

8. Development...

8.6. Industrial Growth...

Industrial Policy 1956, classified industries into three categories viz., Government sector, Public-Private and thirdly Private sector.



- First day cover and stamp of '**Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry**', committed to national objectives of accelerating economic growth, promoting employment, ensuring the well-being of the weaker sections of society and achieving self-reliance.



- First day cover and stamp of '**Indian Industries Fair - 1961**', gave a panorama of the progress of Indian Industry in its march towards a self-sustaining and self-generating economy.

8. Development...

8.6. Industrial Growth...

In 1955, the Karve committee recommended on the promotion of small-scale industries for the purpose of rural development. This enabled in creation of employment and development of skilled manpower.



First day cover and stamp of '**Hirakud Dam**', the largest earth dam in the country. It has the irrigation potential and power generation. In an agricultural country, this dam was attempted to harness the rivers for irrigation.



The systematic mining for gold in **Kolar, Karnataka State** were taken over by Government of India in 1962. The stamp depicts a miner drilling for ore along with a representation of molten gold being poured into a mould. The First day cover shows old and new techniques of drilling for ore against a mine-head structure.

8. Development...

8.6. Industrial Growth...

To develop industries, Government formed appropriate industrial policies. Promotion of Capital Goods Industry was one of the prime focus for the development of our Industrial sector.



Indian Airlines – Airbus inauguration postage stamp and the first day cover released in 1976 depicts the induction of Airbus which stimulate growth of the economy and help speedy development of the hinterland.



Ship building, Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and his family were distinguished themselves as the noted ship-builders of Bombay. They were master builders in the dockyard at Bombay during British rule.

8. Development...

8.7. Service Sector - Railways...

The major development in India's services sector has been visible in Infrastructure and Telecom.



Indian Railway was born out of the merger of 41 different railway companies which were mostly controlled by British interests. Post-independence, services including rail transportation became single government-controlled organisation.



Railway sector was regrouped successfully into six zonal system, an organisational change of far-reaching importance. Dismantled lines were restored and many new lines opened. Production of locomotives and coach building works initiated.



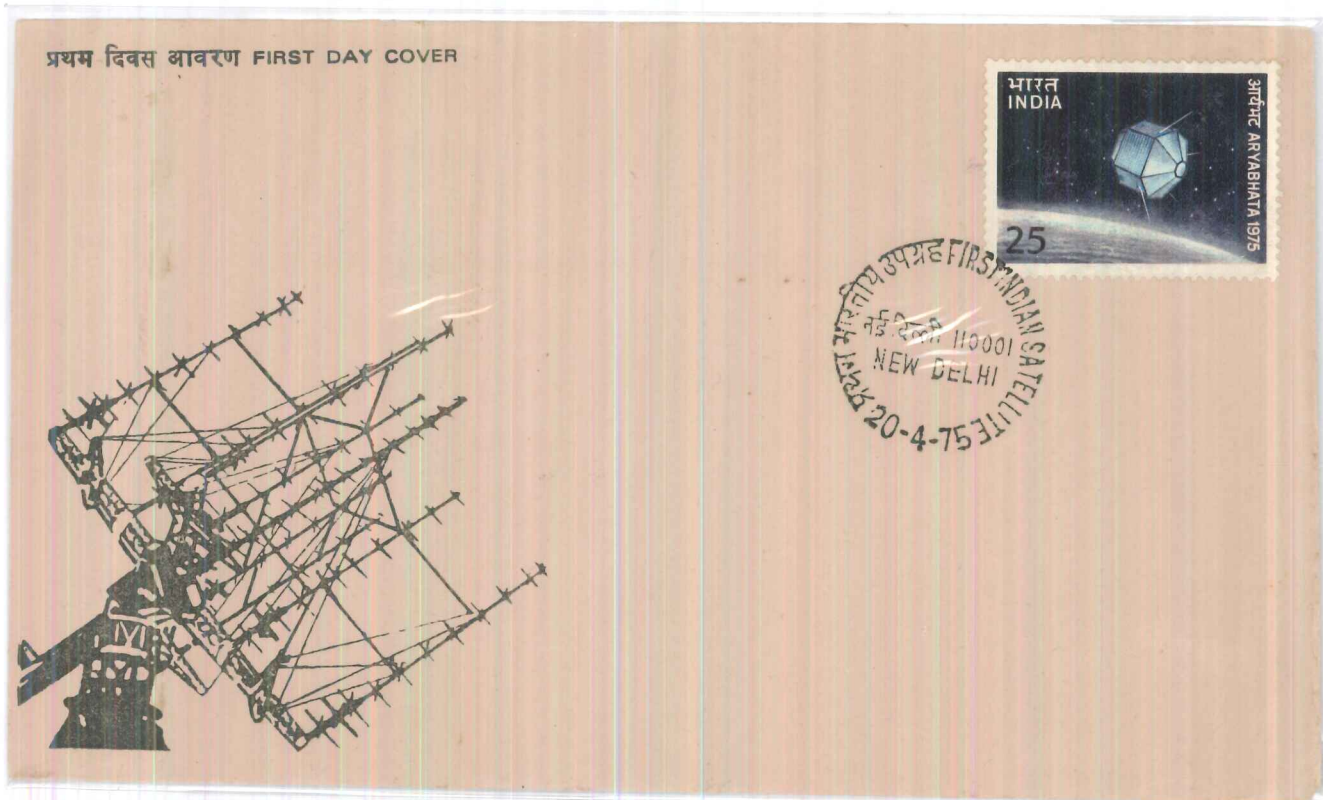
More rapid system of communication was felt during 19th century. This led to the setting up of **Telegraph department** which was organised for commercial and social purposes.



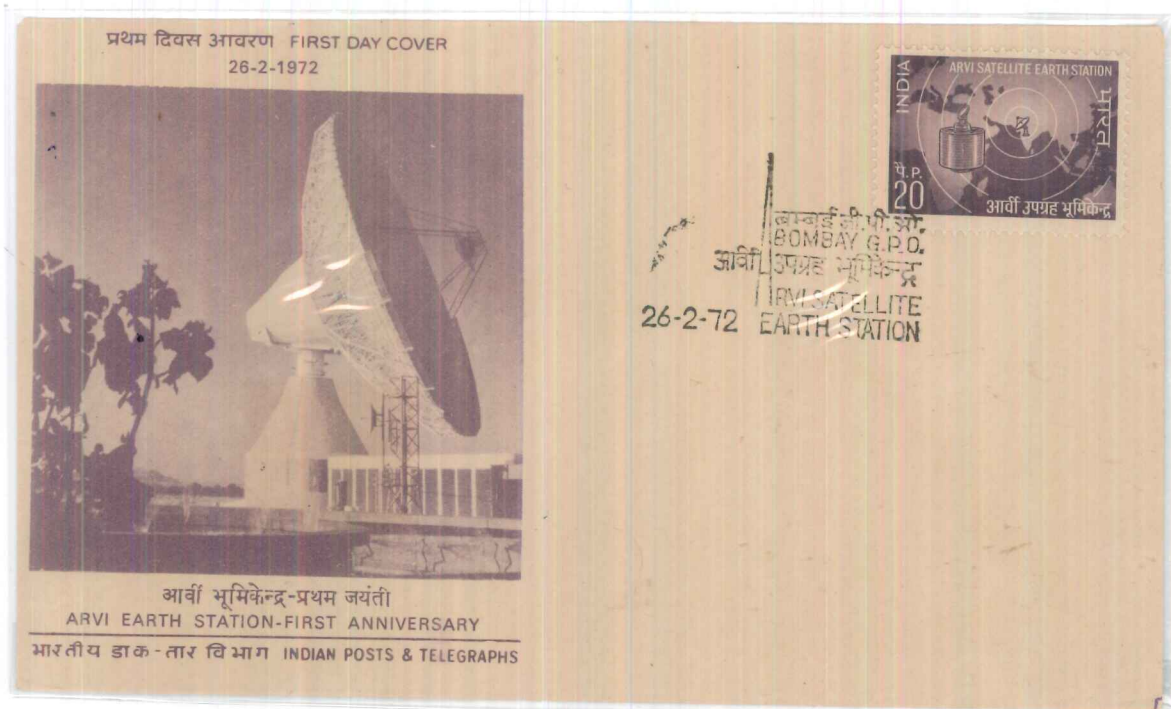
8. Development...

8.9. Science & Technology...

Jawaharlal Nehru initiated reforms to promote higher education and Science & Technology in India. Close ties with the Soviet Union enabled the *Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)* to rapidly develop the Indian Space program.

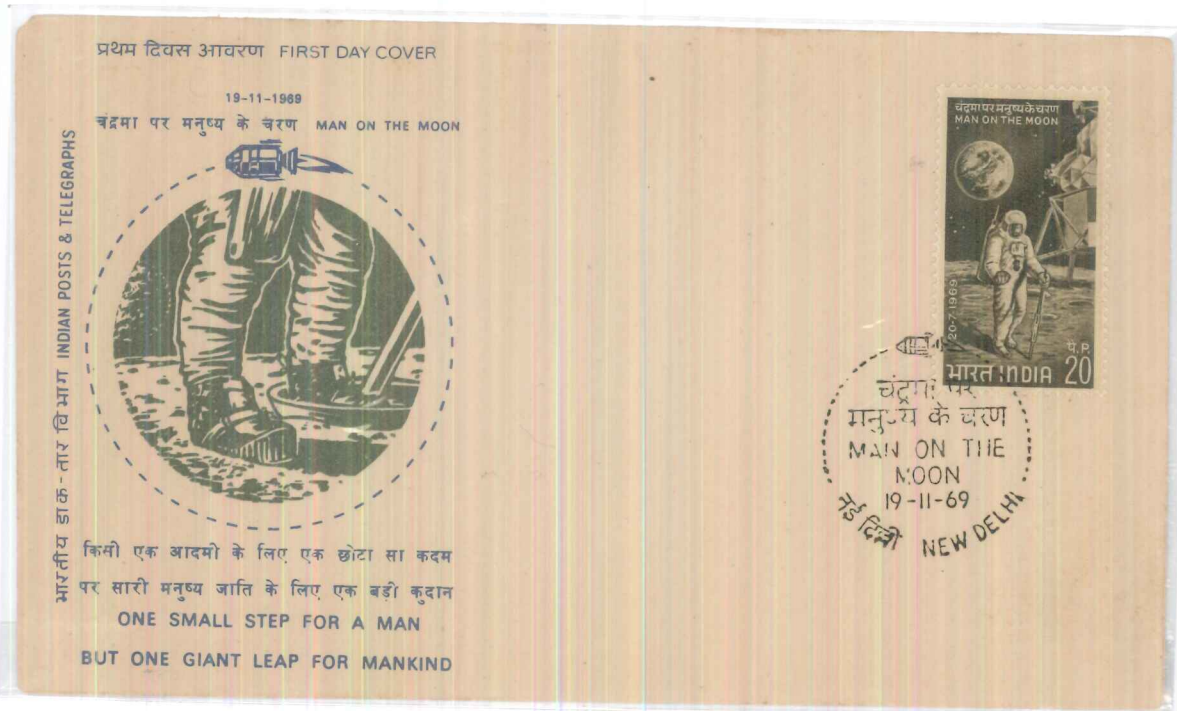


Aryabhata, India's first satellite, named after the famous Indian astronomer and mathematician of the 5th century is a historic occasion and a milestone in India's space research programme.

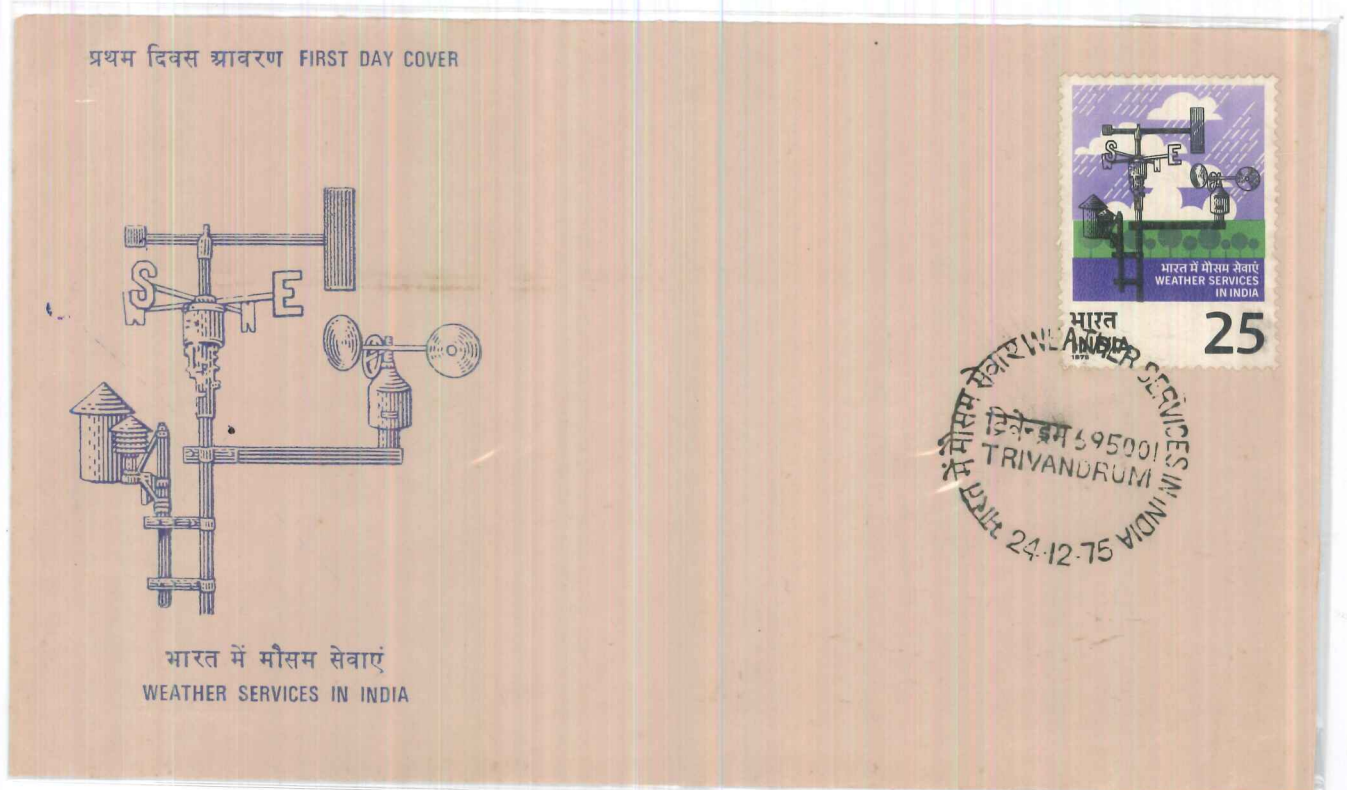


Arvi Earth Station, dedicated to the nation to show cause the growth of rocketry and space technology to give mankind a new and powerful medium for global communication in the form of satellites.

India aimed "to convert India's economy into that of a modern state and to fit her into the nuclear age and do it quickly". Enormous population rise, balanced the gains and economically beleaguered country was able to build a large scientific workforce second only to United States and Soviet Union.



Man on the Moon, India expressed good wishes to the American astronauts of *Apollo-12* on their landing in moon and safe return to earth. The first day cover and the stamp depicts a man on the moon with the Lunar module and Earth in the background.



Weather Services, a centralised agency for the whole of India with the object of systematic study of climate and meteorology and application of knowledge to issue weather forecasts and storm and other warnings.

8. Development...

8.9. Science & Technology...

Radio broadcasting was given the name **All India Radio**, limited duration of television programming, acquiring the *EVS EM* computers from Soviet Union were used in research laboratories.



All India Radio (AIR), public services in the country reached out to 55 percent of the entire population of the country.



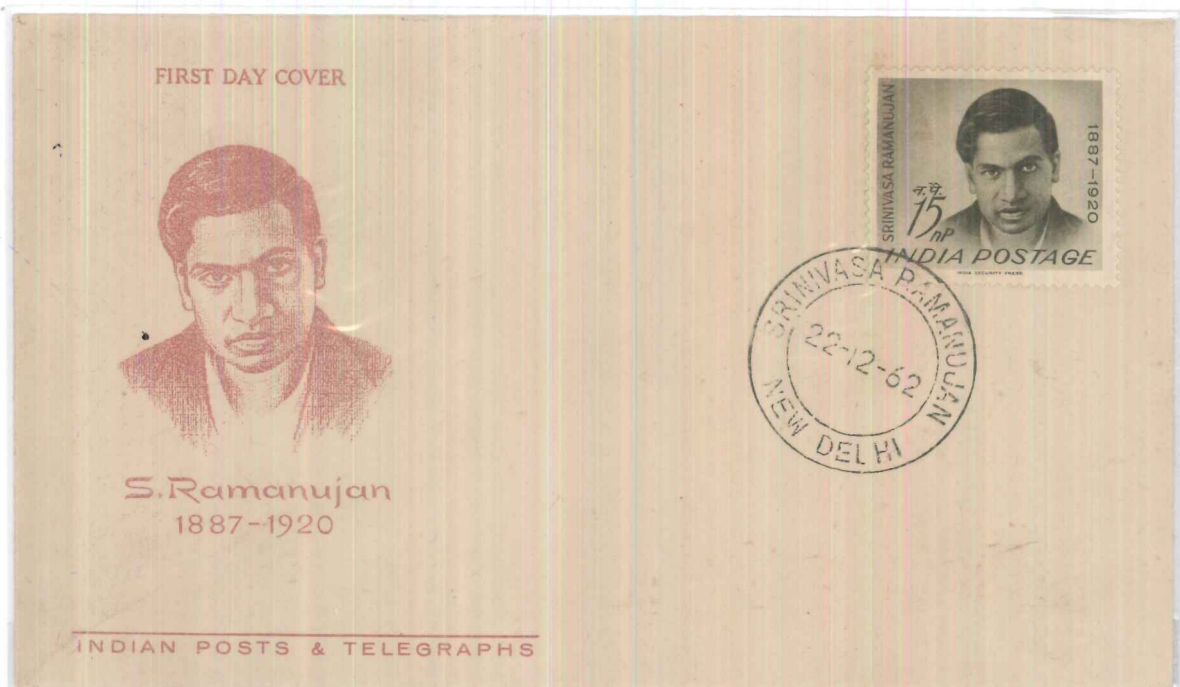
International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), an organ of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) advises on technical and operation matters connected with radio and space communication.

India conceived nuclear technology from western countries and Space program technology from Soviet Union which helped in launching of remote sensing satellites and sending astronauts into space.



Homi Bhabha, a dynamic leader of the scientific community and an ardent patriot, was the *Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission*.

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

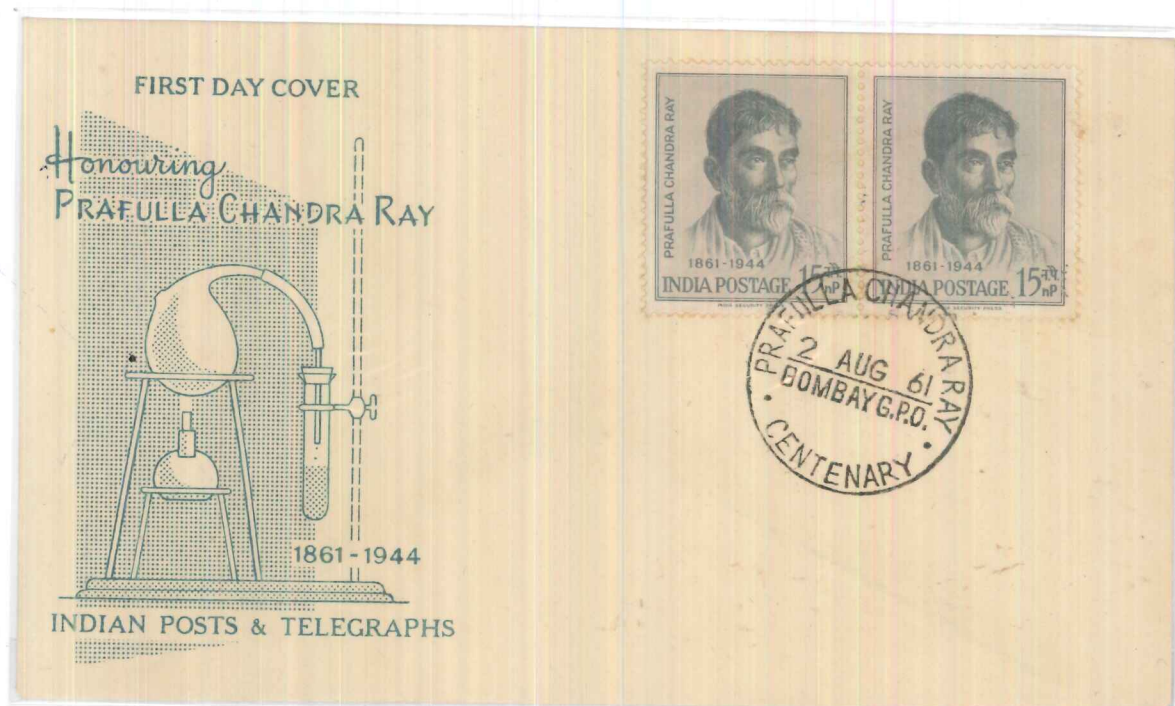


Srinivasa Ramanujan, a pure mathematician of the highest order, who worked on the theory of numbers, a theory which is the queen of mathematics.

Indian agriculture benefited from the developments made in the field of *Biotechnology*. Bilateral cooperation with other developed countries helped India in the field of Science & Technology.



Commercial First day cover depicting **Jagdish Chandra Bose**, one of the fathers of radio science, inventor of Crescograph; a device for measuring plant



Prafulla Chandra Ray, a Bengali chemist and nationalist, founder of 1st Indian pharmaceutical company '**Bengali Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals**'.

8. Development...

8.10. Wildlife and Nature...

Wildlife in India – along with the increasing population, the increasing commercial interest pose a bigger threat that wildlife faces in the country.



The Great Indian one-horned Rhinoceros, first stamp in the projected series on Indian Wild Life.

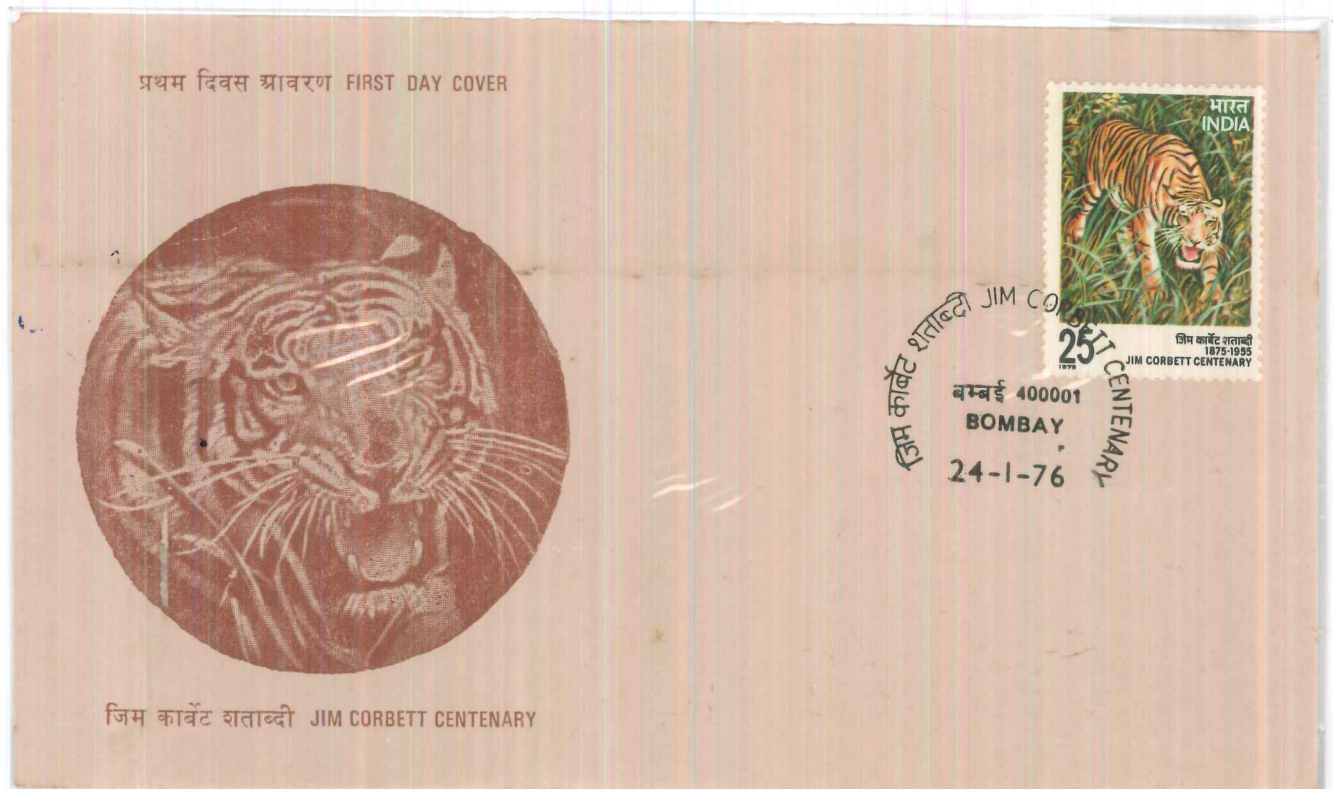


The Indian Wild Life Preservation, depicts Himalayan Panda, Indian Elephant, Tiger, Indian Lion and Gaur.

Wildlife and Nature have deep cultural and religious significance in India. Communities in the different parts of the country protect the species for their religious and cultural significance.



The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), defines conservation as the rational use of earth's resources to achieve the highest quality of living for mankind.



Jim Corbett, British hunter, author and conservationist established India's first National park. The park is extremely rich and varied both in its flora and fauna composition.

8. Development...

8.10. Wildlife and Nature...

Wildlife preservation in India has been sustained through legend and history. Realizing the importance of Wildlife and Natural resources and in order to prevent its depletion many legislations have been enacted by Central Government as well as by the respective State Governments.

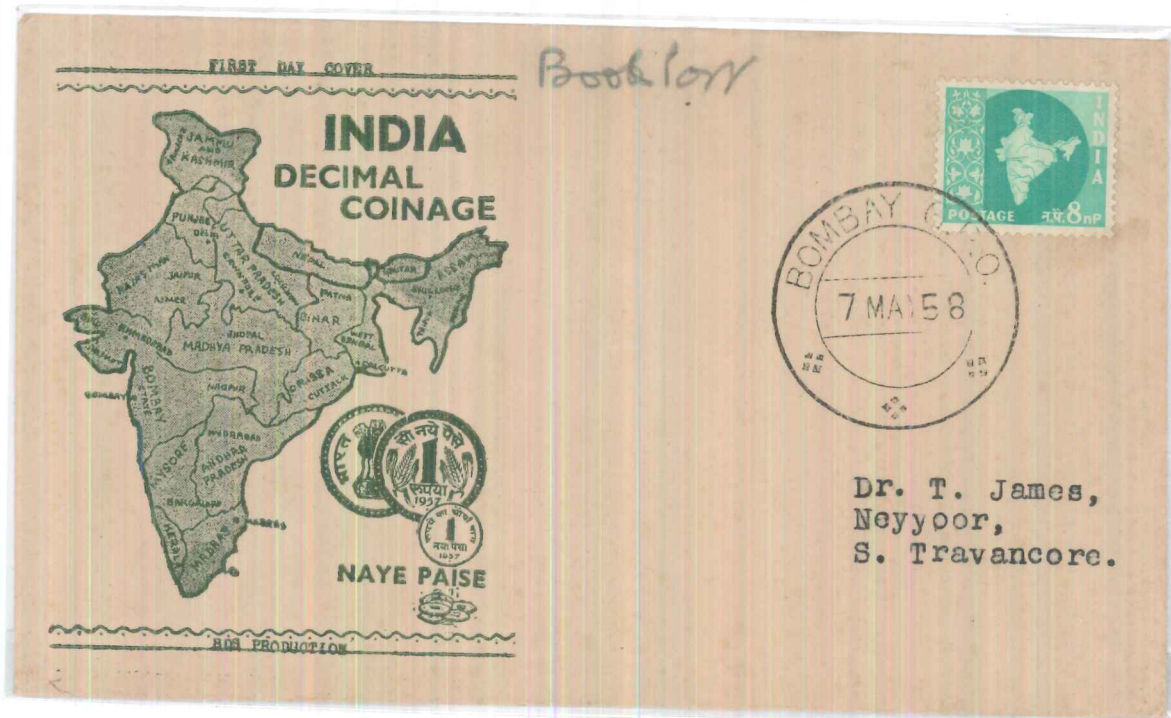


One of the priceless treasures bestowed by Nature on India is her spectacular plant and animal life. Here, the first day cover with stamp which depicts *the Indian Wild Life – Indian Lion*.

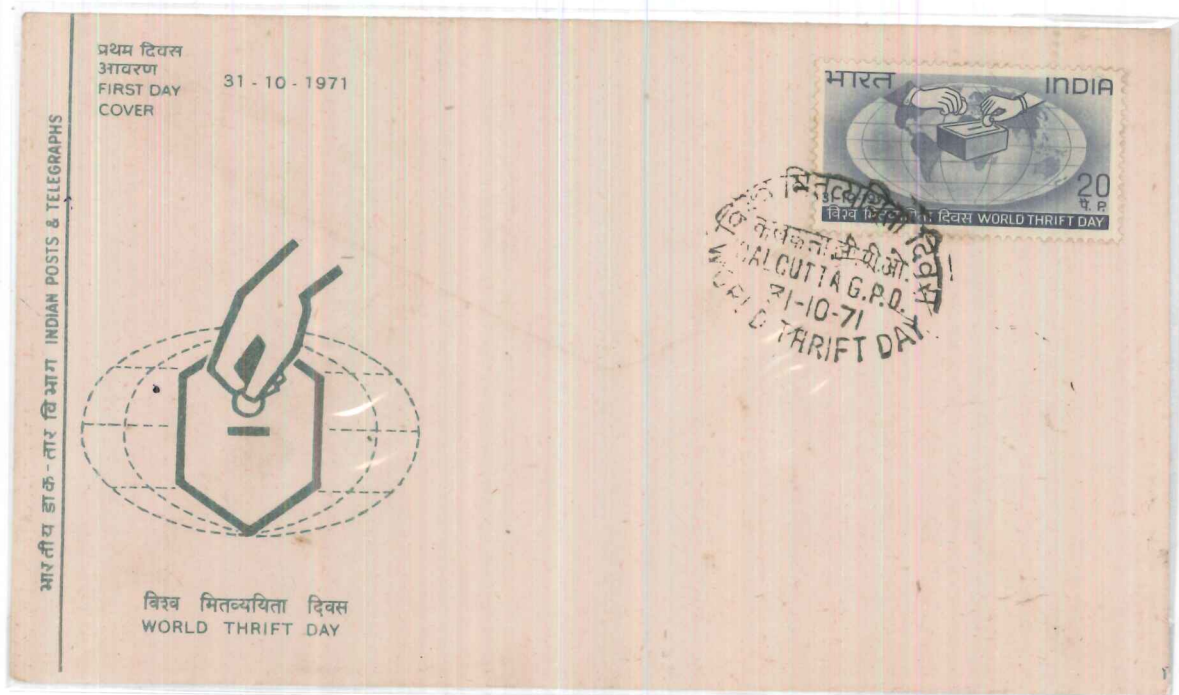


The well-known National Audubon Society, USA chose *Ghana Bird Sanctuary, Bharatpur* for its Ecology Workshop in 1976. The bird sanctuary holds large number of water birds.

Post-independence, economic policy based import substitution industrialization was enacted. The development of basic and heavy industries as a means of accelerating economic growth was projected.

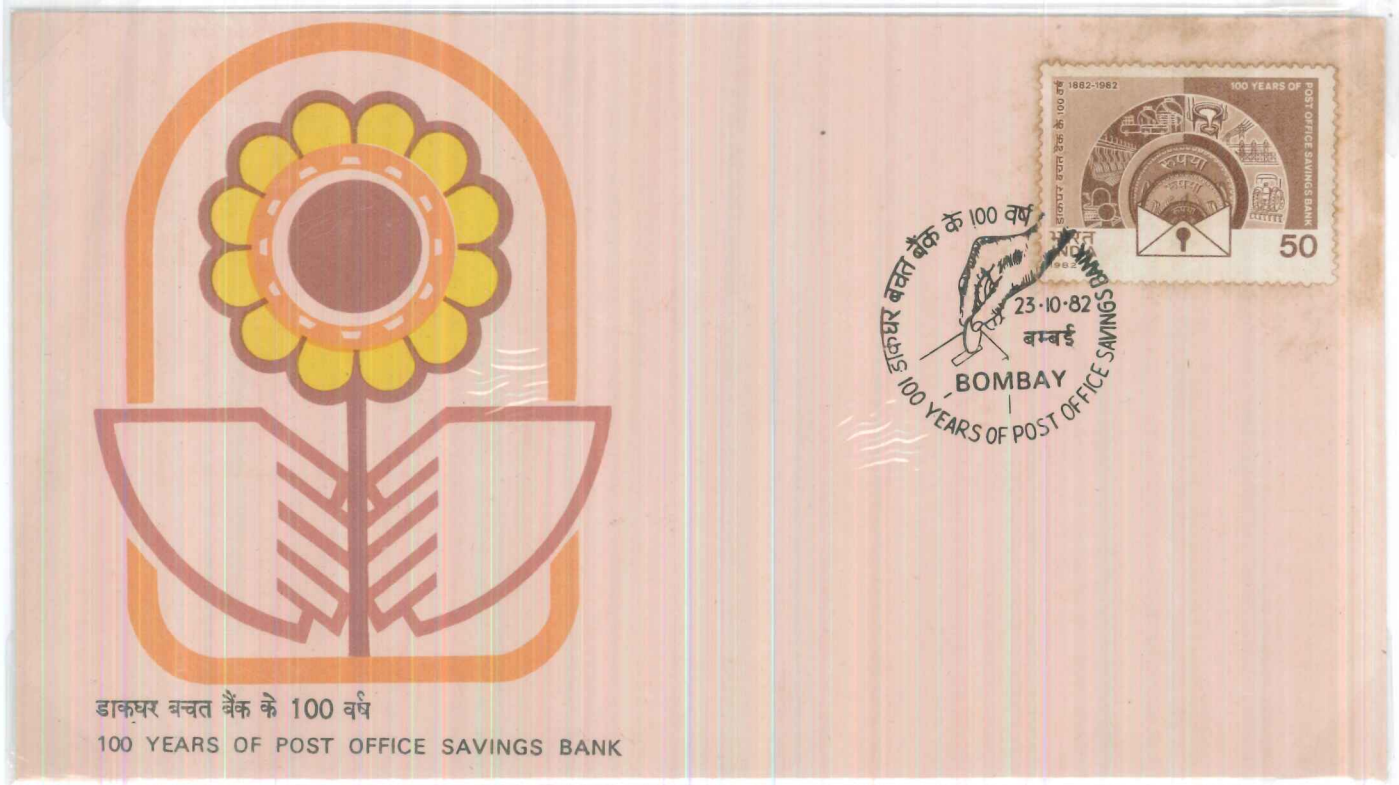


Post-Independence, the stamp issues continued to be in **Annas** till 1957, when the *Indian rupee* was **decimalised**; the rupee was divided into 100 *naye paise*.



World Thrift Day, observed in many countries towards savings institutions and workers revive their faith in the ideal of thrift as a step to human happiness. The day provides an opportunity to impress on the entire savings bank staff the importance of service to the public.

Five-year plans were centralized economic and social growth programs modelled after those prevalent in the Soviet Union. Every five-year plans were focused on various sectors of our economy viz., Agriculture, Irrigation, Industry etc.



The Post Office Savings Bank, was considered to be the popular banking in India. The advent of Post Offices resulted in a big increase in the number of banks, accounts and deposits.



India Government Mint, Bombay, one of the four mints in India. The stamp depicts a view of the building of Government Mint, Bombay along with a *die press machine*. The first day cover is a line sketch of the building.

Tourism in India is important for the country's economy and is growing rapidly. The Ministry of Tourism maintains the *Incredible India* campaign focused on promoting the tourism in India.



Error First day Cover with stamp of Taj Mahal - the text "International Tourist Year" (English) shifted.



First day cover with stamp of Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA). PATA, an important international organisation whose main objective is to develop, promote and facilitate travel to and within areas of the *Pacific and the Orient*. The stamp features *Sikandra, Agra*.