



# SIPA

# Bulletin

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Stamps of  
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QUARTERLY

## EDITORIAL

### "YEAR THAT WAS .....2014"

It is time to take the inventory of 2014 issues with respect to stamps issued by INDIA POST.

With a change of guard at the centre, in the form of a new Govt., with a new ruling party namely Bharatiya Janata Party, things took a dramatic turn regarding the number of issues and new stamps.

God only knows whether it is a planned move or a slowness created by the idea of getting of grip on the situation and changing the scenario to suit the ideologies of the new ruling party.

Coming to the issues and their number in detail, compared to the previous year ie 2013, everything dwindled. There is a drastic reduction in each and every item. Number of issues have come down to 22 from 54 of the previous year. The twenty two issues brought in thirty six stamps only out of which fifteen are on personalities.

With seven out of the thirty six have higher face values ,the total cost of stamps issued in 2014 comes to rupees three hundred only.

### Comparatively

	2013	2014
issues	54	22
stamps	122	36
personality	75	15
M/s	17	3
Cost Rs.	730	300

Looking into the issues, month wise, it is to be noted with discontent that there were philatelic holiday in March and July and also only single issues in May, June, Aug, Sept and October.

Though the number of issues and number of stamps have gone down, the percentage of personalities with the total number of stamps remained at the high level of about 40 as against the regulational permission of 10. may God forgive the authorities.

Except the sheetlet on Indian musicians no other issue is worth mentioning and exciting.

It is felt very b(s)adly by the expectant collectors on the non - issuance of mentioned sets on Head Gears, Step Wells, Mefal Crafts, Tribal dwellings, Traditional Indian Gaudfans this year also.

Having said and grieved so for let us move ahead with expectations and hopes to have an imaginative year with many the metic issues.

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### Monthly Second Sunday Meetings

With President  
Mr. G. Balakrishna Das on the Chair,  
18- members attended the meeting on  
14.12.2014.

Mr. D. H. Rao, spoke on "Lighthouses  
in Andhra Pradesh" Continuing his  
series on stamps of the world Mr.  
Rolands Nelson, gave a brief  
compilation on "Armenia".

# STAMP NEWS

## DHARMAPALA

25.10.14

500

0.6mill

Anagarika Dharmapala, who played a leading role in the revival of Buddhism in his native place Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and other parts of the world, was born on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1864 in the Pettah district of Colombo. His childhood name was David Hewavitarne. He grew up in an atmosphere of traditional Sinhala piety. From a young age, he took refuge in the Buddha Dharma and the Sangha, and promised to observe the Five Precepts.



At the age of 9 young David was initiated into the vow of Brahmacharya by his father. He came in contact with Madame Blavatsky and the Theosophical Society and became a follower. He renounced his English name and called himself 'Anagarika' or 'homeless one', 'Dharmapala' or 'the protector of dharma'.

Dharmapala's visit to Bodh Gaya, India in January, 1891 changed his life, and the course of modern Buddhist history. When he visited the temple at Bodh Gaya, the place was in shambles. He decided to take on the task of taking care and protecting the holy place. He travelled to various parts of the world to mobilize funds for renovation of the Buddhist temple and founded the Mahabodhi Society in Colombo on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1891. The office of the Mahabodhi Society was shifted to Calcutta in early 1892. Dharmapala also started the Maha Bodhi Journal to facilitate interchange of news between the Buddhist countries.

Anagarika Dharmapala attended the World's Parliament on Religions in Chicago in 1893. He was one of the most popular speakers at the Parliament. All his life, Anagarika continued to lecture and write about Buddhist principles. He set up Sri Dharmarajika Chaitya Vihara at Calcutta and the London Buddhist Vihara.

Anagarika Dharmapala died on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 1933 at Sarnath.

Theme : Personality, Religion, Buddhism.

## LIVER TRANSPLANTATION IN INDIA

4.11.14

500

0.6mill

The only definite treatment for liver failure is liver transplantation. During a liver transplant, the diseased liver is removed and replaced with a healthy one.

The first successful Liver Transplantation was

performed on a child in 1967, which in 1983 was confirmed to be a valid procedure in cases of end stage liver disease (ESLD). The first successful liver transplantation in India was performed at Indraprastha Apollo Hospital on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1998 in New Delhi.

The liver performs various functions that are essential for the well being of the body. Two types of liver transplant are possible: living donor transplant and cadaveric transplant. In living donor transplant, a portion of the liver is removed from a healthy person and placed into the patient. since the liver has the capacity to regenerate, both the donor and the recipient liver portions grow to a normal size in a few weeks. In a cadaveric transplant the donor is a brain dead person.



The development of effective immunosuppressive drugs and the refinement of surgical procedures have improved long-term success of liver transplantation. Liver transplantation currently is the only effective and acceptable option for treatment of various liver diseases both in adults and children.

Within the span of these last 15 years, approximately 4500 Liver Transplants have been done in India. This remarkable foray into organ transplantation has made India a global leader in the field by providing access to high quality and affordable transplant program.

Theme : Health, Medicine, Science

## UNIT TRUST OF INDIA

12.11.2014

500

4.03 mill

The objective of India's development strategy has been to establish a socialistic pattern of society through economic growth with self reliance, social justice and alleviation of poverty. In the 1960s, the era of Green revolution and industrialization, the planners and policy makers suggested the need for using a wide variety of instruments like state allocation of investment, licensing and other regulatory controls. This led to the establishment of the UTI or the Unit Trust of India through the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 of the Parliament.



UTI was set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and functioned under its Regulatory and administrative control. It commenced its operations from 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1964 with the objective of mobilizing savings of the community and providing the small investors with a means

of acquiring a stake in the industrial growth of the country. The first scheme launched by UTI was Unit Scheme 64. In 1978, UTI was de-linked from the RBI and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) took over its regulatory and administrative control.

UTI remained the sole vehicle for investment in the Indian capital market for more than two decades, after which the public sector banks were allowed to enter the foray. The vibrancy and competition increased with the setting up of the Security Exchange Board of India, a regulatory body. The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 was repealed in 2001.

Today, the two branches of UTI are carrying forward the legacy of the parent organization. First is the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India, functioning under an administrator and under the rules framed by Government of India.

The second branch is the UTI Mutual Fund, sponsored by State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda and Life Insurance Corporation. It is registered with SEBI and functions under the Mutual Fund Regulations.

UTI is the oldest and one of the largest mutual fund in India. UTI Mutual Fund has been the pioneer for launching various schemes like UTI Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) with life & accident cover (Launched in 1971). Over the years, brand UTI has taken up the role of wealth creator for the masses.

Theme : Economy, Money, Savings.

## INDIA - SLOVENIA : JOINT ISSUE

28.11.2014 500 0.6 mill each

India and Slovenia relations have come a long way since Slovenia, a part of erstwhile Yugoslavia, attained Independence in 1991. India recognized Slovenia on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 1992. Slovenia sought India's support for its membership to the United Nations and was admitted to the UN on 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1992.



India and Slovenia relations extend to a wide range of areas including trade and commerce, science and technology, education, etc. Further, a Programme of cooperation in the field of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Sports and Mass Media was signed between the two countries in 2013.

In keeping with this trend, India Post and Slovenia Post have come together to issue a set of stamps.

India Post organized a 'Design a Stamp Contest' where the theme was 'A Day with my Grandparents'. The first, second and third prize - winning entries were selected for designing the Postage Stamp, the First Day Cover and the Information Brochure, respectively. The design on the Postage Stamp is based on the painting by Miss Anamika Ann Maria, and, the Information Brochure portrays a design based on the painting by master Theerdha Gopakumar K.

On the same lines, a painting competition was organized for the children of Slovenia. The winner of the competition was Miss Sara Zivkovic. The stamp design of Slovenia Post is based on her painting.

Theme : Joint - Issue, Painting, Friendship.

## SAGOL KANGJEI

29.11.2014 500 0.6 mill

"Sagol Kangjei" is derived from the two Manipuri words 'Sagol' for horse and 'Kangjei' for hooking stick. Lt. Joseph Ford Sherer, who was instrumental in introducing the sport to Europeans, in 1859, as a young lieutenant and adjutant of the 44<sup>th</sup> (sylhet) Regiment of (Bengal) Native (Light Infantry), along with Captain Robert Stewart, Superintendent of



Cachar, founded a European Polo Club. Five years later, in the year 1864, Sherer and his team of seven Manipuri men, nicknamed 'The Brothers', took the game to Calcutta. George frederick Samule Robinson, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of Ripon, former Viceroy of India, while speaking in the British Parliament (House of Lords) on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1891, described Manipur as the birth place of Polo.

The story behind the origin of the game in Manipur is very interesting. King Kangha, who reigned Manipur in 3300 B.C., is believed to have introduced Sagol Kangjei. The game first found mention in the Royal Chronicle of Manipur, Cheithrol Kumbaba, in 33AD.

The game is played with seven members in each team, representing seven Manipuri ancestral clans. The players are mounted on Manipuri ponies which are four to five feet high but hardy and active. The main implements used in the game are Kangjei, the polo stick, and the ball, Kangdrum which is made of bamboo root.

The rules of the game are not obvious. In fact, most observers of the sport declare that rules are conspicuous by their absence. A goal is scored in this game once the ball crosses the back line and the ball is again thrown in from the middle line, not along the ground, but in the air, so as to give occasion for a brilliant stroke of hitting it in mid-air or catching the ball by hand.

Theme : Sports, Horse, Games, Army, Polo.

