



বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের  
স্মারক মুদ্রা ও নোট

**Commemorative Coins and Notes  
of Bangladesh Bank**

বুলবুল আহমেদ  
Bulbul Ahmed



বঙ্গবন্ধু কল্যাণ  
স্মরণীয় নোট

Commemorative Coins and Notes  
of Bangladesh Bank

বঙ্গবন্ধুর ১০০তম জন্মদিবস  
-১০০ বছর- ১০০ বছর

## Commemorative Coins and Notes of Bangladesh Bank

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Bulbul Ahmed

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বঙ্গবন্ধুর ১০০তম জন্মদিবস  
Taka Museum Bangladesh Bank

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-švK gy` I t`bvU

Commemorative Coins and Notes  
of Bangladesh Bank

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Writer  
Bulbul Ahmed

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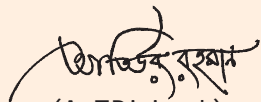
Commemorative Coins and Notes of Bangladesh Bank

# Dc gwyKv

¶YRbW RvZxq e<sup>w3</sup>Zf`i `Suz Ges RvZxq I AvSRmZK  
 „i“Zpen w`b¶Y D`hvcb Dcj¶¶ mgq mgq evsj v`k  
 e<sup>vst</sup>Ki Bmj Kiv `SriK gy` I tlvU„tjvi mwP  
 `ewkó`weeiYx m`¶j Z GB cKvkbnwU cvVKf`i mvgtb Ztj  
 aivi m`hvm tctq Awig wetkl Avbw`Z teva KiwQ|  
 evsj v`k e<sup>vst</sup>Ki Bmj Kiv `SriK gy` I tlvU„tjvi gj  
 wetqi AvtM `SriK gy` I tlvU Bmji `ewkK BwZnvfmi  
 I ci MtelYvagx©Z\_`eúj mPbv Aa`vqWU cKvkbnwUfK  
 Avil mg× Kti¶Q| evsj v BstiwR fvtl`i cvkvcmk  
 gy`Y mvRvfbv GB cKvkbnwU f`k wet`tki gy` I tlvU  
 msmónK e<sup>w3</sup> I cÖZövb QrovI MtelK Ges mvaviY  
 cvVKf`i AvKó Ki te etj Avgvi weklm|

evsj v`k e<sup>vst</sup>Ki msmón `vKv vbtRf`i I Ab`vb` f`tki  
 bZb c`jvZb gy` I tlvU„tjv GKwU cY¶% KvtiYx  
 wgdwRqvg ev UvKv Rv`¶ti m`eb`-ÍKivi KvR Pj¶Q; UvKv  
 Rv`¶ti mgy`q msmóni I ci bZb Aa`vq GB cKvkbnwUi  
 fueI`Z ms`iYfK mg×Zi Ki te etj Awig Avkvev`x|

cKvkbnwUi cYqb, m`úv`bv I gy`Y msk-ómevi Rb`  
 iBj Avgvi Avšhi K ab`ev` |

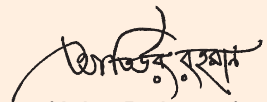
  
 (Atiur Rahman)  
 MFbP  
 evsj v`k e<sup>vst</sup>K

# Foreword

I am very pleased to have this opportunity of introducing before the readers this publication featuring illustrated description of commemorative coins and notes issued from time to time by Bangladesh Bank in memory of eminent personages of national stature or on occasions of important national or international events. An information rich investigative review of global history of commemorative coin and note issuance preceding the chapter on those from Bangladesh Bank has enriched the publication further. I believe the publication with Bangla and English text laid out side by side will attract wide attention of researchers and general readers at home and abroad, besides numismatist individuals and institutions.

Work of laying out Bangladesh Bank's collection of old and new coins and currency notes of Bangladesh and other countries in a full-fledged currency museum is underway. I hope that a future edition of this publication will be enriched further by a new chapter on the collection in the currency museum.

My heartfelt thanks for all involved in drafting, editing and printing of this publication.

  
 (Atiur Rahman)  
 Governor  
 Bangladesh Bank





Avgt`i tMŠie I AnsKvi 52i fvlv Avt`vj b, 71 Gi  
 gnvb gphx | nvrvi eQtii tkd evOvj x, RwiZi RbK  
 eZeUztkL gRrej ingvb Avgt`i exi Zi | mvrnmKZvi  
 cUzK | evsj vt`tki RvZxq mZxtZi i PwqZv wekKwe  
 iex`bv\_ VvKi Avgt`i cOtYi Kwe | RvZxq Kwe KvrX  
 bRi`j Bmjvg iwPZ wet`tnx KweZv civaxbZvi k:Lj  
 fivOvi Kvj Rqx mwO | `ŠriK gy`i I tbvU cKvtki gva`tg  
 evsj vt`k e`vsK RvZxq RxeTbi Gifc `ŠiYxq NUbv I  
 ARB Ges eiYxq gnvb e`wMfYi `ŠZtK wPi fv`f ivLvi  
 cOvm cvq | t`k I wet`tki AvMbx gy`i msMOnKt`i  
 gva`tg Gme `ŠriK gy`i I tbvU Avgt`i RvZxq RxeTbi  
 tMŠie gq ARB I etiY`etMf `ŠZ Kvj vŠt`i i mv`lx Kti  
 ivLte | `ŠriK gy`i ev tbvU Bmji NUbvcAx, K\_KZv ev  
 BwZnm mwKfvte cOxZ nI qv Avek`K | Oevsj vt`k  
 e`vsKti `ŠriK gy`i I tbvUO c`KwUi i PwqZv  
 Rvrvxi bMi wekte`vj tqi mnthvMx Aa`vcK Rbve ej ej  
 Avntg` KvrwU wbf`fvte Kitz tctitQb etj B Avgvi  
 wekvm | evsj vt`k e`vsK KZR g`Z I BmjKZ `ŠriK gy`i  
 I tbvU `tj vt`K GK m`T M\_Z KtitQ G c`Kv | Gi  
 gva`tg fvlv Avt`vj b t`k `faxbZv ARfbi gwngv thgb  
 cUwUZ ntqtQ tZgwb wPwI Z ntqtQ Gt`tki AvRbfj wj Z  
 mwnZ, ms`wZ I xovtcOx HwZn` | evZvj xi exi ZMv\_v,  
 A`ŠwZK Dbq`bi gweKvk Ges xov, mwnZ` I  
 mvs`wZK HwZn`i cOtcvIK wntmte GwU evsj vt`k  
 e`vsKti fvgKvtK mgf`j Kite | hv`i wbi j m kOg  
 eBuUi cKvk m`e ntqtQ Zvt`itK Rvrb AvŠriK  
 ab`ev | eBuUi cOQ` cKfK cO\_Zhkv etiY` wPwKix  
 Rbve nvtkg Lvb kZ e`Zvi gvtSI Zvi gj`evb mgq  
 `vb Kti evsj vt`k e`vsKtK AKwI g eUtZji eUtB Ave  
 KtitQb | evsj vt`k e`vsKti OgtbvMcd-10 wntmte c`KwU  
 cKvtki mweR Drmn I w`Kwb`Rbv`vtbi Rb` Avgt`i  
 cOvwcO MfbP Wt AwZDi ingvtbi cOZ mKZÁ kOv |

We are crowned with the glory and grandeur of the great language Movement of 1952 and Liberation War of 1971. The thousand years' greatest Bangalee and father of the nation Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the icon of our heroism and courage. Rabindranath Tagore, the compositor of our national anthem, is our invigorating poet. The rebellious poem 'Bidrohi' of national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam is the time-defeating creation for salvation from subjugation. By issuing commemorative coins and notes, Bangladesh Bank endeavors to make the reminiscences of such outstanding memorable events and achievements and venerable great personalities of the nation everlasting. These commemorative coins and notes will keep the memories of our magnificent national achievements and adorable persons as eternal witness through the enthusiastic collectors of home and abroad. The events, their interpretation or histories relating to the issuance of commemorative coins and notes should be properly composed. I believe that the author of the 'Commemorative coins and notes of Bangladesh Bank' Mr. Bulbul Ahmed, Associate Professor of Jahangirnagar University has accomplished the job accurately. Commemorative coins and notes printed and issued by Bangladesh Bank has been composed together in a single thread by this booklet. This booklet has fully manifested the splendor of Language Movement to attaining freedom and depicted the born cherished literature, culture and sport-loving tradition of this country as well. It will illuminate the role of Bangladesh Bank as the patron of Bangalees' heroism, gradual evolution of economic development, sports, literature and cultural heritage. I sincerely thank them whose relentless efforts have enabled us to publish the booklet. Eminent cover designer as well as honorable painter Mr. Hashem Khan has confined Bangladesh Bank in true friendship by engaging his much valuable time despite enormous business. My grateful respect to our devoted Governor Dr. Atiur Rahman for his overall direction and inspiration to publish this booklet as 'Monograph-1' of Bangladesh Bank.

`vk\_B Amxg Kgyi  
 wbe`fx cwi Pj K  
 evsj vt`k e`vsK

Dasgupta Asim Kumar  
 Executive Director  
 Bangladesh Bank

mgM0cW\_extZB weWfbreDcj t¶¶ -§iK gy¶ I tbvU Rwi tek Rbw0¶¶ | -§iK gy¶i c0¶j b 1960 Gi c¶i Rbw0¶¶ n¶q I¶V| Zte c0¶xb mg¶q -§iK gy¶ Rwi i A¶bK -¶v¶¶ Av¶Q| tKv¶bv we¶ki Dcj ¶¶K tK>`¶K¶i gy¶ Rwi c0¶q gy¶i g¶ZvB c0¶xb| evsj v¶¶ki c0\_g -§iK gy¶ Rwi Kiv n¶q¶Qj 1991 mv¶j weRq w`e¶mi 20Zg ew¶¶ R¶x Dcj t¶¶¶ | evsj v¶¶k e¶vsK weWfbre „i“Z¶Y© NUb¶¶K Zvrch0¶¶EZ Kivi Rb` G-ch¶¶¶GMv¶¶¶ -§iK gy¶ I `¶¶ tbvU Rwi K¶i¶Q| GB c0¶vkbw¶¶Z evsj v¶¶k e¶v¶¶Ki Rwi Kiv -§iK gy¶ I tbv¶Ui I ci we`¶wi Z Av¶j vPbv i¶q¶Q| Avkv Ki¶Q G¶U M¶telK, msM0¶nK I mvavi Y cvVK¶¶ i mnvqK n¶e|

Issuing commemorative coins and notes in various occasions are much popular all over the world. The trend on issuing commemorative coins has become popular from the 1960s onward. But there are numerous examples of commemorative coins of more ancient date. Issuing coins to celebrate special occasions are nearly as old as coins themselves. The first commemorative coins of Bangladesh were issued in 1991 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Victory Day. Bangladesh Bank has issued eleven commemorative coins and two notes so far to signify various events. This publication contains the detail discussion on the commemorative coins and notes issued by Bangladesh Bank. Hope it will be helpful to the researchers, collectors and the general readers.

Awig KZÁZv c0¶vk Ki¶Q Aa¶vcK gpZvmxi gvg¶¶bi Kv¶Q whwb Avgv¶K GB we¶¶q KvR Ki¶Z Drm¶v¶¶Z K¶i¶Qb| GB M0¶¶U c0¶v¶¶ki D¶¶`¶M M0¶¶Yi Rb` Awig UvKv Rv¶¶Ni Kvg¶¶¶i m`m¶¶ i Ges evsj v¶¶k e¶v¶¶Ki w¶vcvU¶¶g¶U Ae KvgDwb¶¶KkY GÜ crev¶¶¶KkY¶¶K ab`ev Rvbw¶¶Q| weWfbreKv¶¶R mnvqZvi Rb` Awig w¶¶w` Zv Zvm¶¶gb, Kvgi¶j nvmvb w¶¶\_p, cwi¶gj P>`¶P eE¶¶ wek¶¶RZ emvK, tgv. b¶¶j Bm¶jvg, tgv. gvg¶¶ t¶¶ I qvb, tgv¶t Avey Avj nvmvb, tgv¶t Av`bvb Awid mw¶¶j g, tgv¶t ingZ Dj¶¶n j¶¶Zd I tgv. Bw¶¶¶vK gw¶¶¶¶ki c0¶Z KZÁ| M0¶¶U c0¶v¶¶ki mgq Zv¶¶ i mKj¶¶K -§iY Ki¶Z t¶¶i Awig fx¶¶Y Avb¶¶w`Z|

I express my gratefulness to Professor Muntassir Mamoon who inspired me to work on this topic. I thank the Members of the Taka Jadugar Committee and the Department of Communications and Publications of Bangladesh Bank for taking initiatives to publish this book. I am grateful to Ridita Tasmin, Kamrul Hasan Mithun, Parimal Chandra Chakraborty, Bishwajit Basak, Md. Noorul Isalm, Md. Mamun Dewan, Mohammad Abu Al Hasan, Md. Adnan Arif Salim, Md. Rahamat Ullah Latif and Md. Istiake Manik for their support in various purposes. It is my great pleasure to remember all of them at the time of publishing this book.

ej ej Avn¶tg`  
mn¶thv¶¶x Aa¶vcK  
c0¶ZÁE¶¶ wefv¶¶M  
Rv¶¶v¶¶xi bM¶i wek¶¶te`¶¶vj q  
mv¶¶vi , XvKv

Bulbul Ahmed  
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## mWP Contens

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# შვიკ გით I tბvU

## Commemorative Coins and Notes

### წგKv

შვიკ გით I tბvU Rwi Kiv nq vbow თ tKvტbv NUbv thgb, hყRq, ivRKiq weevn, Rbყ ev gZiewl ზტK -შიYxq Kტი ivLჰZ A\_ev tLj vaj vi „Zცყ©NUbv, „vcZ“ cჰZov Ges eÁvwbK ARთტK D`hvcb KiჰZ| mvaviYZ -შიკ გით I tბvUi mjbv თ bKkv vტK, tmLvტb tKvb Dcj ტჰ tm,tjv Rwi Kiv ntყvQj Zvi mჰ Dტj E vტK| G,tjv cჰvbZ msMჰnKტ`i mvgMჰ ntj I vKQz ტ`k `bucwEK cჰj ტbi Rb` -შიკ გით Rwi Kტი vტK| cw\_exi AwaKvsk ტ`kB HwZnvwmK e`vჰZი ghყv mgbჰZ KiჰZ, wecbჰ cRvuz mჰúჰK©mჰPZb KiჰZ, MYukყlv, Rb`-ჰ`-ms vსლ wevfbჰ tkvMvbტK Qvotყ w`ჰZ cჰZwbqZ AmsL` wehqvრwEK გით I tბvU Rwi KiჰQ| -შიკ გით cჰQB -შიკ c`ტKi mvt\_ weÁvსლ`Zwi Kტი| c`K KLტbv გით vntჰte e`eüZ nq bv| vKს`mv`k`cყ©Mvb I AvKvჰi KviჰY -შიკ გით cჰQB GB weÁvსლ` Zwi Kტი |

### Introduction

Commemorative coins and notes are issued to commemorate particular event like victory in war, royal wedding, birth or death jubilee, or celebrating sporting event, architectural establishment and scientific achievement etc. Usually commemorative coins and notes have a distinct design with reference to the occasion on which they were issued. Mainly they serve as collectors' items, although some countries are also issuing commemorative coins for regular circulation. Huge number of thematic coins and notes are continuously being issued by most of the countries all over the world to highlight historical personalities, aware about the endangered species, flourish various slogans on mass education, public health etc. The commemorative coins are often confused with commemorative medals. Medals have never been used as coin but are often mistaken for coins due to their similar form and size.

### ბvZnm: -შიკ გით

-შიკ გითი cჰj b 1960 Gi cტი Rbwჰი ntყ IჰV| Zტე cჰxb mgტყ -შიკ გით Rwi i AტbK `ovსლ` AvტQ| tKvტbv weტkl Dcj ტჰტK tK`^a Kტი გით Rwi cჰq გითი gტZvB cჰxb| vMჰ mf`Zvi cჰ\_ugK chჰყ გით vQj wevbgq e`e`vi mჰúჰK aviv Ges Zv cჰ`Z Kiv ntZv agჰq Drme I tLj vaj vi mgq|<sup>1</sup> mvBivvKDჰm<sup>2</sup> cჰB tWKv-WჰKq<sup>3</sup> (Avby 400 wL<sup>a</sup>-ceჰA) (Avტj vKvPტ 1) G-aitბი გით Ab`Zg D`vniY|

### History: Commemorative Coins

The trend on issuing commemorative coins has become popular from the 1960s onward. But there are numerous examples of commemorative coins of more ancient date. Issuing coins to celebrate special occasions are nearly as old as coins themselves. In early period of the Greek civilization coin was a subsidiary form of currency and was struck for religious festivals or games.<sup>1</sup> The deca-drachms<sup>2</sup> (ca. 400 BC) from Syracuse<sup>3</sup> (Plate 1) were the prominent examples of that type of coins.



Avტj vKvPტ 1: mvBivvKDჰm cჰB tWKv-WKq (Avby 419 wL<sup>a</sup>-ceჰA)<sup>4</sup>  
Plate 1: Deca-drachms from Syracuse (ca. 419 BC)<sup>4</sup>

tWKv-WtKgv Rwi Kiv ntZv AmbqwgZfvte Ges  
 "bwgWEK weibgg bq eis Lp maeZ "šik Df'k"  
 tWKv-WtKgv Avil cvlqv wMfqtQ Gt\_Y, KvR I  
 wvki t\_tk|<sup>4</sup> G-mKj gy' Rwi i Df'k" wefePbv  
 Kitj ejv thtZ cvti G\_tjv cw\_exi c\_lg "šik  
 gy' |

The deca-drachms struck only occasionally and most probably for commemorative purpose rather than general currency. The deca-drachms are also known from Athens, Carthage and Egypt.<sup>4</sup> Considering the intention of issuing these coins it is said that these are the first commemorative coins of the world.

gnvgwZ Avtj KRvÜvi AvbgwibK 326 wL<sup>a</sup>-cefa ivRv  
 cij"i (whwb DEi cwög cvwK-Itb ivRZj KitZb)  
 wei"t× hf× Rqj vf Ktib| ejv ntq\_vtK GB weRqtK  
 "šixq Kti ivLv ntqvQj i"cvitWKv-WtKgv Ges  
 tUUv-WtKgv Rwi i gva'tg|<sup>5</sup> G-mKj gy' i mvg'tbi  
 wctV itqtQ tNvoq emv gvbe cAZKwZ (maeZ  
 Avtj KRvÜvtii) hv nmZi wctV emv Aci GK gvbe  
 cAZKwZtK (maeZ cij"tK Dc-vcb KtitQ) Av gY  
 KitQ| gy' i wecixZ wctV weRtqi t'ex bvBK KZK  
 Avtj KRvÜvtiK gKw civtbi "k" DrKxY<sup>®</sup> ntqtQ  
 (Avtj vKwP 2)| Abgvb Kiv ntq\_vtK GB gy' i maeZ  
 tmjYvm KZK Rwi Kiv Ges Avtj KRvÜvti fviZ  
 Awfhvtbi ci ciB ewejtb gy' Z ntqvQj |<sup>6</sup> Bt`v-  
 evKwUqvb kvmk't`i gta" AvMvt\_vtKm (Avby 190-  
 180 wL<sup>a</sup>-cefa) Avtj KRvÜvi, A"vUI KvM, wWI WUvm,  
 BDw\_tWgvm, wWwUqvm I c"vUwj qtbi gv\_vhj<sup>®</sup> "šik  
 gy' i Rwi Ktib| Abj'cfvte BDt wJWm (Avby 170-  
 145 wL<sup>a</sup>-cefa) Zui wczv tnwj lwkM I gvZv  
 wj l wWtmi vtK "šixq KtitQb gy' tq Zvt`i hM<sup>®</sup> AveT  
 cAZKwZ DrKxY<sup>®</sup> Kti |<sup>7</sup>

Alexander the Great got victory against King Puru (who ruled a region in the Punjab, North Western Pakistan) in ca. 326 BC. This victory is said to have been commemorated by issuing silver deca-drachms and tetra-drachms.<sup>5</sup> The depiction on the obverse of the coin is: a human figure (most probably Alexander) on horse-back is attacking another human figure (perhaps intended to represent King Puru) riding an elephant. The reverse contains the figure of Alexander being crowned by Nike the goddess of victory (Plate 2). It is assumed that these coins were perhaps issued by Seleucus and minted in Babylon following Alexander's campaigns in India.<sup>6</sup> Among the Indo-Bactrian rulers Agathocles (ca. 190-180 BC) issued commemorative coins containing the heads of Alexander, Antiochus, Diodotus, Euthydemus, Demetrius and Pantaleon. Similarly, Eucratides (ca. 170-145 BC) commemorated his parents Heliocles and Leodice by depicting their joint busts on his coins.<sup>7</sup>



Avtj vKwP 2: Avtj KRvÜvti i "šik gy' (Avby 322 wL<sup>a</sup>-vā)<sup>9</sup>  
 Plate 2: Commemorative Coin of Alexander (ca. 322 BC)<sup>9</sup>



Avtj vKupĪ 3: j ymqvm t fivm (Avby 161-169 ʘLᵃ-vā) Gi gy ĩ<sup>10</sup>  
 Plate 3: Coin of Lucius Verus (ca. 161-169 AD)<sup>10</sup>

weġkl Dcjtġ gy ĩ Rwi i GB i xwZ cġPxb ĩvgvb  
 mv=ġġRġI cġWj Z wQj | m=ġU j ymqvm t fivm (Avby 161-  
 169 ʘLᵃ-vā) cw\_ġwi PZL\_ġfvġj vMvġmm (Avby 147-191  
 ʘLᵃ-vā) Gi wei ġx Rqj vfġK D`hvcb KiġZ ġŷi K gy ĩ  
 Rwi Kġi wQġj b (Avtj vKupĪ 3)|<sup>11</sup>

The practices of issuing coins in special occasions were also common in ancient Roman Empire. Emperor Lucius Verus (ca. 161-169 AD) issued commemorative coins (Plate 3) to celebrate his victory against Vologases IV (ca. 147-191 AD) of Parthia.<sup>11</sup>

fvi Zxq Dcgnvġ ġki BwZnvġml cġPxb hġM ġŷi K gy ĩ  
 Rwi i ġpŷl iġqġQ| ġB hġM ġŷi K gy ĩ Rwi i KġqKwU  
 D`vniY iġqġQ| cġg P>ᵃ\_ġB (Avby 320-335  
 ʘLᵃ-vā)/mgjᵃ\_ġBi (Avby 335-380 ʘLᵃ-vā)<sup>12</sup> GK  
 aiġbi gy ġġZ ivRv I ivbx DfġġK DrKxYġKiv nġqġQ|  
 gy ġi mvgġbi wġV bvgmn cġg P>ᵃ\_ġB I Zwi ivbx  
 Kgvġġ`exi `wovġbv cġZKwZ DrKxYġKiv nġqġQ| mġbw\_ġ  
 wKQz gy ġq ġ Lv hvq ivRv cwġvi fvġe ivbxġK weġqi evRy  
 ev AvsU (*weevġġKŷZKv*) wġte` b KiġQb|<sup>13</sup>

Examples of issuing coins from ancient period have also been known in the history of the Indian subcontinent. There are several instances of issuing commemorative coins in the Gupta period. On one type coin of Chandragupta I (ca. 320-335 AD)/ Samudragupta (ca. 335-380 AD)<sup>12</sup> both king and queen are depicted. Standing figures of Chandragupta I and his queen Kumaradevi with name have been depicted on the obverse of this coin. On certain coins king is clearly offering the queen a wedding armlet or ring (*vivahakautuka*).<sup>13</sup>



Avtj vKupĪ 4: cġg P>ᵃ\_ġB/mgjᵃ\_ġBi ši vRv I ivbxġ ġkġYi gy ĩ<sup>14</sup>  
 Plate 4: 'King and Queen' Type coin of Chandragupta I/Samudragupta<sup>14</sup>

gṛīti wecixZ wctV itq̄tQ wnstni cxtV emv j<sup>2</sup>xi  
 cūZKwZ mvt\_ wj wC wj "Owe (Avtj vKwPĪ 4) | mvgṭbi  
 wctVi wel qe<sup>-</sup> | wj wC Lp mntRB cūg P><sup>a</sup> t̄Bi mvt\_  
 Kgvi t̄-exi weevntK Dc<sup>-</sup>vcb Kit̄Q | tKvt̄bv tKvt̄bv  
 M̄telK gṭb K̄tib th, wCZvgvZv Ges w̄bR wj "Owe  
 tMvōxtK t̄ṣiY K̄ti gṛītiU mgṛ<sup>a</sup> β KZK Rwi Kiv  
 ntq̄Qj |<sup>15</sup> cūg Kgvi β (Avby 414-455 wL<sup>a</sup>-vā) |  
 t̄ū β I (Avby 455-467 wL<sup>a</sup>-vā) ōivRv I ivbx̄ ō  
 tk̄Yi gṛī Rwi K̄tiwQ̄tj b | Zte Ziv gṛīq̄ ivbx̄ i  
 bvg c̄Kvk K̄tibub | G-mKj gṛī Aek<sup>B</sup>  
 c̄KwZMZF̄ite t̄ṣiK tk̄Yi |

β t̄ i Avi I GK tk̄Yi gṛī t̄K t̄ṣiK wnt̄mte kbv<sup>3</sup>  
 Kiv th̄Z cv̄ti | GB tk̄YiU Ak̄ga (t̄Nvov DrmM<sup>9</sup>)  
 bvt̄g cw̄i wPZ | mgṛ<sup>a</sup> β I cūg Kgvi β GB tk̄Yi gṛī  
 Rwi K̄tiwQ̄tj b |

Ak̄ga tk̄Yi gṛīti mvgṭbi wctV cv̄ cxtVi I ci  
 wov̄tv t̄Nvov Ges Gi mvgṭb dt̄j j Sv̄Ev (A<sub>ev</sub> wCZv)  
 h̄j<sup>3</sup> GKwU h̄cv (DrmM<sup>9</sup> m̄ūxq̄ t̄É) it̄q̄tQ | gṛīti  
 wecixZ wctV wov̄tv b̄vix cūZKwZ t̄K (m̄ēZ ḡwq̄mx  
 ev c̄āvb ivbx̄) t̄ L̄v hvq̄ | Dt̄j L̄ th, 1964-65 mvt̄j i  
 DrLb̄t̄b evsj vt̄ t̄ki K̄ḡj vi kv̄j eb wenvi nt̄Z  
 mgṛ<sup>a</sup> t̄Bi GKwU Ak̄ga gṛī Av̄we<sup>9</sup> c̄Z nt̄q̄tQ  
 (Avtj vKwPĪ 5) |<sup>16</sup>

The reverse of the coin contains a figure of  
 Laksmi seated on a lion with the legend  
*Lichchhavayah* (Plate 4). The obverse legend and  
 feature simply represent the marriage of  
 Chandragupta I with Kumaradevi. Researchers  
 seem that this coin was issued by Samudragupta  
 in commemoration of his parents and his own  
 Lichchhavi descent.<sup>15</sup> The 'king and queen type'  
 coins were also issued by Kumargupta I (ca. 414-  
 455 AD) and Skandagupta (ca. 455-467 AD). But  
 they do not disclose the names of their queens.  
 These coins must be commemorative in nature.

Another type of coin of the Guptas may be  
 identified as commemorative issue. This type is  
 known as *Ashvamedha* (horse-sacrifice).  
 Samudragupta and Kumaragupta I issued this  
 type of coins.

The obverse of *Ashvamedha* type of coins  
 contain a horse stands on a pedestal and in front  
 of a *yupa* (sacrificial post) fitted with a flowering  
 banner (or fillet). A standing female (probably  
*mahishi* i.e. the chief queen) is visible on the  
 reverse of the coin. It should be mentioned here  
 that an *Ashvamedha* coin of Samudragupta has  
 been discovered from Salban Vihara, Comilla,  
 Bangladesh through excavation in 1964-65 (Plate  
 5).<sup>16</sup>



Avtj vKwPĪ 5: mgṛ<sup>a</sup> t̄Bi Ak̄ga gṛī t̄, kv̄j eb wenvi , K̄ḡj v, evsj vt̄ k<sup>17</sup>  
 Plate 5: Ashvamedha coin of Samudragupta, Salban Vihara, Comilla, Bangladesh<sup>17</sup>

Ak#ga gÿ ði tcQ#bi Kvmnbx Gi ~šriK PwiĀĤK  
 Dc~vcb Kti | kZc\_-eĤpY Abymv#i weRtqi DĤiĤk  
 mgi hvĀvi c#eA\_ev GĤKi ci GK hĤx AwmacZ  
 AR#bi ci (L# m#eZ cĤi iW) Ak#ga hĀ cvj b Kiv  
 nĤZv|<sup>18</sup> cW#Ziv<sup>19</sup> we#ePbv KĤib GB DrmM#Ab#v#ĤK  
 ~šriYxq KĤi ivLĤZ Ges Ab#v#Ĥb AskM#YKvi x  
 eĤpYĤ`i gvĤS ~wĤYv (m#švbx) wntmte weZiĤYi Rb  
 Ak#ga gÿ ð Rwi Kiv nĤZv| gĤb Kiv nq, G-mKj gÿ ð  
 eo msL~vq Rwi Kiv nĤZv|<sup>20</sup> Ak#ga gÿ ð Aek`B  
 cĤKwZMZfvte ~šriK tk#Yi |

The narration behind *Ashvamedha* coins represents its commemorative character. According to *Satapatha-Brahmana* the *Ashvamedha* sacrifice might be performed before setting out on a campaign of conquest or in celebration of acquisition of supremacy after a series of conquests (more usually the later).<sup>18</sup> Scholars<sup>19</sup> consider that *Ashvamedha* coins were issued on the occasion of this sacrifice in commemoration of it and as *dakshina* (fee) for distribution among the Brahmans who participated in that ritual. It is seemed that these coins must have been issued in large numbers.<sup>20</sup> The *Ashvamedha* coins must be commemorative in nature.

ĤKvĤbv bZb kvmt#Ki ivR~ weRq ĤNvi Yv Kivi DĤiĤk  
 ~šriK gÿ ð Rwi i aviv ga`hĤM j ĤĤ Kiv hvq|  
 BLwZqvi-D`&`xb g#v#š` web eLwZqvi Lj Rxi  
 (1204-5 wL#vā) weL~vZ ŌtMŠo weRq#<sup>21</sup> (AvĤj vKwPĀ  
 6) gÿ ĤW GB Ĥk#Yi gÿ ð | mj Zvbx hĤM ~šriK gÿ ð  
 Rwi i Avil ~#všĤ AvĤQ| nvenk mj Zvb mvjĤxb  
 gRvd#bi kvn (1490-1493 wL#vā) ŌKvgZv weRq#  
 Ges mj Zvb Avj vDĤi xb ĤvĤmb kvn (1493-1519  
 wL#vā) ŌKvgi“-KvgZv-RvRbMi I Ewok`v weRq#  
 (AvĤj vKwPĀ 7) Dcj ĤĤĤ ~šriK gÿ ð Rwi KĤi iWĤj b |

The trend of issuing commemorative coins has been found during the medieval period to proclaim the coronation of a new monarch. The famous 'Gauda-Vijaye' coins<sup>21</sup> (Plate 6) of Ikhtiyer-ud-din Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji (1204-5 AD) belong to this type. There are other examples of issuing commemorative coins in the Sultani period. Habshi ruler Sams al-din Muzaffar Shah (1490-1493 AD) and Ala al-din Husayn Shah (1493-1519 AD) issued coins on the occasions of their conquests against 'Kamta' and 'Kamru-Kamta-Jajnagar and Orissa' (Plate 7) respectively.



AvĤj vKwPĀ 6: BLwZqvi D`&`xbi ŌtMŠo weRq# gÿ ð<sup>22</sup>  
 Plate 6: 'Gauda-Vijaye' coin of Ikhtiyer-ud-din<sup>22</sup>



AvĤj vKwPĀ 7: mj Zvb Avj vDĤi xb ĤvĤmb kvĤni ŌKvgi“-KvgZv-RvRbMi I Ewok`v weRq# ~šriK gÿ ð<sup>23</sup>  
 Plate 7: 'Kamta' and 'Kamru-Kamta-Jajnagar and Orissa conquest'  
 commemorative coin of Sultan Ala al-din Husayn Shah<sup>23</sup>



gMj kumKt`i gta` m=U AvKei tekWQz `šriK gÿ ð  
 Rwi KtiwQj b| m=U AvKei i tmbvi gÿ ðq 20wU<sup>24</sup>  
 Awak I i`cvi gÿ ðq c0q 45wU UvKkvj i<sup>25</sup> bvg cvl qv  
 hvq| gtb Kiv nq c0t`wkK ivRavb AvM0, jvtnvi,  
 tRSbcj, w`j\* I Avntg`vev` Qrov Gt`i temkifvMB  
 tKvfbv AwfHvb PjvKvtj weivg wkwei wKsev Rq Kiv  
 tKvfbv kni wKsev ivR` hv `šriK gÿ ði UvKkvj wntmte  
 e`euZ ntqtQ|<sup>26</sup> G-mKj gÿ ði gta` Lvfb`tki AwmiMo  
 `MRqtK `šriYxq Kivi Rb` c0j b Kiv tmbvi gÿ ð  
 weL`vZ| GB gÿ ði mvgfbi wctV itqtQ evR cvwLi  
 c0ZKwZ| Avi weciwZ wctV Avj# AvKei Bmbvbbvi gR  
 Bjvnx 49 Rviê Awmi DrKxY©itqtQ (Avtj vKwP 8)|  
 m=U G-NUbv Dcj t¶¶ G-aitbi wKQz i`cvi gÿ ð I evR  
 cvwLmn Akftivnx AvKei i c0ZKwZ hÿ AvtiK aitbi  
 gÿ ð c0j b Kiv ntqQj |<sup>27</sup> AvKei Zwi ivRtZj 50 eQi  
 cwZ©Dcj t¶¶ wKQz tmbv I i`cvi `šriK gÿ ð I c0j b  
 KtiwQj b thLvfb gÿ ði mvgfbi wctV bMix nið *Divg-  
 umqv0* wj wcmn ivg I mxZvi c0ZKwZ DrKxY©itqtQ  
 (Avtj vKwP 9)|

Among the Mughal rulers Emperor Akbar issued a good number of commemorative coins. Over 20 mint<sup>24</sup> names are found on gold coins and about 45 mints<sup>25</sup> on silver coins of Akbar. It seemed that apart from the provincial capitals Agra, Lahore, Jaunpur, Delhi and Ahmadabad, most of the names are either of the halting places during the invention or are the occupied cities or kingdoms which were used as the mint name of the commemorative coin.<sup>26</sup> Among these coins, the gold coin issued to commemorate the victory of the Asirgarh fort of Khandesh is famous. The obverse of this coin bears a hawk. The legend-*Allah Akbar Isfandarmuz Illahi 49 zarb Asir* is depicted on the reverse (Plate 8). Perhaps on this occasion, some silver coins of this type and another type, showing Akbar riding on a horse with a hawk, were also issued.<sup>27</sup> Akbar issued commemorative coins on gold and silver also on the occasion of his 50<sup>th</sup> regnal year, where the effigy of Rama and Sita with the words *Rama-Siya* in Nagri is found on the obverse of the coin (Plate 9).



Avtj vKwP 8: m=U AvKei i `šriK gÿ ð,  
 Awmi Mo Rq Dcj t¶¶ Rwi Kiv<sup>28</sup>  
 Plate 8: Commemorative coin of Emperor Akbar,  
 issued on the occasion of Asirgarh conquest<sup>28</sup>



Avtj vKwP 9: m=U AvKei i `šriK gÿ ð,<sup>29</sup>  
 ivRtZj 50Zg eQi cwZ©Dcj t¶¶ Rwi Kiv<sup>29</sup>  
 Plate 9: Commemorative coin of Emperor Akbar,  
 issued on the occasion of 50<sup>th</sup> regnal year<sup>29</sup>

wbqwgZ tmbvi *tgmi* (c0q 11 M0g) Ges i`cvi *i/cx* (c0q  
 11 M0g) Qrovl gMj hÿM kumKiv gvtS gvtS D`P (2-  
 1000 *tZyj* ð) I ¶iz`gvfbi gÿ ð gÿ Y Kitzb| ¶iz`gvfbi  
 gÿ ðmgv mnaviYZ `vfb Rb` c0Z Kiv ntZv| Gt`i  
 gta` me t`tk c0j wZ w0mvi|<sup>30</sup> GB gÿ ði tKvfbv  
 wba0i Z tZsj iwx wQj bv| Drmtei `itZj givw wetePbv  
 Kti wewfb0el Rfbi gÿ ð c0Z Kiv ntZv|<sup>31</sup>

During the Mughal period apart the regular gold *muhar* (about 11 gm) and silver *rupee* (about 11 gm), coins of higher (varies from two to thousand *tola*) and lower denominations were also minted by the Mughal rulers from time to time. Generally the lower denominational coins were struck for largesse. The commonest of these was the *nisar*.<sup>30</sup>

mᄠᄡU Rvnv/zi (1605-1627 ᄠᄡᄢ-vā) Gi mPbv Ktib Ges mᄠᄡU dvi “Lkvi (1713-1719 ᄠᄡᄢ-vā) mgq Zv eÜ ntq hvq|<sup>32</sup> tKvtbv ᄠᄡᄢ Dcj ᄡ ev Drmte RbMtYi gvtS weZi tYi Dᄡᄡk” *ᄠᄡᄢvi* gyᄡ gy Y Kiv ntZv| mᄠᄡU bZb fᄡg `Lj, Dᄡᄡvab, Rbᄡᄡ em ev hᄡRq cᄡᄡ Dᄡᄡk” G-mKj gyᄡ gyᄡVv gyᄡVv Kti weZi Y Kiv ntZv|

There was no fixed weight standard for *nisar* coins. According to the degree of importance of the occasion, *nisar* of various weights were minted.<sup>31</sup> It was initiated by Emperor Jahangir (1605-1627 AD) and was stopped in the reign of Emperor Farrukhsiar (1713-1719 AD).<sup>32</sup> *Nisar* coins were minted to distribute among the public on some particular occasions or festivals. Usually, these coins were distributed in handfuls on the occasion of occupying new lands, inauguration, birthday or victory in war etc.

*AvBb-B-AvKei xtZ AvKei* (1542-1605 ᄠᄡᄢ-vā) I Rvnv/xtii AvZᄡᄡebx *ZRK-B-Rvnv/zi xtZ Rvnv/zi KZR* cᄡj b Kiv Dᄡᄡ gvtbi gyᄡᄡi Dᄡᄡ AvᄡQ| KwZcq chᄡKl G-mKj gyᄡᄡi Dᄡᄡ Kti tQb|<sup>33</sup> mᄠᄡU AvKei 100 *tgini* (*kvnvbkvn*), 50 *tgini* (*i vnm*), 25 *tgini* (*AvZᄡ*) Ges AvI Abᄡᄡ gvtbi gyᄡᄡ Rvvi Kti iQᄡj b| mᄠᄡU Rvnv/zi 100, 50, 20, 10 I 5 *tgini* Ges Gᄡᄡi weᄡᄡe Y-gvtbi tᄡᄡᄡ I i“cvi gyᄡᄡi cᄡj b Kti iQᄡj b| tᄡᄡᄡvi gyᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ bvg ᄡᄡj h\_v ᄡᄡg *bi-kvn*, *bi-mj Ziv*, *bi-tᄡᄡj Z*, *bi-Kig I bi-ᄡᄡᄡ* | i“cvi gyᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ h\_v ᄡᄡg *tKᄡKF-B-Zvj vB*, *tKᄡKF-B-BKej*, *tKᄡKF-B-gjv*, *tKᄡKF-B-eLZ I tKᄡKF-B-mvᄡ* ejv ntZv| cieZᄡᄡ gᄡᄡj kvmKivl GB iᄡᄡZ Abᄡᄡi Y Kti iQᄡj b| `ᄡᄡRbKfvte G-mKj weᄡᄡl gyᄡᄡ ᄡᄡᄡ KGB cvl qv ᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ ᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ ᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ (j Üb), ᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ ᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ (Mᄡᄡᄡᄡ), ᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ (tKgweR) Kᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ Dᄡᄡᄡ gvtbi gyᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ Kti tQ|

Coins of higher denomination of Akbar (1542-1605 AD) are mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* and of Jahangir in his autobiography *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*. These coins are also referred to by several travelers.<sup>33</sup> Emperor Akbar had issued 100 *muhar* (*Shanshah*), 50 *muhar* (*Rahas*), 25 *muhar* (*Atmah*) and other denomination of coins. Emperor Jahangir had issued the higher denominational coins in gold and silver in the multiples of 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 *muhar*. These gold coins were known as *Nur-shahi*, *Nur-sultani*, *Nur-daulat*, *Nur-karam* and *Nur-mihr* respectively. The silver coins were respectively called *Kaukab-i-tala'i*, *Kaukab-i-iqbal*, *Kaukab-i-murad*, *Kaukab-i-bakht* and *Kau-kab-i-saad*. The succeeding Mughal monarchs also follow this tradition. Unfortunately a very few of these special coins are now found. British Museum (London), Hunarian Museum (Glasgow) and Fitz William Museum (Cam-bridge) have collected several Mughal coins of higher denominations.



AvᄡᄡᄡKᄡᄡᄡ 10: mᄠᄡU Rvnv/xtii i 1000 *tgini* (cᄡᄡ 12 tKᄡᄡR) Gi tᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ gyᄡᄡ<sup>34</sup>  
Plate 10: 1000 muhar (about 12 kg) gold coin of Emperor Jahangir<sup>34</sup>

m=U Rvnv½x̄ti i 1000 tgvni Gi wekvy vKvi GK tmbvi gȳ ĩ, m=Z tKt̄bv KJ%bwZK Dc̄tXSKb, 1987 m̄tj m̄Rvij v̄t̄Ūi tR̄t̄bfv̄ n̄vem̄vM̄t̄dj W̄ḡvb GmG bvgK w̄bjvg tKv̄úmbi gvātg wev i Rb̄ Av̄tm (Av̄tj vK̄vP̄T 10) | gȳ ūU 1613 wL̄<sup>a</sup>-v̄t̄ā Av̄M̄Ū UvKkvtj c̄ŪZ | Gi ēvm 20 t̄m̄g Ges I Rb̄ c̄Ūq 12 wK̄tj vM̄Ūg | ej v nq ḠwU c̄w\_extZ ^Zwi met̄P̄tq eo tmbvi gȳ ĩ | HwZnwmK m̄f Ab̄hvqx m=U Ji½t̄Re (1658-1707 wL̄<sup>a</sup>-v̄ā) weRvc̄ti i weīt̄x tKt̄bv GK Aw̄Fhv̄tb m=Ūi c̄j̄ ḡp̄w̄ḡt̄K m̄nvqZv Kivi ^K̄wZ^t̄fc Ḡifc wekvy vKvi GK gȳ ĩ Av̄mvd-hwm̄ ivRest̄ki w̄difR Rst̄K w̄t̄q̄w̄t̄j b|<sup>35</sup> ivR̄`Z, ḡw̄njv Ges Ab̄` w̄c̄Ū cv̄t̄i i Dc̄vni t̄`qvi Rb̄` G-aīt̄bi D̄`P ḡv̄t̄bi gȳ ĩ c̄ŪZ Kiv n̄t̄Zv|<sup>36</sup> ḡM̄j t̄`i ¶̄z̄` I D̄`P ḡv̄t̄bi G-mKj gȳ ĩt̄K Aek̄`B ^ŷri K w̄t̄m̄te wēteP̄bv Kiv t̄t̄Z cv̄ti |

A gigantic gold coin of 1000 *muhar*, possibly a diplomatic gift of Emperor Jahangir had come for sale in 1987 through an auction company, Habsburg Feldman S.A. of Geneva, Switzerland. This coin was struck in the Agra mint in 1613 AD. It has diameter of 20 cm and weighted almost 12 kilograms (Plate 10). It is said to be the largest gold coin of the world ever made. According to historical records one such gigantic coin was given by Emperor Aurangzeb (1658-1707 AD) to Firuz Jung of Asaf-Jahi dynasty in Hyderabad in recognition of services rendered to the emperor's son, Muazzam, during one of his expeditions against Bijapur.<sup>35</sup> Coins of higher denominations were struck for presentation to ambassadors, ladies and other favourites.<sup>36</sup> The lower and higher denominational coins of the Mughals can be considered as commemorative coins.

^ŷri K gȳ ĩi Avi I ^p̄vš̄l cvl qv hvq Rqš̄kqv iv̄t̄R̄` (Avby 1548-1835 wL̄<sup>a</sup>-v̄ā) | fvi t̄Zi tgN̄vj q iv̄t̄R̄`i Rqš̄kqv cv̄nvo Ges eZ̄Ūvb w̄m̄tj t̄Ūi D̄Ei-cēmḡf̄w̄ḡt̄Z Rqš̄kqv bvgK GB ^v̄axb iv̄R̄` M̄to D̄t̄V̄iQj | Rqš̄kqvi iv̄R̄v̄i v̄ms̄n̄v̄m̄t̄b Av̄t̄iv̄nY Dc̄j t̄¶̄ | ^ŷri K gȳ ĩ R̄w̄i Ki t̄Zb | G-ch̄š̄l 15 Rb Rqš̄kqv iv̄R̄v̄i gȳ ĩ Aw̄ē<sup>o</sup>z̄ n̄t̄q̄t̄Q (Av̄tj vK̄vP̄T 11) |<sup>37</sup> G-mKj gȳ ĩi i^Zc̄Ȳ<sup>o</sup>ēw̄k̄ō n̄t̄j v Z̄viv c̄Ūj bK̄vix iv̄R̄v̄i bvg avi Y K̄ti bv | Aw̄aK̄vsk t̄¶̄t̄ c̄Ūj bK̄vix iv̄R̄v̄t̄K k̄bv<sup>3</sup> Kiv nq gȳ ĩq DrK̄xȲ<sup>o</sup>Z̄wi t̄Li w̄f̄w̄Ēt̄Z |

The examples of commemorative coins have also found in Jaintia kingdom (ca. 1548-1835 AD). The independent kingdom of Jaintia was formed in the Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya, India and plain land of north east Sylhet. The Jaintia kings issued commemorative coins on the occasion of ascending the throne. Coins (Plate 11) of fifteen Jaintia rulers are discovered so far.<sup>37</sup> An important feature of these coins is that they do not contain the name of the issuers. In most of the cases their issuers are identified on the basis of the date depicted on coins.



Av̄tj vK̄vP̄T 11: Rqš̄kqv iv̄R̄v̄i w̄Z̄xq i v̄ḡw̄ms Gi gȳ ĩ (Avby 1790-1832 wL̄<sup>a</sup>-v̄ā)<sup>38</sup>  
 Plate 11: Coin of Jaintia King Ramsimha II (ca. 1790-1832 AD)<sup>38</sup>

wmsnvm AvtinvY Dcj tñ gý ð cPj b Kivi i xwZ fvi Zxq Dcgnvt`tk JcibtemkK hñMI cPwj Z wQj | wKŠ' kvmKiv gý ðq Dcj ñ Dñ L KiñZb bv | wQZxq wekñt`xi cñe`gý ð mvaviYZ gj`evb avZñZ cPñZ Kiv nñZv | wesk kZñK weibgqñhvM` gý ðq gj`evb avZñ e`envi ð gB mwxgZ nñq cño |

cPñg wekñt` Ges 30 Gi `kñK wek | A\_ñwZK g`vi dñj tmvbn I i`cvi gý ði A`vqx ev`vqx weñjvc NñU Ges Zv e`vsKñbvñU ifcvšñiZ nq | Zvicil H `kK`ñj vñZ gj`evb avZñZ `ñi K gý ð cPñZ Kiv nñZv Ges weibgqñhvM` gý ð wñtmñe Gñ`i e`envi mwxgZ A\_ev m`uYññcB eU nñq hvq | dñj GKwU c`K tkñYi gý ð wñtmñe `ñi K gý ði Dbqñ NñU hvi mvt` `bvgnEKfvñe e`eüZ gý ð I tbnñUi cPññfvñe `ñKZ ðKvñbv thvMmñ tbB | eZñvñb GB tkñYi gý ð msMñnKñ`i mvgMñ A\_ev wKQz ðñññ A\_ñwZK weibñqvM |

**BwZnm: `ñi K tbnU**

gý ð Aweñññi AtñK cñi tbnñUi Aweñññ NñU | cPñg KvMñRi tbnñUi Aweñññ NñU mñg kZñK Pññbi kus ivRestñi mgñq (Avby 618-907 wL`vã) | ml`vMi I cvBKvix e`emvqxiv eo eo emYwR`K weibgñqi mgq fvi x avZe gý ði cwi enb GovñZ GB tbnU e`envi KiñZb | cKZcññ ivó`KZñ cPñg KvMñRi tbnU (wRqvDwR) Rwi nq 1024 wL`vñã Pññbi wñPqvñ ivñR`i ms ivRestñk (Avby 960-1279 wL`vã) |<sup>39</sup> gññKñcññjv (Avby 1254-1324 wL`vã) I DBñj qvñ Ae i`ei`K (Avby 1220-1293 wL`vã) cPññ chñKñ`i gva`ñg Pññbi KvMñRi tbnU wL`vñq 13 kZñK BDñivñc cwi wPZ nñqñQj |<sup>40</sup> Z\_vvc BDñivñc h\_v` tbnñUi cPñj b nq 1666 wL`vñã e`vsK Ae mñññWññbi cemñx ð Kññvgn e`vsñKv (e`vsK Ae cvñ ðñm A\_ev cvñ ðñm e`vsK bvñgI cwi wPZ) Gi gva`ñg |

fvi Zxq tbnñUi BwZnm 1770 mññj i hLb Kj KvZv` GKwU temi Kwi e`vsK, e`vsK Ae wñ`ñ`ñ`vñ cPñg tbnU cPñj b Kñi |<sup>41</sup> 1806 mññj cñZwñZ e`vsK Ae teññj I tbnU Rwi KñiñQj | G-mKj tbnU fvi Zetñ`1861 mññ chññPñj yñQj |

The tradition of issuing coins in the occasion of ascending the throne was continued during the Colonial period in the Indian subcontinent. But the rulers did not mention the occasion on coins. Before the World War II, coins were generally made of precious metals. However, during the 20th century, the use of precious metals for circulating currency became increasingly limited.

The World War I and the world economic crisis of the 1930s brought about temporary or permanent abolition of the convertibility of notes to silver and gold coins. While the commemorative coins of these decades continued to be issued predominantly in precious metals, their use as circulating currency became scarce or stopped entirely. Thus, the commemorative coins developed into a separate class of coins with no immediately recognizable link to the coins and notes used in everyday transactions. This class of coins are collectors' items, or in some cases objects for economic investment.

**History: Commemorative Notes**

Notes appeared after a long period of the invention of coins. The first known note on paper appeared in China in the Tang Dynasty (ca. 618-907 AD) during the 7th century. The merchants and wholesalers used these notes to avoid the heavy bulk of metallic coins in large commercial transactions. Actually, the first paper currency (Jiaozi) was issued by the state in 1024 at Sichuan in China during the Song (ca. 960-1279 AD) dynasty.<sup>39</sup> The Chinese paper money became known in Europe through the travelers, such as Marco Polo (ca. 1254-1324 AD) and William of Rubruck (ca. 1220 -1293 AD) in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>40</sup> Though in Europe, proper notes were issued by Stockholms Banco (also known as Bank of Palmstruch or Palmstruch Bank), a predecessor of Bank of Sweden in 1666.

The history of Indian notes dating back to 1770, when Bank of Hindustan, a private bank located in Kolkata issued its first notes.<sup>41</sup> Bank of Bengal established in 1806 also issued notes . These notes were in circulation till 1861.

1861 mvtj fvi Z mi Kvi (weUk) tbvU Rwi i KZ; MhY Kti Ges cfeRwi KZ mKj tbvU Rā Kti | 1935 mvtj wi RvfesK Ae BwUqv cūZwōZ nq Ges ZLb t\_†K GwU fvi †Z tbvU Rwi Kivi GKgrĪ KZē¶|

The Government of India (British Raj) undertook the authority to issue notes in 1861, and ceased all banks' currency issued earlier. In 1935, the Reserve Bank of India was established, and since then it has been the only currency-issuing authority for India.

tbv†Ui GB `xN®BwZnv†m `švi K tbv†Ui Awefē nq 1910 mvtj tgv †Kv†Z|<sup>42</sup> G-eQi e`vbtKv wgtbtiv (tgv †Kvi mvtēK †÷U wPūqvūqv Aew`Z wQj) tgv †Kvi `vaxbZvi kZel®D` hvcb Dcj †¶ 5 tctmv (Av†j vKwPĪ 12) Ges 10 tctmv gj `gv†bi `wU `švi K tbvU cPj b Kti |<sup>43</sup>

From that long history of notes, the commemorative issues appeared in 1910 in Mexico.<sup>42</sup> In this year Banco Minero (formerly located in Mexican state Chihuahua) issued two commemorative notes of 5 peso (Plate 12) and 10 peso to celebrate the centenary of Mexico's independence.<sup>43</sup>



Av†j vKwPĪ 12: 5 tctmv tbvU, tgv †Kv, 1910<sup>44</sup>  
Plate 12: 5 Peso note, Mexico 1910<sup>44</sup>

Dcgnv†`†k, fvi Z cūg `švi K tbvU Rwi Kti 1969 mvtj gnvZv Mwūxi Rb†kZewl Rk Dcj †¶| `švi K tbvU cPj †bi aviv 1990 Gi kZK t\_†K Rbwōq n†Z `v†K| eZgvb mgtq cū\_exi cūq me †`kB wewfbaDcj †¶ `švi K tbvU Rwi Kti `v†K|

In the subcontinent, India issued its first commemorative note in 1969 on the occasion of the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. The trend on issuing commemorative notes has become popular from the 1990s onward. Now a day, almost every country of the world issues commemorative notes in various occasions.

বঙ্গবন্ধু ক্রীড়াঙ্গী রমীক  
গীক গী I তবু

Commemorative Coins and Notes  
issued by Bangladesh Bank



1947 mvtj weWk fviZ wefvMi ci evsjv`k cwk`ttbi Astk cwiz nq Ges Zv 1971 mvtj i gyp hy ceZP mgqKvj chSi ejer wQj | G-mgq GLvfb cwk`lmb gy`i I tlvU cPvj Z wQj | 1971 mvtj evsjv`k Rtbhi ci evsjv`k miKvi t-U e`vsK Ae cwk`ttbi XvKv kvLvK t`tki tK`iq e`vsK cPve`vm Kti Ges Gi bvg ivLv nq evsjv`k e`vsK | evsjv`k e`vsK Kvh`g`i`i`i mgq aiv nq 16 wWtm`f 1971 | tK`iq e`vsK nI qvq GwU evsjv`k gy`i I tlvU Rwi i GKgv KZ`P | 1972 wL`v`f`a cwk`lmb Oi`c`x`K cOZ`vcb Kti UvKv evsjv`k gy`i qv cwiz nq | `bwg`EK cPj tbi Rb` 1973 mvtj evsjv`k cOg 5, 10, 25 Ges 50 cqmvgj`gv`bi gy`i mPbv nq | evsjv`k gy`i BwZnvtm GK bZb Aa`vtqi mPbv nq 1991 mvtj hLb evsjv`k e`vsK `Si K gy`i Rwi`i`i` Kti |

After the partition of British India in 1947, the territory of Bangladesh became the part of Pakistan and it continued till the Liberation War of 1971. During this period Pakistani coins and notes were in circulation here. After the birth of Bangladesh in 1971, the Government reorganized the Dhaka Branch of the State Bank of Pakistan as the Central Bank of the country, and named it Bangladesh Bank. It came into existence with retrospective effect from 16 December 1971. As the central bank it has the sole authority to issue coins and notes in Bangladesh. The 'taka' became Bangladesh's currency replacing the Pakistani 'rupee' in 1972. Coins for regular circulation were first introduced in Bangladesh in 1973 in denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa. A new chapter was opened in the history of coins of Bangladesh in 1991 when Bangladesh Bank under took to issue commemorative coins.

evsjv`k cOg `Si K gy`i Rwi Kiv ntqWj 1991 mvtj weRq w`etmi 20Zg ewlRx Dcj`P | evsjv`k e`vsK wef`be`i`Z`c`Y`NUbv`K Zvrch`E`Z Kivi Rb` G`ch`Si GMviwU `Si K gy`i Rwi Kti`Q | th`m`Kj Dcj`P G`me gy`i Rwi ntq`Q Zvntj v M`P`S`Kvj xb Avj w`u`K tMgm 1992, `taxbZvi iRZ RqSk 1996, evsjv`k e`vsK iRZ RqSk 1996, hgbv tmZyDt`vab 1998, Av`S`R`AZK gvZ`fvI v w`em 2000, AvBwmm w`t`KU wek`Kvc 2011, iex`bv` VvKti 150Zg Rb`ewlRx 2011, O`et`v`n`O KweZvi 90 eQi cWZ`c`f`wZ | evsjv`k e`vsK G`me gy`i we`t`qi e`v`Av`Q | gy`i`j`vi g`ta` GKwU tmvbi Avi ewK`j`v`i`c`vi`Z`wi | gy`i`j`vi Awf`w`Z`gj`" ntj v 1, 10 Ges 20 UvKv | G`m`Kj `Si K gy`i Rvg`b, tb`vij`v`U, tWbgvK`Kvbwv, t`v`f`w`Kqv c`f`wZ t`tki UvKkvj t`t`K gy`i Kiv ntqWj |

The first commemorative coins of Bangladesh were issued in 1991 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Victory Day. Bangladesh Bank has issued eleven commemorative coins so far to signify various events. The occasions on which these coins were issued, are Summer Olympic Games 1992, Silver Jubilee of Independence, 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Bangladesh Bank, Inauguration of Jamuna Bridge, International Mother Language Day, ICC Cricket World Cup 2011, 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore 2011, 90 Years of the Poem 'Bidrohi', 40<sup>th</sup> Victory Anniversary of Bangladesh, etc. All these coins are available for sale in the Bangladesh Bank. Among these coins only one is made of gold and the rest other are in silver. The face values of these coins are one, ten and twenty taka. The commemorative coins were minted in various mints in Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, Spain, Slovakia etc.

evsjv`k e`vsK G`ch`Si 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 Ges 1000 UvKv gj`gv`bi tlvU Rwi Kti`Q | me`j`v` tlvUB `bwg`EK e`env`ti`i` Rb` | G`m`Kj tlvU QvovI, mv`c`O`Z`K`K`vtj evsjv`k e`vsK `wU `Si K tlvU Rwi Kti`Q | tlvU `wU`i` g`ta`, 40 UvKv Awf`w`Z`g`j`" i cOg tlvUwU 40Zg weRq w`em Dcj`P | 2011 mvtj Rwi Kiv nq | Avi 60 UvKv Awf`w`Z`g`j`" i wOZxq tlvUwU Rwi Kiv nq 2012 mvtj fvl v Av`v`j` tbi 60 eQi cWZ`Dcj`P |

Bangladesh Bank has so far issued notes in the denominations of tk.5, tk.10, tk.20, tk.50, tk.100, tk.500 and tk.1000. All these notes are used for regular transaction. Beside these notes, Bangladesh Bank has issued two commemorative notes in recent time. Between the two notes, the first one has been issued on the occasion of 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Victory Day in 2011 in denomination of tk. 40. The second one has been issued on the occasion of 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Language Movement in 2012 in denomination of tk. 60.

# evsj vṫ`k ṫṫi K gṫ ṫ 01

# Bangladesh Commemorative Coin 01

Dcj ṫṫ: 20Zg weRq ewil ṫṫ 1991

Occasion: 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Victory Day 1991

1947 mṫj weṫUK fvi Z wef<sup>3</sup> nṫq ṫṫ bZb ivó<sup>3</sup> fvi Z I cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫb MṫZ nq| cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫb MṫZ nq ṫṫṫMṫj K I mṫs<sup>-</sup>ṫZK fṫe Avj v<sup>-</sup>v ṫṫ AĀj cṫṫṫ cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫb I ce<sup>©</sup> cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫb (AvaybK evsj vṫ`k) ṫṫṫq| cṫṫṫ cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫṫb ivR%ṫṫZK kṫ<sup>3</sup> ṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫṫFZ ṫṫṫ Ges Gṫṫ e<sup>-</sup>v<sup>c</sup>K fṫe Dcj ṫṫ Kiv hṫṫṫṫṫ th Acṫi mṫg ṫṫL ṫṫ ṫṫ mnKṫṫi ce<sup>©</sup> cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫb A<sup>-</sup>ṫṫṫZK fṫe ṫkṫṫ Z nṫ<sup>3</sup>Q| ce<sup>©</sup> cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫṫb ṫṫaxKṫi Av<sup>-</sup>vṫṫi Avṫ<sup>-</sup>vj b ṫṫbv eṫṫZ ṫṫṫK| GB ṫṫṫṫṫṫṫṫ ce<sup>©</sup> cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫṫb iṫ evṫṫj iv 1971 mṫṫj i 25 gṫP<sup>©</sup> iṫZ cṫṫṫ cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫṫb kṫmK ṫṫMṫṫi cṫkṫeK ṫṫgṫṫ K kṫ<sup>3</sup> i gṫLṫṫṫṫ nq hv ṫṫAcṫṫi kb mṫP<sup>3</sup>vBUṫ bṫṫṫ cṫi ṫPZ| cṫK<sup>-</sup>ṫṫb ṫṫmṫvṫṫṫṫ GB Av gY ṫṫi<sup>3</sup> Kivi ciB eṫeṫṫ ṫṫL gṫṫṫṫ ingṫṫṫK Zṫi avṫṫṫṫi eṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫK 26 gṫP<sup>©</sup> ga<sup>-</sup>iṫZ ṫṫṫṫZṫi Kiv nq|

The Partition of British India in 1947 formed to two new states; India and Pakistan. Pakistan comprised two geographically and culturally separate areas; West Pakistan and East Pakistan (modern-day Bangladesh). Political power was concentrated in West Pakistan and it was widely perceived that East Pakistan was being exploited economically, leading to many grievances. The movement to claim independence started. In that situation, at night on 25 March 1971, the Bengali people of East Pakistan were met by brutal suppressive force from the ruling authority of West Pakistan which was termed 'Operation Searchlight'. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested from his Dhanmondi residence at midnight on 26 March 1971 after the Pakistan Army crack-down started.



ṫṫRṫṫṫṫṫ ṫṫR.Gm. Aṫiviv I ṫṫj dṫṫṫṫṫṫṫ ṫṫRṫṫṫṫṫṫ G.G.ṫK. ṫṫṫṫṫṫṫ AvZṫṫṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫ ṫṫṫṫṫ<sup>45</sup>  
Gen J.S. Aurora and Lt. Gen A.A.K. Niazi's signatures on the Instrument of Surrender<sup>45</sup>





Գրեմի մի Կադի Ի ԿԵ\_ ՄՈՒԿ, Գրեմի, Գժնի Եյ, 17 ԳրԵՅ 1971<sup>46</sup>  
 Oath taking of Mujibnagar Government, Mujibnagar, Meherpur, 17 April 1971<sup>46</sup>



ԿԵԳԴԻԴ ԳՐՅԻՎԻՎ<sup>47</sup>  
 Freedom fighters in a battle field<sup>47</sup>



## বঙ্গবন্ধু ক্রীড়া কয় ০২

ডক্টর: মনোমুখ্য খব আয় মনু ক তমম&1992

ৱল্‌-চে°Aóg kZwãtZ Mót m cŪg Awj m=úK tMgm&i i“  
nq| GB tMgm& RwiZ, ag° eY°wbweFk†l miv cŪ-exi  
gvb†l i gv†S eŪZcY°m=úK°Zwi K†i | 1992 mvtj i  
Mŏ°SKvj xb Awj m=úK tMgm& (°vBwi Kfite tMgm& Ae °v  
U†qbWU-wdd& Awj m=úqW bvtg cwi wPZ) t°ú†bi  
ev†m†j vbvq AbjôZ n†qWQj | GB gnvb tMg†m& 169  
t°†ki 9,356 Rb (cj°l 6,652 l bvi x 2,704)  
xowme` 286wU tLj vq AskM†hY K†i | evsj vt`k t°†K 6  
Rb xowme` °yU tLj v: cj°l† i 100 wglvi w°cŪU l  
4x100 wglvi wi†j ti†m Ask w†qWQj | evsj vt`k e°vsK  
1992 Gi Awj m=úK tMgm&Dcj††† GkŪU i°cvi °šri K  
gy†† Rwi K†i | gy††W Gbvgy n†Ki bKkv Kiv Ges  
Rvg†††Z gy°Z |

## Bangladesh Commemorative Coin 02

Occasion: Summer Olympic Games 1992

Olympic Games was first started in Greece in 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. This games develops friendship among the people across the world irrespective of nations, religions and races. 1992 Summer Olympic Games (officially known as the Games of the XXV Olympiad) was held in Barcelona, Spain. 9,356 (6,652 men and 2,704 women) athletes from 169 nations had participated in 286 events in the great game show. Six athletes from Bangladesh had taken part in the game in two events: Men's 100 Metres Sprint and Men's 4x100 Metres Relay Race. Bangladesh Bank has issued a commemorative coin of silver on the occasion of the Olympic Games of 1992. This coin was designed by Enamul Haque and minted in Germany.



1992 Mŏ°SKvj xb Awj m=ú†Ki†j v†Mv  
Logo of 1992 Summer Olympics



avZz 925 dvBb wmj fvi , lRb: 31.47 Mlg  
 gvT v: 38.61x38.61x3.01 ugug  
 AwfwnZ gj : 1 UvKv



Metal: 925 fine silver, Weight: 31.47 gm  
 Dimension: 38.61X38.61X3.01 mm  
 Face value: 1 Taka

### বেলগে

মবগ্ভবি বব: lctii Astk eEivKvfi BstiwR wj wctZ  
 UtqbwU-wdd& Awj w-uk tMgm&1992, wbtPi Astk BstiwR  
 l evsj v Dfq wj wctZ evsj vt`k, evtg AwfwnZ gj ` l qvb  
 UvKv/ gvts Awj w-uk gkvj wbtq t`soiZ `Rb  
 xovet`i cZKwZ | cfi v belqe` GKwJ eE w` tq tNiv |

wcixZ wv: mvj 1992 mn evsj vt`tki RvZxq cZxK |  
 cfi v belqe` GKwJ eE w` tq tNiv |

### Legend

**Obverse:** 25<sup>th</sup> OLYMPIC GAMES 1992 in English in the upper field; BANGLADESH in both Bangla and English in the lower field; face value ONE TAKA in the left field; two athletes running with Olympic flame in the middle. The total composition is enclosed by a circle.

**Reverse:** National Emblem of Bangladesh with date 1992. The total composition is enclosed by a circle.

Dcj ¶: `řaxbZvi iRZ Rqšř 1996

Occasion: Silver Jubilee of Independence 1996

1947 mřtj cřđg cřK`lv I ce°cřK`lv (AřabK evsj vř`k) vřtq cřK`lv MwZ nq| ce°cřK`lv cřđg cřK`lvbi ivR%đwZK kw³i KvřQ čřZwbqZB A\_đwZKfvře tkwvLZ nř`Qj | eřeÜř tkL gjRej ingřtbi tbZřZ; ce°cřK`lvb `řaxKvi Ař`řtqi Ař`řjb `řbv evařZ `řtK| GB řč¶řvcřU 1971 mřtj i 25 gvP°iřZ cřK`lv řmbvevnbx ce°cřK`lv Av gY Kři | GB wnsm² Av gřYi gřL 26 gvP°1971 eřeÜřtkL gjRej ingřv ce°cřK`lvřtK `řaxb ivó² evsj vř`k wřtře řNvI Yv Křib| GřbB evOvj mřgvi K evnbx, Avamřgvi K evnbx I mřaviY gvbj cřđg cřK`lv řmbvevnbxi wei`řx hř`i i` Kři|

Pakistan was formed to comprise West Pakistan and East Pakistan (modern-day Bangladesh) in 1947. East Pakistan was being exploited economically by the political power of West Pakistan. The movement to claim independence started under the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In that situation, the Pakistan Army started crackdown in East Pakistan at night on 26 March 1971. The violent crackdown led Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declaring East Pakistan's independence as the state of *Bangla Desh* on 26 March 1971. Bengali military, paramilitary and civilians started fight against the West Pakistan army from that day.



gv³řhvřř` i čřK¶Y wkiei 1971<sup>48</sup>  
Training Camp of the Freedom Fighters 1971<sup>48</sup>

fviZ gv³evnbxřK A\_đwZK, mřgvi K I KUđwZK mřvqZv ř`q| 1971 mřtj i 16 wřtřeřř `řaxbZv AvRZ nq cřK`lv řmbvevnbxi wei`řx `xN°bq gvřmi hř Ges ce°cřK`lvbi čřq 30 j ¶ čřYi wvbgřq|

India provided economic, military and diplomatic support to the Mukti Bahini. The independence was gained in 16 December 1971 through a war spanning nine months against the Pakistan Army and loss of about 3 million people of East Pakistan.

26 gvp©1996 RvwZ `vaxbZvi iRZ RqŠk D` hvcb Kti | GB w` buU `šiy Kiv nq `vaxbZvi tNvlyv Ges j` j` | bvMwi`Ki gZzi Rb` huiv Avgv` i `vaxbZvi Rb` Rxeb DrmM`Kti tM`Qb | GB w` buU`K `šiyxq Ki`Z evsjv` k e`vsK GKwU i`cvi `šik gy` Rvwi Kti | gy`wU tgyt g`uj g` wgvvi bKkv Kiv Ges t`utb gy` Z |

In 26 March 1996, the nation had celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Independence. This day commemorates the country's declaration of independence as well as the deaths of millions of civilians who sacrifice their lives for the sake of our independence. To commemorate this day Bangladesh Bank issued a commemorative coin of silver. This coin was designed by Md. Muslim Mia and minted in Spain.



avZz 925 dvBb wnj fvi , lRb: 31.47 Mōg  
gv`v: 38.61x38.61x2.84 wgvw  
AvrfinZ gj` : 10 UvKv



Metal: 925 fine silver, Weight: 31.47 gm  
Dimension: 38.61x38.61x2.84 mm  
Face value: 10 Taka

### weiqe`

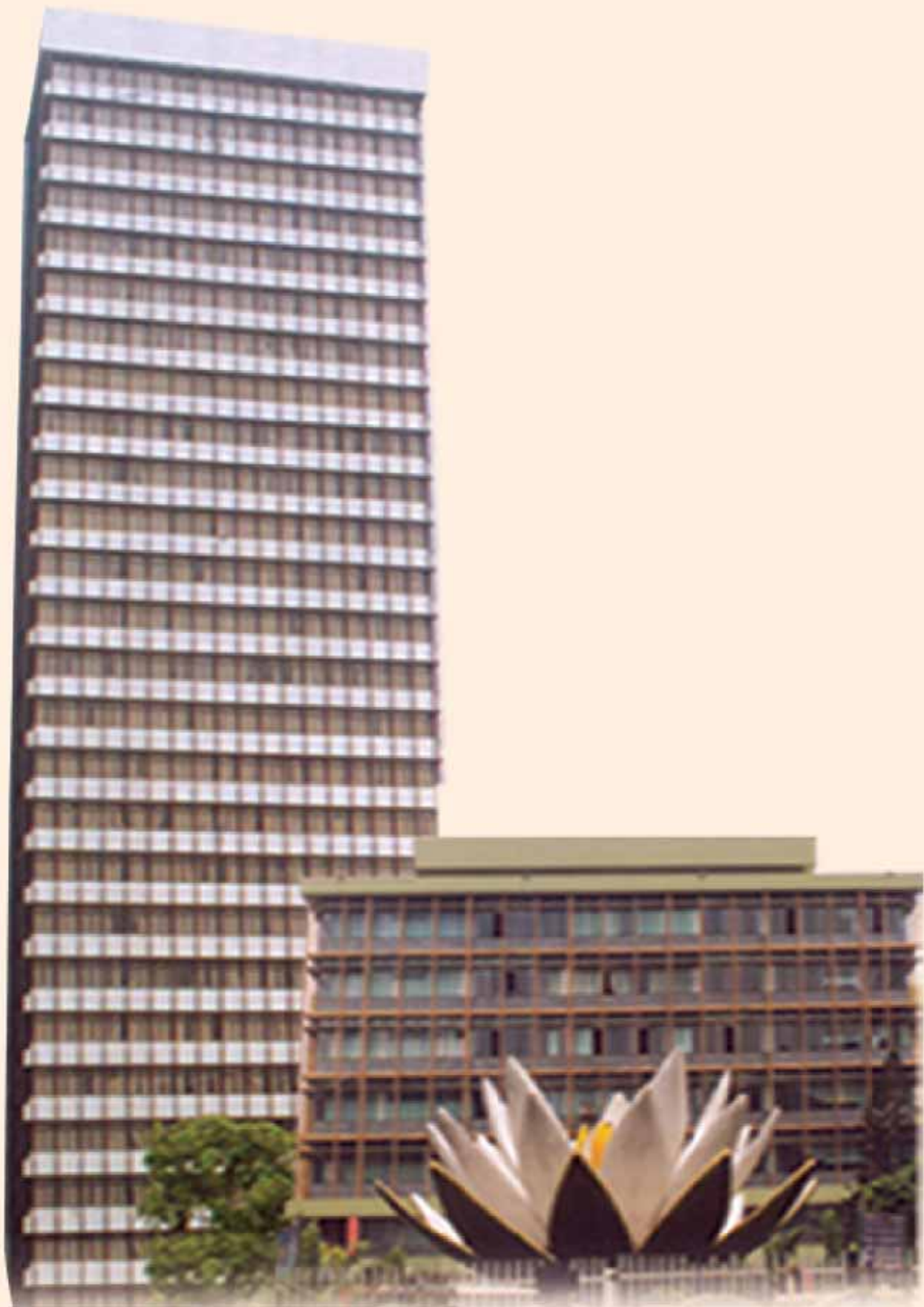
mvgt`bi wv: evBti i e`Ei wFZti evsjv wj wctZ e`EvKvti evsjv`tki `vaxbZvi iRZ RqŠk 1996, wbt`Pi Astk evsjv wj wctZ AvrfinZ gj` `k 10 UvKv, gvtS e`zeU`tkL gwRej ingv`bi cōZKwZ |

wecixZ wv: evBti i e`Ei wFZti evsjv wj wctZ e`EvKvti evsjv`tki `vaxbZvi iRZ RqŠk 1996, lctii Astk Bsti wR wj wctZ wnj fvi Ryejx, wbt`Pi Astk evsjv wj wctZ RvZxq `šiz tmsa l AvrfinZ gj` `k 10 UvKv, gvtS RvZxq `šiz tmsai cōZKwZ |

### Legend

**Obverse:** *Bangladesher Swadhinatar Rajat Jayantee 1996* in Bangla in a circular way inside the outer circle; the face value *ten 10 taka* in Bangla in the lower field; a image of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in the middle.

**Reverse:** *Bangladesher Swadhinatar Rajat Jayantee 1996* in Bangla in a circular way inside the outer circle; *SILVER JUBILEE* in English in the upper field; and *Jatio Smriti Shoudho*; the face value *ten 10 taka* in the lower field in Bangla; an image of National Memorial at Savar in the middle.



## এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K গ্গ ি 04

Đcđ ħġ: এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K i RZ Rqšġ 1996

এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K nġv ħġġi ħKġġq ংঐি K | ħġxbZv ħġġi ġi এসজ্জিৎ ক miKvi ħġU ংঐি K Ae ġġKġġbi XvKvġ kvLvġK ħġġi ħKġġq ংঐি K ġġMġZ Kġi Ges Gi bvg ivLv nq এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K | এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K Kvhġ g ħġi mgq aiv nq 16 ġġġmġġ 1971 | ħġġi gġġbġZ ġġġq, ġġġM I ংঐি K, FY ংঐি K, ħġġi AvšRġZK gġġ Znġej ংঐি K Ges ħġġi ংঐি Ks ħmġi ġġqšġ GB ংঐি K ġġvb KvR | gġġ I ংঐি KġbvU Rġi i ħġġġ এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K GKK ħġgZvi AwKvi x | 1 I 2 UvKvi ħbvU Qvov GB ংঐি K mKġ gġġbi এসজ্জিৎ ক UvKv Rġi Kġi | এসজ্জিৎ ক Gi Awġm AvġQ ġġU | Gġġv nġv gġZġSġ, mġiNvU, ংঐi kvġ, Lġbv, ġġġU, ংঐi, ivRkivx, isġġ, PġMġg I gġgġmġn | Gi mġi ġBi XvKvi gġZġSġ AġġZ | 1996 mġġ এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K mġġġġi mġġ 25 ংঐi (iRZ Rqšġ) ġġKġi | G Đcđ ħġ এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K GKġU i ġġi ংঐি K gġġ Rġi Kġi | gġġU tġvt gġġġ g ġġġi bKkv Kiv Ges ħġġb gġġZ |

## Bangladesh Commemorative Coin 04

Occasion: Silver Jubilee of Bangladesh Bank 1996

Bangladesh Bank is the Central Bank of the country. After the Liberation War the Government of Bangladesh reorganized the Dhaka branch of the State Bank of Pakistan as the Central Bank of the country, and named it Bangladesh Bank. Bangladesh Bank came into existence with retrospective effect from 16 December 1971. Formulation, implementation and management of monetary policies, credit management, management of the country's international reserves and regulating the banking sector of the country are main tasks of the bank. Bangladesh Bank exercises monopoly power over the issue of currency and the notes. Except 1 and 2 taka notes, this bank issues all other denominations of Bangladeshi Taka. It has ten branches in Bangladesh. These are in Motijheel, Sadarghat, Barisal, Khulna, Sylhet, Bogra, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Chittagong and Mymensingh. It's headquarter is in Motijheel, Dhaka. In 1996 Bangladesh Bank has successfully passed 25 years (Silver Jubilee). Bangladesh Bank issued a commemorative silver coin on this occasion. This coin was designed by Md. Muslim Mia and minted in Spain.



এসজ্জিৎ ক ংঐি K gġġMġg<sup>49</sup>  
Bangladesh Bank Monogram<sup>49</sup>





avZz 925 dvBb wnj fvi , l Rb: 31.47 MŃg  
 gvĪv: 41.83x38.61x2.87 wguw  
 AwfwnZ gj : 10 UvKv



Metal: 925 fine silver, Weight: 31.47 gm  
 Dimension: 41.83x38.61x2.87 mm  
 Face value: 10 Taka

**wel qe'**

mvgtbi wv: gvtS evsjvt`k e'vstKi cāvb Kvñj tqi cāZKwZ, Pvi w`tk evsj v wj wctZ eĒvKvti evsjvt`k e'vsk iRZ RqšĪ 1971-1996, AwfwnZ gj` `k 10 UvKv, l cti i Astk BstiwR wj wctZ wnj fvi Rñejx, cti v wel qe' GKwU eĒ w`tq tNiv, GB eĒwU Avti KwU AóFR w`tq tNiv|

wecixZ wv: gvtS itqtQ evsjvt`ki RvZxq cāZxK, Gi Pvi cvtk itqtQ evsj v wj wctZ eĒvKvti evsjvt`k e'vsk iRZ RqšĪ 1971-96 l AwfwnZ gj` `k 10 UvKv, cti v wel qe' GKwU eĒ w`tq tNiv, GB eĒwU Avti KwU AóFR w`tq tNiv|

**Legend**

**Obverse:** The image of the head office of Bangladesh Bank in the middle; *Bangladesh Bank Rajat Jayantee 1971-1996*; the face value *ten 10 taka* in Bangla in a circular way of the image; *SILVER JUBILEE* in English in the upper field; the total composition is enclosed by a circle, this circle is again enclosed by a octagon.

**Reverse:** National Emblem of Bangladesh in the middle; *Bangladesh Bank Rajat Jayantee 1971-1996*; the face value *ten 10 taka* in Bangla in a circular way; the total composition is enclosed by a circle, this circle is again enclosed by a octagon.





avZ: 90% dvBb wnj fvi | 10% wbtkj ,  
 | Rb: 30 Mlg  
 gvT v: 40.00x40.00x2.25 wgvv  
 AvfwnZ gj : 20 UvKv

Metal: 90% fine silver and 10% nickel,  
 Weight: 30 gm  
 Dimension: 40.00X40.00X2.25 mm  
 Face value: 20 Taka

### ৱেলqe

mvgtbi wv: evBti eEi wfZti evsj v wj wctZ eEvKvti  
 eZeUt mZi DtOrab 1998 evsj it`k, AvfwnZ gj` nek  
 20 UvKv, gvTS eZeUt kL gvRej ingvtbi cZKwZ |

wecixZ wv: evBti eEi wfZti evsj v wj wctZ eEvKvti  
 eZeUt mZi DtOrab 1998 evsj it`k, AvfwnZ gj` nek  
 20 UvKv gvTS eZeUt mZj cZKwZ |

### Legend

**Obverse:** *Bangabandhu Setur Udbodhon 1998 Bangladesh* and the face value *twenty 20 taka* in Bangla in a circular way inside the outer circle; an image of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in the middle.

**Reverse:** *Bangabandhu Setur Udbodhon 1998 Bangladesh* and the face value *twenty 20 taka* in Bangla in a circular way inside the outer circle; the image of the Bangabandhu Bridge in the middle.

## বঙ্গবন্ধু স্মরণীয় ০৬

ডিজিটাল: বাংলাদেশ ডিভিশন ১৯৯৮

বাংলাদেশ সরকারের উদ্দেশ্যে এই স্মরণীয় ০৬ টাকার মুদ্রাটি প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। এটি বাংলাদেশের তিনটি প্রধান নদীর একটি, জামুনা নদীর উপর নির্মিত। এটি বাংলাদেশের পূর্ব এবং পশ্চিম অংশের মধ্যে একটি কৌশলগত লিঙ্ক স্থাপন করেছে।

## Bangladesh Commemorative Coin 06

Occasion: Inauguration of the Bangabandhu Bridge 1998

Bangabandhu Bridge connects Bhuapur on the Jamuna River's east bank to Sirajganj on its west bank. It was constructed over the Jamuna River, one of the three major rivers of Bangladesh, and the fifth largest in the world in terms of volumetric discharge. The bridge established a strategic link between the eastern and western parts of Bangladesh.



বাংলাদেশ  
Bangabandhu Bridge

এটি দেশের মানুষের জন্য অসংখ্য সুবিধা প্রদান করে। এটি দেশের পূর্ব এবং পশ্চিম অংশের মধ্যে একটি কৌশলগত লিঙ্ক স্থাপন করেছে। এটি দেশের তিনটি প্রধান নদীর একটি, জামুনা নদীর উপর নির্মিত। এটি বাংলাদেশের পূর্ব এবং পশ্চিম অংশের মধ্যে একটি কৌশলগত লিঙ্ক স্থাপন করেছে।

It generates multifarious benefits for the people and especially, promotes inter-regional trade in the country. Apart from quick movement of goods and passenger traffic by road and rail, it facilitated transmission of electricity and natural gas, and integration of telecommunication links. By promoting inter-regional trade within the country, Bangabandhu Bridge has been significantly improving the socio-economic condition of the country.

বাংলাদেশ সরকারের উদ্দেশ্যে এই স্মরণীয় ০৬ টাকার মুদ্রাটি প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। এটি বাংলাদেশের তিনটি প্রধান নদীর একটি, জামুনা নদীর উপর নির্মিত। এটি বাংলাদেশের পূর্ব এবং পশ্চিম অংশের মধ্যে একটি কৌশলগত লিঙ্ক স্থাপন করেছে।

Bangladesh Bank has issued a nickel commemorative coin of 10 taka face value on the occasion of the inauguration of Bangabandhu Bridge. It was designed Mahmuda Khatun. This coin was minted in Canada.



avZ: 100% wb†Kj , I Rb: 25 MÖg  
 gvĀv: 35.00x35.00x3.14 ugug  
 AvfwnZ gj : 10 UvKv



Metal: 100% nickel, Weight: 25 gm  
 Dimension: 35.00x35.00x3.14 mm  
 Face value: 10 Taka

### weiqe'

mvg†bi wv: e†Ēi wfZ†i evsj v wj w†Z eĒvKv†i e†eÜz  
 tmZ†i D†Övab 1998 evsj v†`k Ges AvfwnZ gj` `k 10  
 UvKv, gv†S e†eÜz†mZ†i cÖZKwZ |

wecixZ wv: e†Ēi wfZ†i evsj v wj w†Z eĒvKv†i e†eÜz  
 tmZ†i D†Övab 1998 evsj v†`k Ges AvfwnZ gj` `k 10  
 UvKv, gv†S evsj v wj w†Z bvgmn Aciv†Rq evsj vi  
 cÖZKwZ |

### Legend

**Obverse:** *Bangabandhu Setur Udbodhon 1998 Bangladesh and the face value ten 10 taka in Bangla in a circular way inside the outer circle; the image of the Bangabandhu Bridge in the middle.*

**Reverse:** *Bangabandhu Setur Udbodhon 1998 Bangladesh and the face value ten 10 taka in Bangla in a circular way inside the outer circle; the image of Aparajeyo Bangla with its title in Bangla in the middle.*

# International Mother Language Day

21 February 2002



AvšRQZK gvZ.fvlv w`em Dcj t¶¶ BD†bt`vi cŭg c¶vi cŭT 2002  
1<sup>st</sup> Poster of UNESCO on International Mother Language Day 2002

Dcj ¶¶: AvšR@ZK gvZ.fvl v w`em 2000

Occasion: International Mother Language Day 2000

fvlv GKwU RvwZi HwZtn`i aviK| gvZ.fvlvi gva`tg GKwU t`tki ms`wZ cRb† t`tK cRb†š†i Qwotq cto| fvlvZÉ; mvs`wZK `emP` I eufvlvi c@Z wekpe`vcx m†PZbZv c@v†ii j†¶¶ 1999 mvtji 17 b†f†† RvwZmst†Ni wk¶¶v, weAvb Ges ms`wZ weqK ms`v BD†b†`vi mvavi Y mfvq AvšR@ZK gvZ.fvl v w`em (21 tde`qwi) tNvlYv t`lqv nq| w`emwU 1952 mvtji 21 tde`qwi†K Dc`vcb K†i hv evOvwj i BwZnv†m GKwU `šjiYxq w`b| Hw`b cuPRb Qv† w†R†`i Rxeb DrmM® K†i w†j b Z†`i gvZ.fvlv evsjvi `†KwZi `w†Z| cw`exi BwZnv†m GuUB GKgv† buRi thLv†b gvZ.fvlv i¶¶vi Rb` RbZv w†R†i i³ w`†qtQ| 21 tde`qwi Ggb GK behM mPbvKvix NUbv th Zv AvšR@ZK gvZ.fvlv w`em wmv†e wekpe`vcx `†KwZi gva`tg wPi `šjiYxq n†qtQ| evsj vt`k, evsj v fvlv Ges fvlv Av†` vj †bi m†e¶P Z`vM wekpe`vcx cKswmZ, `šjiYxq Ges m`šwZ n†qvq RvwZ w†m†e Avgiv Me¶eva Kw| BD†b†`vi GB `†KwZ D`hvc†bi j†¶¶ evsj vt`k e`vsK 2000 mvtj GKwU tmvbi `šjiK gýt Rwi K†i| gýt wU gvngj v LvZ†bi bKkv Kiv Ges KvbvWvq gýt Z |

Language bears the heritage of a nation. Culture spreads across generations of a country through mother language. International Mother Language Day (21 February) was declared by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO in 17 November 1999 to promote worldwide awareness of linguistic, cultural diversity and multilingualism. The date represents the day 21 February of 1952 which is a red-letter day in the history of Bengali people. In that day, five students sacrificed their lives for recognition of their language, Bangla. This is the only example in the world where people gave their blood to save their mother tongue. 21 February was such an epoch making incident that it has been immortalized by global recognition as International Mother Language Day. We as a nation feel proud that Bangladesh, Bangla language and the supreme sacrifice of our language movement are being much admired, remembered and honoured worldwide. To celebrate this recognition of the UNESCO Bangladesh Bank issued a commemorative gold coin in 2000. This coin was designed by Mahmuda Khatun and minted in Canada.



Agi GK†k Dcj ¶¶ tK`†q knx` wgbv†i Avj cbv AsKb, 2013  
 Drawing alpana in front of the Central Shaheed Minar for Amar Ekushey celebration, 2013



avZz 22 K`v`iU tmbv, l Rb: 10 Mlg  
 gvT`v: 25.00x25.00x1.64 wgvw  
 AvrfwnZ gj` : 20 UvKv



Metal: Gold (22k), Weight: 10 gm  
 Dimension: 25.00x25.00x1.64 mm  
 Face value: 20 Taka

### ৱেল্‌কে-'

mvgt`bi wv: e`Ei wFZti evsj v wj wctZ e`EvKv`i  
 AvsR`KZK gvZ.fvl v w`em, BstiwR wj wctZ B`Uvi b`vkbyj  
 gv`vi j`v`stqR tW l, AvrfwnZ gj` 20 UvKv, wbt`Pi  
 Astk evsj v l BstiwR Dfq wj wctZ 21tk tde`qvi x, gv`S  
 tK`iq knx` wgbv`ti i c`ZKwZ mv`\_ Pviw evsj v eY`A,  
 Av, K, L/ knx` wgbv`ti i l c`ti GKilU DošlcwL |

wecixZ wv: evB`ti e`Ei wFZti BstiwR wj wctZ  
 e`EvKv`i B`Uvi b`vkbyj gv`vi j`v`stqR tW, evsj v l  
 BstiwR wj wctZ 2000 mvj Ges BstiwR wj wctZ AvrfwnZ  
 gj` U`qbwU UvKv, gv`S e`Ei wFZti evsj v wj wctZ  
 evsj v`k e`isK l evsj v`k e`vstKi tj vtMv |

### Legend

**Obverse:** *Anterjatik Matribhasha Dibosh* in Bangla, *INTERNATIONAL MOTHER LANGUAGE DAY* in English and the face value *20 taka* in both English and Bangla in a circular way inside the outer circle; *21 FEBRUARY* both in Bangla and English in the lower field; the image of the Central Shaheed Minar with four Bangla alphabets *au, aa, ka, kha* in the middle. An image of a flying bird is on the Shaheed Minar.

**Reverse:** *INTERNATIONAL MOTHER LANGUAGE DAY* in English, the year *2000* both in Bangla and English and the face value *TWENTY TAKA* in a circular way inside the outer circle. *Bangladesh Bank* in Bangla and the logo of Bangladesh Bank are within a circle in the middle.





ԱրՅարման և ՀԱՄԱԿԱՐԳՈՒՄԻ ԴՐՈՎԱԽ ԱՅՐՈՒՄ 2011  
Opening of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2011

## এসজিএফ ক ৛শ্রী ক গ্য ঠ 08

ডিজি: আবু মিম্ব ম ঠ কু বেক্‌কি ২০১১

আবু মিম্ব বেক্‌কি ম ঠ কু নত্‌ব গকি ঠবি আশ্রাঙ্ক  
ম ঠ কুই মত্‌প আশ্রাঙ্ক চাঁত্‌হম্‌ভ 1975 ম্‌জ  
ঠ ঠ কু চাঁত্‌ পি এডি সি সি গ্‌ চাঁত্‌হম্‌ভ অ্‌চ ন্‌  
বেক্‌কি ম ঠ কু 2011 নত্‌ব ৛ ক্‌ বেক্‌কি ম ঠ কু হ্‌  
থ্‌ ফ্‌টে আত্‌ব ক্‌ ঠি ঠ গ্‌ক্‌বি ঠভু ঠ ক্‌ এসজিএফ  
ক্‌, ফ্‌ই জেস ক্‌ই ১/২ 14ত্‌ র্‌ভু ম ঠ কু ৛ জ গ্‌  
চাঁত্‌হম্‌ভ অ্‌ক্‌ ম্‌ই ক্‌ই, হ্‌ই গ্‌ 10ত্‌ আবু মিম্ব চ্‌  
জেস 4ত্‌ ম্‌নত্‌হম্‌ ম ৛ ম্‌ গ্‌ বেক্‌কি 2011 ম্‌ই 19  
ঠদে ২ ঠ ঠ কু 2 গ্‌ চাঁত্‌ই গ্‌ই অ্‌চ ন্‌ গ্‌  
এসজিএফ ঠ ক্‌ই ঠ ২ চাঁত্‌ ম্‌- ১৭ ম্‌ই ক্‌ ঠ ক্‌ ম্‌নত্‌  
বেক্‌কি ম ঠ কুই আত্‌ব ক্‌ই ম্‌ই চ্‌ই এসজিএফ ম্‌ই  
গ্‌ই ক্‌ই গ্‌ই ক্‌ই চাঁত্‌ই ২০১১ ম্‌ই 17 ঠদে ২  
খ্‌ই এফ্‌ই র্‌ভু ঠ ঠ কু অ্‌ ম্‌ই গ্‌ আম্‌ই ড্‌ই  
ঠন্যই ক্‌ই 2011 ম্‌ই আবু মিম্ব ম ঠ কু বেক্‌কি  
ডিজিএফ এসজিএফ এ'স ক্‌ গ্‌ই ক্‌ই ১৭  
ক্‌ই গ্‌ই ঠ ক্‌. ১৭. গ্‌ই ১৭ ক্‌ই ক্‌ই জেস  
২

## Bangladesh Commemorative Coin 08

Occasion of Issuing: ICC Cricket World Cup 2011

The ICC Cricket World Cup is the premier international championship of One Day International cricket. The event held in every fourth year from 1975. World Cup Cricket 2011 was the 10<sup>th</sup> Cricket World Cup jointly hosted by tri-Asian nations- Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. Fourteen national cricket teams competed in the tournament, including ten full members and four associate members of ICC. The World Cup took place between 19 February and 2 April 2011. It was Bangladesh's first time co-hosting a World Cup. The Honourable Prime Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina, declared the event open on 17 February 2011 at Bangabandhu National Stadium, Dhaka. On the occasion of the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup Bangladesh Bank issued a commemorative silver coin. This coin was designed by K.G. Mustafa and minted in Germany.



## ICC Cricket World Cup 2011

আবু মিম্ব ম ঠ কু ই ক্‌ই ২০১১ গ্‌ই ঠ ক্‌ই  
Logo of ICC Cricket World Cup 2011



avZi 925 dvBb wnj fvi, I Rb: 30 MŃg  
 gvT v: 38.00x38.00x2.66 wgu  
 AwfwnZ gj": 10 UvKv



Metal: 925 fine silver, Weight: 30 gm  
 Dimension: 38.00x38.00x2.66 mm  
 Face value: 10 Taka

**weiqe'**

mvgtbi wv: wbtPi Astk BstiWR wj wctZ AvBwmim I qvi ©  
 Kvc evsj vt`k 2011, gvTS AvBwmim I qvi ©Kvtci tj vtMv,  
 cti v weiqe' GKwU Aj sKZ eE w` tq tNiv|

wecixZ wv: I cti i Astk evsj v wj wctZ evsj vt`k e`isK,  
 wbtPi w` tK BstiWR wj wctZ evsj vt`k e`isK, Wrtb BstiWR  
 wj wctZ AwfwnZ gj" 10 tUb UvKv, gvTS w` tKU  
 wekKvtci Utd, cti v weiqe' GKwU Aj sKZ eE w` tq  
 tNiv|

**Legend**

**Obverse:** ICC World Cup Bangladesh 2011 in English in the lower field; image of the ICC World Cup Logo in the middle. The total composition is enclosed by a decorated circle.

**Reverse:** Bangladesh Bank in Bangla in the upper field; BANGLADESH BANK in English in the lower field; the face value 10 TEN TAKA in the right field; the image of the ICC World Cup trophy in the middle. The total composition is enclosed by a decorated circle.

evsj vṭ`k ṭṣi K gṽ ṭ 09

Bangladesh Commemorative Coin 09

Dcj ṽ: weRṭqi 40 eQi D`ḥvcb 2011

Occasion of Issuing: 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Victory Day 2011

cvwK`ṽb ṭmbvewnbxi weiṭ`x `xN<sup>9</sup> gvm ḥṭ`xi ṭkṭi 1971 mvṭj i 16 wṽṭmṣṭ evsj vṭ`k ṭṣaxb nq| GB w`bwṽ Rwi Zi weRq w`em wṽṭmṭe cvwj Z nq| GB ṭṣaxbZv ḥṭ`xi AMḅvqK wQṭj b eṽeÜzṭkL gṽRei ingvb| 1971 mvṭj i 25 gṽP<sup>9</sup>cvwK`ṽb ṭmbvewnbxi AvKw`ṣK nvjvi ci 26 gṽP<sup>9</sup>1971 Gi cÜg cḅṭi wZwb evsj vṭ`ṭki ṭṣaxbZv ṭNvI Yv Kṭi b| cvwK`ṽb ṭmbvewnbxi weiṭ`x Pḅṽṣi weRṭqi AvM chṣi ḥx Kivi Rb` eṽeÜi WṭK evOwj Rwi Zi Dṭ`ṽg Zṭ½ I ṭṽ| Rwi Z ARḅ Kṭi ṭṣaxbZv|

Bangladesh achieved freedom in 16 December 1971 after a liberation war against Pakistani Army for nine months. This day is celebrated as the Bijoy Dibash (Victory Day) of the nation. The leading figure behind the liberation war was Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. He had declared the independence of Bangladesh in the early hours of 26 March 1971 prior to the crackdown of Pakistani Army at midnight of 25 March 1971. The spirit of the Bengali nation soars in response of Bangabandhu's call to fight against Pakistan Army until final victory. The nation achieved independence.



eṽeÜzKZKṚ mvfvṭi RvZxq ṭṣZṭmṣtai wṽwE`cÜli ṭṽcb 16 wṽṭmṣṭ 1972<sup>50</sup>  
 Foundation-stone of National Martyrs Memorial, Savar, Laid by Bangabandhu 16 December 1972<sup>50</sup>

2011 mvṭj i 16 wṽṭmṣṭ Rwi Z weRṭqi 40 eQi D`ḥvcb Kṭi | weRṭqi 40 eQi D`ḥvcbṭK ṭṣi Yxq Kṭi i vLṭZ evsj vṭ`k e`vsK GKwU i`cvi ṭṣi K gṽ ṭ Rwi Kṭi | gṽṽU ṭK. wR. gṽlcv i bKkv Kiv Ges iṭqj WvP wḡU, ṭb`vi j`vÜ ṭṭK gṽ`Z|

The nation has celebrated the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of victory in 16 December 2011. Bangladesh Bank issued a silver coin to commemorate the occasion of 40<sup>th</sup> Victory Day. This coin was designed by K.G. Mustafa and minted in the Royal Dutch Mint, the Netherlands.



avZy 999 dvBb umj fvi , I Rb: 25 Mlg  
 gvTiv: 38.00x38.00x2.56 wgvvg  
 AwfwnZ gj": 10 UvKv

Metal: 999 fine silver, Weight: 25 gm  
 Dimension: 38.00X38.00X2.56 mm  
 Face value: 10 Taka

**wel qe'**

**mvgtbi wv:** Ictii Astk eE'vKvti *Gevtii mslMlg* Avgtv`i gvr<sup>3</sup>i mslMlg/Gevtii mslMlg `vaxbZvi mslMlg; wbtPi Astk eE'vKvti evsjv I BstiwR wj wctZ *evsjv`k e'isk*, I BstiwR wj wctZ *e'zeUtKl gvrRej ingvb*, evg w`tk BstiwRtZ AwfwnZ gj" 10 tUb UvKv Ges Rwwi mgq 2011, gvtS e'zeUtKl gvrRej ingvrtbi fvYiZ cAZKwZ, ctiv wel qe' GKwU eE w`tq tNiv|

**wecixZ wv:** Ictii Astk eE'vKvti evsjv wj wctZ *evsjv`tki 40Zg weRq emlRk*, wbtPi Astk BstiwR wj wctZ 1971-2011 I eE'vKvti *tdmU® wf±wi A'wbfvmmi Ae evsjv`k*, gvtS OqRb mk`i gvr<sup>3</sup>thv×vi weRtqvj vmiZ cAZKwZ, ctiv wel qe' GKwU eE w`tq tNiv|

**Legend**

**Obverse:** *Ebarer shongram amader muktir shongram/ebarer shongram swadhinatar shongram* in Bangla in the upper field in a circular way; *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman* in English and *BANGLADESH BANK* both in Bangla and English the lower field in a circular way; the face value *10 TEN TAKA* and the year of issue *2011* in the left field; an image of *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman* in delivering speech in the middle, the total composition is enclosed by a circle.

**Reverse:** *Bangladesher 40tamo Vijaya Barshiki* in Bangla in the upper field; *1971-2011* and *40<sup>th</sup> Victory Anniversary of Bangladesh* in English in the lower field; the image of six armed freedom fighters in expressing joy for victory in the middle, the total composition is enclosed by a circle.



৯৫০০০ টি মোমবাতি জ্বালানো হয়েছে বাংলাদেশ শিল্পকলা একাডেমি, ঢাকাতে ১৬ ডিসেম্বর ২০১১ সালে ৫১  
40,000 candles were lighted at Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, Dhaka in 16 December 2011 to celebrate the 40th  
anniversary of Victory Day<sup>51</sup>

৫০তম জন্মদিনের ৪০তম বার্ষিকী ২০১১

Occasion of Issuing: 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Victory Day 2011

৪০ বছর পূর্ণ হওয়ার ৪০ বছর আগে আমাদের দেশে স্বাধীনতা লাভ করা হয়েছিল। স্বাধীনতার পরে দেশে অনেক উন্নতি হয়েছে।

After 40 years of our independence notable development has been achieved in various sectors. Bangladesh has achieved near self-sufficiency in rice production, the main food of the people.



হাফিজুর রহমান  
Armed freedom fighters expressing joy after victory in the battle<sup>52</sup>

স্বাধীনতা লাভের পরে দেশের অর্থনীতি আরও উন্নত হয়েছে। সরকার বিভিন্ন উন্নয়নমূলক কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন করেছে।

Bangladesh cricket team has achieved One Day International (OID), Test and T20 status. Bangladesh co-hosted the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup along with India and Sri Lanka.



Dciv`vb: KvmR, ctarb` we`li Kvix is: j vj  
 cwi gic: 124X60 wguq  
 AivfinZ gj` : 40 UvKv, wctd: : `ju evsj v eY`m b  
 wqK bs: 0391839

Material: Paper, Predominant Colour: Red,  
 Size: 124X60 mm  
 Face Value: 40 Taka, Prefix: Double Bangla alphabet Sh Na  
 Serial No. 0391839

**welqe`**

Rj Qvc: e½eÙz tkL gwRej i ngvb, evsj v`k e`vs`Ki tj v`Mv I 10|

wbivcÈv mZv: mvg`bi w`K t`K t`L`j, mZv KwM`Ri wFZ`i I evB`i tXD Gi g`Zv t`Lvq| mZv`Z gvB`i w`c`U evsj vq 10 t`Lv hvq|

mvg`bi w`V: evg w`K RwiZi w`Zv e½eÙz tkL gwRej i ngv`bi Wwbg`Lx fvIYiZ c`ZKwZ I Ww w`K mrvfi` RvZxq `wZ tm`tai c`ZKwZ|

`v`i`vZv: AwZDi i ngvb (MfbP, evsj v`k e`vs`K)

wecixZ w`V: Qq Rb mk`i; gw`³thv`vi weR`qj wmi Z c`ZKwZ I evsj v`k e`vs`Ki tj v`Mv|

**Legend**

**Watermark:** Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Logo of Bangladesh Bank and 10.

**Security Thread:** Thread appears to weave in and out of the paper when viewed from front side. Microprint 10 in Bangla is visible on the thread.

**Front:** An right-faced image of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in delivering speech at the left side and the National Martyr's Monument at Savar at the right side.

**Signatory:** Atiur Rahman (Governor of Bangladesh Bank)

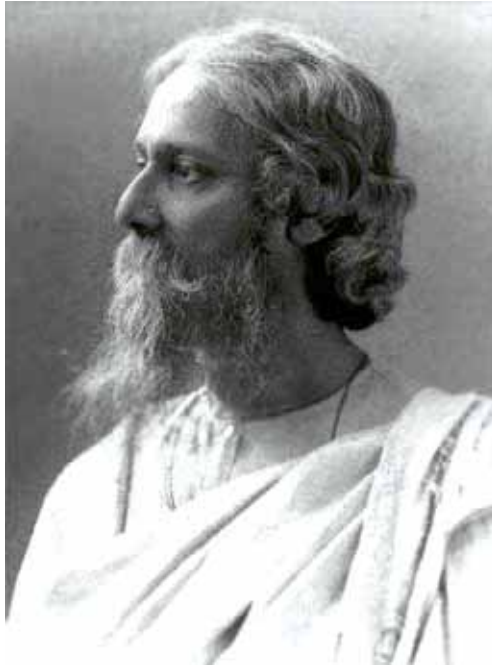
**Back:** Image of six armed freedom fighters in expressing joy for victory and Logo of Bangladesh Bank.



Dcj ṯ: i ex`bv\_ VvKṯi i 150Zg  
Rbṭewl Ṭx 2011

Occasion: 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of  
Rabindranath Tagore 2011

evsj v mvmnZ` I msMxṯZi  
wKse`šk cij`I i ex`bv\_ VvKṯi  
(7 tg 1861-7 AvM÷ 1941)  
fvitṯZi Kṯ KvZvi ṯRvovmṯKvi  
VvKṯi ewoṯZ RbMṯY Kṯib|  
1913 mṯṯj MxZvAj x Kve`Mṯš  
Rb` wZwb cṬg A-BDṯivcxq  
wṯmṯe mvmnṯZ` ṯbvṯej cij`vi  
cvb| evsj vi ṯiṯmvi GKRB  
cṬZṬ wṯmṯe wṯI Kg© kZvmaK  
Mṯš, Ges `Ṭ nvrṯii ṯewk Mvb  
iPbvi gvaṯṯg wZwb eo aiṯbi  
AMṯwZ mvab KṯiṯQb|  
evsj vṭ`ṯki RvZxq msMxZ Zui B  
ṯj Lv| Zui cṬZwbZ wekṯfvi X  
wekṯe`vj ṯqi gvaṯṯgl wZwb Agi  
nṯq AvṯQb| wZwb cṬKṯṯk` eyJk  
kvmṯbi wṯv`v KṯiṯQṯj b Ges  
weṯUb ṯ\_ṯK ṯṯaxb nl qvi ṯcṯṯṯ  
gZ wṯṯqṯṯj b| i ex`bv\_ evedi  
Rwṯ`vix ṯ`Lvṯkvbvi Rb`  
evsj vṭ`ṯki weṯfbṯe RvqMv ṯhgb  
kvnRv`cij, cZxkṯi, Kvj Mṯg  
Ges wkj vB`n āgY KṯiṯQb| evsj  
vṭ`ṯki gvbl Ges cṬwZ Zui  
ZLbKvi ṯj Lv KueZvq Mfxi  
fvṯe Rwoṯq AvṯQ| 7 tg 2011 wQj  
i ex`bv\_ VvKṯi i 150Zg Rbṭewl  
Ṭx| evsj vṭ`k e`vsK G-Dcj ṯṯṯ  
GKwU i`cvi ṯṯi K gṯ ṯ Rvvi  
Kṯi | gṯ ṯwU ṯK. wR. gṯṯdvi  
bKkv Kiv Ges eṯWb-I qvi ṯUge  
MṯUvKvj, Rvgṯṯb ṯ\_ṯK gṯ ṯZ|



i ex`bv\_ VvKṯi<sup>53</sup>  
Rabindranath Tagore<sup>53</sup>

Rabindranath Tagore (7 May 1861-7 August 1941), the most prominent celebrity in Bengali literature and music was born at Jorasanko Thakur Bari, Kolkata, India. He was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for *Gitanjali*. As a promoter of the Bengal Renaissance, he advanced a vast canon that comprised paintings, sketches, hundreds of texts, and more over two thousand songs. He wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh. His legacy endures also in the institution he founded, the Visva-Bharati University. He denounced the British Raj and advocated independence from Britain. Rabindranath travelled throughout Bangladesh, going to places such as Shahzadpur, Patisar, Kaligram as well as Shelidah, to manage his father's estates. The people and the landscape of Bangladesh are closely linked to the poems he wrote then. 7 May 2011 was the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore. Bangladesh Bank issued a silver commemorative coin on this occasion. This coin was designed by K.G. Mustafa and minted in Baden-Wuerttemberg Mint, Germany.



Metal: 925 fine silver, Weight: 22.10 gm  
 Dimension: 38.00x38.00x2.36 mm  
 Face value: 10 Taka



Metal: 925 fine silver, Weight: 22.10 gm  
 Dimension: 38.00x38.00x2.36 mm  
 Face value: 10 Taka

### Legend

**Obverse:** Rabindranath Thakurer shardhoshato janmobarshiki - 2011 in Bangla in the upper field in a circular way and 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore 2011 in English in the lower field in a circular way; the face value 10 TEN TAKA in the left field; a right-facing image of Poet Rabindranath Tagore in the middle. The total composition is enclosed by a circle.

**Reverse:** Bangladesh Bank in Bangla in the upper field in a circular way; BANGLADESH BANK in English in the lower field in a circular way; he nuton,/ dhekha dik ar-bar/jonmer prothom shuvokkhan depicted in three lines in Bangla and signature of Poet Rabindranath Tagore in the middle. The total composition is enclosed by two parallel circles, one is general and another is decorated in design.

Dcj ḡḡ: Ōweḥ`ṽnxŌ KweZvi 90 eQi cḡZ©2011

Occasion: 90 Years of the Poem 'Bidrohi' 2011

2011 mvḥj Ōweḥ`ṽnxŌ KweZvi 90 eQi cḡZ© Dcj ḡḡ evsj vḥ`k e`vsK GKḡU ṽḡi K gḡ ṽ Rvvi Kḥi | GB weL`vZ KweZvḡU evsj vḥ`ḥki RvZxq Kwe KvRx bRi`j Bmj vḥgi (25 tg 1899 - 29 AvM÷ 1976) tj Lv | bRi`ḥji tj Lvq dḥU lḥV fvḥj vevmv, ṽḡaxbZv l weḥ`ṽn | vZvb agḡḡ Ges vj ½vfvE`K ṽelg`mn mKj aiḥbi ḥMḡovgi weḥi waZv Kḥi vQḥj b | 1922 mvḥj weRjx cḡḡKvq Zvi Ōweḥ`ṽnxŌ KweZv cḡKvḡKZ nlqvi ci vZvb L`vḡZi Pig ḡkLḥi ḥcḡḡvb | evḡUk kvḡḥbi wei`ḥx RbMḥYi cḡḡg RvZxqZvev`x Awfḥvb, AmḡḥvM Avḥ`vj ḥb Zvi weḥ`ṽnx fvlv Ges KweZvi we l q RbḡcḡḡZv ḥcḥqḡḡj | Zvi KweZv Ges RvZxqZvev`x KgḡvE` ZvḥK Rbḡcḡḡ Ōweḥ`ṽnx KweŌ DcḡḡḥZ fḡḡ Z Kḥi | ḥḥ ḥKvḥbv aiḥbi MYAvḥ`vj ḥb Zvi tj Lv Avkvi Avḥj v ḥRvMvq | GB ṽḡi K gḡ ṽḡU ḥK. ḡR. gḡḡḥdvi bKkv Kiv Ges i ḥḡj WvP ḡḡḡU, ḥb`vi j `vŌ ḥḥK gḡḡZ |



KvRx bRi`j Bmj vg 1926<sup>54</sup>  
Kazi Nazrul Islam in 1926<sup>54</sup>

In 2011 a commemorative coin has been issued by the Bangladesh Bank on the occasion of 90 years of the poem 'Bidrohi'. The famous poem was written by Kazi Nazrul Islam (25 May 1899-29 August 1976), the national poet of Bangladesh. Nazrul's writings explore love, freedom, and revolution. He opposed all bigotry, including religious and gender. He reached the peak of fame with the publication of 'Bidrohi' in *Bijli* (Thunder) magazine in 1922. The rebellious language and theme of the poem was popularly received, coinciding with the Non-cooperation Movement in the first, mass nationalist campaign of civil disobedience against the

British rule. His poetry and nationalist activism earned him the popular title of *Bidrohi Kobi* (*Rebel Poet*). His writings always show the light in any mass-movement. This commemorative coin was designed by K.G. Mustafa and minted in Royal Dutch Mint, the Netherlands.



avZy 999 dvBb umj fvi , I Rb: 25 MÖg  
 gwT v: 38.00x38.00x2.57 wgwg  
 AwfwnZ gj: 10 UvKv



Metal: 999 fine silver, Weight: 25 gm  
 Dimension: 38.02x38.02x2.57 mm  
 Face value: 10 Taka

### wel qe'

mvgtbi wv: Ictii Astk eEvKvti evsjv wj wctZ  
 Ônet`tnxô KweZvi 90 eQi, wbtPi Astk eEvKvti BstiwR  
 wj wctZ ctqU KvRx bRi`j Bmjvg I bvbwU Bqvim Ae  
 `v tcvtgq Ônet`tnxô 1921-2011, evg w`tk AwfwnZ gj`  
 10 tUv UvKv Ges gvtS KvRx bRi`j Bmjvtgi ctZKwZ |  
 cftiv wel qe` GKwU eE w`tq tNiv |

wecixZ wv: Ictii Astk eEvKvti evsjv wj wctZ  
 evsjvt`k e`isK, wbtPi Astk BstiwR wj wctZ 2011 I  
 eEvKvti evsjvt`k e`isK, gvtS evsjv wj wctZ KvRx  
 bRi`j Bmjvtgi wet`tnx KweZvi PviwU jvBb ej exi-/  
 ej Dbz`gg wki`wki tbnwiô Avgwi ,/bZuki IB wLi  
 wngw`i! I Zui `v`i | cftiv wel qe` GKwU eE w`tq  
 tNiv |

### Legend

**Obverse:** 'Bidrohi' kabitar 90 bachor in Bangla in the upper field in a circular way; Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam and 90 Years of the Poem 'BIDROHI' 1921-2011 in English in the lower field in a circular way; the face value 10 TEN TAKA in the left field; an image of Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam in the middle. The total composition is enclosed by a circle.

**Reverse:** Bangladesh Bank in Bangla in the upper field; the year of issue 2011 and BANGLADESH BANK in English in the lower field in a circular way; 'balo vheer-/ balo unnata mamo shir! / shir nehari' amari, / natoshir oi shikhor hemadrir!' depicted in four lines in Bangla and signature of Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam in the middle. The total composition is enclosed by a circle.



Երևանի Հայաստանի Գեղարվեստի Գործիչների Կոնգրեսի 21 փետրվարի 1952<sup>55</sup>  
Part of the historic meeting in front of Old Arts Faculty Building 21 February 1952<sup>55</sup>

## এসজি'র ক্রিয়াকর্ম 02

ডায়েরী: গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের ৬০ তম বর্ষের ২০১২

## Bangladesh Commemorative Note 02

Occasion: 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Language Movement 2012

1947 গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের জন্মের পর থেকেই বাংলাকে সর্বপ্রথম রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে ঘোষণা দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করা হলেও, ১৯৪৮ গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের ২১ মার্চ ১৯৪৮-এ মুহাম্মদ আলি জিন্নাহ, পাকিস্তানের প্রথম গভর্নর জেনারেল, ঘোষণা করেন যে বাংলা হবে পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে। এর ফলে পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের মানুষের মধ্যে যেমন অসন্তোষ তৈরি হয়, তেমনি পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের প্রচলিত ভাষা বাংলাকে রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে ঘোষণা করার চেষ্টাও তীব্র হয়ে উঠে। ১৯৫২ মার্চ ২১ তারিখে কোম্পানি কলেজের ছাত্ররা এই আন্দোলন শুরু করে। পুলিশের গুলিতে অনেক মানুষের মৃত্যু হয়। এই আন্দোলনকে 'বাংলা ভাষা আন্দোলন' বলা হয়।

After the birth of Pakistan in 1947, the dire conspiracy for making Urdu as the state language continued. On 21 March 1948, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared that Urdu would be the only official language for both West and East Pakistan. As the language of the majority of people of East Pakistan, Bangla should be the state language of East Pakistan. The students expressed their firm determination to make Bangla as the state language. The movement to establish Bangla as the state language was becoming intensive with the Provincial Parliamentary Assembly of 21 February of 1952 in focus. The police fired on the students and people protests and a number of people were killed. Five of them were Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Jabbar and Shafiur.



শহীদদের প্রতিবেদনটিতে বাংলাদেশের ভাষা আন্দোলনের শহীদদের স্মরণে  
Tribute to the martyrs of the Language Movement at the Central Shaheed Minar

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে বাংলাকে ঘোষণা দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করা হলেও, ১৯৪৮ গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের ২১ মার্চ ১৯৪৮-এ মুহাম্মদ আলি জিন্নাহ, পাকিস্তানের প্রথম গভর্নর জেনারেল, ঘোষণা করেন যে বাংলা হবে পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে। এর ফলে পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের মানুষের মধ্যে যেমন অসন্তোষ তৈরি হয়, তেমনি পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের প্রচলিত ভাষা বাংলাকে রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে ঘোষণা করার চেষ্টাও তীব্র হয়ে উঠে। ১৯৫২ মার্চ ২১ তারিখে কোম্পানি কলেজের ছাত্ররা এই আন্দোলন শুরু করে। পুলিশের গুলিতে অনেক মানুষের মৃত্যু হয়। এই আন্দোলনকে 'বাংলা ভাষা আন্দোলন' বলা হয়।

The Pakistani rulers were compelled to dignify Bangla as one of the main state language of Pakistan. UNESCO has already announced the day as the International Mother Language Day in 17 November 1999. Thus, 21 February is a day of great significance, sacrifice and achievement for the Bangladeshi people. Every year, Bangladeshi people celebrate 21 February as the Bangla Language Movement Day, and pays respect to those great heroes who sacrificed their lives for their mother tongue, Bangla on 21 February, 1952. In 2012 Bangladesh has celebrated the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Bangla Language Movement Day.

G-Dcj ৭১ক িঈ Yxq Kti i vLtZ evsj vt`k e`vsK 2012 mv†j GKwU িঈ K tlvU Rvwi Kti†Q| tlvUwUj bKkv Kti b wk†x tgv`dv g†bvqvi I tK. wR. gy`ldv| Avi Qvcv nq MvRxcj †w` wmwK Dwj wU wCØUs K†c†i kb evsj vt`k wj wgtU†W|

To commemorate this occasion Bangladesh Bank issued a commemorative note in 2012. This note was designed by Artist Mostafa Monwar and K.G. Mustafa. And it was printed in The Security Printing Corporation Bangladesh Limited, Gazipur.



Dcv`vb: KvmR, cØavb`we`li Kvi x is: tMj vcx,  
 cui gvc: 130x60 wgw  
 AvrfwZ gj` : 60 UrvKv, wCØU : `wU evsj v eY`m b  
 wK bs: 0769981

Material: Paper, Predominant Colour: Pink,  
 Size: 130X60 mm  
 Face Value: 60 Taka, Prefix: Double Bangla  
 alphabet Sh Na, Serial No. 0769981

**welqe`**

Rj Qvc: e/zeÜz tkL gyRej i ngvb, evsj vt`k e`vs†Ki tj vtMv I 50|

wbivcÈv mZv: mvg†bi w`K t†K t`L†j, mZv KwM†Ri wFZ†i I evB†i tXD Gi g†Zv t`Lvq| mZv†Z giv† wCØU evsj vq 50 t`Lv hvq|

mvg†bi wCv: fvlv Av†`vj†bi XvKv`†K`†q knx` wgbv†i i cØZKwZ|

††i`vZv: AvZDi i ngvb (Mfb®, evsj vt`k e`vsK)

wcixZ wCv: wkg†ji GKwU dt†j Wj, evsj v wj wC†Z bvgmn cuP fvlv knx` : knx` mijvg, knx` iudK, knx` eiKZ, knx` ReYi, I knx` mwDdi Gi cØZKwZ, 1952 Gi cØg knx` wgbv†i i cØZKwZ I evsj vt`k e`vs†Ki tj vtMv|

**Legend**

**Watermark:** Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Logo of Bangladesh Bank and 50.

**Security Thread:** Thread appears to weave in and out of the paper when viewed from front side. Microprint 50 in Bangla is visible on the front side.

**Front:** Image of the Central Shaheed Minar (Martyrs' monument) of the Language Movement in Dhaka.

**Signatory:** Atiur Rahman (Governor of Bangladesh Bank)

**Back:** A flowering branch of Shimul; images of five Martyrs of Language Movement (Vasha Shaheed) with their names Shaheed Salam, Shaheed Rafiq, Shaheed Barkat, Shaheed Jabbar and Shaheed Shafiur in Bangla, the image of first Shaheed Minar of 1952, and logo of Bangladesh Bank.

## Dcmsnvi

mgM0cyl\_extZB weirfbæDcj t¶¶ | ~\$ri K gy i I tlvU Rwwi  
tek Rbwcd¶ | G-mKj gy i I tlvU cãvbZ msMânKt`i  
mvgMâ wntmteB mgv`Z | evsj vt`k e`vsK G-chS¶ gV  
11wU ~\$ri K gy i I 2wU tlvU Rwwi Kti tQ | eZ¶v¶b t`tk  
wet`tk G-mKj mvgMâi tek Pwn`v itqtQ | evsj vt`tk  
msMânKt`i msL`v tek fiv | BtZvgta` evsj vt`k e`vsK  
tekwKQz ~\$ri K gy i I e`vsKtbtvUi we q mæúbæntqtQ |  
evsj vt`k mvs`æZK I cûKwZK HwZtn` mgx | Gi  
mvs`æZK HwZtn`i gta` cvnvoctii teSx wenvi,  
evtMinvtUi HwZnmK gmwR` kni evtMinvU, e\_ovi  
gnv`vbMo, Dqvix-etUk; cûZvæE¶K t¶¶, gqbvgnZi  
cûZvæE¶K tmSagvjv, w`bvRctii KvSRx gw`i, bevbe  
Drme, weRy Drme, j vj b msMxZ, Agi GKtk eBtj v  
ctnjv `ekvL c¶wZ wetk; Abb` | my`ieb, K. evRvi mgy`  
`mKZ, Uv½qvi nvl o, KvBvB tj K c¶wZ t`tki weL`vZ  
cûKwZK HwZn` t¶¶ | ~\$ri K gy i I tlvU Avgvt`i G-  
mKj HwZn`tk wek; `ievti cwipZ KivZ `iZcY®  
fvgKv cvj b Kitz cvti | Avgiv Avkv Kwi evsj vt`k  
e`vsK GB welq`tjv wetepbv Kite Ges fivel`tZ Avil  
~\$ri K gy i I tlvU Rwwi i Dt``vM MâY Kite |

## Conclusion

Issuing commemorative coins and notes in various occasions are much popular all over the world. These coins and notes are mainly admired as collectors' item. Bangladesh Bank has issued only eleven coins and two notes till now. At present these items have a good demand in home and abroad. There are a good number of collectors in Bangladesh. Already several commemorative coins and notes of Bangladesh Bank are sold out. Bangladesh is rich in cultural and natural heritages. Among her cultural heritages Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat, Mahasthangarh at Bogra, Wari-Bateshwar archaeological site, Mainamati group of archaeological monuments, Kantajee temple at Dinajpur, *Nabanna Utsav*, *Biju Utsav*, *Lalon* song, Ekushey Book Fair, Bengali New Year/ Pohela Boishakh etc. are unique in the world context. The Sundarbans, Cox's Bazar seashore, Tanguar Lake, Kaptai Lake etc. are the famous natural heritages of the country. Commemorative coins and notes can be played an important role to introduce our heritage to the world community. We hope Bangladesh Bank will consider these themes and take initiatives to issue more commemorative coins and notes in future.



1. Bj vW R0, *I qv̂ ©K̂qb Gbm̂vB̂K̂K̂ĉm̂Wq̂v*, (ŵbv̂j qv̂g gvît̂iv Âv̂Ū t̂K̂v̂r̂v̂bx Av̂B̂Ĝb̂m̂., ŵbD B̂q̂K̂,©1984), 71|
2. ŴK̂Ĝv n̂t̂jv ĉP̂xb I Av̂aŷb̂K̂ Df̂q M̂t̂mîB̂ ĝŷt̂î ĜK̂K̂| t̂ŴK̂v-ŴK̂Ĝv n̂t̂jv 10-ŴK̂Ĝv| t̂ L̂p, Bj vW R0, *I qv̂ ©K̂qb Gbm̂vB̂K̂K̂ĉm̂Wq̂v*, (ŵbv̂j qv̂g gvît̂iv Âv̂Ū t̂K̂v̂r̂v̂bx Av̂B̂Ĝb̂m̂., ŵbD B̂q̂K̂,©1984), 82, 90|
3. m̂v̂B̂iv̂ŵK̂Dm̂ n̂t̂jv ŵm̂ŵm̂ĵ i ĜK̂ ĤŵẐn̂ŵm̂K̂ knî | 2700-eQ̂t̂ii ĉt̂iv̂t̂bv̂ GB̂ knî ĉP̂xb̂K̂v̂t̂ĵ ĉĥvb̂ f̂ŵĝK̂v̂ ĉĵĵ b̂ KîẐ ĥL̂b̂ ĜŵĴ f̂gâm̂v̂M̂ix̂q̂ ÂĀ̂t̂ĵ î Ab̂Ẑĝ k̂ŵ<sup>3</sup> ŵQ̂ĵ |
4. Bj vW R0, *I qv̂ ©K̂qb Gbm̂vB̂K̂K̂ĉm̂Wq̂v*, (ŵbv̂j qv̂g gvît̂iv Âv̂Ū t̂K̂v̂r̂v̂bx Av̂B̂Ĝb̂m̂., ŵbD B̂q̂K̂,©1984), 82|
5. ŵĉĜĵ ſ̂B̂, *K̂t̂q̂bm̂*, (ŵbD ŵĵx̂, b̂v̂k̂bv̂ĵ êK̂ Ût̂÷̂, 1969, ẐẐx̂q̂ m̂ŝ<sup>-</sup>îŶ 1991), 17|
6. ŵĉĜĵ ſ̂B̂, *K̂t̂q̂bm̂*, (ŵbD ŵĵx̂, b̂v̂k̂bv̂ĵ êK̂ Ût̂÷̂, 1969, ẐẐx̂q̂ m̂ŝ<sup>-</sup>îŶ 1991), 191|
7. ŵĉĜĵ ſ̂B̂, *K̂t̂q̂bm̂*, (ŵbD ŵĵx̂, b̂v̂k̂bv̂ĵ êK̂ Ût̂÷̂, 1969, ẐẐx̂q̂ m̂ŝ<sup>-</sup>îŶ 1991), 19|
8. Av̂t̂ĵv̂K̂ŵP̂t̂Ī̂î D̂rm: ŵêt̂ÛK̂ ŵĝD̂ŵR̂q̂v̂g, www.britishmuseum.org, CM BMC Syracuse 201. [22 t̂m̂t̂P̂r̂t̂ 2012 Ẑŵî t̂L̂ t̂ L̂v̂]
9. Av̂t̂ĵv̂K̂ŵP̂t̂Ī̂î D̂rm: ŵêt̂ÛK̂ ŵĝD̂ŵR̂q̂v̂g, www.britishmuseum.org, CM 1926-4-2-1 (PCG IV.A.4), AN0. [22 t̂m̂t̂P̂r̂t̂ 2012 Ẑŵî t̂L̂ t̂ L̂v̂]
10. Av̂t̂ĵv̂K̂ŵP̂t̂Ī̂î D̂rm: ttp://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a5/Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg/250px-Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg. [22 t̂m̂t̂P̂r̂t̂ 2012 Ẑŵî t̂L̂ t̂ L̂v̂]
11. ttp://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a5/Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg/250px-Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg. [22 t̂m̂t̂P̂r̂t̂ 2012 Ẑŵî t̂L̂ t̂ L̂v̂]

## References

1. Ewald Junge, *World Coin Encyclopedia*, (Nilliam Marrow and Company INC., New York, 1984), 71.
2. Drachm was the monetary unit of both ancient and modern Greece. See, Deca-drachms mean the denomination of 10-drachms. Ewald Junge, *World Coin Encyclopedia*, (Nilliam Marrow and Company INC., New York, 1984), 82, 90.
3. Syracuse was a historic city in Sicily. This 2700-year-old city played key role in ancient times, when it was one of the major powers of the Mediterranean world.
4. Ewald Junge, *World Coin Encyclopedia*, (Nilliam Marrow and Company INC., New York, 1984), 82.
5. PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 17.
6. PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 191.
7. PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 19.
8. Source of photograph: British Museum, www.britishmuseum.org, CM BMC Syracuse 201. [Accessed in 22 September 2012]
9. Source of photograph: British Museum. www.britishmuseum.org, CM 1926-4-2-1 (PCG IV.A.4), AN0. [Accessed in 22 September 2012]
10. Source of photograph: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a5/Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg/250px-Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg. [Accessed in 22 September 2012]
11. http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a5/Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg/250px-Denarius-Lucius\_Verus-Arenia-s1537.jpg. [Accessed in 22 September 2012]

12. A'vj vb gtb Ktib GB gy' mgj' B Rwi Ktib | t' Lp, Rb A'vj vb, *K'vUvj M Ae Ktqbm Ae 'v Bv WvBtbw÷ A'vU Ae kkv¼, wks Ae tMsov*, (j Ub, weUk wgdwRqvg, 1914, cDg fvi Zxq ms-iY I wi t'qUvj eK m wi wcuU Ktc' i kb, wD w' j x, 1975), lxviii | Av' wGj B gtb Ktib GB gy' cDg Kzvi B Rwi Ktib | t' Lp, wGj B, *Ktqbm*, (wD w' j x, b'vkbvj eK U÷, 1969, ZZxq ms-iY 1991), 53, 199, tclY xiii, gy' bs 136 | GGm Avj t'ZKvi I wGj Bi g'tzV GKB gZigZ tclY Ktib | t' Lp, GGm Avj t'ZKvi, 'v *KtqtbR Ae 'v Bv Gt'umi qi*, (evi vbm, 'v wDwvRg' wUk t'mv vBwU Ae BwUqv, 1957), 28-30 |

12. Allan believes that this coin was issued by Samudragupta. See, John Allan, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, King of Gauda*, (London, The British Museum, 1914, 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Edition by Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi in 1975), lxviii. PL Gupta thinks that Chandragupta I issued this coin. See, PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 53, 199 Plate XIII, coin no. 136. AS Altekar shows same opinion as PL Gupta. See, AS Altekar, *The Coinage of the Gupta Empire*, (Baranashi, The Numismatic Society of India, 1957), 28-30.

13. Rb A'vj vb, *K'vUvj M Ae Ktqbm Ae 'v Bv WvBtbw÷ A'vU Ae kkv¼, wks Ae tMsov*, (j Ub, weUk wgdwRqvg, 1914, cDg fvi Zxq ms-iY I wi t'qUvj eK m wi wcuU Ktc' i kb, wD w' j x, 1975), lxviii |

13. John Allan, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, King of Gauda*, (London, The British Museum, 1914, 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Edition by Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi in 1975), lxviii.

14. Av'tj vKwP't i Drm: b'vkbvj wgdwRqvg, w' j x, msMh bs 51.77/1 |

14. Source of Photograph: National Museum, Delhi, Acc. No. 51.77/1.

15. Rb A'vj vb, *K'vUvj M Ae Ktqbm Ae 'v Bv WvBtbw÷ A'vU Ae kkv¼, wks Ae tMsov*, (j Ub, weUk wgdwRqvg, 1914, cDg fvi Zxq ms-iY I wi t'qUvj eK m wi wcuU Ktc' i kb, wD w' j x, 1975), lxviii |

15. John Allan, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, King of Gauda*, (London, The British Museum, 1914, 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Edition by Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi in 1975), lxviii.

16. Gg. nvi'bj iwk', O'v gqbvqWZ tMvi KtqbmO, *ersj v' k j'ij Z K'j v*, LD 1, bs 1, (1975), 47-48, Av'tj vKwP't xxiii-1 |

16. M. Harunur Rashid, 'The Mainamati Gold Coins', *Bangladesh Lalit Kala* vol. 1, No. 1, (1975), 47-48, Pl. XXIII-1.

17. Av'tj vKwP't i Drm: ej ej Avnt'g', WKt'g'Ukb Ae B Ktqbm dvDU Bb ersj v' k, GKwU MtelYv cK'i, Rrvv'xi bMi wekt'e'vj t'qi K'j v I g'vbwKx Abj't' Rgv t' l qv nt'q'Q, 2009-2010 | tmsR'tb', c'Z'z'Ej Aw'a'Bi, ersj v' k mi K'vi, c'j vKwZ© bs 1480, 1964-65, mst'hrBb bs we/G/wm/08.2001 |

17. Source of Photograph: Bulbul Ahmed, Documentation of Gupta Coins found in Bangladesh, a research project submitted in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka, 2009-2010, Courtesy, Department of Archaeology, Government of Bangladesh, Antiquity No. 1480 of 1964-65, Acc. No. BA/C/08.2001.

18. Rb A'vj vb, *K'vUvj M Ae Ktqbm Ae 'v Bv WvBtbw÷ A'vU Ae kkv¼, wks Ae tMsov*, (j Ub, weUk wgdwRqvg, 1914, cDg fvi Zxq ms-iY I wi t'qUvj eK m wi wcuU Ktc' i kb, wD w' j x, 1975), lxvii |

18. John Allan, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, King of Gauda*, (London, The British Museum, 1914, 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Edition by Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi in 1975), lxxvii.

19. Rb A'vj vb, *K'vUvj M Ae Ktqbm Ae 'v Bv WvBtbw÷ A'vU Ae kkv¼, wks Ae tMsov*, (j Ub, weUk wgdwRqvg, 1914, cDg fvi Zxq ms-iY I wi t'qUvj eK m wi wcuU Ktc' i kb, wD w' j x, 1975), lxvi |

19. John Allan, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, King of Gauda*, (London, The British Museum, 1914, 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Edition by Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi in 1975), lxxvi.

20. Rb A'vj vb, K'vUvj M Ae Ktqbm Ae 'v Bv WvBtbr÷ A'vU Ae kkv¼, wks Ae tMŠov, (j Ūb, weUk wgdwRqvg, 1914, cŪg fvi Zxq ms-iY I wi tqpUvj eK m wi wcdU Ktçf i kb, wbd w j x, 1975), lxvi |

21. cKZc†¶ BLwZqvi-D` & `xb ŪtMŠo-weRqŪ gÿ† Zwi c†¶ w j xi mj Zvb gÿqR-D` & `xb Avev gÿv÷Ÿ web mvtgi c†¶ Rwi Kti wŪtj b |

22. ÷`vb tMvibv I tRwc tMvtq¼v, 'v Ktqbm&Ae 'v BvUqvb mj ZvbmZm: Kfwiš 'v Gwiqv Ae tçR-U-tW BvUqv, cwiK`lv A'vU evsj vt`k, (gÿYivg g†bvnij vj cvevj kvm©cŪ. wj ., wbd w j x, 2001), 146 |

23. Avtj vKwP†¶ i Drm: bj`j Bmj vg msMŵ, XvKv |

24. AvMŪ, Avntg`vev`, Avmi, ej nbcj, w j x, d†Zcj, nrXcj, Rbcj, KvKwi, Kvej, j vtñvi, gvj cj, cvUbv, kni cEb, wZvcj, D`qcj, D¾qvb, D`©Rvdi-Kwi b c†¶wZ | t`Lp, wGj ŪB, Ktqbm, (wbd w j x, b'vkbvj eK U†÷, 1969, ZZxq ms-iY 1991), 116 |

25. AvMŪ, Avntg`vev`, Avng`bMi, AvKei bMi, AvKeicj, ZvŪv, Gj vnvev`, Avj l qvi, evj vcj, evŪz ev½vj v, evivi, ej nbcj, w j x, Bw Pcj, d†Zcj, tMvqvij qi, wnmvi, Rbcj, Kvej, Kvj w, j vtñvi, gvj Zvb, gvj cj, cvUbv, tki Mo, wZvcj, kŵbMi, D¾qvb, D`©Rvdi-Kwi b c†¶wZ | t`Lp, wGj ŪB, Ktqbm, (wbd w j x, b'vkbvj eK U†÷, 1969, ZZxq ms-iY 1991), 116 |

26. wGj ŪB, Ktqbm, (wbd w j x, b'vkbvj eK U†÷, 1969, ZZxq ms-iY 1991), 116 |

27. wGj ŪB, Ktqbm, (wbd w j x, b'vkbvj eK U†÷, 1969, ZZxq ms-iY 1991), 115 |

28. Avtj vKwP†¶ i Drm: b'vkbvj wgdwRqvg, w j x, msMŵ bs 59-39-79 |

29. Avtj vKwP†¶ i Drm: <http://www.smeworld.org> [08 A†±vei 2012 Zwi tL t`Lv]

30. wGj ŪB, Ktqbm, (wbd w j x, b'vkbvj eK U†÷, 1969, ZZxq ms-iY 1991), 126 |

31. GmGBP trnw` fiv v, wnt÷wmi K'ij ÷`wWR Bb gMj wbdwRg`wU. , (tevt÷†, çpgÿ Y 1976), 184 |

20. John Allan, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, King of Gauda*, (London, The British Museum, 1914, 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Edition by Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi in 1975), lxxvi

21. Actually Ikhtiyer-ud-din Muhammmad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji issued these coins on behalf of his master Muiz-ud-din-duniawa al-din Abu Muzaffar Muhammad bin Sam, Sultan of Delhi.

22. Stan Goran and JP Goenka, *The Coins of the Indian Sultanates: Covering the Area of Present-Day India, Pakistan And Bangladesh*, (Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2001), 146.

23. Source of photograph: Noorul Islam Collection, Dhaka.

24. Agra, Ahamedabad, Asir, Burhanpur, Delhi, Fathpur, Hajipur, Jaunpur, Kashmir, Kabul, Lahore, Malpur, Patna, Shaharpattan, Sitapur, Udaipur, Ujjain, Urdu-zafar-qarin etc. See, PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 116.

25. Agra, Ahamedabad, Ahamadnagar, Akbarnagar, Tanda, Allahabad, Alwar, Balapur, Bandhu, Bangala, Barar, Burhanpur, Delhi, Elichpur, Fathpur, Gwalior, Hisar. Jaunpur, Kabul, Kalpi, Lahore, Multan, Malpur, Patna, Shergarh, Sitapur, Srinagar, Ujjain, Urdu-zafar-qarin etc. See, PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 116.

26. PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 116.

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33. PL Gupta, *Coins*, (New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1991), 126.
34. Avtj vKwP†i Drm: <http://www.med.unc.edu/~nupam/delhi1.html>. [22 tm†P=† 2012 Zwi †L † Lv] |
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36. wGj ̂B, *Ktqbm*, (wbD w`jx, b'vkbvj eK U†÷, 1969, ZZxq ms`iY 1991), 126 |
36. Source of photograph: <http://www.med.unc.edu/~nupam/delhi1.html>. [Accessed in 22 September 2012]
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46. Avtj vKwP†i i Drm: *Rwzi RbK e½eÜz tkL gwiRej ingvb*, (wbeñx mæúv` K nvtkg Lvb), (Rwzi RbK e½eÜz tkL gwiRej ingvb tçtgwi qvj U†÷, XvKv, 1997, wØZxq ms`iY 2003), 97|

47. Avtj vKwP†i i Drm: *Rwzi RbK e½eÜz tkL gwiRej ingvb*, (wbeñx mæúv` K nvtkg Lvb), (Rwzi RbK e½eÜz tkL gwiRej ingvb tçtgwi qvj U†÷, XvKv, 1997, wØZxq ms`iY 2003), 98|

48. Avtj vKwP†i i Drm: *Rwzi RbK e½eÜz tkL gwiRej ingvb*, (wbeñx mæúv` K nvtkg Lvb), (Rwzi RbK e½eÜz tkL gwiRej ingvb tçtgwi qvj U†÷, XvKv, 1997, wØZxq ms`iY 2003), 98|

49. bKkvKvi: wkí vPvh©Rqbj Avtew` b|

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55. Avtj vKwP†i i Drm: [www.commons.wikimedia.org](http://www.commons.wikimedia.org). [05 b†fæ† 2012 Zwi †L † Lv]

45. Source of photograph: *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman : The Father of the Nation*, (Executive Editor Hashem Khan), (Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Trust, Dhaka, 1997, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 2003), 107.

46. Source of photograph: *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman : The Father of the Nation*, (Executive Editor Hashem Khan), (Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Trust, Dhaka, 1997, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 2003), 97.

47. Source of photograph: *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman : The Father of the Nation*, (Executive Editor Hashem Khan), (Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Trust, Dhaka, 1997, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 2003), 98.

48. Source of photograph: *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman : The Father of the Nation*, (Executive Editor Hashem Khan), (Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Trust, Dhaka, 1997, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 2003), 98.

49. Designer: Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin.

50. Source of photograph: *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman : The Father of the Nation*, (Executive Editor Hashem Khan), (Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Trust, Dhaka, 1997, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 2003), 130.

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