

Beauty of Diversity

The *diversity in India* is unique. Being a large country with large population, India presents endless varieties of physical features and cultural patterns. It is the land of many languages it is only in India people professes all the major religions of the world. In short, India is "the epitome of the world". The vast population is composed of people having diverse creeds, customs and colours.



My Philatelic thematic exhibit *Beauty of Diversity* narrates the Indian state of togetherness or oneness in spite of presence of immense diversity. It brings out the richness of India across vast field of excellences with the help of First Day covers released by India Post from 1947 to 1980.

THE PLAN

	Title	Pages		Title	Pages
1	Plan	1		8.5. Healthcare...	3
2	Freedom movements and Indian Independence ...	3		8.6. Industrial Growth...	5
3	Indian Constitution...	1		8.7. Service Sector - Railways...	1
4	Republic of India and Election...	1		8.8. Service Sector – Telecom...	1
5	Head of State & Government	2		8.9. Science & Technology...	5
6	Judiciary	1		8.10. Wildlife & Nature...	3
7	Freedom fighters behind Indian Independence ...	11		8.11. Economy...	2
8	Development...			8.12. Tourism...	1
	8.1. Population...	1	9	Religion...	6
	8.2. Poverty Eradication...	1	10	Literature...	9
	8.3. Agricultural Growth...	1	11	Children...	3
	8.4. Education	4	12	Sports...	5
			13	Military...	3
			14	India & Rest of the World...	5
TOTAL					80

2. Indian Independence...

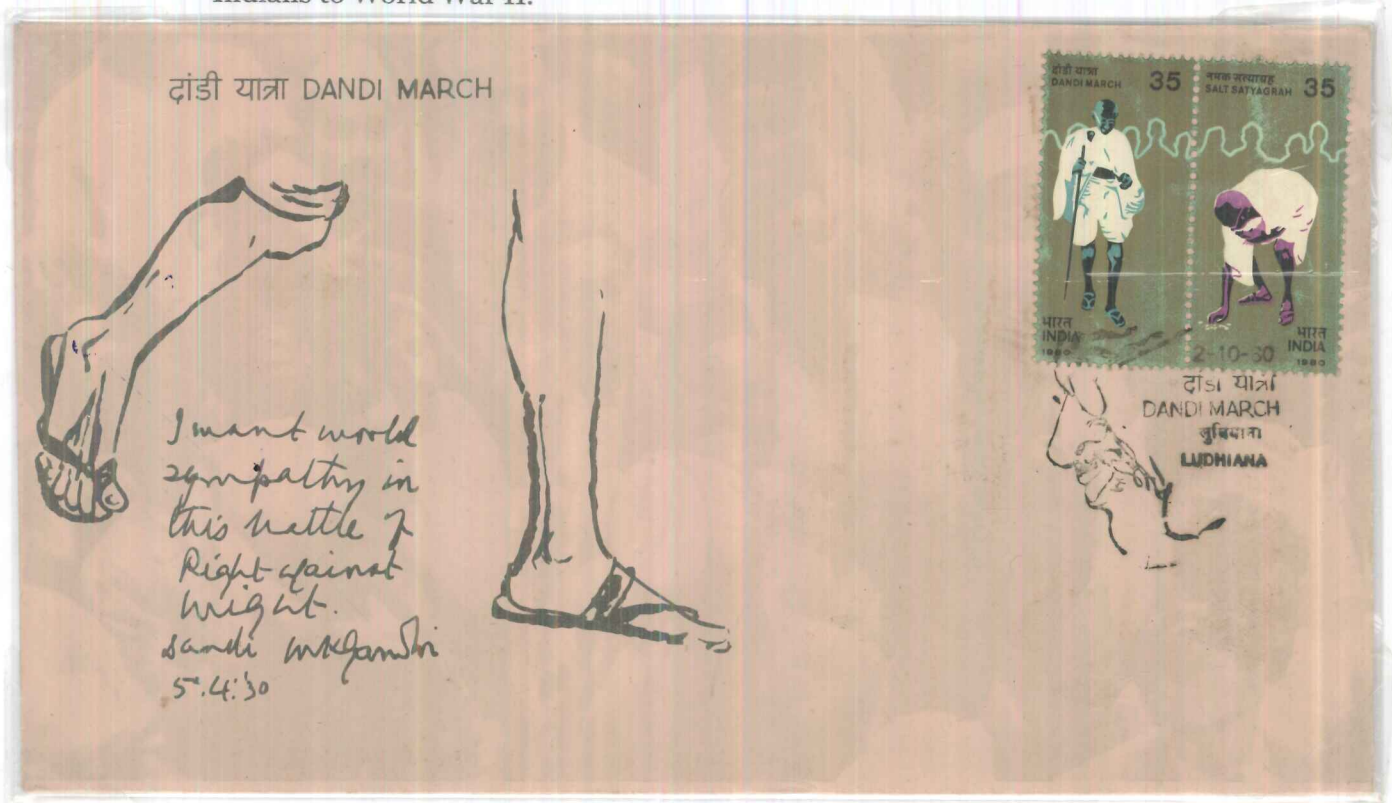
2.1. Freedom Movements...

The Indian Independence movement, a series of activities with the ultimate aim of ending the British rule in India. The movement spanned total of 90 years (1857–1947)



The **Quit India Movement** was a civil disobedience movement in India which commenced on 8 August 1942 in response to Gandhi's call for immediate self-rule by Indians and against sending Indians to World War II.

First day cover with stamp which pays homage to all the heroes and martyrs of the **Quit India Movement**



Apart from the spread of the Civil Disobedience Movement across the country, **the Salt Satyagrah and Dandi March** played an important role in instilling a sense of confidence amount the people to stand against the British Rai.

First day cover with stamps released on 2-Oct-1980 to commemorate 50th anniversary of the freedom movements **Dandi March and Salt Satyagrah.**

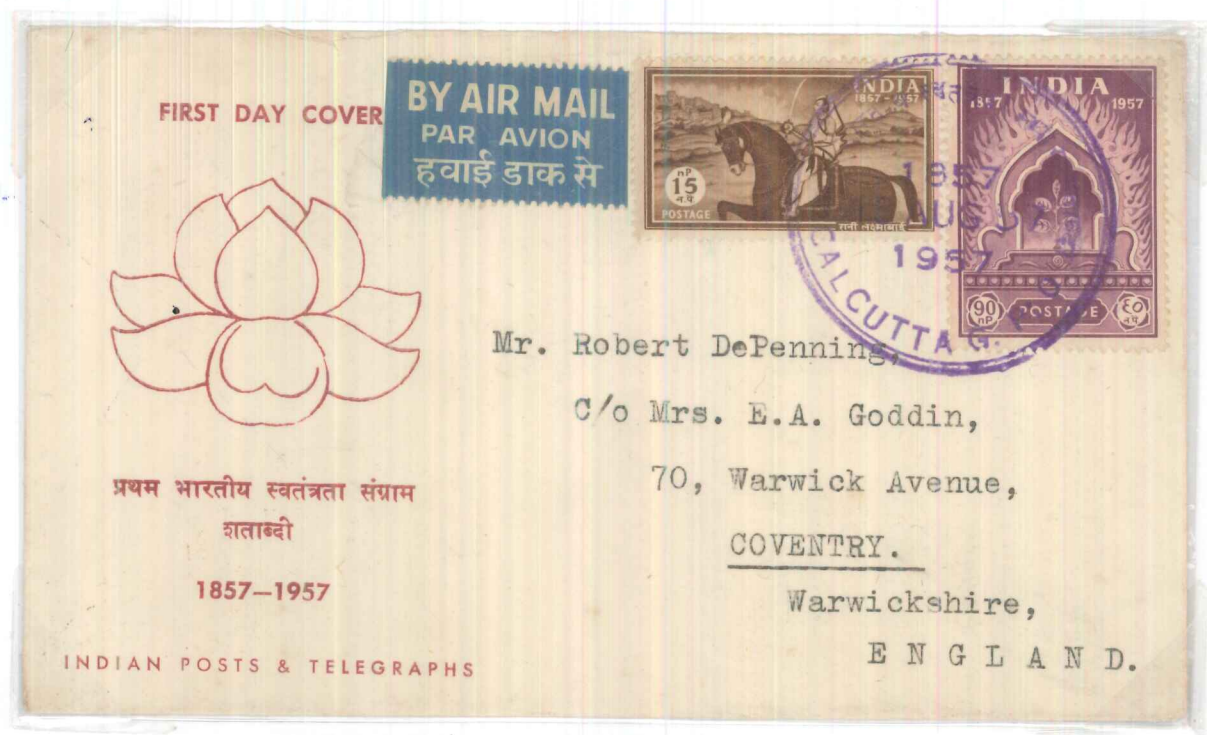
2. Indian Independence...

2.2. The Independence...

The work of various movements led ultimately to the *Indian Independence Act 1947*, which ended the control of British rule in India and the creation of Pakistan.



Independence Day cover with place cancellation of Dehra Dun dated 15-Aug-1949.



First day Airmail Cover dated 15-Aug-1957 marking the 100 years of Indian Independence Struggle.

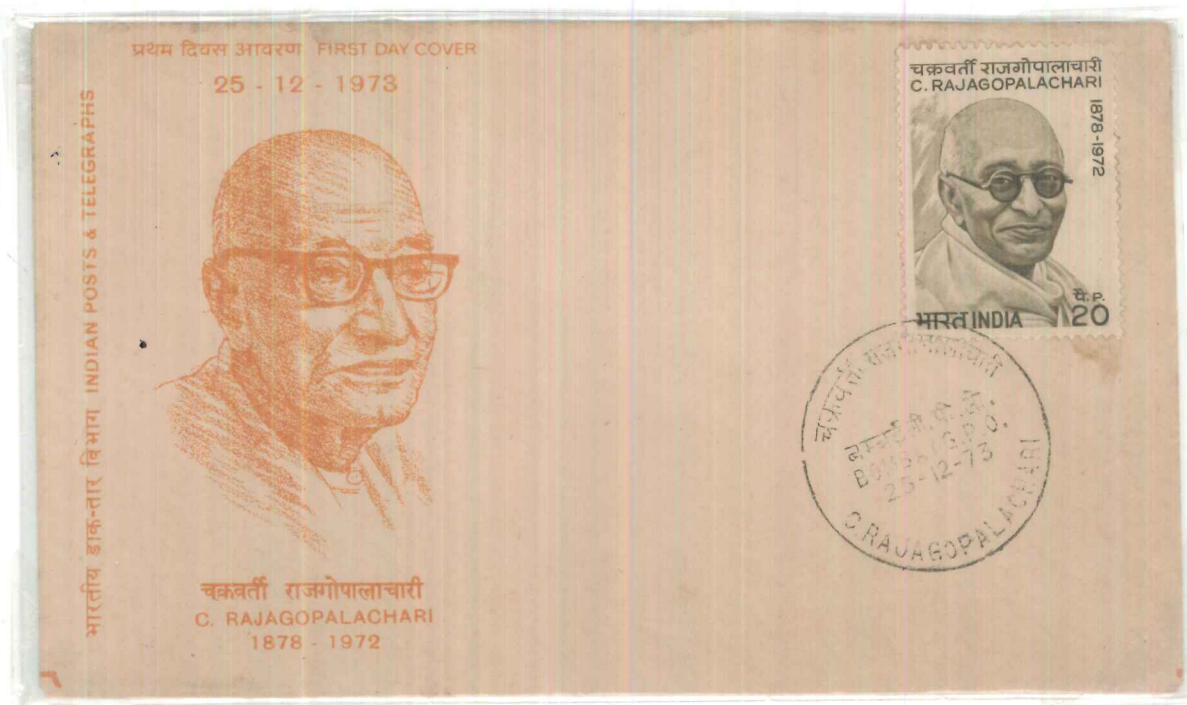
2. Indian Independence...

2.3. Governor-General...

Upon independence in August 1947, the title of viceroy was abolished. The representative of the British Sovereign became known as the *Governor-General*. The first Governor-General of *Dominion of India* was **Lord Mountbatten**.



First Day Cover with stamp released in 1980 of *Mountbatten* commemorating his 1st death anniversary

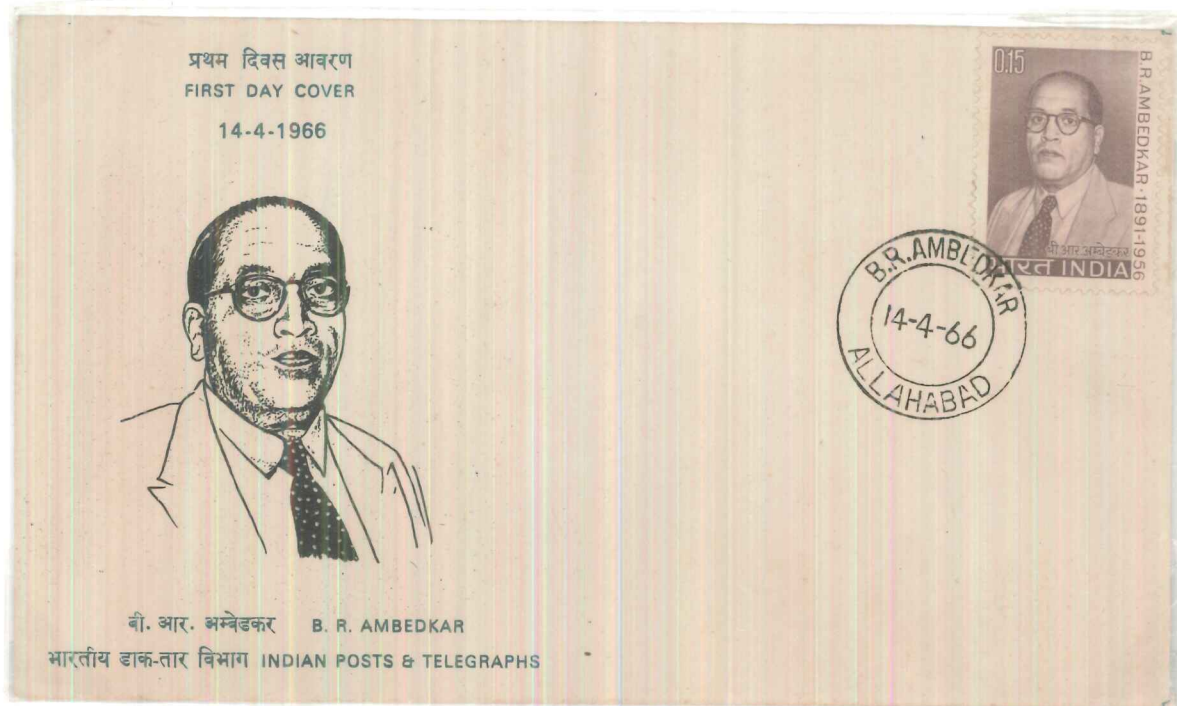


C Rajagopalachari became the only Indian Governor-General from 21-Jun-1948 to 26- Jan-1950

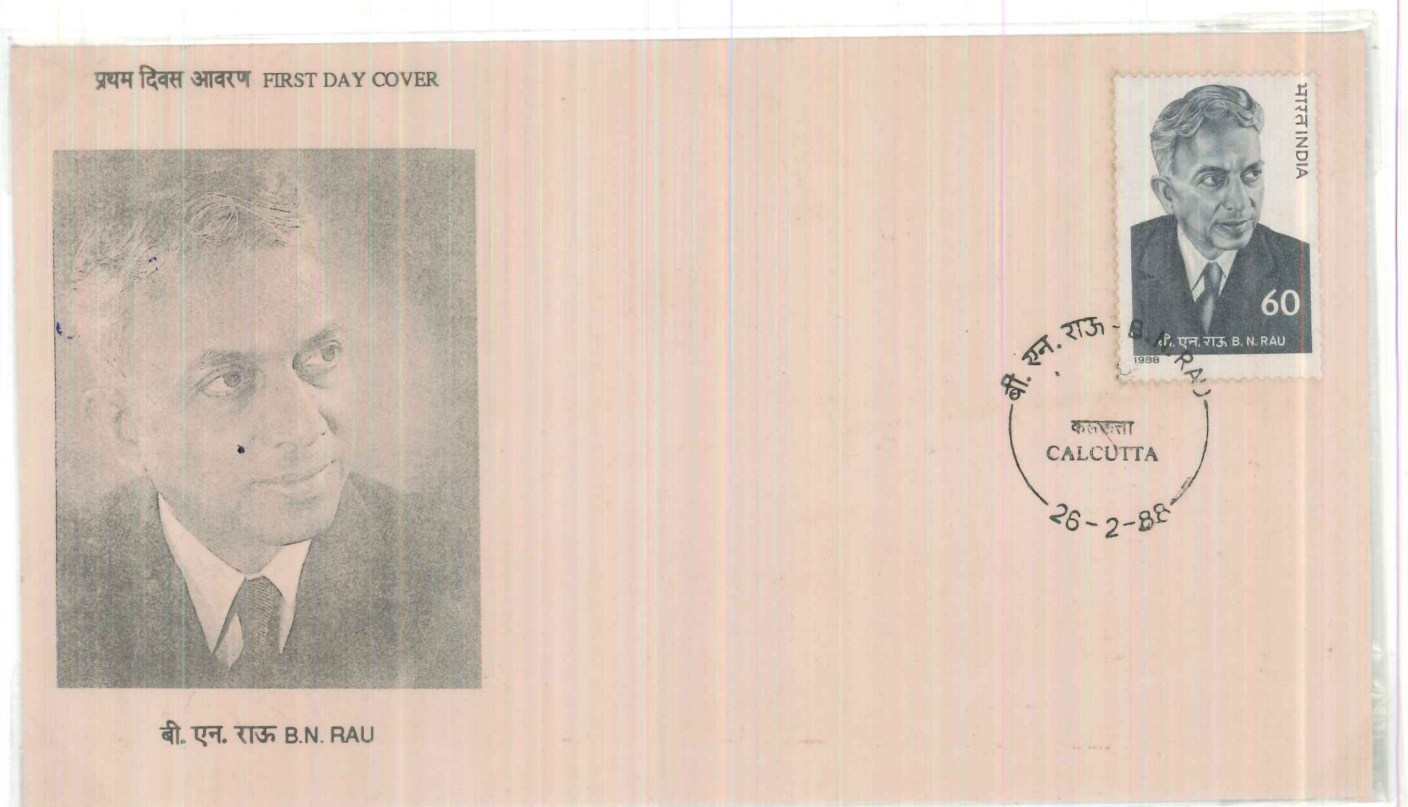
First Day Cover with stamp released in 1973 of *C Rajagopalachari* commemorating his 1st death anniversary

3. Indian Constitution...

Most of the Indian subcontinent was under British rule from 1857 to 1947. Post Independence, from 1947 to 1950, the same legislation of British continued to be implemented as India was a *dominion of British*.



Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was a wise constitutional expert, he had studied the constitutions of about 60 countries. He is recognized as the “*Father of the Constitution of India*”.



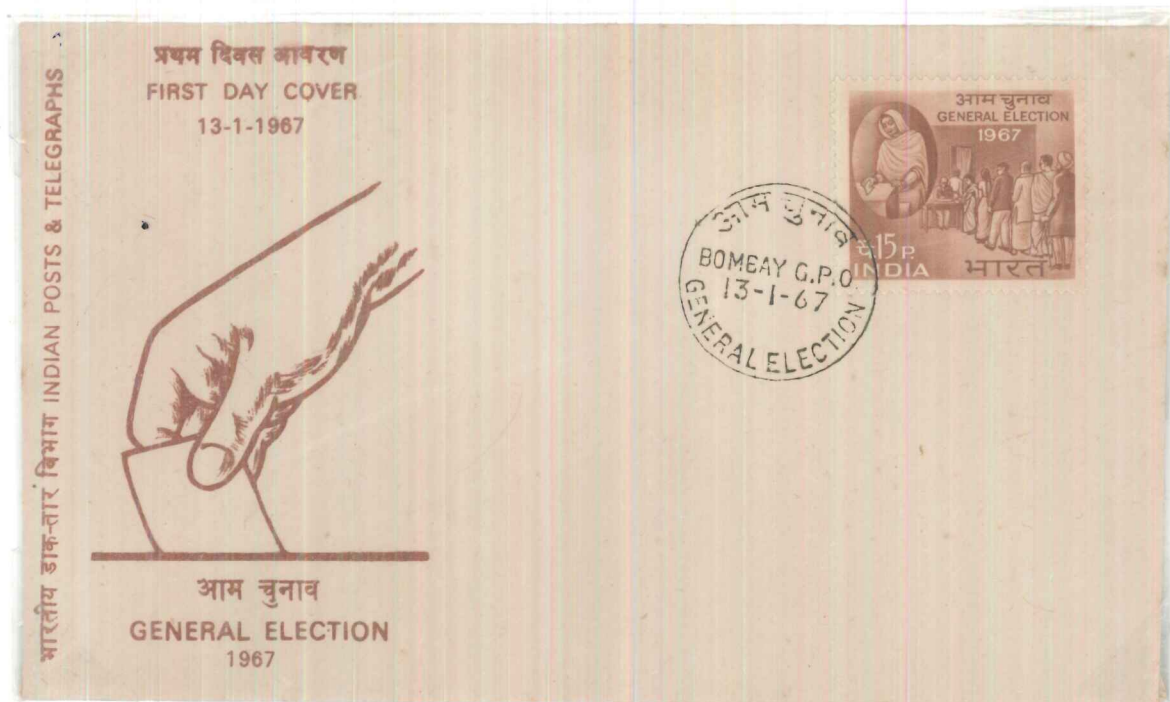
Benegal Narsing Rau was appointed as the *Constitutional Advisor* to the Constituent Assembly. He was responsible for the general structure of the democratic framework of our Constitution.

4. Republic of India and Election...

The constitution of India was adopted on 26-Nov-1949 and became effective on 26-Jan-1950. It replaced the Government of India Act, 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document, and the Dominion of India became **the Republic of India**. India celebrates its constitution on 26-Jan.



The Constitution of India consists of **Articles on Elections**. It directs elections to Parliament, state legislatures, the office of President of India and the office of Vice-President of India shall be vested in the Election Commission.



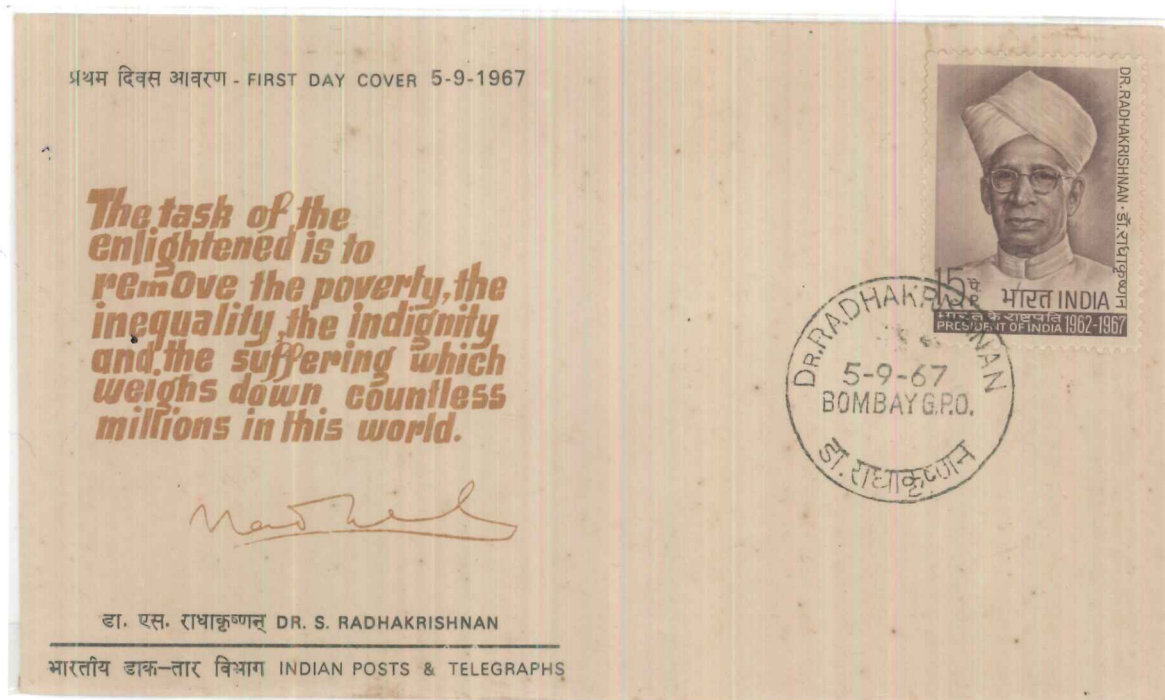
5. Head of State & Government

In Republics with parliamentary system, such as India, the *head of state* is usually titled **President** and the principal functions of such presidents are mostly ceremonial and symbolic.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India from 1950 to 1962.

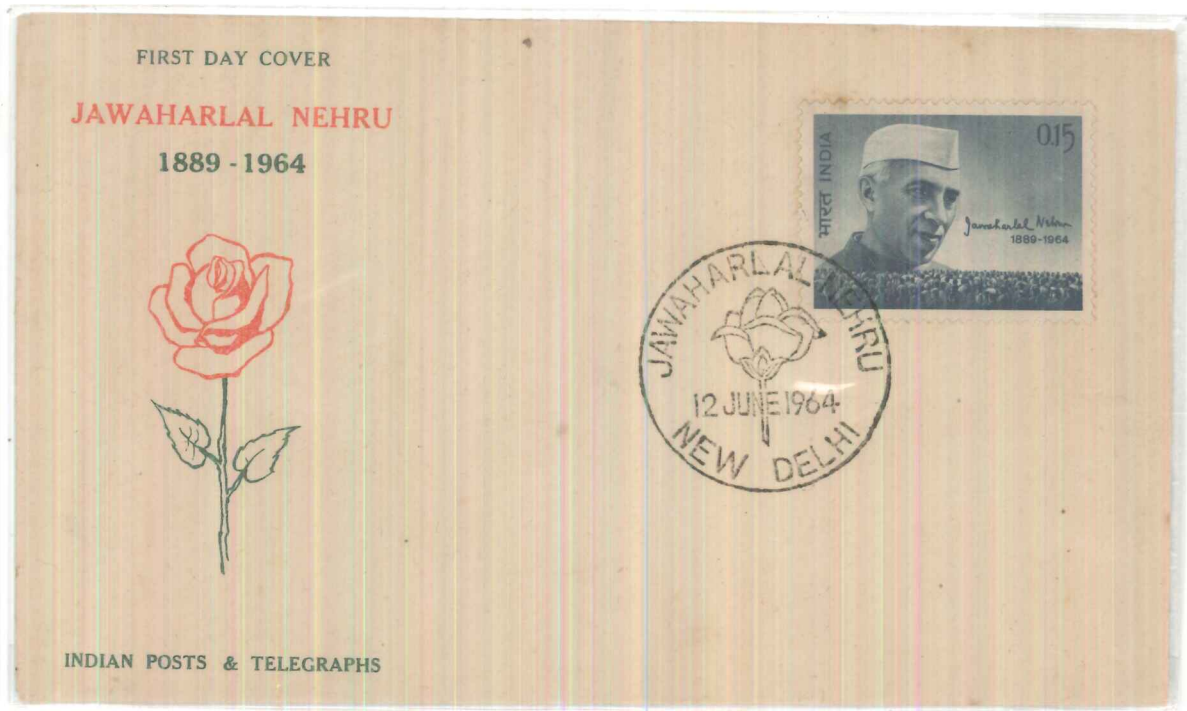
First day cover with the stamp of **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**, the 1st Indian Political leader to be commemorated in a post-independence postage stamp.



Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, served as the first Vice President of India 1952-1962 and the second President of India 1962-1967.

5. Head of State & Government

Head of Government is Chief Officer of the executive branch of a Government, often presiding over a Cabinet; usually called **Prime Minister** (in a parliamentary system) is elected representative as the head of the executive and is responsible for running the union government.



Jawaharlal Nehru served first as interim Prime Minister from 15-Aug-1947 and as the Prime Minister of the Republic of India from 1950.



First Day Cover with stamp released in 1965 commemorating Jawaharlal Nehru's 1st death anniversary. The stamp depicts the flame of Nehru's noble spirit; one with the soul of India, shall burn brightly, steadily and gently.

6. Judiciary...

The Indian Constitution protects the citizens from any partial judgment. This gives the power to the **Judiciary** to make decisions based on the rules of the law, in case of any dispute. Judiciary of our country is an independent body.



Calcutta High Court, is the oldest High Court in India. It was established as the *High Court of Judicature at Fort William* on 1st July 1862.



Madras High Court, is one of the three High Courts in India established in the three Presidency Towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras by *letters patent* granted by Queen Victoria.

7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...

The Indian independence movement consisted of efforts by *individuals* (officially recognized as **Freedom fighters**) and *organizations* from a wide spectrum of philosophies to obtain political independence from British, French and Portuguese rule through the use of a variety of methods.



Mahatma Gandhi commonly called “**Bapu**”, was the architect of *Indian Independence Movement*. He employed *non-violent resistance* to lead the successful campaign for India’s Independence from British rule.



Bipin Chandra Pal was one of the main architects of the **Swadeshi Movement**. Pal was known as the *Father of Revolutionary thoughts in India*.

First day Airmail Cover dated 7-Nov-1958 commemorating *Bipin Chandra Pal's* Birth centenary.

7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...



Motilal Nehru belonging to the Indian National Congress was its President twice. Motilal Nehru chaired the famous Nehru commission in 1928 and its report "**The Nehru Report**", the first constitution written by Indians envisioned a *dominion status* for India but was rejected by more nationalist Indians.

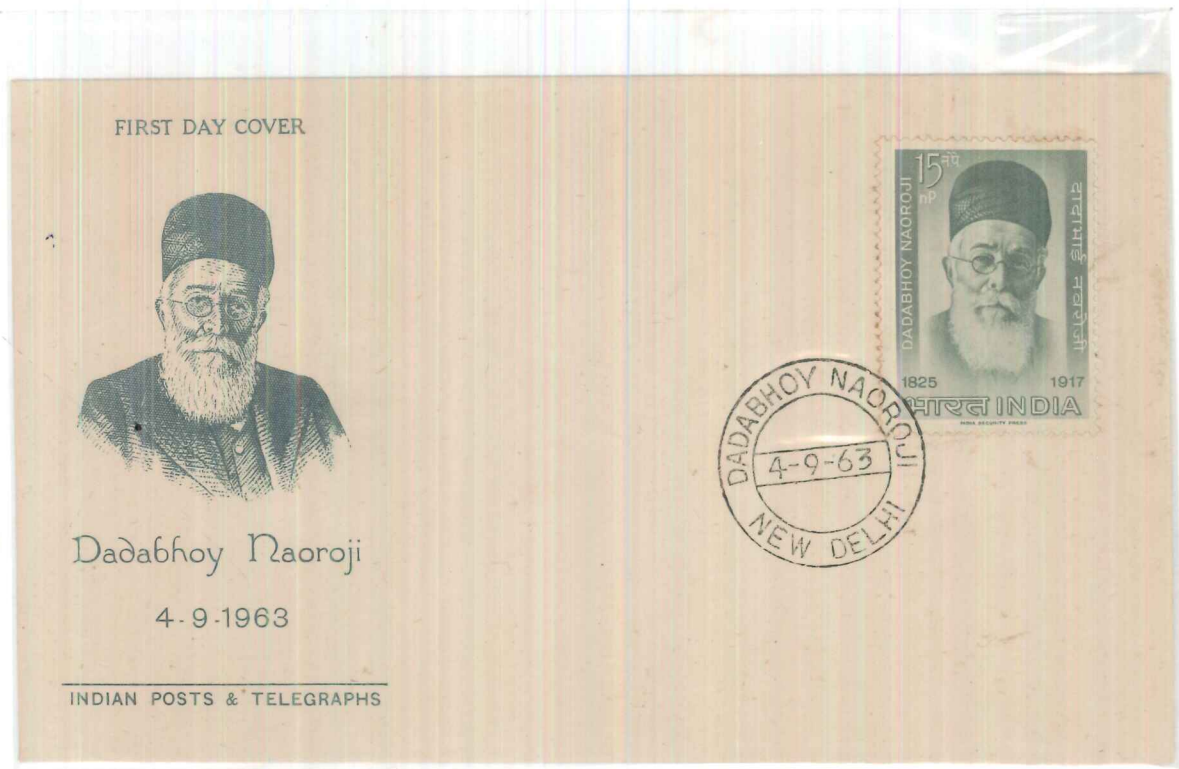


Madan Mohan Malaviya, a notable educationist played an important role in the Indian Independence movement. He was respectfully addressed as *Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya*. He strived to promote modern education and founded **Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi** in 1916.

7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...

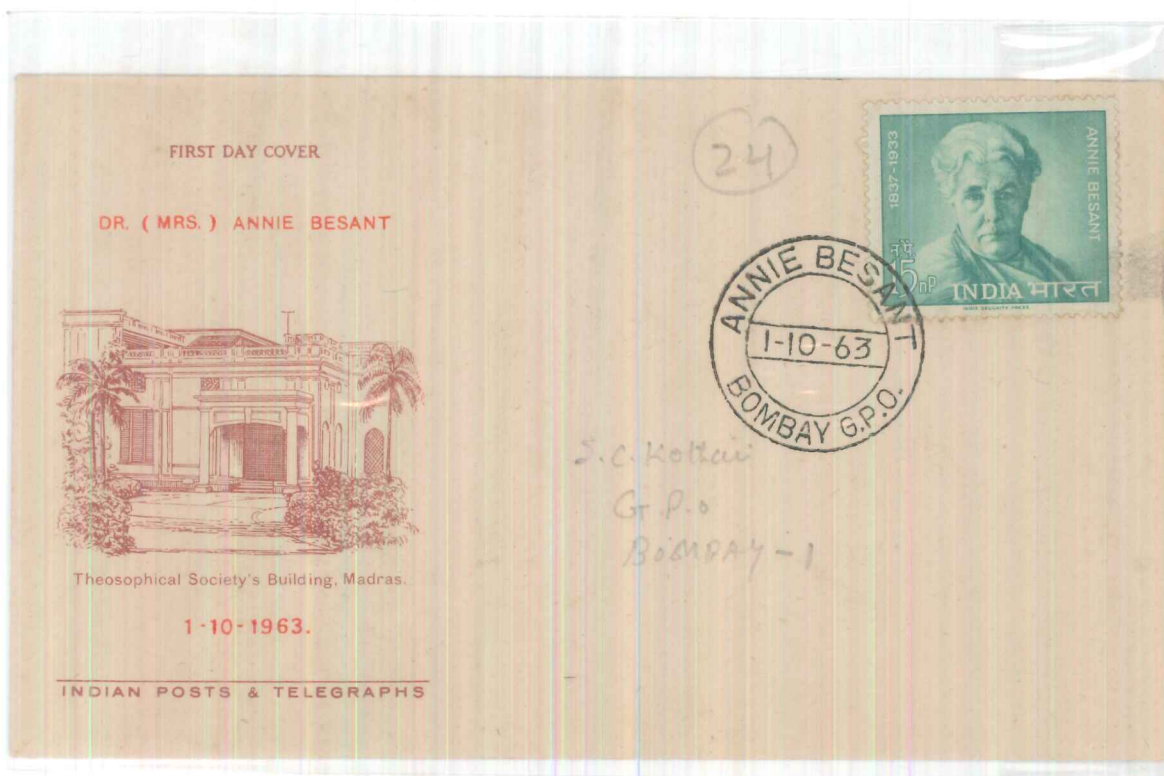


Bhikaiji Rustom Cama was one of the prominent freedom fighter in the Indian Independence movement. She raised the **"Flag of Indian Independence"** on 22-Aug-1907 at the *International Socialist Conference* in Stuttgart, Germany. The flag design was adopted in 1914 as the *emblem of the Indian Independence Committee*.



Sir Dadabhai Naoroji also known as the *Grand Old Man of India* and *Unofficial Ambassador of India* was the first Indian to be a *British Member of Parliament*. Naoroji was one the **founding members of the Indian National Congress**.

7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...



Annie Besant was an ardent supporter of both *Irish and Indian self-rule*. As an educationist, she was one of the founding members of *Banaras Hindu University*. In 1914, she helped launch **the Home Rule League** to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the British Empire.

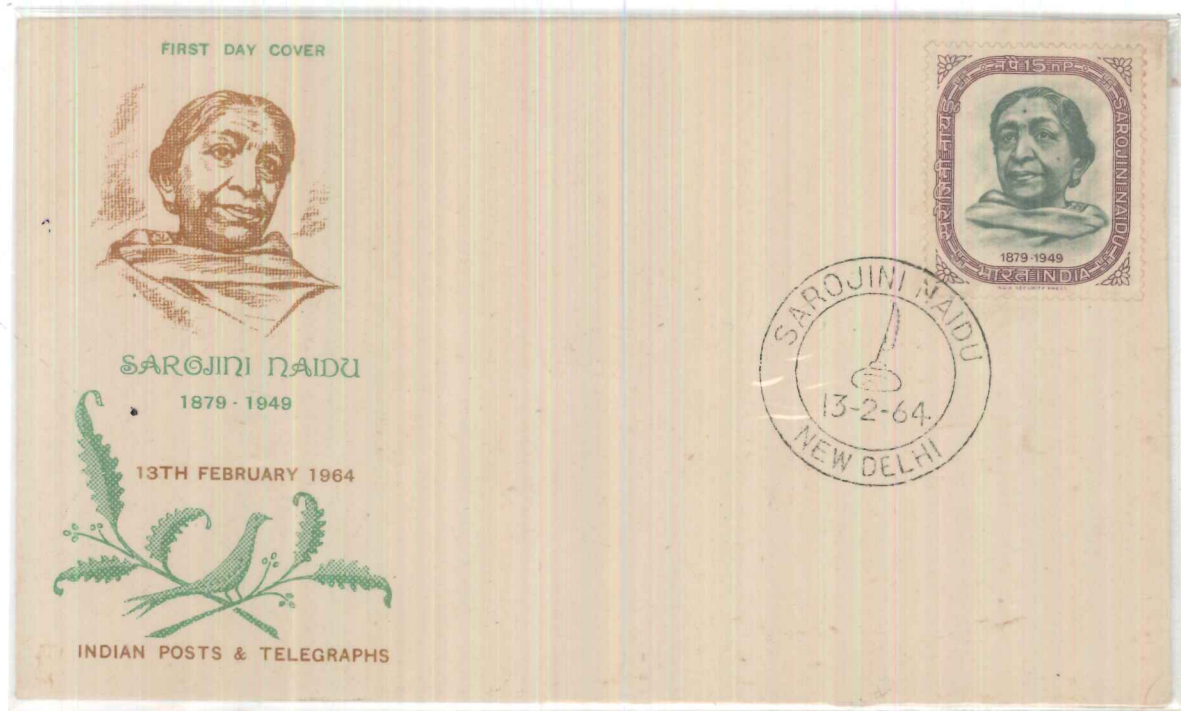


Bala Gangadhar Tilak was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. British authorities called him "**father of the Indian unrest**". He was conferred with the title **Lokmanya**, which means "accepted by the people".

7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...



Subhas Chandra Bose with Japanese support, revamped the **Indian National Army (INA)**. He was Head of State and Prime Minister of *Provisional Government of Free India* based in *Japanese-occupied Singapore*.



Sarojini Naidu, a poet, was a proponent of civil rights, women's emancipation and anti-imperialistic ideas. Naidu's work as a poet earned her nickname of **Nightingale of India**.

7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...

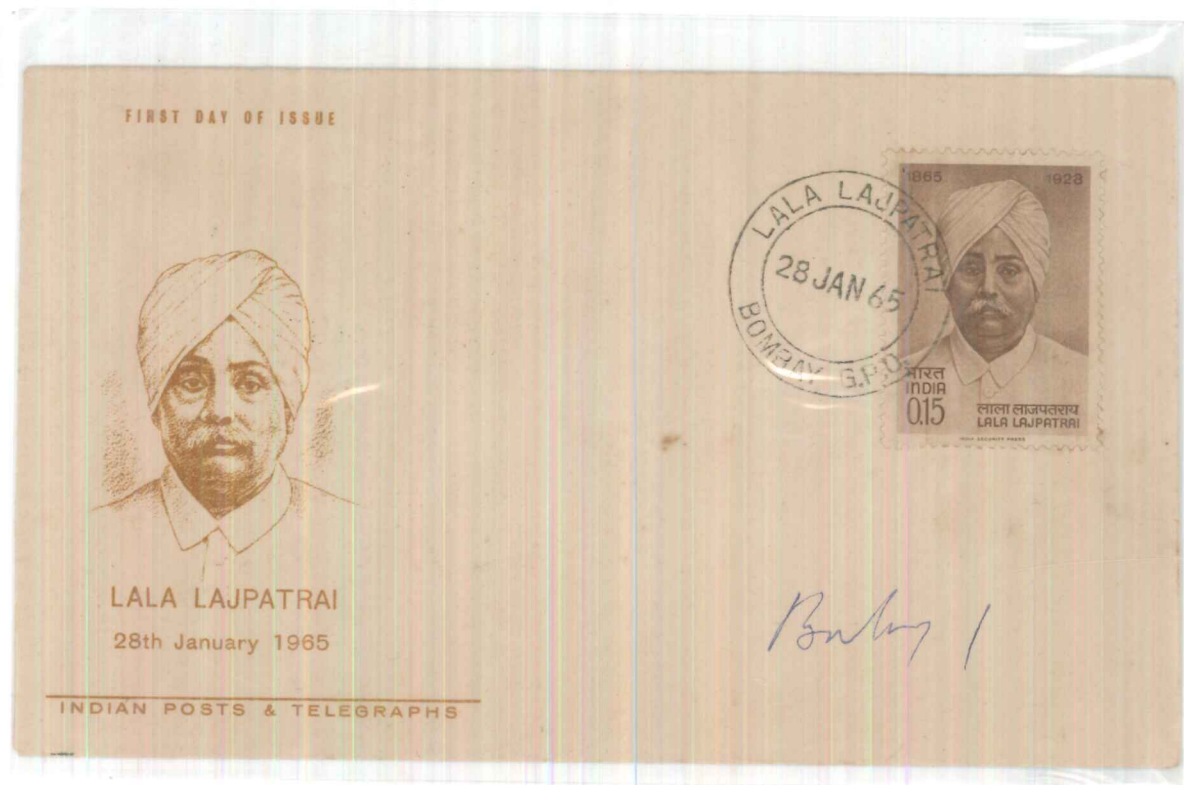


Kasturba Gandhi, was involved in the Indian Independence movement in British ruled India was the wife of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Kasturba worked on the **welfare of women** in *Champaran, Bihar* where Gandhi was working with indigo farmers.

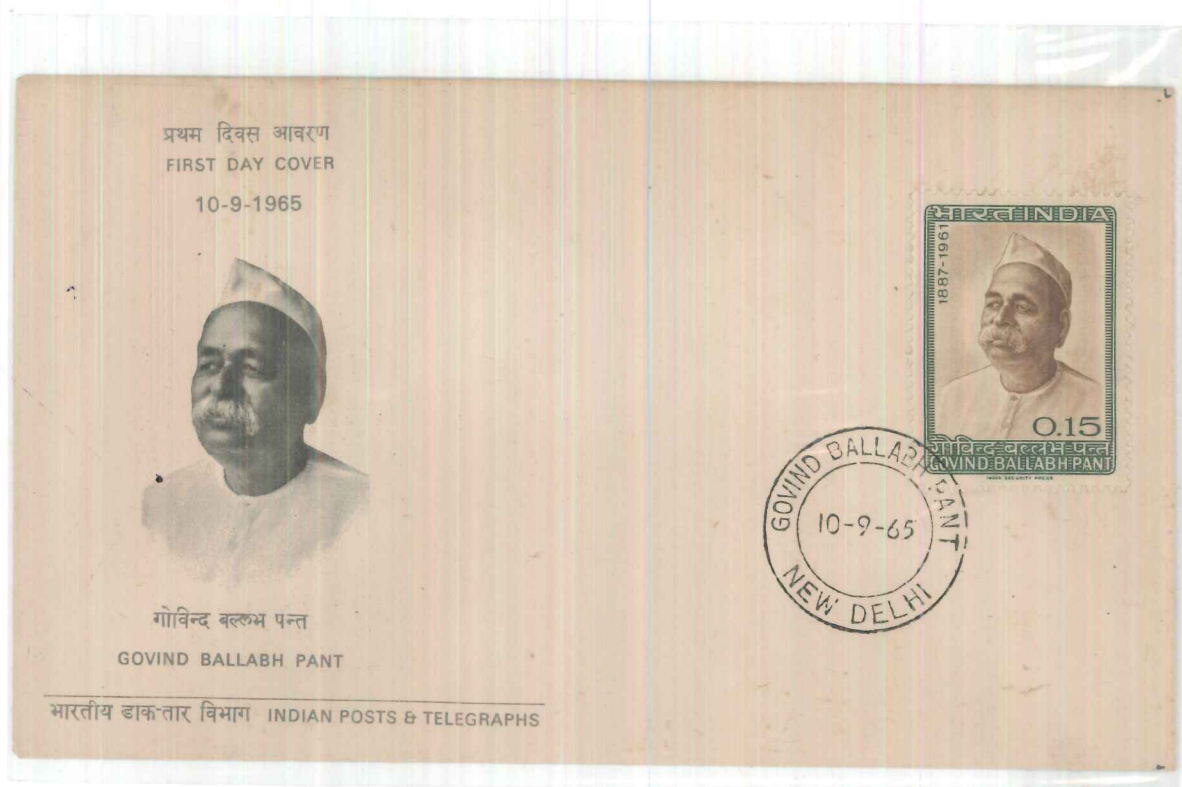


Raja Rammohan Roy, a social-religious activist was one of the founders of the **Brahmo Sabha**. He is considered to be the **"The father of the Indian Renaissance"** by many historians.

7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...



Lala Lajpat Rai played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence Movement. He was popularly known as **Punjab Kesari** and was one third of the *Lal-Bal-Pal* triumvirate.



Govind Ballabh Pant, was one the architects of modern India. He was a key player who acted between Gandhi's faction and Subhas Chandra Bose faction during Second World War.