

CHRONOLOGY OF PAHARI SCRIPTS

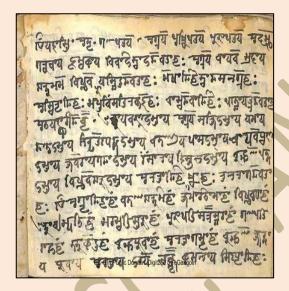
Period	Script	Region of Use	Languages / Notes
8 th -12 th Century CE	Śāradā Script	Kashmir and adjoining areas	Early script used for Sanskrit and regional languages; precursor to later scripts like Takri.
12 th -18 th Century CE	Takri Script	Western and Central Himalayas (Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, parts of Uttarakhand)	Used for Dogri, Kangri, Gaddi, Mandeali, etc. Developed regional variants.
17 th Century onwards	Perso- Arabic Script (Nastaliq)	Western Pahari areas under Islamic rule (e.g., Jammu & Kashmir, Pothwar plateau)	Adapted for Dogri (in Muslim usage), Pothwari, Mirpuri. Continues in Pakistanadministered regions.
19 th Century	Devanagari Script	Central and Eastern Pahari areas, expanding westward	Began replacing Takri for administrative, literary and educational uses. Used for Garhwali, Kumaoni, Nepali, Dogri (modern).
20 th Century - present	Roman Script	Diaspora communities (e.g., UK) and digital communication	Informal/script-neutral use, especially for Pothwari and Mirpuri on social media.

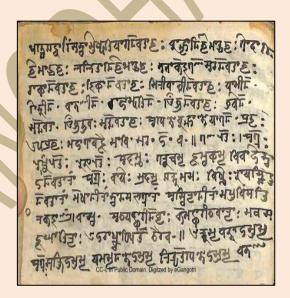
SCRIPTS USED FOR PAHARI LANGUAGES (BY REGION AND TYPE)

1. Sharada Script (historically) 8th - 12th Century CE









Used in: Ancient Kashmir and surrounding regions, mostly before the rise of Takri.

Languages: Early forms of Western Pahari languages, including Kashmiri.

Status: Obsolete for daily use, studied mostly in manuscripts and inscriptions.

2. Takri Script (12th - 18th Century CE)

S	र्फ _ā	3	Ĝ.	Ğ	ত্র
2 e	is ai	क्र	au		
bo ka	€ kha	ga	gha	3 ·	
ك ca	3 6 cha	3 •	3 jha	ña	
Ca L ta 3	tha	3 da	a dha	a ņa	
3 ta	tha	da	O dha	na	
لا pa	6 pha	کر ba	a bha	na ma	
za ya	a	جج _{la}	کر va		
S i sa	¥	SC	ح ha	3 ra	ਨ Įa







Used in: Western and parts of Central Pahari regions - Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and parts of Uttarakhand.

Languages: Dogri, Kangri, Mandeali, Gaddi and others.

Status: Traditional script; now largely replaced by Devanagari or Perso-Arabic scripts. There are regional variants of Takri (e.g., Chambeali Takri, Dogri Takri).

3. Perso-Arabic Script (Nastaliq) (17th Century onwards)

ح	چ	ج	ث	ت	پ	ب	I/Ĩ
ح	~	جيم	ث	ت	پ	ب	الف
he	ce	jim	se	te	pe	be	alef
h	С	j	s	t	Р	ь	-/'/â
[h]	[ʧ]	[අ]	[s]	[t]	[p]	[b]	[?/Ø/æ/p:]
ش	س	ژ	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
ىثىين	سين	ĵ	ز	ر	ذال	دال	خ
šin	sin	že	ze	re	zâl	dâl	xe
š	s	ž	z	r	z	d	×
[3]	[s]	[3]	[z]	[r]	[z]	[d]	[x]
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص
قاف	ف	غين	عين	ظا	ظا	ضاد	صاد
qâf	fe	ğeyn	eyn	zâ	tâ	zâd	såd
q	f	ğ		z	t	z	s
[G/Y]	[f]	[G/γ]	[?/Ø]	[z]	[t]	[z]	[s]
ی	٥	9	ن	م	J	گ	ک
ی	٥	واو	نون	ميم	لام	گاف	كاف
ye	he	vâv	nun	mim	lâm	gåf	kâf
y/i/â/ey	h/-/e/a	v/o/u/ow	n	m	1	g	k
		[v/u:/o/ow]			[1]		



Used in: Jammu & Kashmir and parts of Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

Languages: Dogri (in historical Muslim contexts), Pothwari, Mirpuri.

Status: Still used in Pakistan-administered areas; formerly more common in J&K.

Note: Modified forms were sometimes used to suit local phonetics.

4. Devanagari Script (19th Century)





Used in: Widely adopted across Central and Eastern Pahari regions.

Languages: Garhwali, Kumaoni, Nepali and some Himachali dialects.

Status: Dominant script today for most literary and official uses.

Note: Nepali, an Eastern Pahari language, uses a standardized form of Devanagari.

REGIONAL TRANSITION OVERVIEW

- Kashmir (ancient) → Śāradā
- Jammu and Himachal (medieval) ightarrow Takri ightarrow Devanagari / Nastaliq
- Garhwal/Kumaon → Devanagari (early on)
- Pothwar / Mirpur \rightarrow Nastaliq \rightarrow Roman (in diaspora)

