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Government Mint Employee Booked for Stealing Unreleased Rs 20 Coins

n employee of the India his/her employer), which carries a Acting on a tip-off, a Central

was recently booked for "stealing" two unreleased Rs 20 coins and hiding it in his locker.

As per reports, the accused identified as R Chabukswar was booked by the police under Section 381 of the Indian Penal Code (theft by a clerk of property owned by

Industrial Security Force (CISF) Government Mint in Mumbai maximum sentence of seven years.



inspector posted at the mint had the employee's locker in front of two eyewitnesses and had found the unreleased Rs 20 coins. The MRA Marg police, who had booked Chabukswar on Monday, are now investigating if he has stolen more coins from the mint earlier.

Cont on Page 3rd..

Karnataka Postal Circle Releases Special Cover to Honour MS Dhoni Following His Resignation

engaluru: As a tribute to India's most 'capped skipper' Mahendra Singh Dhoni, the Karnataka Postal Circle has released a special cover to honour him. While the move to mark the National Sports Day on 29th August 2020, with release of covers to honour 11 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna awardees from 2017 to 2020 was planned in advance, the cover on Dhoni was added following his resignation from one-day international cricket a fortnight ago.

Sharda Sampath, Chief Postmaster General of the Circle, released the covers at Meghdoot auditorium of the GPO. In her address, she said, "The entire world is passing through hard times and the world of sports is no exception.



The pandemic has taught us the importance of fitness and health and a determination to fight - which are all qualities of sportspersons." An official statement said, "Mahendra Singh Dhoni has the distinction of captaining the Indian cricket team in maximum number of games in all

formats and the unique distinction of leading the team to victory in the World T20 championship in 2007, World Cup in 2011 and ICC Champions Trophy in 2013." This cover was sponsored by the Karntaka State Cricket Association.

Cont on Page 3rd..

Banaras Hindu University

he Banaras Hindu University was established by Madan Mohan Malviya. A prominent lawyer and an Indian independence activist, Malviya considered education as the primary means for achieving a national awakening.

At the 21st Conference of the Indian National Congress in Benares in December 1905, Malviya publicly announced his intent to establish a university in Varanasi. On the request of Malviya, Attar Singh laid the foundation stone of Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi in 1914. Malviya continued to develop his vision for the university with inputs from other Indian nationalists and educationists. He published his plan in 1911. The focus of his arguments was the prevailing poverty in India and the decline in income of Indians compared to Europeans. The plan called for the focus on technology and science, besides the study of India's religion and culture:

Malviya's plan evaluated whether to seek government recognition for the university or operate without its control. He decided in favor of the former for various reasons. Malviya also considered the question of medium of instruction and decided to start with English given the prevalent environment, and gradually add Hindi and other Indian languages. A distinguishing characteristic of Malviya's vision was the preference for a residential university. All other Indian universities of the period, such as the universities in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc., were affiliating universities which only conducted examinations and awarded degrees to students of their affiliated colleges.

Around the same time, Annie Besant was also trying to expand her Central

Hindu School and establish a university. Established in 1898 in the Kamachha area of Varanasi, the vision behind the school was that there should be learning institutions based on Hindu philosophy. Malviya had supported Besant's cause and in 1903, he had raised 250,000 Rupees in donations to finance the construction of the school's hostel. In 1907 Besant had applied for a royal charter to establish a university. However, there was no response from the British government.

Following the publication of Malviya's plan, Besant met Malviya and in April 1911 they agreed to unite

Bahadur of Raj Darbhanga.

In October 1915, with support from Malviya's allies in the Indian National Congress, the Banaras Hindu University Bill was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council. In November 1915, Besant, Bhagwan Das, and other trustees of the Central Hindu School agreed to the government's condition that the school become a part of the new university.

BHU was finally established in 1916, the first university in India that was the result of a private individual's efforts. The foundation for the main campus of the university was laid by



their forces to build the university in Varanasi.

Malviya soon left his legal practice to focus exclusively on developing the university and his independence activities. On 22 November 1911, he registered the Hindu University Society to gather support and raise funds for building the university. He spent the next 4 years gathering support and raising funds for the university. Malviya sought and received early support from the Kashi Naresh Prabhu Narayan Singh and Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh

Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India, on Vasant Panchami 4 February 1916. To promote the university's expansion, Malviya invited eminent guest speakers such as Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Prof C. V. Raman, Prafulla Chandra Roy, Prof Sam Higginbottom, Sir Patrick Geddes, and Besant to deliver a series of what are now called The University Extension Lectures between 5–8 February 1916. Gandhi's lecture on the occasion was his first public address in India.

Cont from Page 1st..

According to the police, it would have been difficult for Chabukswar to smuggle the coins out of the office premise, as all employees are checked by CISF guards on entry and exit gates.

However, the police have not yet to arrest the accused due to the COVID-19 situation but they have sent a notice asking him to cooperate in the investigation.

In March 2019, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had unveiled a series of coins of which, new Re 1, Rs 2, Rs 5 and Rs 10 coins were circulated but the Rs 20 coin was expected to be released in April this year.

However, the release of the new Rs

20 coin got delayed due to the coronavirus pandemic.

According to the Finance Ministry's notification, the Rs 20 coin — the highest-denomination coin minted in India to date will be in the shape of a dodecagon, a 12-sided polygon.

Cont from Page 1st..

The athletes from other sports who were honoured with separate covers issued to mark each of the years bearing pictures of athletes imprinted on them are: 2017 awardees: Devendra Jhajharia (paralympic athletics) and Sardhara Singh (hockey); 2018: Saikhom

Mirabhai Chanu (weightlifting) and Virat Kholi (cricket); 2019: Deepa Malik (paralympic athletics) and Bajrang Punia (freestyle wrestling); and 2020: Rohit Sharma (cricket), Mariappan Thangavelu (paralympic Aathletics), and Rani Rampal (hockey). The Karnataka State

Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports sponsored them. The special covers will be available for sale at Philatelic Bureaus of Bengaluru GPO, Mangaluru HO, Mysuru HO and Belagavi HO, and at e-post officewww.indiapost.gov.in.

Cont from Page 2nd..

Sir Sunder Lal was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and the university began its academic session the same month with classes initially held at the Central Hindu School in the Kamachha area, while the campus was being built on over 1,300 acres (5.3 km2) of land donated by the Kashi Naresh on the outskirts of the city.

Keeping with Malviya's vision articulated in his 1911 plan, the Banaras Engineering College (BENCO) was among the first new academic colleges of the university to be established. Krishna Raja Wadiyar IV of Mysore, the first Chancellor of BHU, performed the opening ceremony of the BENCO workshop buildings on 17 January 1919, during his visit to preside over the first

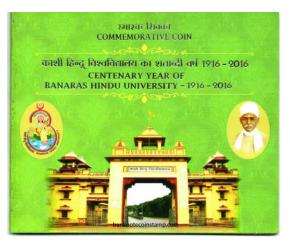
university convocation.

The university's anthem, known as the Kulgeet, was composed by Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar.

BHU Centennial Celebrations: Special commemorative coin of Rs. 100 & Rs. 10

A special commemorative coin of Rs 100 was released to mark Banaras Hindu University's (BHU) 100th year of establishment. Late President Pranab Mukherjee, released a special commemorative coin of Rs. 100 to mark Banaras Hindu University's (BHU) 100th year of establishment. Also a Rs. 10 coin was released in the market on the occasion.











Shivaji Coins Hoans, Shivrai & Rajmudra

hhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was one of the brave warriors; a mass leader and founder of Hindavi Swaraj in western India. He was statesman of powerful character and determination. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was born on 19 February 1630 in the hill-fort of Shivneri, near the city of Junnar in Pune district

Maloji Bhonsle, the grandfather of Chhatrapati Shivaji received the estate of Poona with fort of Shivneri and Chakan from the Bahamani Sultan. Shahaji Bhonsle, the father of Shivaji Raje inherited the estate. He then joined Adil Shahi of Bijapur Sultan. Taking the advantage of declining authority of Bijapur Sultan; Shivaji Raje manage to seize some of the surrounding territory; Bijapur proved incapable of quelling his insurrection. Drawing encouragement from this experience; Shivaji Raje forces sacked and plundered the Mughal port city of Surat. Shivaji Raje maintained a sort of running Guerillas war with Mughal forces of Aurangzeb and Adil Shah of Bijapur. In his whole regime Shivaji Raje manage to take various forts and capture most of region of western India under his occupation. He assassinated the Bijapur general Afzal Khan and defended the territory. On the visit to Mughal emperor Aurangzeb at Delhi Shivaji was detained but escapes tactfully, miraculously and returned to Raigarh, with the dream of "Hindavi Swaraj". Shivaji Raje managed to establish Maratha Kingdom of within the Muslim Kingdom of Mughal and Adil Shahi of Bijapur.

Shivaji Raje assumed the title of 'Raja' and crowned himself as 'Chharatrapati' after the death of his father Shahaji Raje. He made the fort Raigadh as his Capital. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj issued coins in his own name in three metals at Fort Raigadh. Gold coin popularly known as 'Hons', Rupees in Silver and Copper coin as "Shivarai" paisa.

On 3rd April 1680 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj passed away peacefully at Fort Raigadh. Sambhaji, the son of Shivaji succeeded his father in 1680 and ruled until 1689. Unfortunately Aurangzeb manage to capture Sambhaji and forced him to accept religion of Islam, But he refused. He was barbarously done death.

prominence. The Holkar of Indore, The Scindia of Gwalior, the Gaekwad of Baroda and Bhonsle of Nagpur Families who later as Maratha Confederacy began. To disintegrate and give ways of rivalry would assert their own regional interest at the expense of the alliance.

The turning point for the Maratha's fortune was the battle of Panipat 14th January 1761 intending to stop the Afghan warrior Ahmed Shah Abdali (Durrani). In his track the Maratha assembled the greatest army in their history and placed it under the unified command of Peshwas of Poona. By nightfall the



His son Shahu then 6 years of age was also captured and kept as a prisoner until death of Aurangzeb.

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Maratha Confederacy gained a new cohesiveness and its military success began to make it look as if the Maratha might even become the new master of India.

The Peshwas or the prime minister Balaji Baji Rao - I of the pune reached the gate of Delhi. He gained control of Malwa, parts of Gujrat, Bengal and Orissa.

It was during this period that some of the great Maratha families gained Peshwa and heir Sadashivrao Bhau Sahib and all the leading chief were dead, Maratha losses were said to have been in excess of hundred thousand of men. The Maratha would still remain a force to be reckoned with, they would again cross channel and they would still give the Nizam's forces a thrashing but from 1761 onward internal dissension grew rife and Maratha Confederacy would never again exhibit sufficient cohesion to be consider a serious contender for the crown of India.

Cont on Page 5th..

Cont from Page 4th..

After fall of Peshwas the Pune and Nagpur Branches had taken the field against each other. The two other branches under Scindia and Holkar held Independent. Nagpur the Capital of Bhonsle, Gwalior the

residence of Scindia, Indore the headquarter of Holkar and Baroda center of the rising power of Gaekwad. In the last decades of 18th century the Maratha were dividing into five

less independently.

branches each with their own chief

and government and acting more or

Chhatrapati Shivaji Raje issued Coins in his own name. Hons in Gold, Rupees in Silver and Shivrai paisa in Copper coin. As 'Shivrai' paisa has been reported. Many of them are Anonymous and unattributable

nous and unattributissued without mint name and issued dat e.

them bore the name of Shivaji on

ority of

the obverse, Shri Raja Shiv in devnagri and the title of 'Chhatrapati' (lord of umbrella) on the reverse.

Various Shivrai paisa are reported with ornamental design, pattern of

dots, symbols like Sun, Chandra core, Stars Nakshatra, Shivalingas, name of 'RAM' as deity.

Ankushi, Swords, Dhanush, Bow, arrow, head are also seen on the Shivrai paisa. The Coins of Peshwas

were issued in the name of various Mughal emperor at their

time at various mints of Mughal and Maratha.

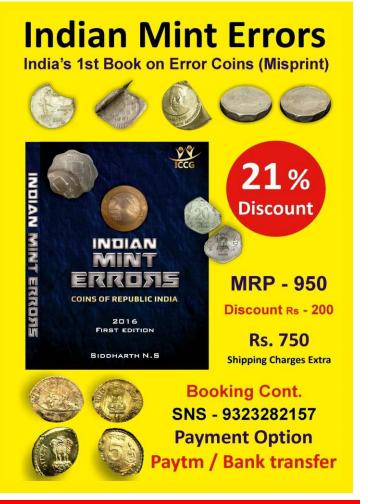
Maratha
Symbols,
Shivlinga name
of deity Ram and
Shree in devnagri.
Many other weaponry

symbols were also used to distinguish the Maratha issue.

After emerging as a independent princely state, Bhonsles of Nagpur, Scindia of Gwalior, Gaekwad of

The Maratha Coinage





Museum of Toys

he Mint Museum of Toys is a purpose-built museum showing a private collection of vintage toys. It was officially opened on March 5, 2007 and officiated by

the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr George Yeo. The museum is located at 26 Seah Street, in the Arts & Heritage district of Singapore. MINT is an acronym for "Moment of Imagination and Nostalgia with Toys".

Background

The museum collection includes more than 50,000 to ys and childhood memorabilia from the mid-19th century to mid-20th Century. All the toys displayed in the museum are the lifetime collection of Singaporean, Chang Yang Fa, an alumnus of St. Andrew's School.

Exhibits on display include Disneyana toys, Astro Boy, Batman, Bonzo the Dog, Dan Dare, Popeye the Sailor, Prewar Japanese toys, including a 'Door of Hope' Chinese doll

collection dating from the turn of the 20th Century, Teddy Bear collection as well as Chinese comics and comic covers dating from 1920s, and The Adventures of Tintin collectables.
The museum's collection includes a

large collection of enamel signs and tin boxes which are displayed in the





museum's restaurant and wine bar. Architecture

The collection is housed within a fivestorey contemporary building designed by Chan Soo Khian, Principal Architect of SCDA Architects and Structural Engineers Web Structures. The building has garnered international awards including The

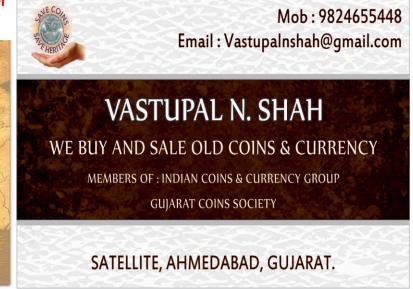
Chicago Athenaeum, Museum of Architecture and Design "International Architecture Awards" 2007 and was Runners Up in the Commercial Building Category for the Cityscape Architectural Review Award, held on 4 December 2006, at Cityscape Dubai 2006. The museum was awarded the 2007 International Architectural Award for Best New Global Design by the Chicago Athenaeum.

The window-less building prevents UV-rays from reaching the exhibits; the shelves are fitted with LED lights; shelvings are designed such that no shadows are cast on the exhibits. The building's signature facade, which is made up of 26 glass panes shaped into a wavelike structure, provides the

museum an iconic status to Singapore's urban landscape.

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Singapore Coin Museum

he Singapore Coins and Notes Museum is the first museum in Singapore dedicated to displaying currency. Showcasing the evolution of Singapore's currency from the 1800s to present day through intimate and novel exhibits, the museum aims to provide an interesting learning journey to local visitors and tourists alike.

Enter a world of coins and notes from pre- and post-independence Singapore, and find out how foreign coins and notes eventually gave way to Singapore-made currency that was vital in her early nation building days. With a range of currency from the earliest objects used for barter trade to the latest cutting-edge polymer notes on display, the Museum is also a showcase of the innovative excellence of the Singapore Mint and the Monetary Authority of Singapore



in the design and production of world-renowned coins and notes.

For the curious and young-at-heart, let the Singapore Coins and Notes Museum satisfy your inquisitive mind. They also have interactive and

educational displays, which include an interesting section on the peculiar ways of which coins and notes are used for weddings, ornamentation and other purposes in different cultures.





Visitors can also get their hands on gold, silver and other metal bars to learn more about the metals commonly used in the manufacture of coins at the hands-on area. Visitors can further make their own coin rubbings to bring home as souvenirs.



Rare Coins in Abu Dhabi Exhibition Amid COVID 19 Pandemic

AE: An extraordinary gold coin minted during the reign of Abdul Malik B. Marwan and the first to bare the Islamic expression of faith, the Kalimah, were among the most precious collections on display for visitors of a rare exhibition at Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque Centre in Abu Dhabi just before the COVID 19 Pandemic lockdown.

The Coins of Islam - History Revealed exhibition, had brought together more than 300 rare and precious coins dating from the time of Alexander, tracking the emergence of the Islamic empire from just after the time of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) to the emergence of the Caliphates in Syria and its subsequent spread across North Africa into Al Andalus. It displayed the connection between all civilisations.

In an exclusive interview with Khaleej Times, Swiss expat Dr Alain Baron, founder of Numismatica Genevensis SA who was also the curator and organiser of the exhibition, said it

collection.

"My ultimate goal as a collector was purely an educative one. I am a very tolerant person, very much attached to education and its values. The idea



took him almost 10 years to collect the coins from different parts of the world. "The idea was to get the very best coins of every civilisation," said Baron.

> He explained that coins are a very powerful and great field of art which still needs to be known better by a wider audience. "We realised that creating a narrative between Islam and the rest of the world was a very powerful message and there was no better way to illustrate this than bringing the old and precious coins together for public viewing," he said, adding that it was an intensive work to collect some of the best coins in the world (some of which costing up to a \$1 million) as it involved lots of travelling and convincing the collectors that the coins will go in a proper and safe

of sharing knowledge with others had convinced me to do the coin collection," he said.

According to Baron, the exhibition was very important one because it gave an image of Islamic tolerance and understanding and displayed the history of the Islamic religion since its creation.

"This image of tolerance bridges between various civilisations. It shows that since the creation of Islam, the understanding between populations was great," he said.

"There were lots of communities where the Christians, Jews and Muslims lived together without any problems. The fact that the Grand Mosque is hosting an exhibition showcasing a Christian coin is a very strong symbol that there is room in the world for all forms of civilisations and religions."

The three-month exhibition that narrated the history of coinage across different Islamic eras and highlights the cultural interaction and exchange among cultures had to be cut short due to COVID 19 Pandemic.

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Postal Worker Day: India's Postal Services Play Key Role In COVID-19 War

National Postal Worker Day 2020: Personnel in India's postal services are the new 'corona warriors', transporting COVID-19 testing kits, distributing sanitizers and masks

you' not only to postmen but also to all delivery personnel, as online shopping has become a lifeline for many of us. On July 1, National Postal Worker Day is marked in recognition of postal workers across the world.

Men and women engaged in postal services bear the overhead sun and lashing rain to deliver letters and couriers on time through the year. Not only harsh weather, they have to carry weight as well.

In India, amid the COVID-19 pandemic, postal services have uniquely diversified. Workers in postal

departments have become the new 'corona warriors', playing an active role in India's fight against COVID-19.

ew Delhi: National Postal Union Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad Worker Day is a unique tweeted a video, saying: "Appreciate opportunity to say 'thank the work done by the Pune postal

> India Post जन सुरक्षा की न सिर्फ १३ सपर्य में ३

> > division in transporting COVID-19 testing kits across the country."

> > On 29th June, India Post put out a

photo on its Twitter handle, which says more than words. "Sale of N95 masks started today from Philatelic

> Bureau Counter Kolkata GPO." India Post tweeted. At another location in West Bengal, personnel in postal services are explaining COVID-19 prevention measures in the local language. In Lucknow, the postal staff distributed sanitizers to former army personnel and differentlyabled persons.

> On National Postal Worker Day, you can take time out to show gratitude to your local postal worker and delivery personnel. A special thank you card saying, 'Happy National Postal Worker Day'

or a small gift can bring smile to the person who delivers your courier or a pizza that you may have ordered.

employees, and a and a construction

labourer who came to the post office

to send money to his family are

and

invited for release

of the Special

cover. The cover

their

helplessness

during the ongoing

India Post Released Special Cover on Migrants of Mumbai

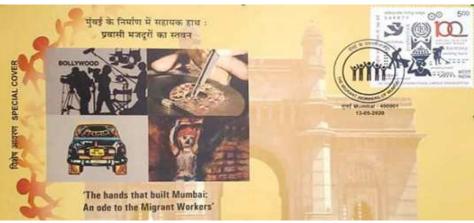
the migrant workers by releasing a special cover which is an ode to

ndia Post, Mumbai paid tribute to

their immense contribution towards the making of Mumbai. The same was released in the Mumbai GPO premises today by Chief postmaster general of Maharashtra and Goa, Sri Harish

unsung Corona Warriors. A migrant taxi driver, a Jeweler craftsman from

Pandey. The cover is dedicated to The



acknowledges the contribution of natives of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal in building this city,

Chandra Agrawal and Postmaster Zaveri Bazaar, an out of work tailor General of Mumbai Region Smt Swati who now stitches masks for postal

corona lockdown.

Unscrupulous Traders Turning Coins into Razor Blades & Ornaments

flate, Indian coins are in high demand. It is suspected that these coins are being sent to Bangladesh where the metal is being used to making blades used in shaving equipment, earrings, necklaces and bracelets worn by boys and girls.

The coins made of ferratic stainless steel are being lapped up by unscrupulous traders by offering up to 15 per cent more value than their face value.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) uses ferratic stainless steel and nickel in making Rs 1, 2 and 5 coins and uses copper, aluminum and nickel in the ratio of 92:6:2 in making Rs 10 coin. According to sources, small scale industries in Bangladesh have been making razor blades for shaving purpose and selling the products back in India.

As reported in ICCG News May 2016 issue, "On January 5, 2011 Delhi police busted two illegal factories and arrested 5 people involved in melting old Indian coins and converting them to metal slabs for sale in the open market for making artificial jewellery and antiques worth a couple of crores of rupees. Nearly 1,550 kg metal slabs, huge quantity of coins, dyes, air pumps, motors, weighing machines, tools and other gadgets were recovered.

Similarly, a gang was busted in Kanpur in 2013, which illegally melted coins to make blades and artificial jewellery which were sent to Jaipur and Indore. Few more such incidents of melting coins have been reported from Gujarat and Punjab but the offenders just don't care about the law as they get easy bails even if they get caught in the act."

They melt the ferratic stainless steel coins for making razors. Five razor blades are being made from Rs 5 coin and each blade is sold at Rs 2.

A large number of hair dressers are using these razor blades. Some

coins out of the country. The banking regulator is planning to introduce plastic currency even for small denomination of coins. The problem now is the coins released by RBI are disappearing," an officer of the rank







groups are engaged in making labels for the razor blades also. The makers of these products are also offering gifts like raincoats and umbrellas, all clocks, lunch boxes if bulk orders are placed by hair dressers and retailers who sell the other products.

As demand for coins is going up, the traders are offering good commission to the youth asking them to collect coins in various denominations. They are offering up to 15 to 20 per cent commission on the value of the coins. "The RBI is aware of the smuggling of

of the Assistant General Manager in SBI said, adding: "All the banks have released large number of coins during Godavari and Krishna Pushkarams but it is suspected that 50 per cent of them have just vanished."

"I don't know for why they are taking coins. For the past several years they take coins from us by paying a premium. If I give coins of a face value of Rs 88, they are paying Rs 100," says a beggar near Kanaka Durga temple.

Commemorative Coins of Modern India: Year wise & mint wise journey with ICCG News आधुनिक भारत के स्मारणीय सिक्केः वर्षवार, टक्साल्वर

यात्रा ICCG न्यूज के साथ

ommemorative coins of India are usually issued to celebrate some special occasion or to mark a special event. They also have been issued as a mark of respect towards some distinguished individuals or monument. Indian commemorative coins were issued from the 1964 onwards. Such coins have a distinct design with reference to the occasion on which they were

issued. Few coins of this category serve as collector's items only, although most commemorative coins are issued for regular circulation. Modern and Commemorative Indian Coins are very interesting to discuss as they cover various topics like Indian Independence Struggle, War, Peace, Wildlife, Vegetation, Great Personalities, Various Events and

Organizations. The highest valued coin is INR 1000 that was issued on the occasion of 1000 years of Brihadeeswarar Temple. In 1 set, there may be 2 to 9 coins of different denominations.

MINTS: Commemorative coins are made at various mints across India including the ones at (Bombay) Mumbai, Noida, (Calcutta) Kolkata & Hyderabad.

1997 - Subhas Chandra Bose Centenary Commemorative

ubhas Chandra Bose(1897 -1945), popularly known as Netaji,
was a leader in the Indian
independence movement. He was
elected as the president of the Indian
National Congress for two consecutive
terms. But due to ideological conflicts
with Mahatma Gandhi, he left the
Congress party and established a
separate political party, the All India
Forward Bloc and demanded for the full
and immediate independence of India
from British rule. He was jailed several
times by the British authorities.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, he went away from India and with Japanese assistance; he formed the Indian National Army, to fight against

British forces. He formed the Azad Hind Government in exile and led the Indian National Army in battle against the British at Imphal and inBurma. He is presumed to have died on 18 August 1945 in a plane crash.

This 2 rupees coin was issued in his commemoration for general circulation. The other 3 coins were issued, in the denomination of 10 rupees, 50 rupees and the 100 rupees, as uncirculated / proof specimens.

Obverse: The obverse of this coin shows the Ashokan lion, 'Satyameva Jayate' in Hindi and the value '2' in International numerals under it. In English "INDIA" and "RUPEES" appear on the right periphery and in Hindi "Bharat" and "Rupaye"

appear on the left.

Reverse: The reverse of this coin shows the effigy of Netaji in the center with the legend 'SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE' in both English and Hindi on the upper half of the periphery with 'CENTENARY' in English, 'Janmasati' in Hindi and '1996' – the year of issue below his effigy, on the lower half of the periphery.

Reverse: The reverse of this coin shows the effigy of Netaji in the center with the legend 'SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE' in both English and Hindi on the upper half of the periphery with 'CENTENARY' in English, 'Janmasati' in Hindi and '1996' — the year of issue below his effigy, on the lower half of the periphery.





Specifications:

Year of issue: 1997 Weight: 8 grams

Metal composition: Cupro Nickel Alloy (75% Copper & 25% Nickel)

Shape: Circular Diameter: 28 mm Edge: Security

Mint: Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad &

Noida

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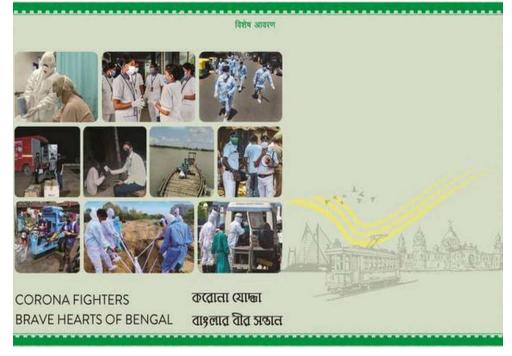
Department of Posts to issue special cover on Bengal's COVID-19 warriors

Independence Day release 'recognizes the great service rendered'

ore than 20 doctors and over a dozen police and security force personnel died while battling the COVID-19 pandemic in West Bengal till the second week of August. In an attempt to honour frontline warriors, the Department of Posts released a special cover on the COVID-19 warriors of West Bengal on the 74th Independence Day.

"By issuing a special cover and cancellation on the theme 'COVID fighters Brave Hearts of Bengal', the Department of Posts recognizes the great service rendered in the fight against COVID-19 by multiple agencies. This will remain as a record for future generations," Mervin Alexander, Chief Post Master General of West Bengal Circle said.

Mr. Alexander added that along with personnel from the health sector, the



police, civil administration and postal staff have been fully involved with the delivery of letters, parcels and money at the doorstep of citizens during the pandemic. The West Bengal government has launched an insurance scheme of rupees 10 lakh for frontline medical staff, including jobs for family members who have died due to the viral infection.

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