग नहीं लगते परशब्द की श्रादि में स्वर होते जैसे लिख देते हैं अथवा कहीं सं देह जान पड़े तो बीच में वाञ्छित में भी श्रालग कर स्वर लगा देते हैं ॥

जैसे			
नागरी	महाजनी	नागरी	महाजनी
अँवला	ॐ अ अ	आगरा	ॐ आ अ
उपमा	ॐ उ उ	दुंदोर	८९६८१२

Figure 6: Table of Mahajani vowel letters (from Śrīlāla 1875: 1).

अंजन			
नागरी	महाजनी	नागरी	महाजनी
क	३	८	६
ख	४५४	ध	२
ग	१	न	७
घ	८	प	५
ङ	x	फ	३
च	५१-८५	ब	९
छ	४	भ	१
ज	६	म	५
झ	५६	य	x
ञ	x	र	०
ड	२८	ल	३
ठ	८	व	४
ड	६	श	x
ढ	५४	ष	x
ण	३	स	६
त	२८८	ह	५-८
ष	४६४	ओ	२३

Figure 7: Table of Mahajani consonant letters (from Śrīlāla 1875: 2).

हुंडीलिलामेकीरीत

लंडी के सिरे क पर इस शैतान से लिया जा ता है एका
किनारे पर निशानी अपनी बद वाचन की बदलि-
स्तीजाती है।
एकतरफा दसरवत मालिक को इस रैत से दसरवत
संतोष राध रुपचंद को ऊँझी लिखे मूजन चासकोरदा
मदेनाद सरवत बड़ा दरसिए घ को ऊँझी में दसरवत
यसंत गमके
कोई जो दूलि खत भूकरवंभी लियते हैं।

Figure 8: Excerpts from Mahajani (1875: 5) and Devanagari (1850: 5) versions of Šrīlā’s primer.

੧੭

ਪੜਾ ੩੬

ਲਾਖਵਾਲ

ਕੁਲਾਲਾਖਾਦਾਨਾਗਾਨਾਕੁਤਵਦਵਲਗਠਾਕਦਿਪ
੧੪੦੦) ਕੁਤਾਨੂੰ ੭੦੦) ਕੁਤ ਨਾ ੩

ਰਾਤੀਆ) ਕਤੁਦਨਪਤਕਪਤਕ ੭੦੦)

੮੫੦੦ ਰਾਤੀਆ) ਤਕਾਲਾਪਤ ਪਤ

੯੩੫ ੨.੭੦੦) ਹੋ ੫੯੫੦੦

੧੦੦੦੦. ੪੦੦) ਰਾਤੀਆ) ਹਾਤ ਲਾਠੇਨ ਰਾਤੀਆ)

੯੧੪੦।। ਰਾਤੀਆ)

੮੧੩।। ੬੩੫

ਰਾਤੀਆ) ਕੁਤ ਗਰੀਬ ੬੧੩।। ੬੩੫

ਰਾਤੀਆ) ੬੨ ॥

੮੧੦।। ਰਾਤੀਆ)

੭੦੦) ੬੨ ਪ

੮।। ਪਤ ਥੀਨੀਰਾਤੀਆ)

੧੧੦੦) ੬੨ ॥

ਸ਼ਾਪਾਠੀਰਾਤੀਆ)

ਰਾਤੀਆ)

੭੦੩।। ਰਾਤੀਆ)

੮੦੩।। ਕਤੁਦਨਪਤਕਪਤਕ ੧੧੦।। ਰਾਤੀਆ)

੧੧੦।। ਰਾਤੀਆ)

੮੨ ੮੩ ੮੪ ੮੫ ੮੬ ੮੭ ੮੮ ੮੯ ੮੧ ੮੦ ੮੯ ੮੮ ੮੭ ੮੬ ੮੫ ੮੪ ੮੩ ੮੨

Figure 9: Fractions in Mahajani (from Śrīlāla 1875: 17).

PLATE I.

Devanagari	Kayathi	Mahajani	English	Devanagari	Kayathi	Mahajani	English	Devanagari	Kayathi	Mahajani	English
अ	अ	अ	a	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	o	रि	रि	रि	n
आ	आ	आ	ा	ई	ई	ई	॒	च	च	च	p
इ	इ	इ	i	ई	ई	ई	॑	च्छ	च्छ	च्छ	ph
उ	उ	उ	ु	ई	ई	ई	॒	ज	ज	ज	b
ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	॒	ई	ई	ई	॑	झ	झ	झ	bh
ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	॒	ई	ई	ई	॑	ञ	ञ	ञ	m
ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	॒	ई	ई	ई	॑	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	yj
ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ	r
ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ	l
ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ	v.b
ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ	s'
ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ	sh,kh
ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ	s
ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ	h

COMBINATIONS OF VOWELS.

Devanagari	Kayathi	Mahajani	English	Devanagari	Kayathi	Mahajani	English
अक	अकु	॒॒॒	aka	स्त्र	स्त्र	॒॒॒	rikri
आका	आकापा	॒॒॒॒॒	ākā	स्के	স্কে	৒	ekē
ইকি	ইকিপি	৒৒৒	iki	ঐকে	ঐকেপি	৒৒৒	aikai
ইকী	ইকীকী	৒৒৒	iki	ঐকী	ঐকীকী	৒৒৒	oko
অকু	অকু	৒৒৒	uku	ঐকী	ঐকী	৒৒৒	aukau,
জক	জক	৒৒৒	uku				

Table showing the corresponding forms of the Devanagari, Kayathi, Mahajani and English alphabets.

Figure 10: Comparison of Mahajani, Kaithi, and Devanagari (from Grierson, 1899: Plate I).

Nágarí.	Kaithí.	Mahájaní.	Nágarí.	Kaithí.	Mahájaní.
ઠ ઉ ઠ ન ન સ હ ય ન પ ફ હ વ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ શ ર ક હ વ ત બ દ ઘ ન પ ફ બ ભ મ ય ન લ વ શ બ સ હ	ઠ ઉ ઠ ન ન સ હ ય ન પ ફ હ વ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ શ ર ક હ વ ત બ દ ઘ ન પ ફ બ ભ મ ય ન લ વ શ બ સ હ	ઠ ઉ ઠ ન ન સ હ ય ન પ ફ હ વ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ શ ર ક હ વ ત બ દ ઘ ન પ ફ બ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ	ઠ ઉ ઠ ન ન સ હ ય ન પ ફ હ વ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ શ ર ક હ વ ત બ દ ઘ ન પ ફ બ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ	ઠ ઉ ઠ ન ન સ હ ય ન પ ફ હ વ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ શ ર ક હ વ ત બ દ ઘ ન પ ફ બ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ	ઠ ઉ ઠ ન ન સ હ ય ન પ ફ હ વ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ શ ર ક હ વ ત બ દ ઘ ન પ ફ બ ભ મ ય ન લ વ બ સ હ

Figure 11: Comparison of Mahajani, Kaithi, and Devanagari (from Kellogg 1876: plate after p18).

TABLE I. (CONCLUDED).—HINDI ALPHABETS.

Nagari.	Kayathi.	Mahajani.	Baniauti.
॥	॥	॥	॥
॥	॥	॥	॥
॥	॥	॥	॥

TABLE I.—HINDI ALPHABETS.

Nagari	Kayathi.	Mahajani.	Baniauti.
॥	॥	॥	॥
॥	॥	॥	॥
॥	॥	॥	॥

Figure 12: Comparison of Kaithi with other scripts used for writing Hindi (from Kellogg 1893: 26–27).

TABLE OF ALPHABETS.

	<i>a</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>chh</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>bh</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>rh</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>
1 Pali 3rd Cent. B.C.	ଅ	ଇ	ୁ	େ	ୋ	କ	କୁ	ଗ	ଗୁ	ନ୍ତା	ଚ	ଚୁ	ଜ	ଜୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
2 Pali d th	ଅ	ଇ	ୁ	େ	ୋ	କ	କୁ	ଗ	ଗୁ	ନ୍ତା	ଚ	ଚୁ	ଜ	ଜୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
3 Pali d th (Gupta)	ଅ	ଇ	ୁ	େ	ୋ	କ	କୁ	ଗ	ଗୁ	ନ୍ତା	ଚ	ଚୁ	ଜ	ଜୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
4 Gupta 5th Cent. A.D.	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
5 Valabhi d th	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
6 Kutia 10th Cent. A.D.	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
7 Kaithi	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
8 Mahajani	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
9 Devanagari	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
10 Panjabi	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
11 Bangali	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			
12 Oriya	ମ	ଏ	ୌ	ୋ	ୁ	ମ	ମୁ	ପ	ପୁ	ନ୍ତା	ମ	ମୁ	ବ	ବୁ	ନ୍ତା	ତା	ତୁ	ଦା	ଦୁ	ନ୍ତା	ପା	ପୁ	ବା	ବୁ	ମା	ଯା	ରା	ରୁ	ଲା	ଲୁ	ଶା	ଶୁ			

Figure 13: Comparison of Mahajani and other scripts (from Hoernle 1880).

Figure 14: Comparison of various Landa forms with Delhi Sarrafi (from Leitner 1882: Set 2).

Figure 15: Comparison of various Landa forms with Delhi Sarrafi (from Leitner 1882: Set 2).

ch	ଚ chatti	ଚ ପ୍ତ ର ର ର ର ର	ୱ	ୱ ଶ ଶ ଶ
d	ଢ dadda	ଢ ଢ ଢ ଢ ଢ ଢ ଢ	୳	୳ ଢ ଢ ଢ
th	ଥ thudda	ଥ ଥ ଥ ଥ ଥ ଥ ଥ	ଠ	ଠ ଠ ଠ ଠ
	ର rara	ର ର ର ର ର = ୨୧୧ ର	ରାର	ର ର ର ର
:	ତ tatta	ତ ତ ତ ତ ତ ତ ତ	ତତ	ତ ତ ତ
॥	ତୁ thuttu	ତୁ ତୁ ତୁ ତୁ ତୁ ତୁ ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ ତୁ ତୁ
ର୍	ର୍ଦ୍ଦଦ୍ଦା	ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ର୍ଦ୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ୍ଦ	ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ର୍ଦ୍ଦ
ର୍ମ	ର୍ମଦ୍ଦା	ର୍ମ ର୍ମ ର୍ମ ର୍ମ ର୍ମ ର୍ମ	ର୍ମ	ର୍ମ ର୍ମ ର୍ମ
N	ନ nanna	ନ ନ ନ ନ ନ ନ ନ	ନ	ନ ନ ନ

Figure 16: Comparison of various Landa forms with Delhi Sarrafi (from Leitner 1882: Set 2).

Figure 17: Comparison of various Landa forms with Delhi Sarrafi (from Leitner 1882: Set 2).

Figure 18: Comparison of Mahajani with Brahmi and other scripts of the Sharada family (from Mule 1974: 160–162).

	MAHAJANI	LANDA	KAITHI	DEVANAGARI		MAHAJANI	LANDA	KAITHI	DEVANAGARI
KA	କ	କ	କ	କ	DA	ଦ	ଦ	ଦ	ଦ
KHA	ଖ	ଖ	ଖ	ଖ	DHA	ଧ	ଧ	ଧ	ଧ
GA	ଗ	ଗ	ଗ	ଗ	NA	ନ	ନ	ନ	ନ
GHA	ଘ	ଘ	ଘ	ଘ	PA	ପ	ପ	ପ	ପ
NGA	—	ଙ	ଓ	ঙ	PHA	ଫ	ଫ	ଫ	ଫ
CA	ଚ	ଚ	ଚ	ଚ	BA	ବ	ବ	ବ	ବ
CHA	ଛ	ଛ	ଛ	ଛ	BHA	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ
JA	ଜ	ଜ	ଜ	ଜ	MA	ମ	ମ	ମ	ମ
JHA	ଝ	ଝ	ଝ	ଝ	YA	—	ଯ	ଯ	ଯ
NYA	ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	RA	ର	ର	ର	ର
TTA	ଟ	ଟ	ଟ	ଟ	LA	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ
TTHA	ଠ	ଠ	ଠ	ଠ	VA	ଵ	ଵ	ଵ	ଵ
DDA	ଡ	ଡ	ଡ	ଡ	SHA	—	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ
DDHA	ଢ	ଢ	ଢ	ଢ	SA	ସ	ସ	ସ	ସ
NNA	ଣ	ଣ	ଣ	ଣ	HA	ହ	ହ	ହ	ହ
TA	ତ	ତ	ତ	ତ	RRA	ରା	(ରା)	(ରା)	(ରା)
THA	ଥ	ଥ	ଥ	ଥ					

Table 2: Comparison of consonant letters of Mahajani, Landa, Kaithi, and Devanagari.

	MAHAJANI	LANDA	KAITHI	DEVANAGARI		MAHAJANI	LANDA	KAITHI	DEVANAGARI
A	ଅ	ଅ	ଅ	ଅ	-A	—	—	—	—
AA	—	—	ଆ	ଆ	-AA	—	—	ଓ	ଓ
I	ି	ି	ି	ି	-I	—	—	ି	ି
II	—	—	ି	ି	-II	—	—	ି	ି
U	ଉ	ଉ	ଉ	ଉ	-U	—	—	ୟ	ୟ
UU	—	—	ୟ	ୟ	-UU	—	—	ୟ	ୟ
E	ଏ	—	ଏ	ଏ	-E	—	—	ଈ	ଈ
AI	—	—	ଏ	ଏ	-AI	—	—	ୟ	ୟ
O	ଓ	—	ଓ	ଓ	-O	—	—	ଔ	ଔ
AU	—	—	ଓ	ଓ	-AU	—	—	ଔ	ଔ

Table 3: Comparison of vowel letters and signs of Mahajani, Landa, Kaithi, and Devanagari.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.
See also <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	Proposal to Encode the Mahajani Script in ISO/IEC 10646	
2. Requester's name:	<i>Script Encoding Initiative (SEI) / Anshuman Pandey (pandey@umich.edu)</i>	
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Liaison contribution</i>	
4. Submission date:	<i>2011-07-12</i>	
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):		
6. Choose one of the following:	This is a complete proposal: Yes (or) More information will be provided later:	

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:	a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): Yes Proposed name of script: <i>Mahajani</i>	
	b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: Name of the existing block:	
2. Number of characters in proposal:	39	
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):	A-Contemporary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B.1-Specialized (small collection) <input type="checkbox"/> B.2-Specialized (large collection) <input type="checkbox"/> C-Major extinct <input type="checkbox"/> D-Attested extinct <input type="checkbox"/> E-Minor extinct <input type="checkbox"/> F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic <input type="checkbox"/> G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document? Yes b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? Yes	
5. Fonts related:	a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard? <i>Anshuman Pandey</i> b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.): <i>Anshuman Pandey (pandey@umich.edu)</i>	
6. References:	a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? Yes b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? Yes	
7. Special encoding issues:	Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? Yes	
8. Additional Information:	Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at http://www.unicode.org for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.	

¹ Form number: N3902-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES explain	
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES, with whom?	
If YES, available relevant documents:	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Reference: <i>Size of user community is unknown.</i>	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	<input type="checkbox"/> Common
Reference: <i>Script used for accounting throughout northern India. See text of proposal for details.</i>	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If YES, where? Reference: <i>By merchants in India and by specialists of South Asian bookkeeping</i>	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference: <i>See text of proposal.</i>	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference: <i>Nukta; see text of proposal.</i>	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
<i>[Redacted]</i>	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	