

1540-45
Silver coin issued by Sher Shah Suri. It remained in use during the Mughal period, Maratha era and British India.

1770-1832
Earliest paper rupees issued by Bank of Hindostan (1770-1832), General Bank of Bengal and Bihar (1773-75), and Bengal Bank (1784-91).

1 Apr 1935
Reserve Bank of India is set up.

Nov 2016
₹500 and ₹1,000 notes discontinued and new ₹500 and ₹2,000 notes introduced.

2012
New '₹' sign is incorporated in notes of the Mahatma Gandhi series in denominations of ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹500 and ₹1,000.

2011
25 paise coin and all paise coins below it demonetised. New series of 50 paise coins and ₹1, ₹2, ₹5 and ₹10 notes with the new rupee symbol introduced.

July 2010
New symbol '₹' is officially adopted.

2009
The printing of ₹5 notes (which had stopped earlier) resumed.

2005-8
New 50 paise, ₹1, ₹2 and ₹5 stainless steel coins introduced.

1996
The Mahatma Gandhi series of notes issued, starting with ₹10 and ₹500 notes. This series has replaced all notes of the Lion capital series. A changed watermark, windowed security thread, latent image and intaglio features for the visually handicapped were the new features.

1992
₹1 and ₹5 coins in stainless steel introduced.

1988
Stainless steel coins of 10, 25 and 50 paise introduced.

Oct 1987
₹500 note introduced due to the growing economy and fall in purchasing power.

1980
New notes issued with symbols of science & tech (Aryabhata on ₹2 note), progress (oil rig on ₹1 and farm mechanisation on ₹5) and Indian art forms on ₹20 and ₹10 notes (Konark wheel, peacock).

1954
High denomination notes of ₹1,000, ₹5,000, and ₹10,000 reintroduced.

1957
Rupee was decimalised and divided into 100 naye paise.

1957-67
Aluminium one-, two-, three-, five- and ten-paise coins introduced.

1950
First post-Independence coins issued in 1 pice, 1/2, one and two annas, 1/4, 1/2 and ₹1 denominations.

1953
Hindi was displayed prominently on the new notes, and plural of *rupya* was decided to be *rupiye*.

1950
₹1 note reintroduced. ₹1 was first introduced on 30 Nov 1917, followed by ₹2 and 8 annas, and was discontinued on 1 Jan 1926.

Mar 1943
₹2 introduced.

1938
First note of ₹5 issued by the Reserve Bank.

Feb-Jun 1938
₹10, ₹100, ₹1,000 and ₹10,000 issued.

Aug 1940
₹1 note reintroduced. ₹1 was first introduced on 30 Nov 1917, followed by ₹2 and 8 annas, and was discontinued on 1 Jan 1926.

1 Apr 1935
Reserve Bank of India is set up.

12 Aug 1946
₹500, ₹1,000 and ₹10,000 notes were demonetised to control black money.

1954
High denomination notes of ₹1,000, ₹5,000, and ₹10,000 reintroduced.

16 Jan 1978
Denominations higher than ₹100 demonetised again to control the menace of black money.

1987 & 2000
While ₹500 note was issued in 1987, the ₹1,000 note was reintroduced in the year 2000.

1995
₹1 and ₹2 notes were removed from circulation.

2011
25 paise and all paise coins below this denomination were withdrawn.

THE PRE-INDEPENDENCE BRITISH SERIES
The Paper Currency Act of 1861 gave the British government the monopoly to issue notes in India.

VICTORIA PORTRAIT SERIES
The series comprised the first British India notes—₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹1,000. These were uniface, carried two language panels and were printed on hand-moulded paper.

UNDERPRINT SERIES
In 1867, the Victoria Portrait series, withdrawn due to forgeries, was replaced by this series. Initially, notes were legally encashable only in the Currency Circle in which they were issued, but in 1903-11, ₹5, ₹10, ₹50 and ₹100 were universalised.

SMALL DENOMINATION NOTES
Paper currency of small denominations was started due to the first World War, with ₹1 introduced on 30 November 1917.

KING'S PORTRAIT SERIES
This series carried the portrait of George V and was started in May 1923 with ₹10 note and included ₹5, ₹10, ₹50, ₹100, ₹500, ₹1,000, and ₹10,000. This continued till 1935 when the Reserve Bank of India was set up.

DEMONETISED!
When notes and coins were withdrawn in the past.

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