



# SIPA

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## Bulletin

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POSTAL HISTORY  
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ROYAL PHIL  
COLLECTION 25

QUARTERLY

### Editorial :

The revised "Commemorative Stamp Issue Policy" is posted on the website of India Post. They are as below.

1. Commemorative postage stamps will be issued on subjects that have a national or international stature or have made national / International contribution or impact or reflect national / International areas of concern.
2. The Annual Issue Programme shall reflect regional, cultural and ethnic balance.
3. Stamps on a particular subject shall issued only once, except thematic such as wild life, environment, transport, flora fauna etc. or regular issues like Children's Day, Season Greetings and sets on heritage, nature, culture, art. Architecture etc.
4. Stamps shall be not over 50 issues (maximum 100 stamps) of commemorative stamps per annum.
6. Stamps on personalities shall not exceed 10% of the Annual Issue Programme.
7. The Union Minister incharge of the Ministry of Communication & IT may approve 5% of the Annual Issue Programme.
8. The date of issue shall be fixed by the Philately Division keeping in view the significant dates relating to the subject and the availability of slots in the printing schedule.
9. Date of issue once fixed shall not be changed. A proponent may hold a presentation function on any day on or after the date of issue.
10. Proposals may be sent by any citizen of India.
11. Proposals should be sent at least two years in advance for consideration by philatelic Advisory Committee (PAC) and approval by the competent authority.
12. Proposals must be submitted in the format available on India post. Gov. in.
13. Proposals will be considered and recommended/not recommended by the PAC. They will not be carried forward for the next PAC meeting.
14. Proponents shall follow the protocol for release functions.
15. The Department of Posts will decide the subject matters, prohibited subjects renewal of philatelic products, procedure for proposal consideration and issue/release of a stamp, period of sale of

commemorative/special stamps and for definitive stamps and postal stationery. -It will also determine issue policy, withdrawal policy and archival policy.

16. The denominations of postage stamps shall be in consonance with domestic and international postal tariffs. The personalities on whom.
17. commemorative stamp may be issued should be of national or international importance. The occasion to be commemorated must be the birth centenary or 10<sup>th</sup> /25<sup>th</sup> /50<sup>th</sup> /100<sup>th</sup> death anniversary. No stamp will be issued sooner than ten years after an individual's death. A commemorative stamp shall be issued in honour of the head of State on his/her first death anniversary.
18. A stamp on an institution, building, monument etc. may be issued on its centenary/125<sup>th</sup> anniversary/ 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary etc. The building, institution to be so honoured must be Heritage site of national/international importance or site recognized by ASI of national/international importance. Building of regional importance may be commemorated with issue of special cover with special cancellation.
19. At least 25% of the stamps issued In a year will be on popular themes like flora, fauna, culture, heritage etc.
20. Proponents for the stamps relating to institutions / events/large organisations are required to make a mandatory purchase of a minimum number of 1 lakh stamps and the requisite philatelic ancillaries.

All collectors and philatelists will be very happy if regulation nos. 5,6 and 19 are strictly followed to raise the image of "Indian Philately" to international levels.

### Monthly Second Sunday Meetings

With President  
Mr. G. Balakrishna Das on the Chair,  
21 members attended the meeting on  
13.02.2011. Patron Mr. Madan Mohan  
Das gave a vivid talk on "Exhibitor's  
Expectations and Jurors Evaluation"

# STAMP NEWS

## DOOT

**15.1.11** **500** **0.3mill**  
In the history of Gujarat periodicals and literature "DOOT" has the unique distinction of being the second Gujarati magazine completing a centenary of uninterrupted publication, besides Gujarat Vidyasabha's 155 year old magazine "Buddhiprakash".

Published from Gujarat since January 1911, "DOOT" was started by a German Jesuit mission superior, Fr. German Zurhansen, S.J., in Gujarati with only 12 pages with the name "ATI PAVITRA ANTAKARANNO DOOT", later shortened to 'Doot' in 2000. The first issue of the magazine was printed at the Examiner Press, Mumbai.



"Doot" reflected the life and culture of the Christian community of Gujarat and its integration, growth and development over the years. The significant contribution of the magazine is that it has brought many words spoken in Central Gujarat to the main stream and these have found their way into the Gujarati dictionary.

In earlier times "Doot" catered mainly to Central Gujarat and to those who have migrated from Anand and Kheda District to other parts of Gujarat and to Mumbai. Today "Doot" is poised to reach 10,000 paid subscribers.

Theme : Literature, Journalism, Centenaries, Christianity.

## KRISHNADEVARAYA

**27.01.11** **500** **0.3mill**

The Vijayanagara Empire was established in 1336 by Sangama brothers and it was ruled by four imperial dynasties namely Sangama, Salva, Tulva and Aravidu. Krishnadevaraya belonged to the third dynasty of the empire namely Tulva. He was the son of Nagalamba and Narasanayaka also called as Narasimharaya.



He came to power in February 1509. But there are some evidences which prove that January 24, 1510 is the Coronation date of Krishnadevaraya. In all probability the Coronation Ceremony of Krishnadevaraya was held twice i.e., the first coronation happened in February 1509. Then, after suppressing the rebellious local chiefs he was once again coronated on 11<sup>th</sup> March 1513. Krishnadevaraya's invasions against Ummatturu chiefs and Kalinga, his relationship with Bahmani Kingdom and the capture of Raichur and Mudgal were more illustrious than any other achievements of the earlier kings.

Krishnadevaraya was a learned man. He composed Amukthamalyada and Marichi Parinayamu. Amukthamalyada was composed in Sanskrit and Marichi Parinayamu in Telugu.

He built Balakrishna, Ananathashayana and Lakshminarasimha temple in his capita. Besides, he added a Kalyanamantapa, a hundred pillared hall, and a stone chariot to Vithala temple at Hampi.

The above achievements of Krishnadevaraya contributed to his stature among the emperors of Vijayanagar.

Theme : History, Heritage, Kings and Queens.

## CH. RANBIR SINGH

**01.02.11** **500** **0.3mill**

Chaudhary Ranbir Singh was born on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1914 in the village of Sanghi in Rohtak district of Haryana. His father Ch. Matu Ram was a freedom fighter, nationalist and a pioneer of the Arya Samaj movement and his family had close association with Lala Lajpat Rai and the family of Shaheed Bhagat Singh.



Ranbir Singh grew up in that atmosphere to become a true nationalist in thought, word and deed. After graduating from the Ramjas College, Delhi, in 1937, Ranbir Singh joined the freedom struggle and was arrested during the individual Satyagraha in 1941. In all, he underwent three and a half years rigorous imprisonment in eight different jails (Rohtak, Ambala, Hisar, Ferozepur, Lahore, Multan and Sialkot) and suffered two years' house arrest in the wake of the freedom struggle.

His role in restoring communal harmony during the holocaust that erupted after the partition of the country in 1947 was praiseworthy.

After 31 years as legislator he retired from active politics to dedicate himself to the cause of freedom fighters and other issues.

Ch. Ranbir Singh was a visionary, freedom fighter, great patriot, distinguished Parliamentarian and an able administrator. He passed away on 01<sup>st</sup> February 2009.

Theme : Personality, Freedom Fighter, Leaders, Parliament.

## MARY WARD-LORETO INSTITUTIONS

**02.02.2011** **500** **0.4 mill**

Mary Ward an English Roman Catholic nun, was born on 23rd January 1585 at Old Mulwith, Yorkshire. She was a woman of exceptional abilities, both intellectual and spiritual, endowed with extraordinary foresight and courage.

She founded an 'Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary' in 1609 at St Omer in France with seven others and began the momentous task of teaching young women.

