

## Chapter 1 : Tricks to Remember Currencies of Countries - Bankers Adda

*The following country currency list shows the different countries, territories or entities in the world, the currency used by each one and its three letter currency code. This currency list is arranged in alphabetical order by country.*

This had severe consequences in the nineteenth century when the strongest economies in the world were on the gold standard. This event was known as "the fall of the rupee. The silver rupee continued as the currency of India through the British Raj and beyond. In 1817, British India adopted a mono-metallic silver standard based on the rupee; this decision was influenced by a letter written by Lord Liverpool in extolling the virtues of mono-metallism. Chart showing exchange rate of Indian silver rupee coin blue and the actual value of its silver content red, against British pence. In an attempt to make the British gold sovereign the "imperial coin", the treasuries in Bombay and Calcutta were instructed to receive gold sovereigns; however, these gold sovereigns never left the vaults. As the British government gave up hope of replacing the rupee in India with the pound sterling, it realised for the same reason it could not replace the silver dollar in the Straits Settlements with the Indian rupee as the British East India Company had desired. Since the silver crisis of 1817, a number of nations adopted the gold standard; however, India remained on the silver standard until it was replaced by a basket of commodities and currencies in the late 20th century. Thus a channel for the outflow of silver was stopped, in 1817, by the India Council in London. But during the First World War, the value of the pound fell alarmingly due to rising war expenses. At the conclusion of the war, the value of the pound was only a fraction of what it used to be prior to the commencement of the war. It remained low until 1925, when the then Chancellor of the Exchequer finance minister of the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill, restored it to pre-War levels. As a result, the price of gold fell rapidly. While the rest of Europe purchased large quantities of gold from the United Kingdom, there was little increase in her gold reserves. This dealt a blow to an already deteriorating British economy. The United Kingdom began to look to its possessions as India to compensate for the gold that was sold. Thus, in 1922, there were net exports of 7 million ounces. In the following year, both the quantity and the price rose further, net exports totaling 8 million ounces. In the ten years ended March 1932, total net exports were of the order of 43 million ounces. Inconvertibility of paper currency into coin would lead to a run on Post Office Savings Banks. It would prevent the further expansion of paper currency note issues and cause a rise of prices, in paper currency, that would greatly increase the cost of obtaining war supplies for export. To have reduced the silver content of this historic Rupee coin might well have caused such popular distrust of the Government as to have precipitated an internal crisis, which would have been fatal to British success in the war. Following the independence of British India in 1947 and the accession of the princely states to the new Union, the Indian rupee replaced all the currencies of the previously autonomous states although the Hyderabadi rupee was not demonetised until 1956. Other currencies including the Hyderabadi rupee and the Kutch kori had different values. The values of the subdivisions of the rupee during British rule and in the first decade of independence were:

## Chapter 2 : Currencies of the World

*A currency refers to money in any form which is the official medium of exchange in a country or economic blog.quintoapp.com must be in actual use or circulation. They are usually found in the form of paper or polymer banknotes and metal coins.*

Advertisement Featured Maha Shivaratri, the night of the worship of Shiva, occurs on the 14th night of the new moon during the dark half of the month Learn More On the fifth day of the dark half of Phalgun the feast of Color is celebrated. The festival marks the end of the year The word "yoga" derives from the Sanskrit word "yeung" and means "union or join. Sanskrit is the mother of all the European Languages. Sanskrit is the most suitable language for computer Featured Posts United States History and Government The United States has a fascinating history, which is very interesting. Lets learn about it, and the amazing ways that this great country is governed. It was written in by the founding fathers of the united states ofâ€¦ Marc Anthony Marc Anthony, is a great leader, who has majorly influenced modern leadership. But, exactly how did he become known as a great leader. Marc Anthony, an amazing leader, lived from the dates of B. His parents were Mrs. Julia Antonia, and Mr. He is generally depicted in dark complexion, clothed in black. A rainbow is an excellent demonstration of the dispersion of light. The water represents a medium with a different optical density than the surrounding air. Light waves refract when they cross over the boundary from one medium to another. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi Other Names: October 2, Birth Place: Karamchand Gandhi Spouse Name: Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, Devdas Education: Dengue fever is not directly spread from person-to-person. There is no vaccine to prevent human infection by this virus. Dengue virus is primarily transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. After biting an infected person it takes 8 to 12 days before the mosquito can infect other people. He is the devta of rain and thunder. He is equipped with a lightning thunderbolt known as vajra and rides on a white elephant known as Aravata.

**Chapter 3 : Countries, their capitals and currencies - world**

Country or territory Currency ISO code; Abkhazia: None: None: Russian ruble: RUB: Afghanistan: Afghan afghani: AFN: Akrotiri and Dhekelia: Euro: EUR: Albania.

History of the rupee Silver coin of the Maurya Empire , known as rupyarupa, with symbols of wheel and elephant. French East India Company issued rupee in the name of Mohammed Shah for Northern India trade, cast in Pondicherry The Indian rupee was re-introduced in Medieval times, issued and termed as rupiya, the silver coin, by Sher Shah Suri , continued by the Mughal rulers. Ancient India was one of the earliest issuers of coins in the world, [6] along with the Lydian staters , several other Middle Eastern coinages and the Chinese wen. The Afghan rupee, which was subdivided into 60 paisas, was replaced by the Afghan afghani in The usage of the rupee in East Africa extended from Somalia in the north, to as far south as Natal. In Mozambique, the British India rupees were overstamped, and in Kenya, the British East Africa Company minted the rupee and its fractions, as well as pice. The rise in the price of silver immediately after the First World War caused the rupee to rise in value to two shillings sterling. In in British East Africa , the opportunity was then taken to introduce a new florin coin, hence bringing the currency into line with sterling. Shortly after that, the florin was split into two East African shillings. This assimilation to sterling did not, however, happen in British India itself. The Spanish dollar had already taken hold in the Straits Settlements by the time the British arrived in the 19th century. The East India Company tried to introduce the rupee in its place. These attempts were resisted by the locals, and by when the British government took over direct control of the Straits Settlements from the East India Company, attempts to introduce the rupee were finally abandoned. Denominations[ edit ] Formerly, the rupee Each circulating coin of British India , until the rupee was decimalised, had a different name in practice. A paisa was equal to two dhas, three pies and six damaris. Other coins for two paisas taka or adhana , two annas duanni , four annas a chawanni, or a quarter of a rupee , eight annas an atthani, or half a rupee were widely in use until decimalization in The names of these coins denote the numeral of their value in annas in Urdu, except taka two paisas or half an anna. While the word taka was commonly used in East Pakistan now Bangladesh , alternatively for rupee, the two-paise coin was called a taka in West Pakistan. Tanka is an ancient Sanskrit word for money. In India presently from onwards , 50 paise coin half a rupee is the lowest valued legal tender. Coins of rupees 1, 2, 5 and 10 and bank notes of rupees 5, 10, 20, 50, , , and are commonly in use for cash transaction. A taka in West Pakistan was worth two paisas while this word was used alternatively for rupee in East Pakistan. After its independence, Bangladesh started to officially call its currency " taka " BDT in Early 19th-century East India Company rupees were used in Australia for a limited period. The most commonly used symbol for the rupee is "Rs". In most parts of India, the rupee is known as rupaya, rupaye, or one of several other terms derived from the Sanskrit rupya, meaning silver. However, in the Bengali and Assamese languages, spoken in Assam, Tripura , and West Bengal, the rupee is known as a taka , and is written as such on Indian banknotes. In Odisha it is known as tanka. Terms beyond a crore are not generally used in the context of money, e. The parallel lines at the top with white space between them are said to make an allusion to the tricolor Indian flag. Rupee sign in other languages Language.

**Chapter 4 : Currency List by Country, Unit and Forex Symbol**

I have made a list of names of the countries and their capitals in English as well as their transliteration in Hindi. Country is called देश (Desh) and capital is called राजधानी (Rajdhani) in Hindi.

**Chapter 5 : Countries and Their Currency in Hindi**

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