



### 4.5.1 Telugu Code Chart Details

Code Point	Character	Description
<b>Various signs</b>		
0C01	◌̣	TELUGU SIGN CANDRABINDU
0C02	◌̇	TELUGU SIGN ANUSVARA
0C03	◌̈́	TELUGU SIGN VISARGA
<b>Independent vowels</b>		
0C05	అ	TELUGU LETTER A
0C06	ఆ	TELUGU LETTER AA
0C07	ఇ	TELUGU LETTER I
0C08	ఈ	TELUGU LETTER II
0C09	ఉ	TELUGU LETTER U
0C0A	ఊ	TELUGU LETTER UU
0C0B	ఋ	TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC R
0C0C	ౠ	TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC L
0C0D		Reserved
0C0E	ఎ	TELUGU LETTER E
0C0F	ఏ	TELUGU LETTER EE
0C10	ఐ	TELUGU LETTER AI
0C11		Reserved
0C12	ఒ	TELUGU LETTER O
0C13	ఓ	TELUGU LETTER OO
0C14	ఔ	TELUGU LETTER AU
<b>Consonants</b>		
0C15	క	TELUGU LETTER KA
0C16	ఖ	TELUGU LETTER KHA
0C17	గ	TELUGU LETTER GA
0C18	ఘ	TELUGU LETTER GHA
0C19	ఙ	TELUGU LETTER NGA
0C1A	చ	TELUGU LETTER CA
0C1B	ఛ	TELUGU LETTER CHA
0C1C	జ	TELUGU LETTER JA
0C1D	ఝ	TELUGU LETTER JHA
0C1E	ఞ	TELUGU LETTER NYA
0C1F	ట	TELUGU LETTER TTA
0C20	ఠ	TELUGU LETTER TTHA
0C21	డ	TELUGU LETTER DDA
0C22	ఢ	TELUGU LETTER DDHA
0C23	ణ	TELUGU LETTER NNA
0C24	త	TELUGU LETTER TA
0C25	థ	TELUGU LETTER THA
0C26	ద	TELUGU LETTER DA
0C27	ధ	TELUGU LETTER DHA
0C28	న	TELUGU LETTER NA
0C29		<reserved>
0C2A	ప	TELUGU LETTER PA
0C2B	ఫ	TELUGU LETTER PHA
0C2C	బ	TELUGU LETTER BA
0C2D	భ	TELUGU LETTER BHA
0C2E	మ	TELUGU LETTER MA
0C2F	య	TELUGU LETTER YA
0C30	ర	TELUGU LETTER RA
0C31	ఱ	TELUGU LETTER RRA
0C32	ల	TELUGU LETTER LA
0C33	ళ	TELUGU LETTER LLA
0C34		Reserved
0C35	వ	TELUGU LETTER VA
0C36	శ	TELUGU LETTER SHA
0C37	ష	TELUGU LETTER SSA
0C38	స	TELUGU LETTER SA
0C39	హ	TELUGU LETTER HA
0C3A	◌̣	TELUGU INVISIBLE LETTER
0C3C	◌̣̣	TELUGU SIGN NUKTA • Placed at the bottom left corner of the letter
0C3D	ఽ	TELUGU SIGN AVAGRAHA
<b>Dependent vowel signs</b>		
0C3E	ౡ	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN AA
0C3F	ౢ	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN I
0C40	ౣ	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN II
0C41	౤	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN U
0C42	౥	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN UU
0C43	౦	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R
0C44	ౠ	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR
0C45		<reserved>
0C46	ౡ	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN E
0C47	ౢ	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN EE



0C48	౧౦౪	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN AI = 0C46 ౧౦౪ 0C56 ౧౦౪
0C49		<reserved>
0C4A	౧౦౫	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN O
0C4B	౧౦౬	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN OO
0C4C	౧౦౭	TELUGU VOWEL SIGN AU

**Various signs**

0C4D	౧౦౮	TELUGU SIGN HALANT To take out hidden vowel sound of consonant.
0C4E		<reserved>
0C4F		<reserved>
0C50		<reserved>
0C51	౧౦౯	TELUGU STRESS SIGN UDATTA
0C52	౧౧౦	TELUGU STRESS SIGN ANUDATTA
0C53	౧౧౧	TELUGU GRAVE ACCENT
0C54	౧౧౨	TELUGU ACUTE ACCENT
0C55	౧౧౩	TELUGU LENGTH MARK
0C56	౧౧౪	TELUGU AI LENGTH MARK

**Generic additions**

0C60	౧౧౫	TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC RR
0C61	౧౧౬	TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC LL
0C64	౧౧౭	TELUGU SIGN PURN VIRAMA
0C65	౧౧౮	TELUGU SIGN DEERGH VIRAMA

**Digits**

0C66	౧౧౯	TELUGU DIGIT ZERO
0C67	౧౨౦	TELUGU DIGIT ONE
0C68	౧౨౧	TELUGU DIGIT TWO
0C69	౧౨౨	TELUGU DIGIT THREE
0C6A	౧౨౩	TELUGU DIGIT FOUR
0C6B	౧౨౪	TELUGU DIGIT FIVE
0C6C	౧౨౫	TELUGU DIGIT SIX
0C6D	౧౨౬	TELUGU DIGIT SEVEN
0C6E	౧౨౭	TELUGU DIGIT EIGHT
0C6F	౧౨౮	TELUGU DIGIT NINE

**4.5.2 Telugu Script Details**

**Introduction**

**The Telugu language:** Historically the Telugu language is also known by the names, āṁdhraṁ, tenu(ṁ)gu, and Gentoo.

**Demographic information:** Telugu is one of the major Scheduled languages of India. It has the second largest number of speakers mainly concentrated in South India. It is the official language of Andhra Pradesh and second widely spoken language in Tamilnadu, Karnataka. Considerable number of Telugu speaking minorities live in Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Considerable number of Telugu language speakers have migrated to Mauritius, South Africa, and recently to USA, UK, and Australia.

**Genetic affiliation and History:** Telugu belongs to the South-Central branch of the Dravidian family of languages. It is most widely spoken Dravidian language. It is the only literary language outside the South-Dravidian Branch. Its literature goes back to 11th century A.D. Its ancient forms were attested through inscriptions dating back to 200 A.D.

In the early days of 20th century there was a controversy over the use of a particular variety of Telugu as a medium of instruction. There were two varieties, one the literary or grānthika style, and the other the spoken or colloquial style popularly known as vyāvahārika style. Finally the controversy ended in favour of the colloquial standard and the government of Andhra Pradesh has issued a G.O. to use only the colloquial standard as medium of education at all levels.

**The domains of use:** The Telugu language is formally taught in Schools, Colleges and Universities. It is the popular medium of instruction at primary, Secondary and Higher-Secondary and early University education. The Telugu Academy on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh regularly publishes text books in Telugu medium in various subjects for use at Intermediate and graduate levels. It is not used as medium of education in