

## Tulu

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<b>Created by</b>	U. B. Pavanaja
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# Proposal to encode Tulu

## Introduction

Tulu (ISO-639-3:tcy) is one of the Dravidian languages spoken mainly in the coastal districts (Mangaluru and Udupi) of Karnataka State and northern district (Kasaragod) of Kerala State of India<sup>1</sup>. The area where Tulu speaking people are present is referred to as *Tulunaadu*, where *naadu* means land. The people who speak the language Tulu are referred to as *Tuluvas*. There are a lot of Tulu speaking people living outside this region also. Sizeable of them are living in other cities in India such as Mumbai and the rest outside of India such as Gulf countries. The Indian census report of 2011 reported a total of 1,846,427 native Tulu speakers in India<sup>2</sup>. It is estimated that the total number of Tulu speaking people will be much above 2.5 million, touching almost 5 million. There is some difficulty in estimating the real number of Tulu speakers in the world due to the fact that many are spread outside *Tulunaadu*. Tulu is written in Tulu script which is derived from Grantha script. This is a proposal to encode Tulu script in Unicode in the Universal Character Set (ISO/IEC 10646). This proposal replaces the proposal by Michael Everson of 2011-04-22 No. N4025, L2/11-120. This document explains in detail about character set given in the proposal L2/20-177.

## Background

Tulu has a long history of almost 2000 years. Tulu has rich Tulu culture, literature, folklore. Tulu script was in use till the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century when the printing technology made an entry to the region. Venkatraja Puninchithaya has written a detailed research paper in Kannada on Tulu script published by Kannada University, Hampi, Karnataka<sup>3</sup>. Given below are the main parts of that paper, translated into English.

It is very surprising to see sudden disappearance of Tulu script, which had a wide popularity with more than thousands of palm leaf manuscripts, it went out of limelight to being history. It could be because of no proper patronization by the rulers of the then kingdom. There were few poets like 'Arunabja' who then requested the local chieftains such as Chittupaddyboodu Moodillar and Nidamboorubodu Nidamburar to popularise Tulu literature and patronize them. Perhaps those efforts were not enough to sustain the use of the Tulu script. Tulunadu is a small region in comparison to the vast Karnataka, the existence of Tulunadu is tiny.

Along with flourishing as a folk language, Tulu has evolved as a Literary language too. Poets like Arunabja, Vishnuthunga have enriched the Tulu literature by their outstanding works and have retained the treasure of old Tulu in their literary

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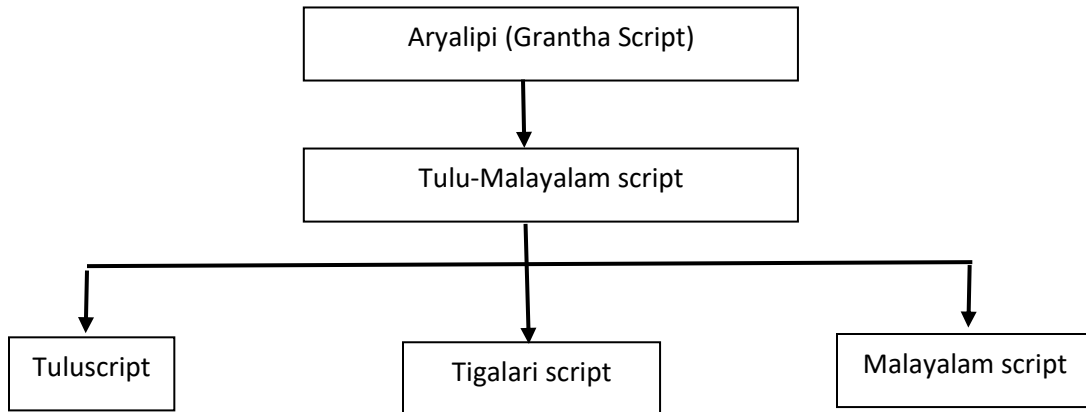
<sup>1</sup><https://www.ethnologue.com/subgroups/dravidian>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011Census/Language-2011/Statement-1.pdf>

<sup>3</sup>*Tulu Lipiya Moola Mattu Vikasa* (Origin and evolution of Tulu script), Venkataraja Puninchithaya, *Tulu Sahitya Charitre* (History of Tulu Literature), Ed. B. A, Viveka Rai *et.al.*, Prasaranga (Publication Divn), Kannada University, Hampi, Karnataka, India, First edition, year 2007, pp160.

works. Tulu has uniquely preserved its word vocabulary in oral traditions as well as its word-original forms in transcribed palm leave manuscripts. The writing custom popularised to write veda-manthras and traditional rituals at that time is known as Tulu Lipi (Tulu Script).

In Kerala Tulu Script is known as Tulu-Malayalam Lipi (script). Once it was equally popular in Tulunadu and Kerala and hence it got the name 'Tulu-Malayalam Script'. There is one more variant of same known as 'Tigalari Script' used in North Kanara and Western Ghat regions. Origin of Tulu, Tigalari and Malayalam is Grantha Script hence all of them bear greater resembles.



A western researcher named Burnell in his work 'Elements of South Indian Palaeography' has compiled and published the complete Tulu character sets.<sup>4</sup>

During the time of Madhvacharya (Seer, Krishna Mutt, Udupi), Tulu script was very popular in Tulunadu. Madhvacharya wrote all his literature in Tulu Script. In fact, he used to put his signature in Tulu Script. Hence the period of 11th to 12th century could be considered as the evolution period for Tulu Script. People had strong religious affiliation to this script since most of the characters in Tulu script are written in clockwise orbital (because of the importance in Hinduism) and also people had a strong will to inscribe all ritual *mantras* in Tulu scripts.

Grantha Script transformed into Arya script, Tulu Malayalam Script, Tulu Script, Tigalari Script on various period of history and taken form of current Tulu Script.

On the advent of printing technology Tulu script went into oblivion. This is due to the fact that Christian Missionaries adapted Kannada script for printing Tulu. They might have thought of easing the process and reducing the efforts by not to have to duplicate the work of printing books in Kannada and Tulu scripts. Slowly people of Tulunadu got accustomed to using Kannada script for Tulu language.

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<sup>4</sup>Elements of South Indian Palaeography, A. C. Burnell, Trubner & Co., London, 1878.

There were efforts to revive the Tulu script recently. Some of them are by individuals without any institutional backing. One such example is mentioned here<sup>5</sup>. Karnataka Tulu Sahitya (Literary) Academy (KTSA), a body set up by Karnataka Govt, started working on reviving the Tulu script in the year 2007. Many meetings with scholars were held with the aim to arrive at a standardised Tulu script to be used for Tulu language. The Tulu script finalised now as detailed in this document is the result of those exercises. KTSA has published a book on Tulu script.<sup>6</sup> Given below are the main parts of that paper, translated into English.

A book in Hindi about Indian scripts lists Tulu script as a separate script.<sup>7</sup> Thousands of manuscripts in Tulu script were found in Tulunadu. Most of them relate to *Veda*, *Vedanta*, *Jyotisha*, Sanskrit literature, medicine, etc. Venkatraja Puninchathaya discovered "*Shree Bhagavatho*", an epic written in Tulu script and Tulu language. Thereby he proved that Tulu script used to write Tulu language also has a history of ancient literature. After that he discovered, edited, and published ancient books titled *Kaveri*, *Devi Mahatme* and *Mahabharatho*. S. R. Vighnaraj discovered, edited and published 9<sup>th</sup> chapter of Tulu *Bhagavatho*. Radhakrishna Belluru discovered, edited and published Tulu *Anantha Vrata* story, some manuscripts of 5<sup>th</sup> chapter of Tulu *Bhagavatho*, and some more manuscripts. Many inscriptions in Tulu script were found in Tulunadu. One copper inscription was also found in Tulunadu.

By the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century CE, the usage of Tulu script in Tulunadu diminished and almost stopped. This is due to the fact that it was not used in printing. Printing technology was brought to India by Christian Missionaries. They brought in printing technology for Kannada also, in the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century CE. Bassel Mission of Mangaluru printed many books in Kannada and Tulu languages adapting Kannada script. Since all those who know Tulu also know Kannada, Bassel Mission did not think it was necessary to start manufacturing letters in Tulu script for printing books in Tulu script for the letter press printers of those time.

*Elattu* means writing. *Aryaelattu* means *Arya* script. The word *Arya* has a meaning of greatness and depicts Sanskrit language. Before the advent of printing technology, the script that which was prominent in use in Tulunadu was also used for writing Tulu language. This has been proved by the discovery of many manuscripts and inscriptions. Hence this script has been identified as Tulu script.

Due to the efforts of KTSA lot of interest has been generated among the people of Tulunadu to revive and use the Tulu script. Karnataka Govt has included Tulu as a language in the

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<sup>5</sup>[https://web.archive.org/web/20200809091516/http://www.tyoday.in/2012/spk\\_papers/vaishnavi-murthy-typographyday2012.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20200809091516/http://www.tyoday.in/2012/spk_papers/vaishnavi-murthy-typographyday2012.pdf)

<sup>6</sup>*Tulu Lipi* (Tulu Script), Radhakrishna Belluru, Karnataka Tulu Sahitya Academy, Mangaluru, 2020.

<sup>7</sup>*Bharatiya Prachin Lipimala* (The Palæography of India). First published 1894. Publisher of 3rd edition MunshiramManoharlal, New Delhi 1971.

curriculum of 6<sup>th</sup> to 10 grades in school as well as in the under graduate courses. Many individuals, groups, organisations and non-profits are conducting Tulu script learning classes. Usage of revived Tulu script has gained momentum recently. Some of them are shown in Appendix-3. All these use the script finalised by KTSA. This document gives the details of that script.

## Structure

Tulu script has the basic structure very similar to other scripts derived from Brahmi script. It is written from left to right. It has basically three types of characters – *swaras* (vowels), *yogavahas* and *vyanjanas* (consonants). Consonants have the built-in or inherent vowel 'a' which can be replaced by the vowel signs known as *matras*. Since most Tulu speakers can read kannada also, the table below has shown equivalent characters in Kannada script as well. There are some characters in Tulu script which are not present in Kannada script. In the table below, those characters are shown by the shapes used in the Tulu Lexicon<sup>8</sup>.

Total number of proposed characters = 84

**Tulu vowels (swaras)** – the table below lists the independent vowels of Tulu script. There are totally 17 vowels.

In Tulu script	Detail	In Kannada script
಼ಱ	TULU LETTER <i>a</i>	ಅ
಼ಱಱ	TULU LETTER <i>aa</i>	ಆ
಼ಱಿ	TULU LETTER <i>i</i>	ಇ
಼ಱಿಱಿ	TULU LETTER <i>ii</i>	ಈ
಼ಱು	TULU LETTER <i>u</i>	ಊ
಼ಱುಱು	TULU LETTER <i>uu</i>	ಋ
಼ಱುಱುಱು	TULU LETTER VOCALIC <i>r</i>	ಋ

<sup>8</sup>Tulu Lexicon, Volumes 1-6, Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Research Centre, M.G.M. College, Udupi, 1997.



൬	TULU LETTER <i>ñ</i>	ಞ
ಽ	TULU LETTER <i>ʈ</i>	ಞ
೦	TULU LETTER <i>ʈh</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>ɖ</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>ɖh</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>ɳ</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>t</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>th</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>d</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>dh</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>n</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>p</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>ph</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>b</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>bh</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>m</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>y</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>r</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>rX</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>l</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>v</i>	ಞ
ೞ	TULU LETTER <i>ś</i>	ಞ



೨೩	TULU LETTER <i>ṣ</i>	೪೩
೨೪	TULU LETTER <i>s</i>	೪೪
೨೫	TULU LETTER <i>h</i>	೪೫
೨೬	TULU LETTER <i>!</i>	೪೬
೨೭	TULU LETTER <i>!</i>	೪೭

Each of these 36 consonants have the inherent vowel “a” built into them. In the table above, the letters from ಐ(k) to ಒ(m) are known as *vargeeya vyanjanas* depicting the fact that they are structured consonants. These are classified based on the position of the tongue while pronouncing those letters. These can be further illustrated in tabular form given below.

	voiceless	voiceless aspirate	voiced	voiced aspirate	nasal
Velars	ಐ (k)	ಏ (kh)	ಉ (g)	ಊ (gh)	ಋ (ṅ)
Palatals	ಛ (c)	ಞ (ch)	ಞ (j)	ಞ (jh)	ಞ (ñ)
Retroflex	ಠ (ṭ)	ಠ (ṭh)	ಠ (ḍ)	ಠ (ḍh)	ಠ (ṇ)
Dentals	ಠ (t)	ಠ (th)	ಠ (d)	ಠ (dh)	ಠ (n)
Labials	ಠ (p)	ಠ (ph)	ಠ (b)	ಠ (bh)	ಠ (m)

Remaining consonants are known as *avargeeya vyanjanas* meaning unstructured consonants.

**Yogavaha (Various signs)** – There are two characters which can be called as part vowel. They are *anusvara* and *visarga* as described in the following table.

In Tulu script	Detail	In Kannada script
ಠ	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>anuswara am</i>	ಠ
ಠ	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>visarga ah</i>	ಠ

**VIRAMA SIGN (Equivalent of Halant)** - Like Devanagari, Tulu script also needs a sign to depict the removal of the inherent vowel "a" from the consonant. This is the equivalent of *halant* (or VIRAMA in Unicode) in Devanagari and many other Indic scripts. It is shown in the table below.

In Tulu script	Detail	In Kannada script
◌̣	TULU HALANT(VIRAMA)	◌̣

**Tulu Vowel signs** – These are known as *matras*. These dependent vowel signs serve as the common manner of writing non-inherent vowels and are generally referred to as *Swara Chinhas* or *Matras* in Sanskrit. They are not written independently but are written in the combination with a base letter. These are the vowel part of stand-alone vowels which get joined to consonants or consonant clusters. When a consonant cluster ends with the inherent vowel "a" no separate vowel sign is depicted. When the consonant cluster, commonly known as syllable, ends with a vowel other than "a", then that cluster is written by ending with the appropriate vowel sign. There are 17 vowels out of which the letter "a" does not have an equivalent vowel sign. Hence there a total of 16 vowel signs as depicted in the table below.

In Tulu script	Detail	In Kannada script
◌̄	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>aa</i>	◌̄
◌̆	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>i</i>	◌̆
◌̇	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>ii</i>	◌̇
◌̈	TULU VOWELSIGN <u><i>u</i></u>	◌̈
◌̉	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>u</i>	◌̉
◌̊	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>uu</i>	◌̊
◌̋	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>r̥</i>	◌̋
◌̌	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>r̥r̥</i>	◌̌
◌̍	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>e</i>	◌̍

ಗೌ	TULU VOWEL SIGN <i>ee</i>	಼ೇ
ಜೌ	TULU SPECIAL SOUND <i>€</i>	಼
ದೌ	TULU SPECIAL SOUND <i>€€</i>	಼ೇ
ಗೌ	TULU VOWEL SIGN <i>ai</i>	಼ೈ
ಗೌೞ	TULU VOWEL SIGN <i>o</i>	಼ೌ
ಘೌೞ	TULU VOWEL SIGN <i>oo</i>	಼ೌ಼ೇ
ಊ಼	TULU VOWEL SIGN <i>ou</i>	಼ೌ಼

**Digits and numerals** – Like any other Indic scripts, Tulu script also has its own digits and numerals. There are digits for 0 to 9 and also for 10 and 100 separately. Having separate digits for 10 and 100 is different from Kannada, but similar to Malayalam.

Digit	In Tulu script	Detail
0	೦	TULU DIGIT <i>zero</i>
1	ಠ	TULU DIGIT <i>one</i>
2	೨	TULU DIGIT <i>two</i>
3	೩	TULU DIGIT <i>three</i>
4	೪	TULU DIGIT <i>four</i>
5	೫	TULU DIGIT <i>five</i>
6	೬	TULU DIGIT <i>six</i>
7	೭	TULU DIGIT <i>seven</i>
8	೮	TULU DIGIT <i>eight</i>
9	೯	TULU DIGIT <i>nine</i>

10	೧	TULU DIGIT <i>ten</i>
100	೨	TULU DIGIT <i>hundred</i>

**Conjuncts**– Tulu script behaves very similar to other Indic scripts. It is called formation of syllables (clusters). These are also known as *samyuktakshara* or conjuncts. They are made up of *swara* or vowels (V), *vyanjana* or consonant (C) and *matra* or vowel signs (Vs). There could be a *yogavaha* at the end of the cluster or syllable. The common forms are stand-alone vowels (V), consonants (CC), consonant with vowel sign (CVs), known as *gunithaksharas*, or consonant cluster with vowel sign (CCVs). Note that the consonants have inherent vowel sign “a” built into them. To make conjuncts (*samyuktakshra*) the inherent vowel sign “a” has to be removed. This is done by adding the *halant* (Viarama) to the appropriate consonant.

**Gunithaksharas** – When vowel signs or *matras* are added to consonants, we get *gunithaksharas*. There are 36 consonants and 16 vowel signs. Each consonant can have addition of all vowel signs. The vowel signs have all these forms -post-base, below-base and pre-base. One sample sequence with consonant “k” is shown below.

Consonant “k”	Vowel sign	Vowel sign detail	gunithakshara
ಕ	ೠ	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>aa</i>	ಕೠ
ಕ	ೡ	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>i</i>	ಕೡ
ಕ	ೢ	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>ii</i>	ಕೢ
ಕ	ೣ	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>u</i>	ಕೣ
ಕ	೤	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>uu</i>	ಕ೤
ಕ	೥	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>r</i>	ಕ೥
ಕ	೦	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>r r</i>	ಕ೦
ಕ	೧೦	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>e</i>	ಕ೧೦
ಕ	೧೦	TULU VOWELSIGN <i>ee</i>	ಕ೧೦



**Punctuations and other symbols** – Tulu script can use punctuation marks and other symbols like *avagraha*, *danda*, *double danda*, from other code blocks just like many other Indic scripts.

## Acknowledgements

Acknowledgments are due to the following organisations and persons who have contributed directly and indirectly in shaping this document.

- Karnataka Tulu Sahitya Academy (KTSA), a Karnataka Govt body, Mangaluru, Karnataka.
- K. P. Rao, first person and a pioneer in implementing Indic scripts on information technology.
- Radhakrishna N. Bellur, Dept of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Kannada, Govt College, Kasaragod, Kerala.
- Erstwhile office-bearers and officials of KTSA, Janaki Brahmavar, A. C. Bhandari, B. A. Viveka Rai, B. Chandrasa Rai.
- Dayananda Kattalasar, current President, KTSA.
- Tulu scholars who participated in various meetings to finalise the Tulu character set - Padmanabha Kekunnaya, U. P. Upadhyaya, S. R. Vighnaraj, Ashok Alva, Sathyashankar B, Pravinraj S. Rao, G. V. S. Ullal, Vishwanatha Badikana, Kishore Kumar Rai Sheni, Benet G. Amanna, V. K. Yadav.
- Akash Raj Jain, member, KTSA
- Jai Tulunadu Trust, a non-profit organization, which is actively conducting Tulu script learning classes, who provided images of some Tulu billboards.
- Prahlad Tantry and Deepak Padukone, who provided a beta version of Tulu font employing the character set finalized by KTSA.



11B77	ᳵ	TULU LETTER NNA
11B78	ᳶ	TULU LETTER TA
11B79	᳷	TULU LETTER THA
11B7A	᳸	TULU LETTER DA
11B7B	᳹	TULU LETTER DHA
11B7C	ᳺ	TULU LETTER NA
11B7D	᳻	TULU LETTER PA
11B7E	᳼	TULU LETTER PHA
11B7F	᳽	TULU LETTER BA
11B80	᳾	TULU LETTER BHA
11B81	᳿	TULU LETTER MA
11B82	᳠	TULU LETTER YA
11B83	᳡	TULU LETTER RA
11B84	᳢	TULU LETTER RRA
11B85	᳣	TULU LETTER LA
11B86	᳤	TULU LETTER VA
11B87	᳥	TULU LETTER SHA
11B88	᳦	TULU LETTER SSA
11B89	᳧	TULU LETTER SA
11B8A	᳨	TULU LETTER HA
11B8B	ᳩ	TULU LETTER LLA
11B8C	ᳪ	TULU LETTER LLLA

Vowel signs		
11B8F	ᳫ	TULU VOWEL SIGN AA
11B90	ᳬ	TULU VOWEL SIGN I
11B91	᳭	TULU VOWEL SIGN II
11B92	ᳮ	TULU VOWEL SIGN UA
11B93	ᳯ	TULU VOWEL SIGN U
11B94	ᳰ	TULU VOWEL SIGN UU
11B95	ᳱ	TULU VOWEL VOCALIC R
11B96	ᳲ	TULU VOWEL VOCALIC RR
11B97	ᳳ	TULU VOWEL SIGN E
11B98	᳴	TULU VOWEL SIGN EE
11B99	ᳵ	TULU SOUND AE
11BA4	ᳶ	TULU SOUND AEE
11BA5	᳷	TULU VOWEL SIGN AI
11BA6	᳸	TULU VOWEL SIGN O
11BA7	᳹	TULU VOWEL SIGN OO
11BA8	ᳺ	TULU VOWEL SIGN AU



11BAB	◌̣	TULU SIGN HALANT
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Tulu numerals		
11BB0	○	TULU DIGIT ZERO
11BB1	፩	TULU DIGIT ONE
11BB2	፪	TULU DIGIT TWO
11BB3	፫	TULU DIGIT THREE
11BB4	፬	TULU DIGIT FOUR
11BB5	፭	TULU DIGIT FIVE
11BB6	፮	TULU DIGIT SIX
11BB7	፯	TULU DIGIT SEVEN
11BB8	፰	TULU DIGIT EIGHT
11BB9	፱	TULU DIGIT NINE
11BBA	፷	TULU DIGIT TEN
11BBB	፷፫	TULU DIGIT HUNDRED

## APPENDIX B

Collation of Tulu characters is to be modelled after Kannada.

TULU SIGN ANUSVARA
TULU SIGN VISARGA
TULU LETTER A
TULU LETTER AA
TULU LETTER I
TULU LETTER II
TULU LETTER UA
TULU LETTER U
TULU LETTER UU
TULU LETTER VOCALIC R
TULU LETTER VOCALIC RR
TULU LETTER E
TULU LETTER EE
TULU LETTER AE
TULU LETTER AEE
TULU LETTER AI
TULU LETTER O
TULU LETTER OO
TULU LETTER AU
TULU SIGN HALANT
TULU VOWEL SIGN AA
TULU VOWEL SIGN I
TULU VOWEL SIGN II
TULU VOWEL SIGN UA
TULU VOWEL SIGN U
TULU VOWEL SIGN UU
TULU VOWEL VOCALIC R
TULU VOWEL VOCALIC RR
TULU VOWEL SIGN E
TULU VOWEL SIGN EE
TULU SOUND AE
TULU SOUND AEE
TULU VOWEL SIGN AI
TULU VOWEL SIGN O
TULU VOWEL SIGN OO
TULU VOWEL SIGN AU
TULU LETTER KA
TULU LETTER KHA
TULU LETTER GA

TULU LETTER GHA
TULU LETTER NGA
TULU LETTER CA
TULU LETTER CHA
TULU LETTER JA
TULU LETTER JHA
TULU LETTER NYA
TULU LETTER TTA
TULU LETTER TTHA
TULU LETTER DDA
TULU LETTER DDHA
TULU LETTER NNA
TULU LETTER TA
TULU LETTER THA
TULU LETTER DA
TULU LETTER DHA
TULU LETTER NA
TULU LETTER PA
TULU LETTER PHA
TULU LETTER BA
TULU LETTER BHA
TULU LETTER MA
TULU LETTER YA
TULU LETTER RA
TULU LETTER RRA
TULU LETTER LA
TULU LETTER VA
TULU LETTER SHA
TULU LETTER SSA
TULU LETTER SA
TULU LETTER HA
TULU LETTER LLA
TULU LETTER LLLA

Sorting sequence of Tulu characters, top to bottom.





Board of a hotel



Tulu letters on a bus







T-shirts with Tulu script







Phone : 08570 - 278 220, Fax : 08570 - 278 230

# DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY

SRINIVASAVANAM, KUPPAM - 517 426, (A.P.)

ద్రావిడ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, కుప్పం.

**Dr. B.S. Shivakumar**

Professor & Head

Department of Tulu & Translation Studies

11<sup>th</sup> September 2020

To

**Unicode Technical Committee**

Unicode Consortium

California

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Request to encode Tulu script-Regarding

We have been waiting eagerly for the encoding of 'Tulu Character Set' proposed by Karnataka Tulu Sahitya Academy.

The students of Tulu are learning those characters since years and we are happy to use the font design approved by the Tulu Sahitya Academy, Karnataka State, India.

We are happy to know that Dr. Akash Raj Jain has taken up the charge of it on behalf of the Academy and request you to kindly encode the script characters as proposed by Academy with the technical support of Dr.U.B. Pavanaja,renowned scholar, as early as possible.

Thanking You,

Regards,



  
**Dr. B. S. SHIVAKUMAR**  
Head  
Dept. of Tulu Language and Translation Studies  
DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY  
KUPPAM - 517 425





DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL  
**KERALA TULU ACADEMY**  
(A Government of Kerala Undertaking)  
Ground Floor, Civil Station, Vidyanagar, Kasaragod 671123



To  
The Chairman  
Karnataka Tulu Sahithya Academy

Sir, We approve "tulu characters set" proposed by the tulu scholars in the work shops organised by "Karnataka tulu Sahithya Academy".

We are happy to render all the co-operation towards implementing ancient tulu scripts into unicoding process by Karnataka state tulu sahithya Academy.

Kerala Tulu Academy is an official body formed by the Kerala state Government for uplifting tulu language, scripts, tradition and culture.

Thank you,



Manjeshwar  
20-6-2020.

Yours faithfully

CHAIRMAN  
KERALA TULU ACADEMY  
CIVIL STATION, KASARAGOD



ಪ್ರೊ. ಪಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಯಡಪಡಿತ್ತಾಯ ಎಂ.ಕಾಂ, ಪಿಎಚ್‌ಡಿ  
ಕುಲಪತಿ

**Prof. P. Subrahmanya Yadapadithaya** M.com,Ph.D.  
Vice Chancellor

✉ vc@mangaloreuniversity.ac.in vcmangaloreuniversity19@gmail.com  
☎ (0824) 2287347 📠 (0824) 2287367 🌐 www.mangaloreuniversity.ac.in

ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ  
**MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**  
(Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade)

ಮಂಗಳಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ - 574 199, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ  
Mangalagangotri- 574199, D.K.  
Karnataka, India

No. MU/VC/2020-21

08.09.2020

To

Unicode Consortium  
California.

Dear Sir,

We have been waiting eagerly for the encoding of 'Tulu Characters set' proposed by 'Karnataka Tulu Sahithya Academy'

We have been teaching those characters in our institution to public, through private organisations since years. And also we are happy to use the font design approved by the academy.

We request you to kindly encode the Tulu Characters script proposed by Tulu academy representative Dr. U. B. Pavanaja . Et Al; at the earliest.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

  
(P. Subrahmanya Yadapadithaya)

University of Mumbai



Email : kannadadepartment@gmail.com  
Website : www.mu.ac.in

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

**Department of Kannada,**

University of Mumbai,  
Ranade Bhavan, 'A' wing, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor,  
Vidyanagari, Santacruz (East),  
Mumbai - 400 098

Tel No. (Off) : 2654 3530  
2654 3345  
2654 3469

Ref. No. : UDK/12 / ೧೯ / of 20 20-21

Date : 20/8/2020

Respected Sir

We approve 'Tulu Characters set proposed by the Tulu Scholars in the workshops organised by 'Karnataka Tulu Sahitya Academy'.

We are happy to render all the cooperation towards implementing ancient Tulu scripts into unicoding process by 'Karnataka Tulu Sahitya Academy.

We have been teaching the same scripts to private interested organisations in the state of Maharashtra India. the script and font has been very much appreciated by the learners.

We find it comfortable and user friendly. herewith we request you to kindly include the script in the unicode process at the earliest.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr.G.N.Upadhy  
Head  
Univ.Dept.of Kannada