



A parallel can be drawn to Devanagari letters SHA (U+0936) and LA(U+0932). The forms are different when the language of the text is Hindi and Marathi.

Likewise, the forms of the proposed letters can vary based on the language of the text.

The solution for this is to add a `loc1` feature in an OpenType font for the Telugu script and switch the forms based on language.

Alternatively, since the archaic forms of these letters are not recognised by the modern populace, the font can provide a stylistic set with their Tamil forms. The set can even be named “Tamil forms”.

A third approach could explore the use of variation selectors, if the glyph variant information is to be preserved in plain text.

All the three proposed solutions above do not require any change to any of the standards, except perhaps an annotation at the appropriate place to advise the variant forms.

These solutions can be implemented today without adding two new letters to Telugu. They can also be applied to Kannada, if there is a need.