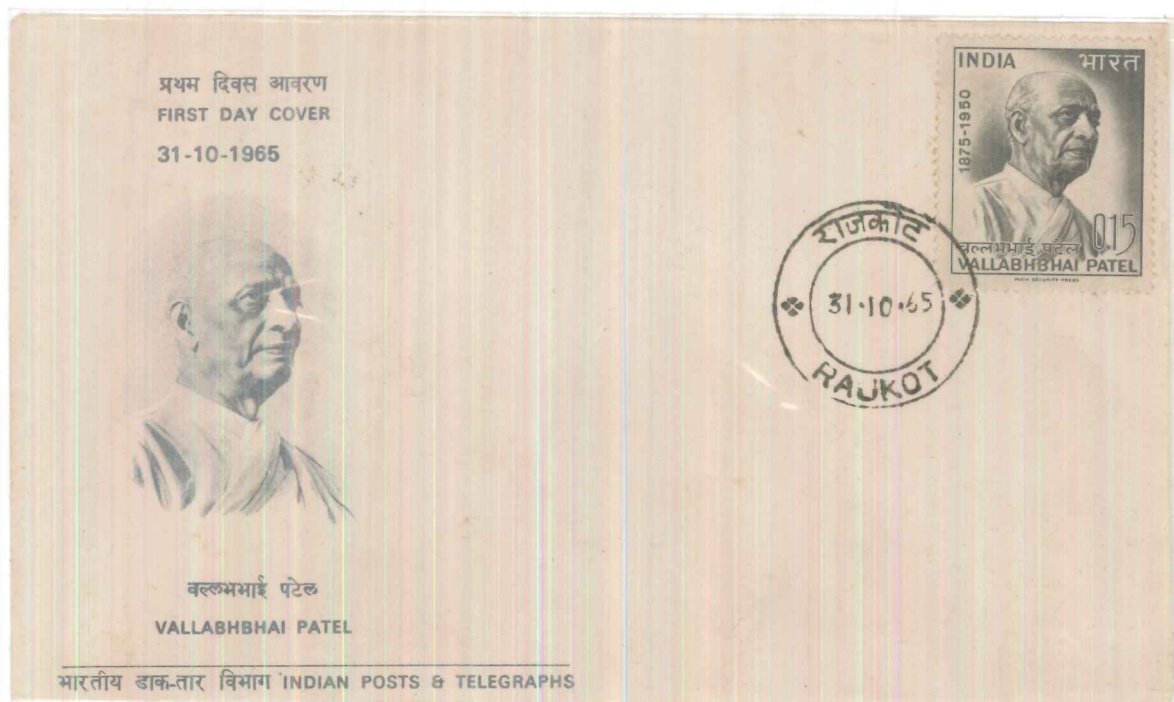


## 7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...

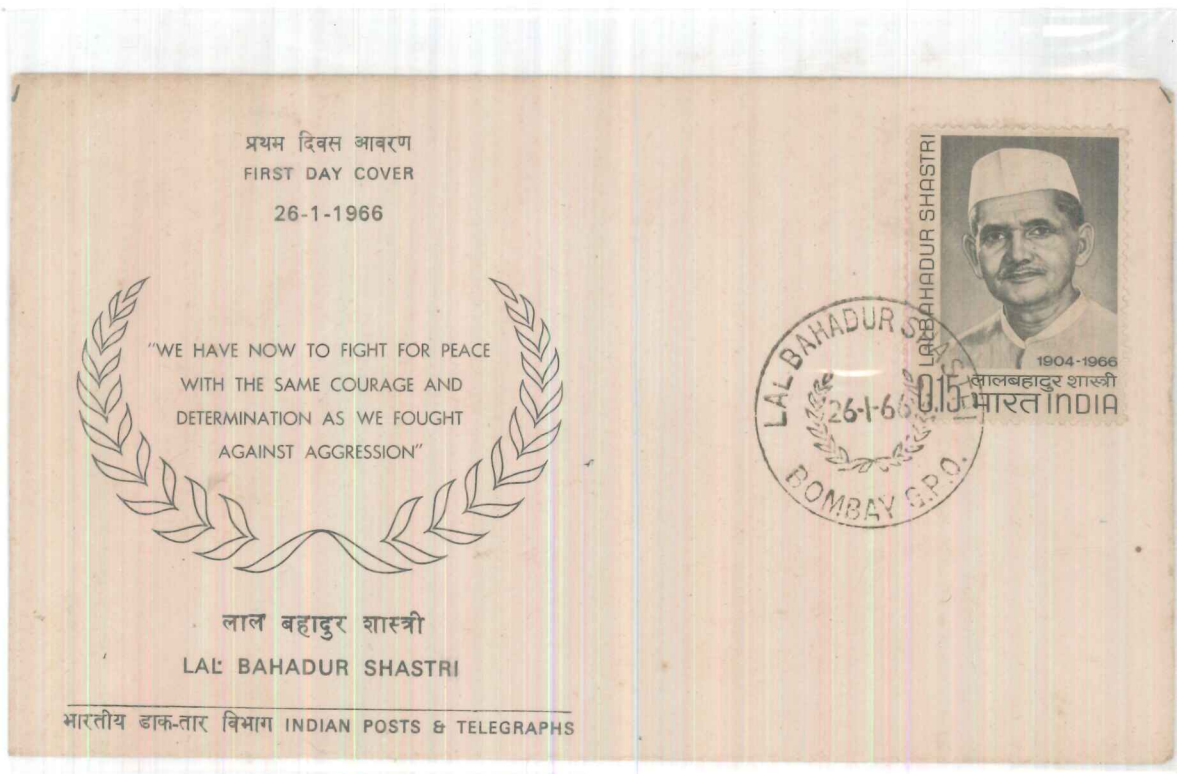


**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and a founding father of the Republic of India. He played a leading role in the country's struggle for independence and ably guided in the Indian Integration because of which he was popularly called as **"Iron Man of India"**.

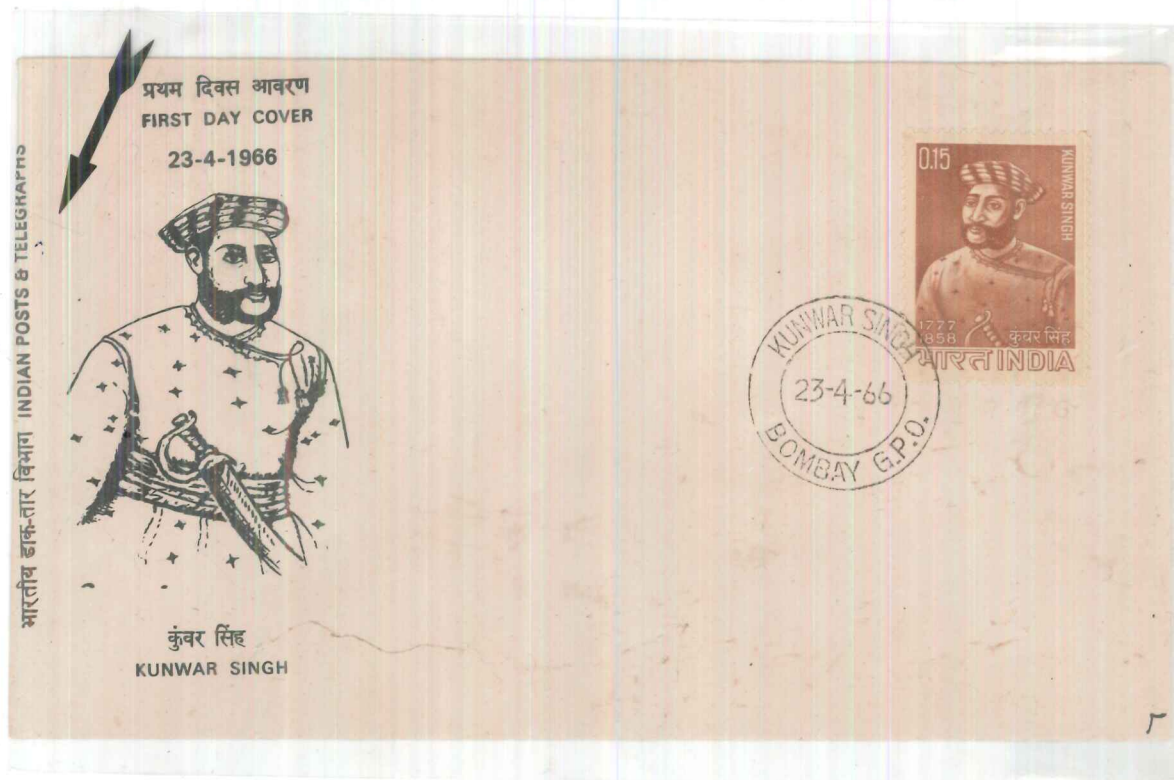


**Chittaranjan Das**, founder-leader of the *Swaraj* (Independence) party in Bengal during British occupation in India. He was popularly called **"Deshbandhu"** (Friend of the Nation).

## 7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...



**Lal Bahadur Shastri** a member of Indian Independence Movement offered support to *Satyagraha*. Following Independence in 1947, he worked at various capacities in Indian Government. 2<sup>nd</sup> Prime Minister of Independent India, his slogan “*Jai Jawan Jai Kisan*” was very popular during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965.



**Kunwar Singh**, a leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He was the chief organiser of the fight against the British in Bihar. He is popularly known as “*Veer Kunwar Singh*”.

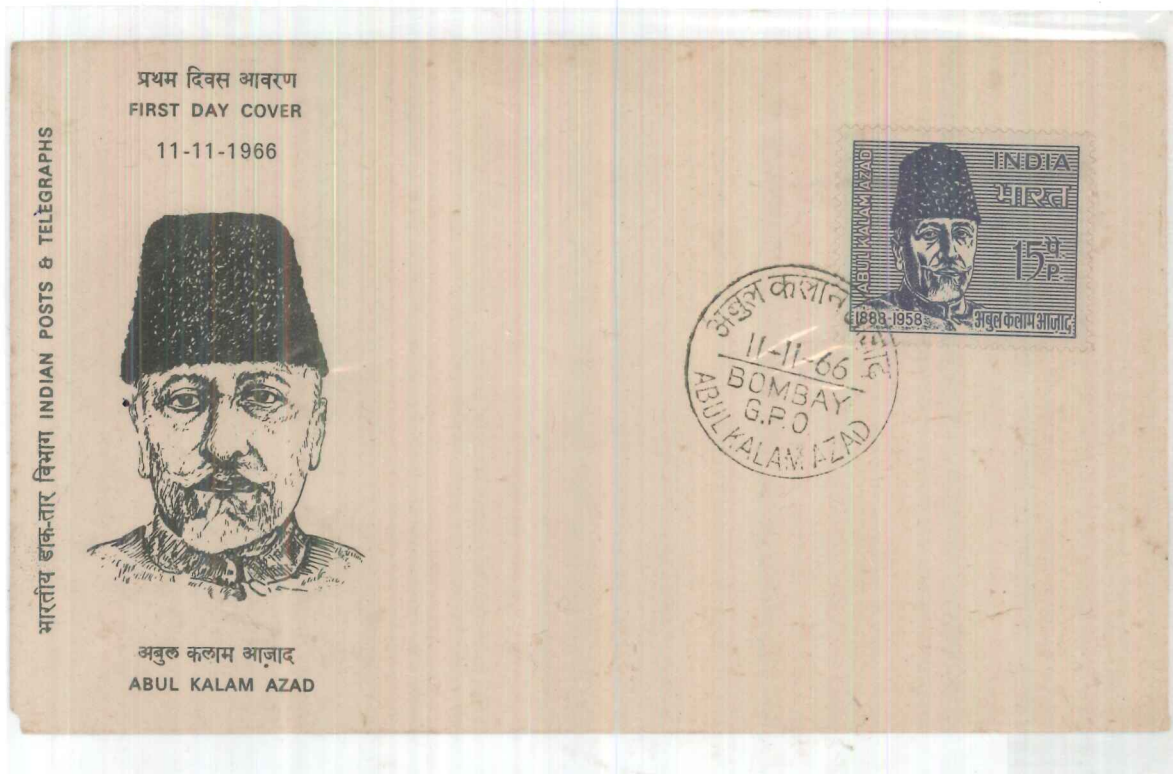
*Error First day Cover* - the text “**Indian Posts & Telegraphs**” (Hindi & English) shifted.



## 7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...

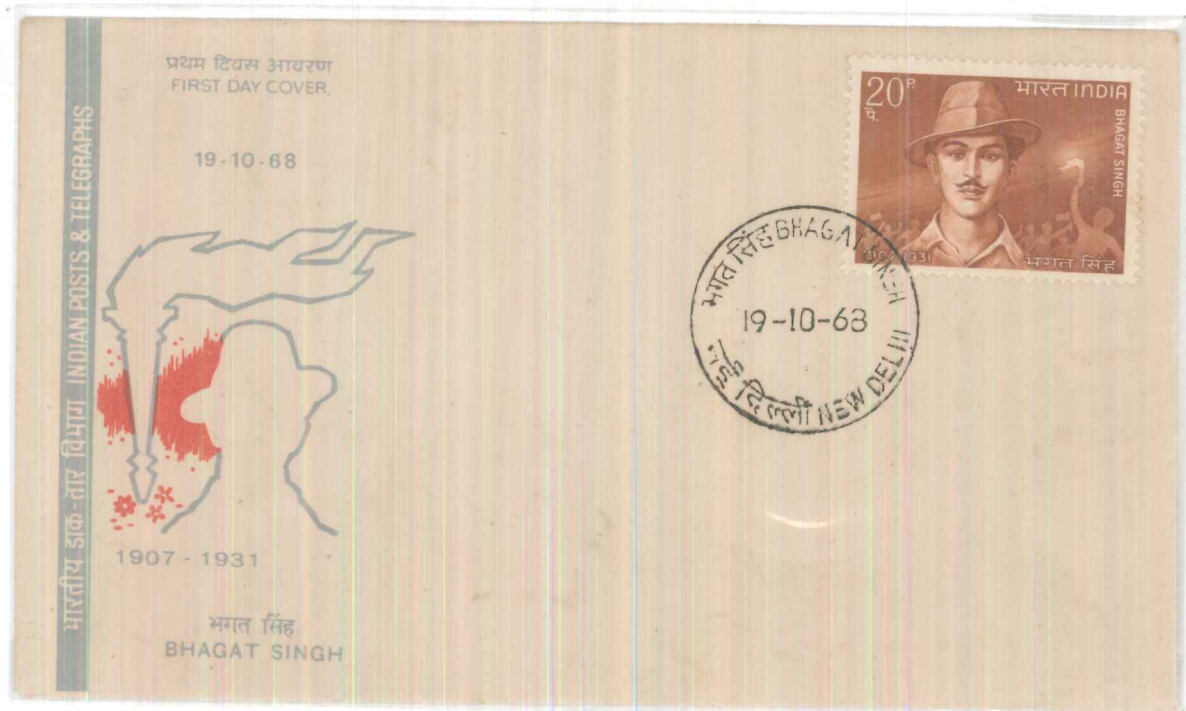


**Gopal Krishna Gokhale** was an Indian liberal political leader and a social reformer during the Indian Independence Movement. He was the founder of the "**Servants of India Society**".

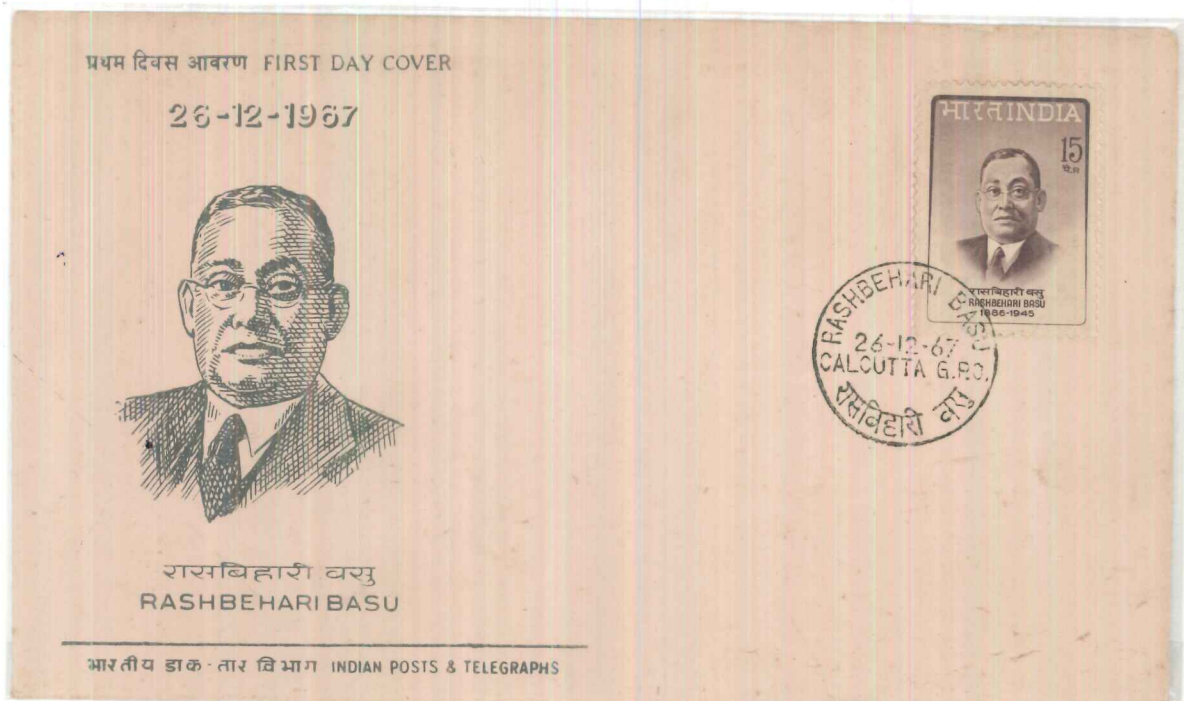


**Abul Kalam Azad**, one of the main organisers of the **Dharasana Satyagraha** (a protest against the British Salt Tax in colonial India) in 1931. Following India's Independence, he became the first **Education Minister in the Indian Government**.

## 7. Freedom fighters of Indian Independence...



**Bhagat Singh** was an Indian Socialist revolutionary. He was a folk hero of the Indian Independence Movement. Subhas Chandra Bose once said that "*Bhagat Singh had become the symbol of the new awakening among the youths*".



**Rash Behari Bose**, an Indian revolutionary leader against the British Raj. He was one of the key organisers of the **Ghadar Mutiny** and later the **Indian National Army (INA)**. He handed over INA to Subhas Chandra Bose. Japanese Government honoured him with the *Order of the Rising Sun* (2<sup>nd</sup> grade)



## 8. Development...

### 8.1. Population...

During Independence, India is the country with the highest population. And also, it is the country with majority of people living below poverty line.



Government of India, recognised the threat of overpopulation and launched the official Family Planning programme. **Family planning** took its place at the very centre of the post-independent development effort.





**Freedom from Hunger**, non-profit organisation working in 19 different countries, developed and introduced *Multi-purpose food*. It began implementing *Applied Nutrition programs* focusing on the health and nutrition.



Introduction of **mechanized plough** in the farming sector, a mechanical innovation in the Industrial revolution was a case of economic review in the post-independence development.



## 8. Development...

### 8.3. Agricultural growth...

An independent India was bequeathed with shattered economy, widespread illiteracy and shocking poverty.



During the post-independence era, the Agriculture growth rate increased due to the fact in expansion of farming areas and introduction of high-yielding crop varieties.

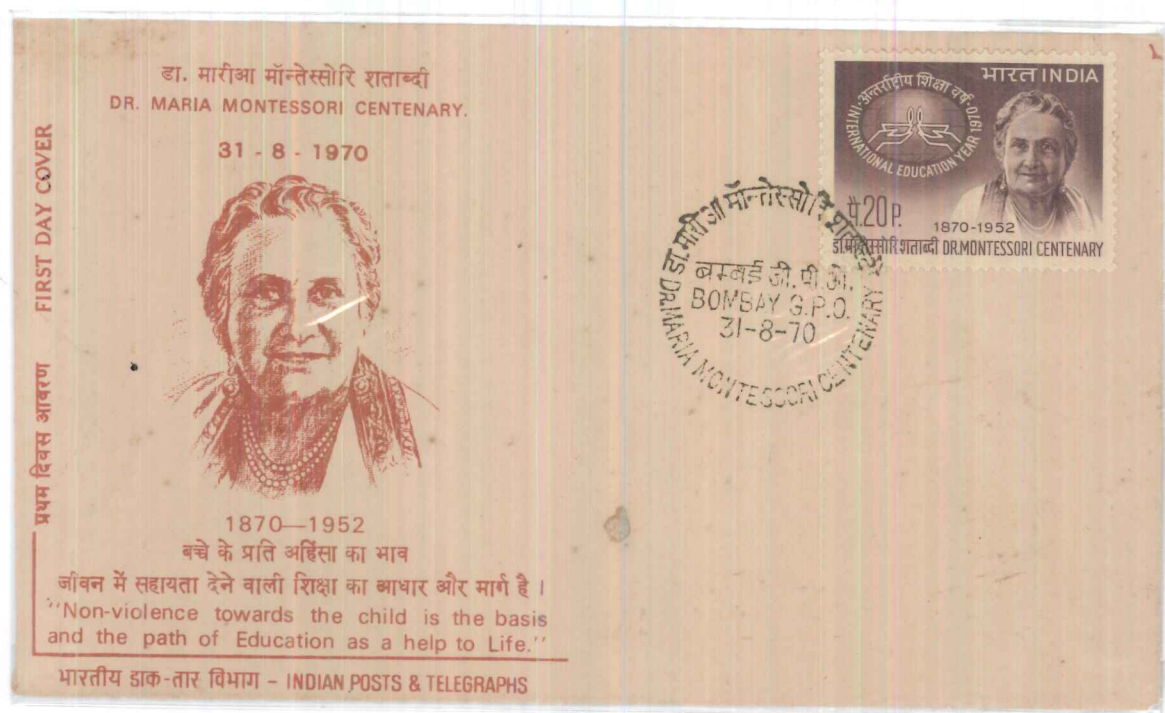


To be a self-respecting and strong nation, India has to be self-reliant. Self-sufficiency in food production is no less important. **Jai Kisan**, was Lal Bahadur Shastri's recurring theme in this direction.

Pulling itself out from *widespread illiteracy*, India has managed to bring its education system at par with the global standard.



First day cover with the **Centenary of Indian Universities** stamps of **Calcutta University**, **Madras University** and **Bombay University** with **WIRELESS** cancellation dated 31-Dec-1957.



**Dr. Montessori** spent about 10 years in India during World War II and her work towards **child education** drew appreciation of **Mahatma Gandhi** and **Rabindranath Tagore**.



In the post-independence era, the number of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions witnessed a dramatic increase.

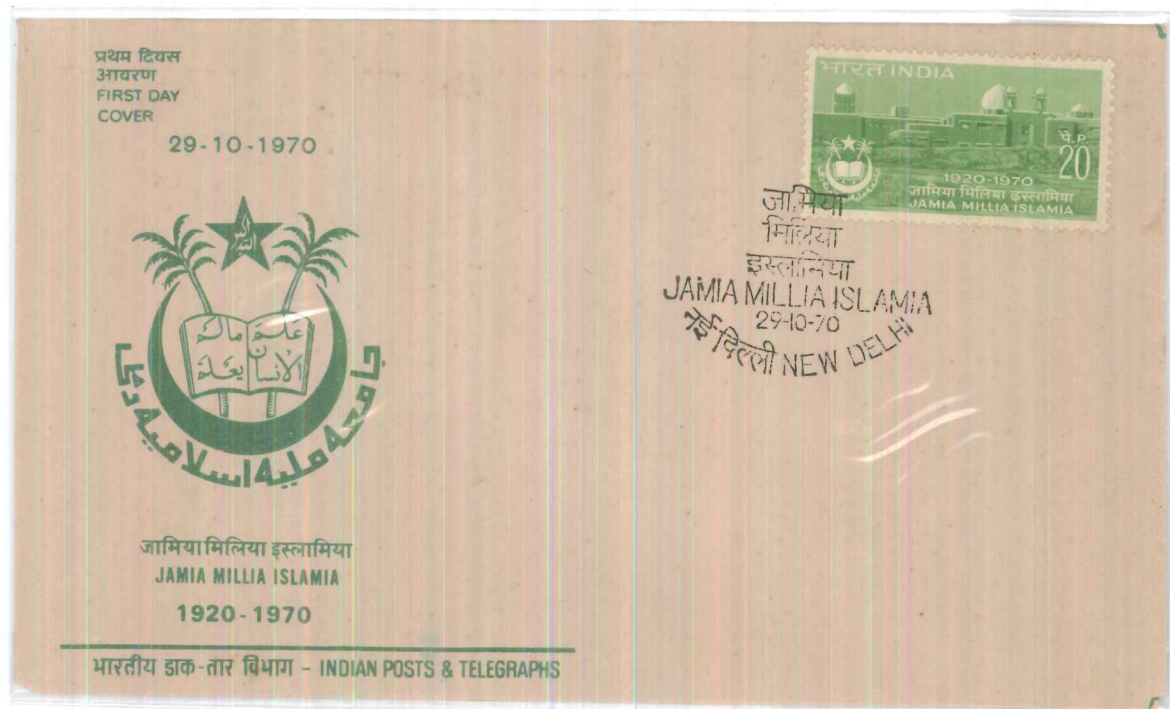


**Nalanda College**, where education was extended to all classes of people without distinction of caste or creed with the donation from the donor who gave away his *zamindari property* during 1920s.

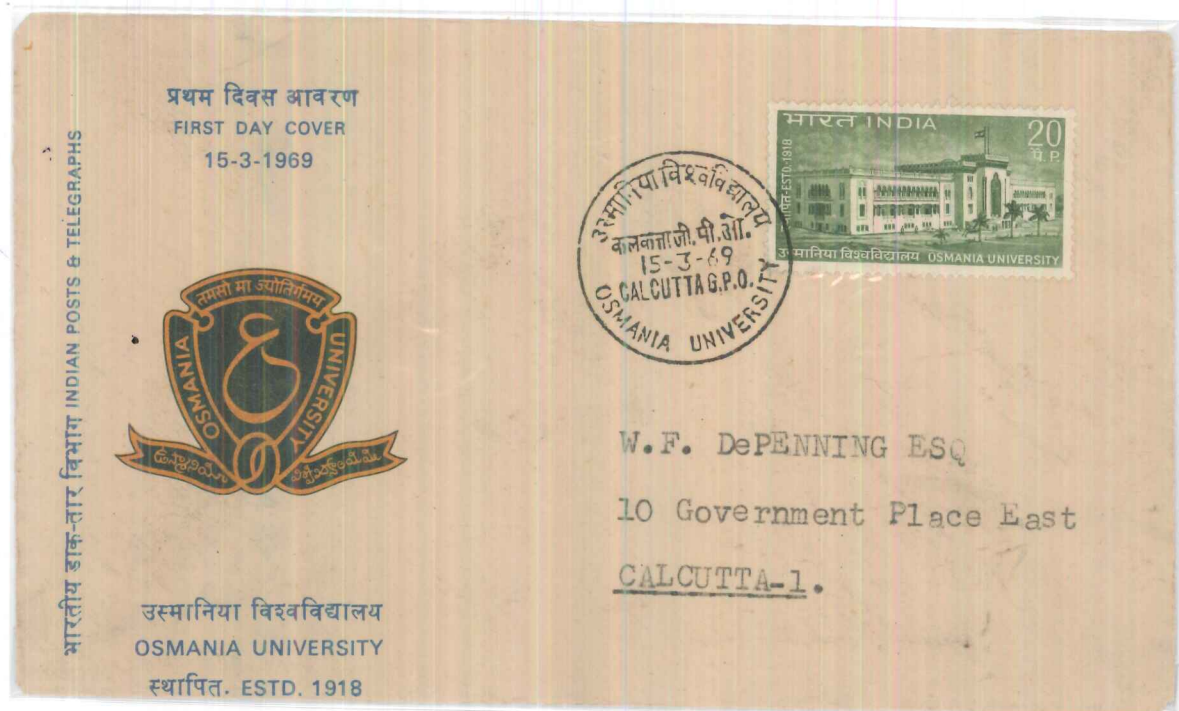


**Serampore College**, college which imparts religious and secular education under one management. The laid down constitution states that “no caste, colour or country shall bar any man from admission to the College”.

Implementation of *mid-day meals programme* was carried out to attract children to schools especially in the rural areas.



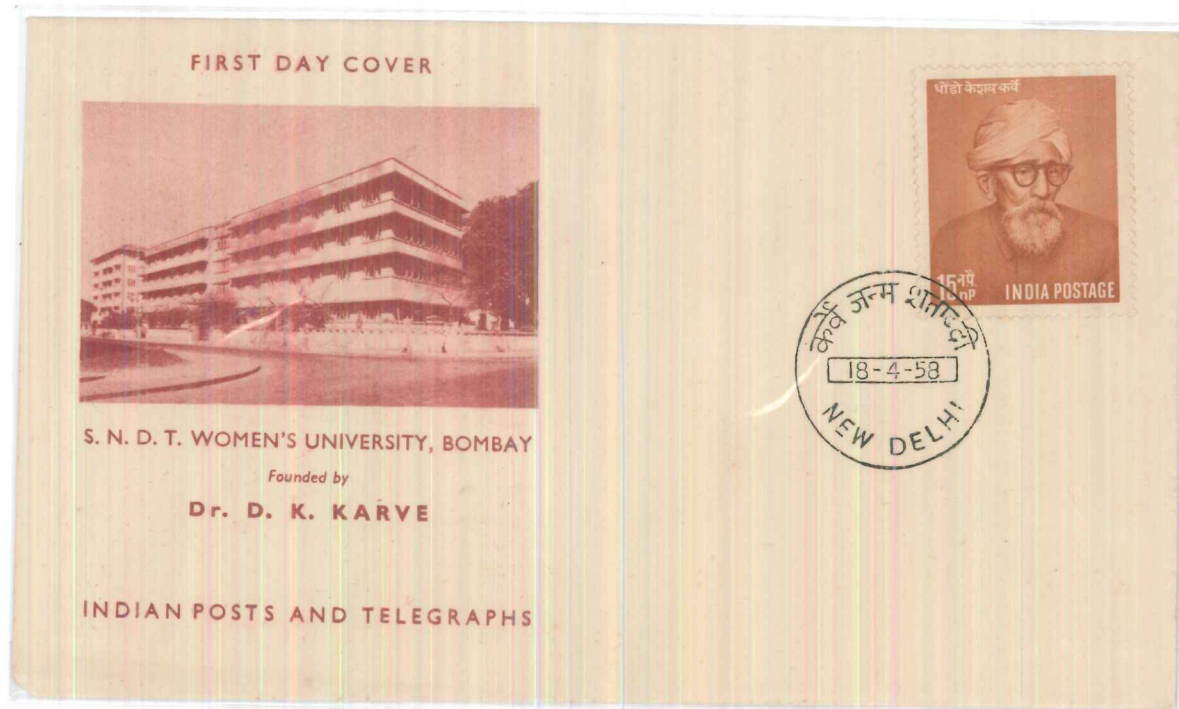
**Jamia Millia Islamia**, a National education Institution founded to manifest indigenous ethos and spirit of plurality. An institute conceived to offer *progressive education* to students from all communities.



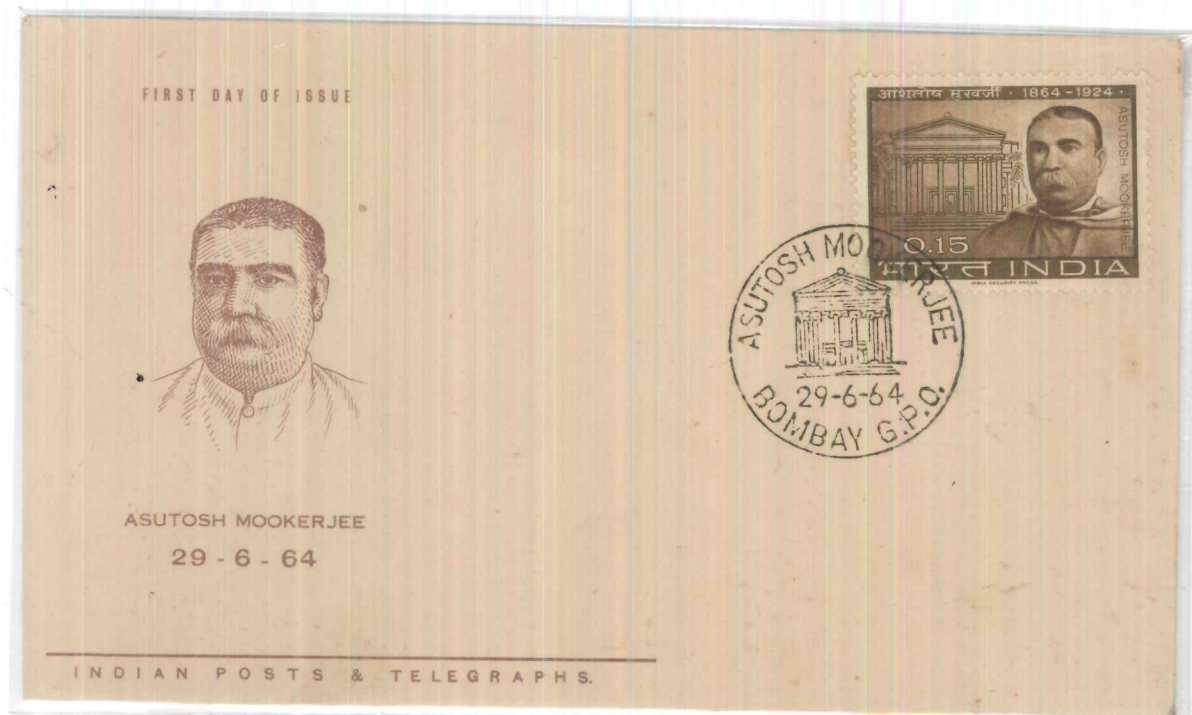
**Osmania University**, a state university established by the 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam of Hyderabad, was the first Indian University to have *Urdu* as a medium of instruction.



The literacy rate which was at 12% at Independence increased manifold to 74% by the end of 2011.



Women's education in India brought a new era to make women self-sufficient, self-reliant and self-confident. **Dr D K Karve** founded S N D T Women's University in Bombay for widows and helpless women.



**Asutosh Mookerjee**, played a vital role in the founding of the University College of Law popularly known as *Hazra Law College, Kolkata*.

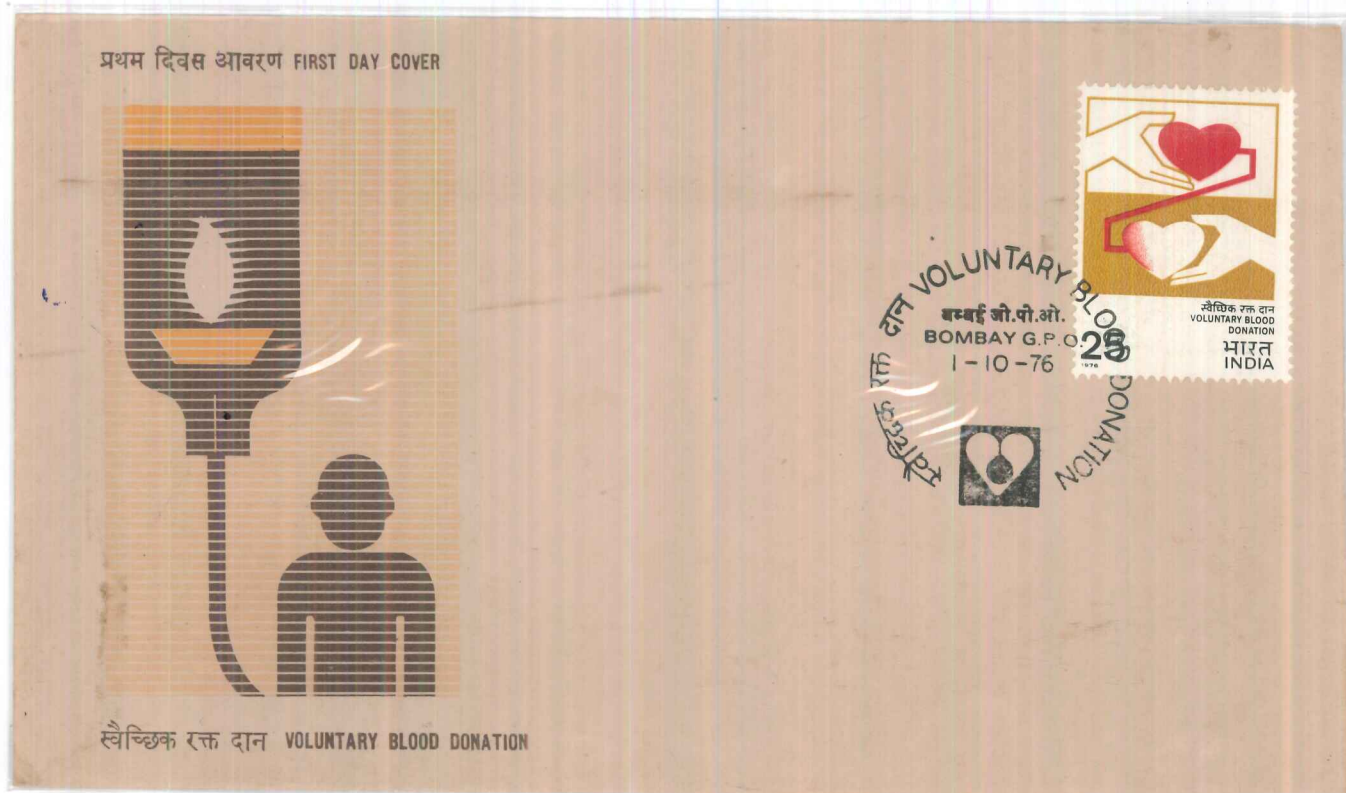
## 8. Development...

## 8.5. Healthcare...

During Independence, the life expectancy was around 37 years. There were only 50,000 doctors across the country. The number of primary health-care centers in the country was only 700+.



**World Health Day**, laid emphasis for a comprehensive plan of action on covering rural area through Primary Health centres, Mobile units and District hospitals.



**Voluntary blood donation**, aimed at acquainting the public of their responsibility to the less fortunate people of the country and to project the dramatic life-saving power of blood transfusion.



Post-Independence, the primary healthcare initiative was eradication of Tuberculosis, Polio, and Malaria etc. The public healthcare spending increased by the launch of ambitious initiative like "**Healthcare for all**".



**Eradication of Malaria**, was given the highest priority in the Nation's public health budget for the implementation of this task and attempts to stamp out the disease once-for-all and thus contribute towards the *global malaria eradication*.



**Commercial First day cover** with the first day cancellation of 19<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Ophthalmology held in New Delhi in 1962.

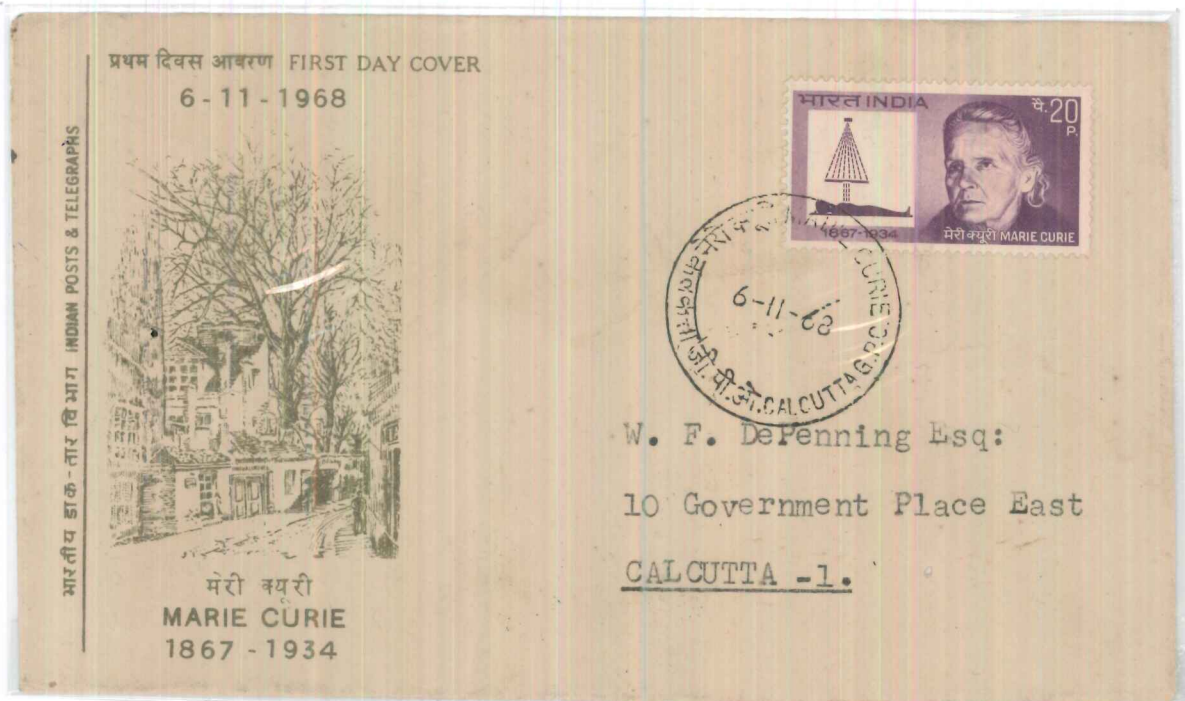
## 8. Development...

## 8.5. Healthcare...

Healthcare in India has improved substantially since the British period, in fact, India had successfully achieved a *polio-free* status in its course of development. Infrastructural development is just one part of the development of the Indian healthcare sector.



**Waldemar Mordecai Wolff Haffkine**, a bacteriologist from Russia came to the city of Bombay to launch a struggle against the epidemic *bubonic plague*.



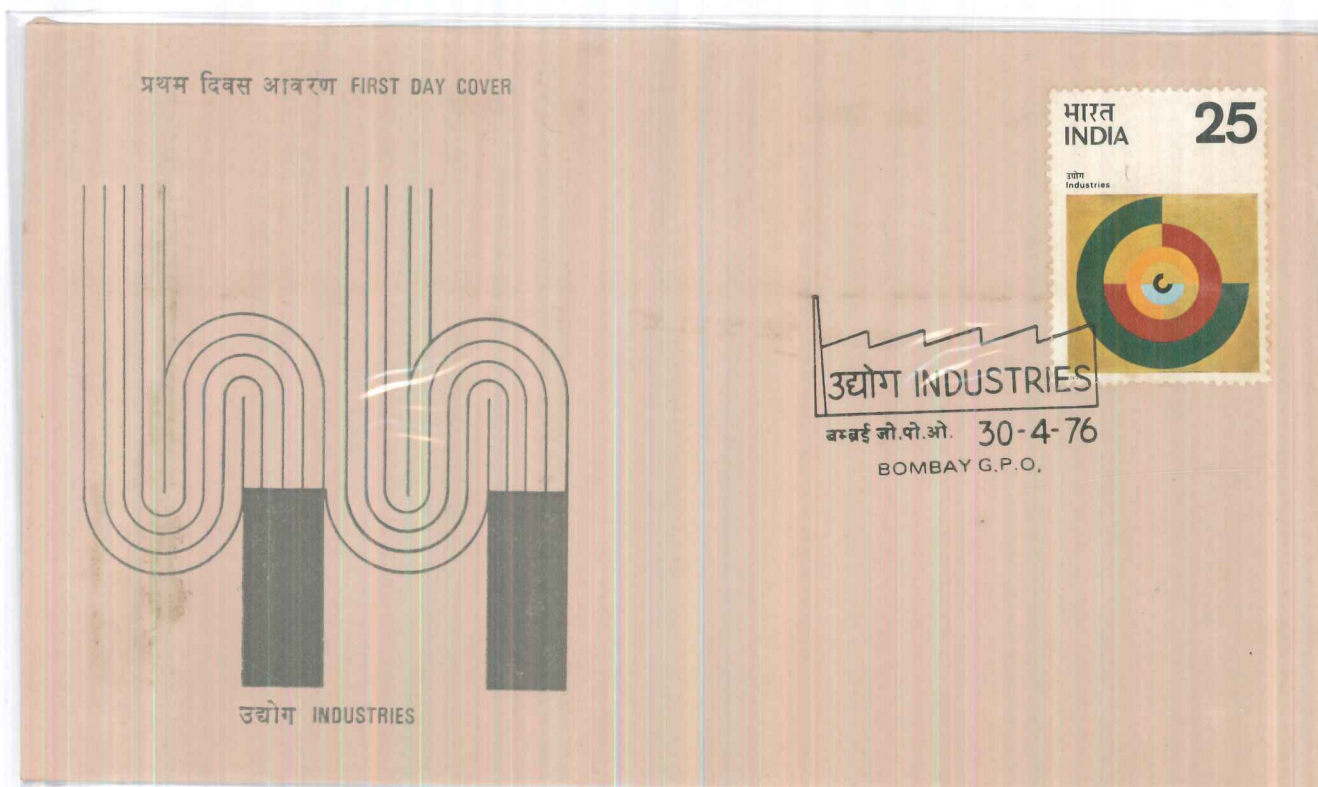
**Commercial First day cover** with the *first day cancellation* of Polish scientist Marie Curie, the co-discoverer of Radium and Radio-activity.



## 8. Development...

## 8.6. Industrial Growth...

India was largely an *agrarian* economy. To be a successful global economy, it must have a robust industrial economy. Post-Independence, India actively focused on industrial development through industrial policy formation.



First day cover and stamp on the theme of '*Industries*' designed and released in 1976. The process of industrial development received new impetus after Independence.

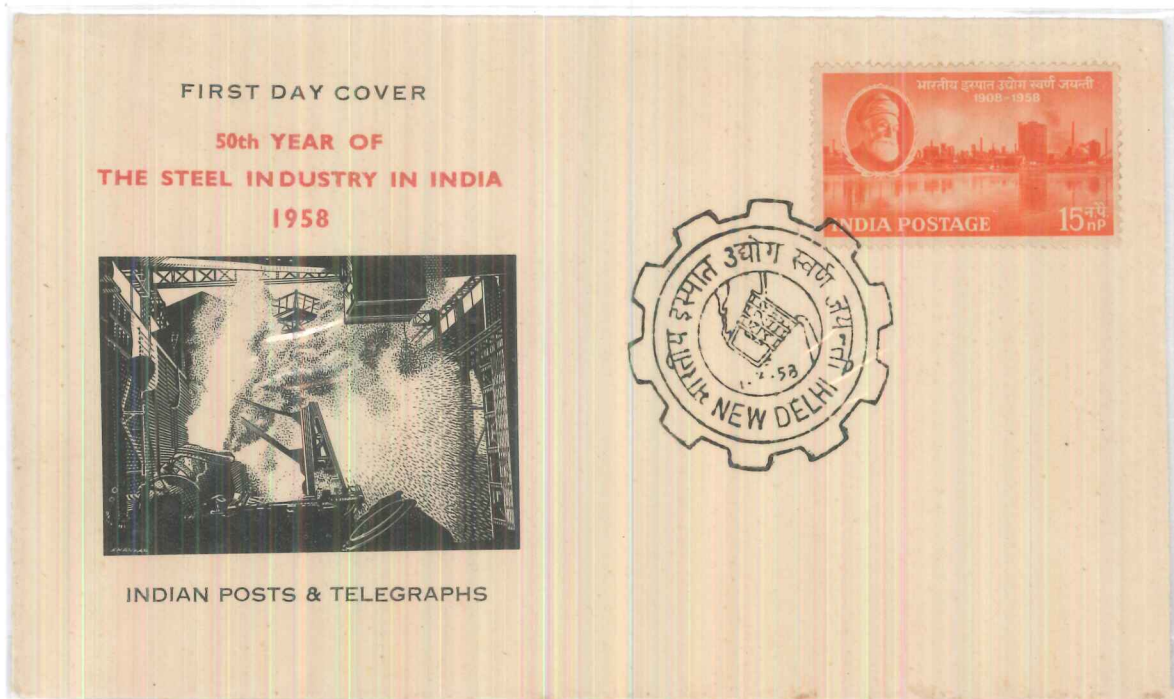


First day cover and stamp on the theme of '*National Small Industries Fair*' designed and released in 1978. The small-scale industries constitute a vital sector in India's economy.

## 8. Development...

## 8.6. Industrial Growth...

Biggest hurdles in industrial development was the lack of capital. Private industrialists did not have enough capital to build industries. Also, majority of the industries such as Coal, Petroleum, Aviation, Steel etc. were held exclusively by the public enterprises.



First day cover and stamp on the theme of '*Steel Industry in India*' designed and released in 1958. Tata Steel, the first indigenous *private* steel industry founded by *Jamsetji Tata*.



First day cover and stamp of *Jamsetji Tata*, who pioneered in the Industrialisation of the country.