



SIPA

Bulletin

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QUARTERLY

Guest Editorial

Topical Collector will Never face Boredom

Why do we all collect topically? And why are topical collections to be found in the closets of so many of this country's senior collectors, exhibitors, men and women often referred to as "serious philatelists"?

The answer is that no collector is completely (or invariably) serious.

We turn to stamp collecting as a refuge from the genuinely serious business of pursuing a career, raising a family, or just getting through the night.

One of the many appeals of topical collecting is that it offers advantages even to those whose traditional collections have developed to a point where additional acquisitions are infrequent or painfully costly.

A whimsical topical collection allows the collector, no matter what his level of commitment, to satisfy the acquisitive urge frequently and economically.

Unlike the conventional one - country collection, where the preprinted album pages start at stamp No.1 and lurch forward into the most recent supplement, a topical stamp collection is as broad or as narrow as the collector wills it to be.

"The recipe for boredom," Voltaire said, "is completeness." This is a destiny that the topical collector will never face.

To begin with, you select the subject. For many collectors, the subject is an expression of their other professional or hobby interests.

The genesis of my cucumbers - on - stamps collection is a hobby interest in gardening. Cucumbers are something I've never been able to grow successfully, so I decided to cultivate a garden in stamp form. A flimsy justification, to be sure. But who says a new collection requires justification?

Those whose interest in stamps is exclusive have a wonderful topic available to them: stamps on stamps. If you collect covers on stamps, for the record, the earliest U.S. stamp to depict a cover is the Hale & Co, local stamp of 1844 (Scott 75L5).

The rest of the topical collection is up to you as well including what you include and exclude, how you organize, arrange and mount your collection, and (of course) what you pay for items you add to it.

If you want to show a coconut palm, for example, you can choose to illustrate it with several full sets or stamps, go after a rare and valuable £5 bicolor, or just settle for the ½- penny low value.

That's why topical collecting appeals to so many people. It's a wonderfully open ended approach to stamp collecting. If you don't already know this, you should give it a try.

On the whole, it can be definitely told that topical or thematic collector will have some thing to go on and on and will never face boredom.

(Courtesy : American Philatelist, 1980).

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information

The first penny post between England and America was in operation in 1698. Bags of letters were hung in popular London coffeehouses by shipmasters, who then conveyed the letters at the rate of one penny for a single and two pence for a double.

Monthly Second Sunday Meetings

With President
Mr. Balakrishna Das on the Chair,
19 members attended the meeting on
08.04.2012, Mr. B. Mahesh, Member,
SIPA spoke on "Perforations in
stamps"

STAMP NEWS

PURAN CHANDRA GUPTA

02.01.12

500

0.3 mill

Puran Chandra Gupta (1912 – 1986), founder editor of the Dainik Jagran media group, was one of the pioneers of Hindi journalism. He was born at Kalpi, in Uttar Pradesh and was educated at Kalpi, Kanpur and Varanasi.

Realized that journalism was his calling, in 1940, started publishing a weekly newspaper called 'Swatantra' from Kanpur. Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement inspired Puran Chand Gupta to think about a daily newspaper, and he started publishing Jagran from Jhansi in 1942.



Puran Chandra Gupta was aware of the progressive role of newspapers in a nascent democracy, and ensured that Dainik Jagran fulfilled this role. He was uncompromising. He was elected Chairman of the Audit Bureau of Circulation in 1974 - 75 and of PTI in 1975. He remained an executive member of the Indian Newspaper Society for 15 years and also served as its Deputy President.

Dainik Jagran is today one of the world's most widely read newspapers and a living tribute to Puran Chandra Gupta's ideals and his grasp of the common man's aspirations.

Theme : Personality, Journalism, News.

BHAI JAGTA JI

15.01.12

500

0.4 mill

Bhai Jagta Ji was one of the most influential saints of the Sewa Panthi order, a unique humanitarian institution which was in many ways a forerunner of the Red Cross Society. The order was started by Bhai Kanhaiya, a devout Sikh in the service of Guru Gobind Singh. Bhai Jagta was the successor to Bhai Bhalla Ram and fifth in the line of Bhai Kanhaiya.



Bhai Jagta was a native of Maghiana in the district of Jhang, presently in Pakistan. Like many other noble souls of his time, he came from humble beginnings. He along with his elder brother Bhai Channa approached Bhai Bhalla Ram, a revered saint of the time. They moved to Noorpur where a Dharamsala was being set up, and sought spiritual asylum under him.

Bhai Jagta's untiring commitment and purity of heart won the noble saint's confidence, and he was admitted into the Sewa Panthi fold. He was eventually anointed as successor to Bhai Bhalla Ram.

After the Partition in 1947, the Tikana Noorpur Thal was re-established at Goniana Mandi in Bhatinda district of Punjab and is aptly known as Tikana Bhai Jagta Sahib. It is today the main centre of the Sewa Panthi Mission, and is often described as a light house of selfless, worker.

Theme : Sages & Saints, Sikism, Social Service.

SHYAM NARAYAN SINGH

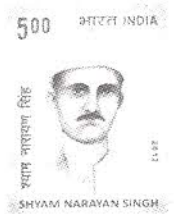
24.01.12

500

0.3 mill

Shyam Narayan Singh (1901 - 1968) was a courageous freedom fighter and long served legislator from Bihar. He is also remembered for his association with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, and other senior leaders of his era.

The freedom movement had inspired Shyam Narayan Singh at a young age. He was targeted by the authorities, and starting with a nine - month prison term in 1937, he came into confrontation with the foreign rulers on many occasions. There was a shoot at sight order on him during the 1942 agitation.



Singh grasped the significance of electoral politics early, and was a member of the legislature for many years, starting from 1937. He was the last person in the agitation of 1947 in Patna to speak against the British rule at the Secretariat, which was followed by police firing. Seven young men died in the firing. One of Patna's most recognised memorial or "Shaheed Smarak", has been built at this spot.

Singh was also remembered for the incident of saving around 6,000 lives belonging to the minority community during the 1946 communal riots.

Theme : Personality, Freedom Fighter, Parliamentarians.

INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

09.02.12

500

0.4 mill

The coming together of a few men and women with a vision for India's future, led to the founding of the India International Centre (IIC), a premier non - government organization in the capital, in the nineteen sixties. The purpose of the Centre as stated in its charter is, 'to promote understanding and amity between the different communities of the world'. The IIC is recognized for its creative influence on the cultural and intellectual life of the country.



The facilities at the Centre include an Art Gallery, a hostel, conference rooms and catering facilities. The centre brings about well known people from across the globe for its library, open to research scholars, publications including its journal 'The IIC Quarterly', which are valued for their high intellectual content.

Theme : Internatinals, Delhi, Institution.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

24.02.12 500 0.45 mill

Employees' State Insurance Scheme of India, Popularly known as the ESI scheme, is a multidimensional social security system tailored to provide socio – economic protection to the worker population and their dependants covered under the scheme, came into existence through the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

From a modest beginning of 25000 insured persons, ESIC now covers 1.43 crore families of workers and provides social security to 5.55 crore beneficiaries. Besides full medical care for self and dependants, admissible from the day one of insurable employment, the insured persons are also entitled for a number of cash benefits in items of physical distress due to sickness, temporary or permanent disablement, unemployment, industrial accidents etc.



Starting from 21 dispensaries, the penetration of ESIC infrastructure has increased commendably over the years to 1486 dispensaries / AYUSH Units and 145 ESI Hospitals in the whole country.

With a staff of 7000 medical professionals, 35000 para - medical professionals and other employees, ESIC is determined to expand the coverage of its social security net.

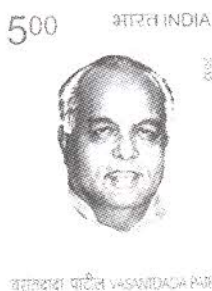
Theme : Insurance, Health, Employees.

VASANTDADA PATIL

01.03.12 500 0.4 mill

Vasantdada Patil was born on 13th November 1917 in the village Padmale near Sangli, Maharashtra. Vasantdada's parents died in the year 1918 during the plague epidemic. He was raised by his grandmother.

Vasantdada joined the freedom struggle in 1942 by actively participating in the Quit India movement. After independence, he



was elected to Maharashtra Assembly in 1952 from Sangli Constituency. In 1972, he was made Irrigation Minister in the Maharashtra Government. Vasantdada was elected as Chief Minister of Maharashtra Four times between 1977 and 1985. He was also appointed as Governor of the State of Rajasthan from 1985 to 1987. Vasantdada Patil was honoured with the Padma Bhushan in 1967.

Vasantdada Patil founded several medical, engineering and polytechnic institutes in Maharashtra which facilitated in enhancing educational opportunities for rural students.

Theme : Personality, Leader, Freedom Fighter, Chief Ministers, Educationalist.

SHYAMA CHARAN SHUKLA

09.03.12 500 0.3 mill

Shyama Charan Shukla (1925 - 2007) was born and received his early education at Raipur (Chhattisgarh). He graduated in technology from Banaras Hindu University and completed his law degree from Nagpur University. Shyama Charan Shukla got inspired by the freedom movement and participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942. He was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) for the first time in 1957 from the dual constituency of Brindranavarh - Rajim and subsequently in 1962, 1967, 1972, 1990, 1993 and 1998 from Rajim constituency. He was appointed the State Irrigation Minister in 1967 and Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh thrice from 1969 to 1972 and later from 1975 to 1977 and 1989 to 1990.



Shyama Charan Shukla is remembered for his contribution towards irrigation, agriculture, tribal welfare, urban planning and development as well as environmental conservation, Professional education, and panchayat Raj.

Shyama Charan Shukla's public life spanning over five decades was made by simplicity, ethical conduct, integrity and discipline.

Theme : Personality, Leader, Freedom Fighter, Chief Ministers.

100 YEARS OF CIVIL AVIATION

14.03.2012 500 x 3, 2000 0.4 mill each

Civil Aviation started in India when the French pilot Monseigneur Piguot undertook the first commercial flight covering a distance of about 10 Kms from Allahabad to Naini on February 18, 1911 for carrying mail.

The first domestic air route between Karachi and Delhi was opened in December 1912 by the Indian State Air Services in collaboration with the UK based Imperial Airways. Aviation industry gathered momentum in 1932

